

**LANGUAGE USE IN SEX PERSPECTIVE
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS ON FEMALES AND MALES LANGUAGE**

THESIS

Submitted to the Board of Examiners in Partial Fulfillment
of the Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan Islam (S.Pd.I)
in the English and Education Department



by

KHOTMAWATI FAJRIYAH

NIM. 113 01 035

**ENGLISH AND EDUCATION DEPARTMENT
STATE ISLAMIC STUDIES INSTITUTE
(STAIN) SALATIGA**

2005



**DEPARTMENT OF RELIGIOUS AFFAIRS
STATE ISLAMIC STUDIES INSTITUTE
(STAIN) SALATIGA**

Jl. Stadion 03 Phone . 0298 323706 Salatiga 50721

STATEMENT OF CERTIFICATION

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**KHOTMAWATI
NIM. 113 01 035**

Has been brought to the board of examiners in September 1th, 2005 M./Sya'ban 27nd, 1426 H., and hereby considered to completely fulfill the requirement of Sarjana degree in the English Department of Education Faculty.

Salatiga, September 1st, 2005 M.
Sya'ban 27th, 1426 H.

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NIP. 150 182 686

Attentive Counsultant

Drs. Sa'adi, M. Ag.
NIP. 150 256 821

Drs. Sa'adi, M. Ag
The Lecturer of Educational Faculty
State Islamic Studies Institute Salatiga

ATTENTIVE COUNSELOR'S NOTE

Salatiga, August 10th 2005

Case : Khotmawati's thesis

Dear

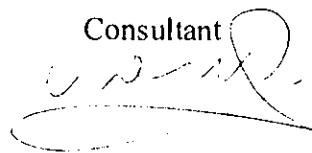
The Head of State Islamic Studies
Institute Salatiga

Assalamualaikum, Wr. Wb

After reading and correcting khotmawati's thesis entitled " LANGUAGE USE IN SEX PERSPECTIVE COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS ON FEMALES AND MALES LANGUAGE ". I have decided and would like to propose if could be accepted by educational faculty, I hope it would be examined as soon as possible.

Wassalamualaikum. Wr. Wb

Consultant



Drs. Sa'adi, M. Ag

NIP. 150 256 821

MOTTO

- ~ *When the night is dark enough we can see the brighter star.*
- ~ *If we can dream it, we can do it*
- ~ *The greatest thing in the world is when we do what people say
we cannot do.*
- ~ *Life is just like a medicine, taste bad, teach good.*
- ~ *SEMANGAT!!*

DEDICATION

I truly dedicate this thesis to :

- My beloved mother (Zuhrotun) for helping me grow and mature. My father the late (Sastro Suratno) I proud to be your daughter.
- My wonderful brothers and sisters (mas Yanto, mas Arif, mbak Idah, mas Ali, mas Nur, mas Agus, mbak Zul Plus) thank for always be my mistakes reminder.
- All of my sisters and brothers in law (mbak Mee, mas Joko, mbak Erna, mbak Mar, mbak Sri, mas Towi) thanks for your lovely attention.
- The most special friends of mine (mbak Luluk, Uyunk, Iva, Indhi, mas Sulis, Kakam) you are all my smile keepers.
- My wonderful grandsons (mas Agus and Put) thanks for the computer.
- Mr. Saadi as my consultant, thank for always revise my thesis and call me "cebret!".
- My whole family in STAIN Salatiga.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The prime thing, the writer want to say thanks God for all wonderful things He gives to me. She also say thanks to Mr. Sa'adi the consultant of her thesis and Mr. Badwan that accept this thesis to be the condition of her graduation.

This thesis is description about females and males language. The writer hopes that it will be useful to the linguistic science and the next researcher. She hopes that what she has explain can help the society to see the different language between male and female objectively, so they will never judge them based on the stereotypes.

The equality of male and female will lead us the better world without any "slave of stereotypes ". So we can see the world better and of course better place of living both for females or males. the writer always hope to be criticized so she can write better.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Study

This recent debate of gender and communication gives some sociohistorical background addressing communication styles, and how such styles reflect the values of societies with regard to gender. In order to understand gender, sociopsychology and education. Those researcher offer dependable finding to help us understand how men and women acquire specific nature of speech. The debate between the role of nature and nurture is an old one.

