

RECEPTION AUDIENCE OVER THE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN THE CASE OF FEMALE ACTRESS DIVORCEMENT-JULIA PEREZ IN THE PROGRAM SELEB ON NEWS, MNC TV (STUDY OF STUART HALL ANALYSIS OF RECEPTION)

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to see the understanding of domestic violence that written in the Indonesian Constitution about the Abolition of Domestic Violence (UU PKDRT) No. 23 year of 2004 which down to the infotainment viewers' point of view related with the case of female actress divorcement of Julia Perez in the program of Seleb On News, MNC TV. This study is using the theory of Reception Analysis, and whatsoever this theory is not only replacing the viewers no longer as the passive one onto the dominance of the mass media messages, but also can be seen as the cultural agent who have its own power in generating the meaning of various discourses that are rolled out by the mass media. However, it uses qualitative approach with constructivism paradigm. Collective datum are done through in-depth interview technique to selected informants by using purposive technique that is choosing the informant intentionally nor randomly. The selected informants are those who are assumed to be able to provide information related with the theme of this study; those who see and/or experience about it. The analysis result shows that the cultural background, religion and the knowledge of the audience become the trigger for the difference of meaning among the informants to the message presented by the mass media. Informants in this study are not always in a dominant position, negotiation, or opposition. Not all informants feel represented by their aspirations in UU PKDRT No.23 year of 2004. Conclusion: When the viewers are exerted by a message from the mass media, they do not accept it automatically, but think-twice about it based on their cultural competencies built in the context of language and moral values. Suggestion: UU PKDRT No.23 Year of 2004 need to be reviewed for once again.

Keywords: Understanding, Viewers, Domestic violence

INTRODUCTION

Although Indonesia already has the Constitution on the Abolition of Domestic Violence (UU PKDRT) No.23 Year of 2004, The issue of domestic violence discourse is still a matter of concern in Indonesia

Indeed, the Constitution about PKDRT presents as an effort to protect the interests and rights of women from discrimination or gender-based power that occurs in the household. However, despite the legal instruments governing the prevention of domestic violence, data compiled by the National Commission on Violence Against Women (Komnas Perempuan) show the most constant domains of violence and violence against women from year to year is internal violence household (KDRT) that against the wife. Based on Annual Notes (CATAHU) 2017, Komnas Perempuan has found out of 259,150 cases of violence against women, 10,205 cases of which are domestic violence. This pattern and sphere is consistently the highest in the last three years (Diani 2017).

22 September 2004, the Republic of Indonesia Government has enacted the Constitution No.23 year of 2004 on the Abolition of Domestic Violence (UU PKDRT). It comes in response to the needs of the community, especially women, to make domestic violence as part of a criminal act that allows victims to receive legal protection and certainty.

Domestic violence as stated in UU PKDRT No.23 Year of 2004 as follows:

“Every act against a person, especially a woman, resulting in physical, sexual, psychological, and/or neglectful infliction of a household including the threat of committing an act, coercion or deprivation of liberty unlawfully in the domestic spheres”(Undang-Undang Penghapusan Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga 2004).

Unfortunately, not infrequently someone does not aware that she is a victim of domestic violence. Therefore, the socialization of the Constitution on the Abolition of Domestic Violence especially among the wider community is something very urgent. This is where the function of television as part of the mass media to run its role, in addition to providing information, it also serves to educate the public in the process of distribution of information related to women's rights and gender justice.

Domestic violence can happen to anyone, both celebrities and ordinary people. Among artists such as those featured in brilio.net some of the following artists claimed to experience domestic violence ranging from verbal abuse to beatings. Jennifer Lopez, Cornelia Agatha, Manohara Odellia Pinot, Mariah Carey, Nia Daniaty, Rahma Azhari, Maia Estianty, Oki Agustina and Sheila Marcia (Dewi 2016).