There is a contention that the socialization process undergone language, and that gender and females makes various types of specific cognitive language, and that gender specific souls finally stem from nurture rather than nature.¹ Females and males are socialized in a very different condition and expectation so they produce very different language style. Females are expected to be more polite and elegant than males that's why they produce those kind of language just like the society's expectation.

In the anthropological and educational studies, that difference between males and females do not stem exclusively from inherently nature, the socialization process undergone by males and females, whether at home or

¹ <http://faculty.ed.umuc.edu/~jmathew/articles/hobel.html>

school, past of present play much stronger role on the shaping of language styles.²

Research conducted in anthropology and education clearly states that gender specific patterns of behavior remain relevant factors and important social variable to be analyzed through the most cultural codes of society, that is its language.³

B. Identification of the Problem

On order to understand the topic easier, the writer will identify about the problem as follows:

1. There are some explanations of the cause differences females and males language use.
2. There are some explanations of females and males language style.
3. There are some explanations of the specific characteristic of males and females language use.
4. There are some explanations of language and language use it self.
5. There are some explanations of gender perspective.

C. Limitation of the Study

The writer conveys the paper more clearly to be read, these are the limitation of the study as follows:

² www.findarticles.com, Friday 11st June 2001

³ Pater Trudgill.1983. *Sociolinguistic: An Introduction to Language and Society*. New York: Hudson Stree. p. 6

1. Gender that the writer means is gender in sociological perspective, it is excluded sexist view of biological perspective and it is also excluded gender deviation.
2. Language use that the writer means is language in daily practice, that is used by males and females to convey their idea in communication, both written or spoken. It excludes structural aspect. It just includes the background and causality use in sociological perspective or psychological perspective and less linguistic it self.

D. Statement of the Study

The writer will present a study to a specific aspect of problem that are:

1. What makes females and males produce different style of language use?
2. How come females and males produce different politeness?
3. What makes females and males produce different of mount of talks?

E. Objective of the Study

In writing this paper, the writer has objectives as follows:

1. To give and apply general definition about language of the sociolinguistic angle.
2. To give the process of development of language use differences among males and females in the society.
3. To give the specific language style those are used by males and females in their society.

F. Benefits of the Problem

1. The study can be used to change the mistake of considering wrong stereo type common in society about the differences of males and females.
2. The study can develop and enrich the knowledge of linguistic, specially sociolinguistic perspective, and gender it self in the sociology perspective.
3. This study can be a guidance for society to give objective judgment of males and females language based on scientific reason.

G. Literature Review

To support this study, the writer uses theories as follows:

1. Wardhaugh, Ronald, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistic 2nd Edition*, 1992, Well Publisher, Oxford, Sociolinguistic has connection to gender, between structure, vocabularies, and the ways of using particular language and the social roles of the men and women who speak these language.
2. Holt, Renhart Winston, *An Introduction to Language, 2nd Edition*, 1988. the discussion of the differences language use between male and females show that words of language cannot be intrinsically good or bad but may reflect individual or societal values. In addition one speaker may use a word with negative connection to refer to same person.
3. The Differences of males and females language use were often interpreted as the result of early childhood socialization process. (Lakoff, 1975, Good wil: 1980, Maltz Borker, 1982: Cameron: 1992).⁴ Girls are encouraged and rewarded for using “elegant” language as boys are allowed wily more

⁴ http://Viadrinam.evy.1.Journal/1/1_00HTM

flexibly and roughly in language use: Roughly discouraged in little boys, in whom parents may often find it more amusing than shocking (Lakoff, 1975: 6).⁵ Cameron (1992) also points out that children activities shape various types of Speech, girls play in small groups of best friend, where they learn to maximum intimacy and minimum conflict (Cameron, 1992: 62). Boys organized competitive team games with specific rules and goals (Lever, 1978).⁶