In 2016, it has recorded about 11 cases of celebrity divorce. Those from the 11 cases, 9 are divorce cases where the plaintiff are women (wife). Thursday, May 12, 2016, for the second time artist Julia Perez officially bears as a widow. The Judge in South Jakarta District Court has granted a divorce suit to the real name of Yuli Rachmawati for her husband named Gaston Castanno.

In this case the Judge also required Gaston Castanno to pay Jupe's living cost before she remarried by others with the amount of 15 million rupiah per month as a matter having abandoned her livelihood (Rachmaria 2017).

In other sides, this research is the advanced research from the researcher's previous research entitled *Frame Construction of Female Actress Divorcement in the Infotainment Program of Seleb On News, MNC TV* (Rachmaria 2017). In the previous research the researcher has examined the meaning of messages from the side of the newsmaker, in the sense of how the newsmaker recounted, constructing the plaintiff women in the story, and the researcher also has studied it by using Robert N. Entman's framing analysis. Somehow, the narration of the news, *Seleb On News—MNC TV*, brought the issue of divorcement between Julia Perez (Jupe) over Gaston Castano to the realm of law. Gaston Castano is positioned as the cause of the problem as an outlaw, whereas Jupe as a hero who fights for her rights and has positioned as the victims of domestic violence that perpetrated by her husband as well. Inside of its news text, she has been told not only in experiencing psychic abuse due to her husband's infidelity but also experiencing the economic exploitation and neglect of the household. The moral claim that has been shown such as happiness is a right to be fought for. Problem solving proposed by Seleb on News in the news frame tells that Jupe has a right to be happy, while Gaston deserves to be divorced.

Meanwhile in this research, the reseacher is going to see from the side of the viewers of the program. The acceptance on a text presented in the mass media is totally depending on the reception of the viewers. The audience actively and creatively make their own meanings and create their own culture.

Reception analysis has been created in responding to the scientific tradition in social science; research on the experiences and impacts of the media, quantitatively or qualitatively, which should be based on theories of representation and discourse in forward and not merely using operationalization such as the use of scale and semantic categories. It also presents in responding to the study of humanistic texts. Moreover, it attempts to examine in depth how actual processes in media discourse are assimilated with various discourses and cultural aspects of the viewers who no longer are regarded as the passive one but seen as a cultural agent that has its own power in generating the meaning of various discourses offered by the media.

Text that becomes the discourse in the news about the divorcement of female actrees Julia Perez over her husband named Gaston Castanno could be interpreted differently among the viewers, one to another. It because the media text is actually an abstract and empty thing, the viewers is then waiting to be given the meaning implied by other viewers.

Based on the above description, the researcher wants to study how the meaning of the viewers on domestic violence discourse based on UU PKDRT No.23 year of 2004 in the case of Julia Perez's divorcement that is published in *Seleb On News, MNC TV*.

METHODOLOGY

This study uses a qualitative approach, according to Bogdan and Taylor, is a research procedure that produces descriptive datum in the form of written or oral words of people and behavior that can be observed (Moleong 2004). This approach is purposed for the background and the individual holistically (as the whole).

In addition, it also uses constructivism paradigm by raising the meaning of domestic violence discourse contained in UU PKDRT in the case of female actress divorcement named Julia Perez in *Seleb On News* program, MNC TV.

The analysis is the study onto the viewers in understanding the text as the statement that says it involves not merely reproduction of the textual meaning but the production of meaning by the readers. The text mat structure aspects of meaning by guiding the reader, but it can not fix the meaning (Barker 2000).

In Reception Analysis, the viewers are seen as active individuals and consumed infotainment news in a particular social setting and cultural framework. This study believes that the viewers are the creator of the meaning of the text itself. Before, the viewers have brought the cultural competence that they got to then put forward in the text, therefore one viewer can interpret the text differently from another viewer.

From that case, a research about mass media will not be complete without exploring the existing evidence in research of its viewer. The concentration of this description is on the framework that has dominated the research on the them, which is about the viewers of an active one. This view holds that viewers are not culturally ignorant, but producers of active meaning in their own cultural context (Barker 2000).

The viewers will not share the same meaning to each other. The text as a form of representation is polysemic (has many meanings). Although we can examine the workings of a text, we can not simply "stop" reading the production of the meaning of the viewers from textual analysis. The most important thing is the meaning produced in the interaction between the text and the reader, so that the moment of consumption is also a meaningful production moment (Barker 2000).

Here are the framework conception as the focus of this research onto the viewers, where the viewers are considered to play an active role in producing the meaning of a text. The three ways that indicate the active viewers of mass media as follows:

1. Interpretation

It is the meaning of mass media messages constructed by the audience. Interpreting activity is very important as part of the meaning process. It is possible that each individual has different meanings on the same text.

2. Social Context

The viewers interpretation will not be separated from the surrounding social context. Viewers will not consume mass media then interpret it on their own, and continue to maintain its interpretation. Due to the mass media as part of social life, the intpretation of the mass media content will be influenced by the setting and social context or in other words the activity of the viewers in consuming the message (text) conveyed by the mass media and will continue in the process of interpreting the text, where the result of it will change along with the influence they received, especially something that is influenced by the social order and context.

3. Collective Action

The viewers sometimes take collective actions in connecting with the contents of mass media. They are not passive people. They will do something if they want it from a mass media producer. For example, the viewers will post a criticize letter of an event (Barker 2000).

Those three exposures show that audiences are not passive people. Interpretation of each person for the contents of the same media message may be different. So the content of the text of each media is always "open" to be interpreted in an infinite number of ways.

According to Stuart Hall, there are three forms of meaning or relationship between the researcher and the reader, and how the message is read among them. Or it can be understood that the relationship between the party who produces the message and the party who consumes the message, and also how the message is read and interpreted. Those three formats of meaning are:

1. Dominant meaning (dominant code / position), the absence of differences in interpretation between producers and consumers of the messages.
2. Negotiated Code / Positioning, which occurs when the code conveyed by a text producer is read and interpreted by the text consumer, related with the trust belief imposed by the text consumer, which is then negotiated with the code supplied by the text producer.
3. The Oppositional Code / Position, occurs when the text consumer understands differently messages, texts, or codes conveyed by the sources with its conceptual framework.

The encoding-decoding pattern focuses on the relationship between media messages constructed by the news producers, and interpreted messages or decoded by the viewers. Both of these processes are closely related to the same media text. However, the result of the decoding process is not necessarily the same as that it was by the news producer when performing the encoding process (Barker 2000).

This research uses ethnography method, it is a method that describes human’s way of life in a cultural setting. Ethnography assumes that a group of people interacting to each other over time and form a culture (Patton 2002).

The purpose of ethnographic research is to understand of oneself life’s point of view from the native, the relationship of life, in order to get the viewpoint about life. In essence, the effort to pay attention of the meaning of its action for who has experienced that is what the researcher wants to understand with (James Spradley 1997).

RESEARCH OBJECTIVITY

The Frame of Reporting in Seleb On News, MNC TV (Rachmaria 2017)

Seleb On News, defines the case of Jupe’s divorcement against Gaston Castano and it is taken into law where the whole things about it are being highlighted in terms of law. This thing can be proven from the statements that is taken by the news sources and it turns to law. From the entire news reports in Seleb On News, the cause problem in the case between Julia Perez and Gaston Castano as her husband, the man has been described as a coward, playboy, and materialistic who exploiting Julia Perez. It can be seen from the running text as follows:

Table 1: Naration of Seleb on News “Diary Cinta Jupe-Gaston”

Indonesian	English
SELAIN SEMPAT DIKABARKAN MENDUAKAN JUPE/GASTON JUGA DIDUGA SEBAGAI COWOK MATRE YANG HANYA MEMANFAATKAN JUPE/ MULAI DARI MOBIL MEWAH YANG BERNILAI FANTASTIS YANG DIBERIKAN JUPE SEBAGAI HADIAH ULANG TAHUN GASTON/HINGGA BIAYA HIDUP SELAMA MEREKA MENJALANI PROSES PACARAN//KETIKA GASTON MENGALAMI CEDERA DAN TIDAK BISA BERMAIN SEPAK BOLA/JUPE LAH YANG MEMBIAYAI KEBUTUHAN HIDUP GASTON (Diary Cinta Jupe-Gaston. Seleb On News 16 Maret 2016)	BESIDES IT IS REPORTED FOR HAVING AFFAIRS BEHIND JUPE. GASTON WAS KNOWN AS A MATERIALISTIC GUY WHO ONLY TAKE JUPE FOR GRANTED AND MANIPULATING HER INSTEAD. HE GOT LUXURIOUS CAR WITH FANTASTIC PRICE AS HIS BIRTHDAY PRESENT GIVEN BY JUPE. INCLUDING HAVING HIS LIVING COST IN THEIR RELATIONSHIP. THUS ALSO WHEN GASTON GOT INJURED AND CANNOT TAKE THE MATCH. HOWEVER, JUPE IS THE ONLY ONE WHO PAID HIS COST OF LIVING. (Diary Cinta Jupe-Gaston. Seleb on News; March 16, 2016)

Furthermore, Seleb on News was also showed up the fact of Gaston image as a husband who abandon his wife living cost, it was taken from Jupe’s statement “During this time Gaston boasted that in his country he has no obligation to provide the living cost

over me, but he was wrong. In Indonesia would not be on that way, especially he knows what will the law look like in Indonesia. Now he is understand that the law in Indonesia being respectful for all kind of women rights, and now he should give the remuneration that requiring for 15 million in each month”.

Figure 1 *Gaston described as a Materialistic Guy*



The news writer has also either positioning Jupe as the victim or a hero. Jupe was retold in the naration of its news as a lady who sincerely loving Gaston as her man. Jupe has also sacrificing her life for that man, eventhough in the last part of her life she was being dissappointed. It can be seen from the following news narrative statement:

Table 2: **Naration of Seleb On News “Jupe Resmi Menjanda Lagi”**

Indonesian	English
SIDANG CERAI/PEDANGDUT JULIA PEREZ/DENGAN PESEPAK BOLA ASAL ARGENTINA/GASTON CASTANO KEMARIN KEMBALI DIGELAR//NAMUN/TIDAK SEPERTI SEBELUMNYA/KALI INI ARTIS YANG AKRAB DISAPA JUPE ITU TERLIHAT LEBIH TEGAR DARI BIASANYA// RESMI MENYADANG PREDIKAT JANDA/JUPE MENGAKU LEGA DAN BAHAGIA/KARENA AKHIRNYA IA BISA TERBEBAS DARI PENDERITAANNYA SELAMA INI//(Jupe Resmi Menjanda Lagi, Seleb On News 13 Mei 2016)	THE DIVORCE COURT SESSION/BETWEEN DANGDUT SINGER JULIA PEREZ/AGAINST THE FOOTBALL PLAYER FROM ARGENTINA/THAT YESTERDAY HAD BEEN HELD FOR ONCE AGAIN/BUT/NOT AS BEFORE/THIS TIME THE ACTRESS WHO KNOWN AS JUPE LOOKED MORE STRONGER THAN IT USED TO BE//AND SHE WAS OFFICIALLY KNOWN AS A WIDOW/JUPE SAID THAT SHE WAS RELIEVED AND HAPPY//AND FINALLY SHE COULD BE FREE FROM HER SUFFERED FOR THE WHOLE TIME//(Jupe Officialy Becoming a Widow for Once Again, Seleb On News, May 13, 2016)

Seleb on News had also quoted Jupe’s statement due to strengthen the framing, “There was no tears at all, I didn’t cry, I am totally happy. Hello...! I’m the most happiest girl in the world now. This is my independence day.”

Figur 2 *Jupe feels happy after the Divorcement Verdict*



In the framing of Seleb On News report also gave the music illustration from ‘I Want to Break Free’ by Queen that covered by Dewa, one of the well-known bands in Indonesia and lead by Ahmad Dhani. This song tells about the condition or someone’s situational who finally be free from any burden in its life. The news writer wants to emphasize that a divorcement or when a lady who applies for a divorce statement could not even be negative. A lady has also the rights to fight for her own happiness. Jupe has also portrayed as a brave lady, she dared to “fight” for a culture that exists in society. Jupe prefers to be widowed than having suffered life in her marriage. As her statement; “For the rest of the time, Gaston boasted that in his country he has no obligation to provide the living cost over me, but he was wrong. In Indonesia would not be on that way, especially he knows what will the law look like in Indonesia. Now he understands that the law in Indonesia being respectful for the women’s rights, and now he should give the remuneration requiring for 15 million in each month”. Thus it is continued by the statement “Definitely I’m

happy, I'm glad. Thanks to the Highness, Mr. Puji has giving me the most fairly decision ever, and I'm being thankful that it was done successfully and I got the fairness.

After that, the element of Making Moral Judgement. In this case, Seleb on News brings the moral judgement and says that happiness is the rights for every human being that should be fought for. It is taken from the statement of Julia Perez; "...with all my strength, I divorced him, because I have a rights to be happy." (The Divorce Court Session of Julia Perez, Seleb on News). In here, Seleb on News notes that moral judgement as in this case is happiness would be the rights for every person, including a woman, and happiness should be fought for by anyone.

The last element is Treatment Recommendation, based on the background problems encountered, it is noted that the cause of its course and a victim or even the moral judgment that had been being presented already, Seleb on News gives the treatment recommendation about the case, it states that Jupe has her rights to be happy, and Gaston is being available to be divorced by her.

SUBJECT

The subject of this research is the viewers of the infotainment program of Seleb On News that has ever seen and noticed about it issued (domestic violence). In here, the researcher takes six women as the informant with variety of cultural background, religion, and acknowledgement. The selection criteria of informants as follows:

1. Informant have watched the news of Julia Perez's divorce in Seleb On News Program, MNC TV.
2. Informants' educational background, minimum S1
3. Informants have experienced funding to see cases of domestic violence that occurred in women (wife).

Thus, in this study, the researcher has chosen six informants consisting of:

1. Informant 1 (A) Dini Maryani., M.I.Kom, Lecturer of Communication Studies, is a victim of domestic violence, plaintiff divorce, widow of 1 child, Sundanese Muslim.
2. Informant 2 (B) Liza Dwi Ratna Dewi., M.I.Kom, Lecturer of Communication Studies, is a victim of domestic violence, plaintiff divorce, China-Javanese Muslim.
3. Informant 3 (C) Asrieda Vierani., S.PSI, single, Psychology and Law Sciences Lecturer, Palembangnese Muslim.
4. Informant 4 (D) Shinta Kristanti., M.I.Kom, plaintiff for divorce, widow of 1 child, victim of domestic violence. China-Javanese Muslim.
5. Informant 5 (E) Mira Herlina, M.I.Kom, victims of domestic violence, widow of 2 children, sued for divorce her husband. Communication Science Lecturer. Padangnese Muslim.
6. Informant 6 (F) Yuke (prospective doctor of Communication Science), Married, Witness to the events of her friend's domestic violence. Student of Doctoral Science Communication of Padjadjaran University, Lecturer. Balinese Hindusm.

DATUM COLLECTION TECHNIQUE

The datum are collected through in-depth interviews and observations of informants, as well as literature studies indeed. The technique of having interview is chosen because the topic around domestic violence discourse is something that is sensitive. The researcher hopes that by conducting interviews in eye to eye will make the informants more open mind in answering the whole questions rather than holding a focus on discussion.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Table 1 The Research Result

	Informant 1(Dini)	Informant 2 (Liza)	Informant 3 (Asrieda)	Informant 4 (Shinta)	Informant 5 (Mira)	Informant 6 (Yuke)
Divorce	Negotiated	Dominance	Dominance	Negotiated	Opposition	Negotiated
Women as divorce plaintiff	Negotiated	Dominance	Dominance	Negotiated	Opposition	Dominan
Physichical domestic violence	Dominance	Dominance	Dominance	Dominance	Dominance	Dominance
Infidelity (Psychic Violence)	Dominance	Negotiated	Dominance	Negosiasi	Dominance	Dominance
Penelantaran Nafkah (Economic Violence)	Dominance	Opposition	Dominance	Negotiated	Negotiated	Negotiated
Divorcement to be 'celebrated'	Opposition	Opposition	Opposition	Dominance	Opposition	Dominance
News Construction stated Julia Perez as a victim	Dominance	Dominance	Opposition	Negotiated	Dominance	Dominance
News	Dominance	Dominance	Dominance	Dominance	Opposition	Dominance

Construction stated Julia Perez as a hero						
Gaston as the cause of the problem	Opposition	Dominance	Negotiated	Opposition	Dominance	Dominance
Demands of payment for 15 million as the living cost	Dominance	Opposition	Dominance	Negotiated	Dominance	Dominance

Despite the 14 years of the Constitution on Abolition of Domestic Violence (UU PKDRT) No.23 year of 2004 to be held, especially for women, is still occurring and increasing from year to year. The promised protection will never become apparent when the law ceases to be limited and it only becomes the statute sheet or simply noted to the public that it has been enforced. To realize the noble ideals contains in Constitution will require law enforcement.

Munir Fuady formulates law enforcement as all his power and efforts to elaborate the rules of law into the life society, thereby enabling the objectives of law in society in the form of the values of justice, equality, legal certainty, protection of rights, society and others (Ni'mah, 2012). Surjono Sukanto further mentions five factors that determined the effectiveness of law enforcement, namely the rule of law, law enforcement facilities, legal apparatus, public awareness and legal culture (mohammad hatta 2008).

UU PKDRT for some people is considered to be the answer to all the anxiety experienced by women who are unfolding their fate when experiencing violence by their family members, since before the enactment of this law, domestic violence is only considered as a private matter that must be solved alone. The presence of this law makes domestic violence a public affair, so the state has normatively no reason not to handle it. On the other hand, in Indonesia not all parties welcome with open hand the presence of the Act. UU PKDRT is considered as a product of a capitalist system that is incompatible with Eastern culture.

Hizbut Tahrir Indonesia, for example, states that this Act has triggered the courage of the wives to sue for divorce their husbands, jailed their husbands and caused their families to be abandoned (Ni'mah, 2012). The rejection of some people against the adoption of the Law on PKDRT as a rule of law affects the efforts of law enforcement of domestic violence itself. Violence that occurs in the household is addressed as a test of God to be faced patiently. Patience that is meant here, among others, by not complaining of perpetrators of domestic violence to anyone, not even to the police, praying is the key so that the perpetrators change with their own consciousness. In this situation rule of law does not have its function optimally.

Television is a part of mass media that has an important role in the process of distributing the information, and one of the reports that relates to women's rights and gender equity. By means of news reporting that is associated with any issue of it, the mass media are expected to affect the viewers to think as how a woman's do and be more sensitive about gender issue or visa verse, unconditionally made it more biased (Rachmaria 2017).

In the perspective of sociology, there are at least two great powers that affect a person when thinking or acting, namely cultural power which in this case is related to values, such as religion, customs, family and environment. While the structural aspects such as laws, rules and regulations, and for all matters related to it (Rachmaria 2018d).

The viewers interpretation in receiving the messages from the mass media will not be separated from the surrounding social context. As a creator meaning, viewers do not simply take for granted the textual meanings, but they will take it based on oneself's cultural competencies built in the context of language and social values they have. Then, the viewers interpret the contents of mass media messages based on the background of cultural context, social settings and personal experience. The contents of mass media messages are polysemic, so open to interpreted by viewers, and whatsoever they will not share the same meaning to each other. Related to the meaning of discourse of domestic violence as stipulated in the Constitution No.23 year of 2004 in the news case of female actress divorce Julia Perez in the program of Seleb On News, MNC TV, the researcher tries to classify into 10 sub themes related to the three forms of meaningful viewers on the content of media messages refers to Stuart Hall; divorce, female divorce plaintiff, physical violence, infidelity into psychic violence, neglect of living cost as economic violence, "Celebration" during divorcement, Julia Perez as a hero, Julia Perez as a victim, Gaston as the cause of the problem, and demands for payment of 15 million per month proposed by Julia Perez to her husband. Another of that, the sub theme of divorced female plaintiffs, in here, the informants have different meanings; 1 dominance informants, 2 informant who negotiated status, and 3 informant as the opposition.

The dominance meaning according to Stuart Hall is when there is no difference in interpretation between the producer and the consumer of the message. Text producers construct divorce as a path taken when domestic violence occurs. Liza and Asrieda have the same opinion as the creator of the news maker. "For me, I see both men and women who divorce are the same. It is usually the party who sues for divorce is the party who feels aggrieved" (Rachmaria 2018a). "The positive value that women have dared to take a stand, have dared to decide something related to the survival of each. They have dared to take the consequences of every decision. So the paradigm has already shifted, when the widow was once something shameful, something that is detrimental, something that belittles the family, defames the family." (Rachmaria 2018e).

Dini and Shinta were having the meaning of negotiated. It occurred when the code conveyed by a text producer is read and interpreted by the text consumer, related to the trust belief imposed by the consumer text, which is then negotiated with the code

supplied by the text producer. Early informants and Shinta are both Muslims, they understand that in Islam divorce is something that God hates, but the conditions as victims of domestic violence force them to take it. Both of them actually disagree to what is presented by news texts maker related with the divorcement. They want long lasting marriage. "I am Muslim. All I know that in Islam, every wives can not take her husband. But God actually allows for divorce if the situation and conditions are not possible, and whatsoever, if it is not possible, to continue the marriage" (Rachmaria n.d.).

Connected with the sub theme of divorcement, Mira as the informant takes the meaning of opposition, it is in a moment of the text consumer understanding differently in having the messages, texts, or codes conveyed by the news producer with its conceptual framework. "I think, if we go back in religious thought, for the person who filed the divorce will recon the demon of divorcement. Because of I know it, that is why I still hold on the marriage and not ask about it, because I ever read and once my friend said that when we want to propose a divorcement, we have given the crown to the name of divorce demon. It will then report to the devil that this person is divorced, and he will be given a crown." (Rachmaria 2018b).

To the subthemes of physical violence in the household. The six informants agreed with the newsmaker. They did not tolerate any physical violence in the household. "I think that KDRT shows that men are stupid. Because for people who are highly educated, do not need that, and if you still like to each other yes please to fight for it together .. live together .. either it is negative or positive. But if you do not like to each other already, then you better be separated ... no need to have the women to be beaten, because women are physically not to be the opponent for the men. If a man do so, yes he is stupid, that's my oppinion. Well, if you want to fight it is better having a man to do that ... not a woman. Women who are not a wife of a man should be ashamed to be asked for physical competition, will be overrun by people who are treated with the thing that the person is aware of, but in the house." (Rachmaria 2018a).

Subtheme of infidelity section of domestic violence. The six informants have different meanings related to the sub-theme of infidelity as a part of domestic violence psychologically. Early informants, Asrieda, and Yuke have dominant meaning, all three did not accept the affair in their marriage, and agree with the news maker. While both informants named Liza and Shinta are in a negotiating position. "If it is an affair, I am still more accepting to the extent that I am still being treated well at home. That is, do not let the woman be shown in front of us. Taken home, in sight. Something done behind me is okay for me." (Rachmaria, 2018a). The same thing is also stated by the informant Shinta. Those are Muslims, with China-Javanese cultural background. They have experienced infidelity, having more than one wife is common in their extended family. "Ngawulo, its traditional value. Ngawulo, serve to the husband. Takes a total body and soul. Surgo nunut neroko katut. Heavenly take a part, the hell comes also. My great-grandfather had many wives ... many. While my great-grandmother is an ordinary housewife, Javanese woman ... He always had marriage every where he took his governmental services. She is willing to till the death and not divorced." (Rachmaria 2018c).

Subthemes of abandonment of living cost as a part of domestic violence. The six informants have different meanings related to the sub-theme of abandonment of living cost as part of domestic violence. Dominant Meaning: Early Informers "No any women want to be willing to be married but she is not be given of her living cost, as well as the inner need. Because her husband is gone, leave him. That's my opinion, I agree for Jupe had done." (Rachmaria n.d.).

The Meaning of Opposition: Liza. "He does not need to support me that is okay for me, because Alhamdulillah I can earn my own money. But I do not want to support him. That principle is in my head. I to be told to pay for a man, no way." (Rachmaria 2018a).

The Meaning of Negotiated as in Shinta, Mira, and Yuke: "I tend for having my parents more. I never see my mother be given the money. So that she never gave any money to her children, because the children were all raised by my father. For school business, there was a division of tasks for it. So my mom never worried about it. My father did not gamble, did not have an affair with another woman, did not smoke, did not drink coffee, and she knew where the allocation of his money must to be ... I never demanded my husband had to support me monthly about how many million it used to be ... never. I remember my mother was never be given money by my father, not even once. A thousand rupiah was never be given, because both of them were working. But after they have children, they took their own portion for its part; my mother took care of all the kitchen utensils, the house ritual ceremony, while my father pays for all the lectures of his children; children's schools, workshop needed, cars, electrical thing are my dad's business." (Rachmaria 2018e).

CONCLUSION

The reception analysis study positions audience as active audience. Audience on this theory is seen as a cultural agent that has its own power when producing the meaning of various discourses that are rolled out by the mass media. In this case how the audience interpret the discourse of domestic violence that contained in Law No.23 of the PKDRT 2004 based on cultural context, religion or their own knowledge. Based on the findings that researchers get from interviews with informants, PKDRT Law No.23 of 2004 until now has not been fully accepted by the whole society as a reference / rule of law. Not all informants feel represented by their aspiration in UU PKDRT No.23 year 2004. For example about the theme of family neglect contained in UU PKDRT. Informants in this study, from 6 informants, only 2 informants are dominant in the sense of agreeing with the newsmaker that livelihood is an obligation. The rest of the opposition Liza Dwi Ratna and Shinta Kristanty assume that the husband does not support it is not a crime. The first underlying thing, as women who have financial independence they feel no need to depend on husband (male). Secondly, in the culture of informants with Chinese-Javanese cultural background. The culture that exists in his knowledge and experience teaches that Javanese women's philosophy of "ngawulo" serves their husbands. So they do not question if the husband does not work while the wife who is looking for money for the family, all done as a form of devotion to the family. Similarly, that happened to Mira informants with Padang-Muslim ethnic where women are

considered independent. The same thing happened to the informant Yuke who is currently studying Doctoral. He does not see a husband who does not give money every month to his wife to pay for family needs is not a crime, because he too has been financially independent. When this law has not been fully accepted by the community, law enforcement efforts on domestic violence will be difficult.

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