4. According to Triyanti in her thesis entitled *The Role of Women in Changing World Civilization, women have full right and responsibility in nature, but underestimate in society. In fact women are half of society's expectation to them.*
5. According to Dewi Setyawati in her thesis entitled *The Language Sexism on Written Form*, there is stereotype that consider that women are less greater than men, people call God by "He" non "She".
6. According to Iswatun Maftukhah in her thesis entitled *Concept of Gender*, gender inequality has occurred for long ago. Men are the first person in every occasion. They manage all aspects of life such as economy, social and so on. Because of those things they produce different style of language as impact.
7. According to Carolyn Granewall in her thesis entitled *Sex Differences in Learning Language*, males and females learn language in a very different

⁵ *Ibid.*

⁶ *Ibid.*

situation so they different style of language use. The situation in which they learn is different by society.⁷

H. Methodology of Research

In order to get some data required in her study, the writer conducted library research, and selected the language use differences between males and females, which are obtained in the library and also the writer conduct observation in nearest society the methodology of the research, which will be use by the writer as follow.

1. Method of Data Collection

Data collection about the problems of gender and language use, the writer uses library research, and selected the language use differences between males and females, which are obtained in the library, also the writer conduct observation in nearest society the methodology of research, which be use by the males and females.

a. Primary Data Source

Data collection of data relates to the object of the study. Primary source is essential source derived from website [www. Geogle.com://faculty. As.umuc.edu/~jmathew/articeles/hobel.html](http://www.Geogle.com://faculty.As.umuc.edu/~jmathew/articeles/hobel.html)

b. Secondary Data Source

It is the data source which is used to complete the data while the writer analyses the problem. It can be taken from other books those are *Gender and leadership style* by A. h. Eagle, *An Introduction*

⁷ <http://ring.ca/oono17/granewall.html>

to language by Rodman Fromkin, *An introduction to language* by Reinhart Winstone, *Sociolinguistic* by J. B. Pride, *slang and its analogue* by J.S. former, *Women, Men and language* by Jennifer Coates, *Direction to linguistic* by John. J. Gumpers, *Introduction to theoretical linguistic* by John Lyon, *women language* by Robin Lakoff, *Everyday English* by Robert. D., *Understanding English* by Robert P., *Introduction to language* by Victoria Fromkin.

2. Method of the Study

To analyze the data the writer uses:

a. Thematic method

The writer collects the information regard to their relation with the theme of this paper, these are language, sociolinguistic and gender. Then these will be formulation to the research result.

b. Non Statistic Analysis Method

The writer analyzes descriptive data from actual data and research them as well. The writer uses the opinion of many expert from books and analysis them to make and conclusion supported by information.

I. Out Line

CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

- A. Background of the Study
- B. Identification of the Study
- C. Limitation of the Study

- D. Statement of the Study
- E. Objective of the Study
- F. Benefits of the Study
- G. Literature Review
- H. Methodology of the Research
- I. Out Line

CHAPTER II UNDERLYING THEORIES OF LANGUAGE-GENDER RELATION

- A. Gender in Sociolinguistic
 - 1. Definition of Gender
 - 2. The Relationship between Gender and Sociolinguistic
- B. Language as a Reflection of Society
 - 1. The Influences of Social Relation to Language use
 - 2. Different Politeness of Male and Females Language
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 - 3. Specific different Lexicon Commonly Used by Males and Females Conversation

CHAPTER III DATA PRESENTATION OF LANGUAGE-GENDER
RELATION

A. Language

1. Intonation
2. Diction
3. Tag Questions
4. Assertiveness

B. Politeness

1. Interruption
2. Topic Acception
3. Slang

C. Amount of Talk

CHAPTER IV DATA ANALYSIS

A. Language Style in Gender

B. Politeness in Gender

C. Amount of Talk in Gender

CHAPTER V CLOSURE

A. Conclusion

B. Suggestion

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CHAPTER II

UNDERLYING THEORIES OF LANGUAGE-GENDER RELATION

A. Gender in Sociolinguistic

1. Definition of Gender

Gender in etymology is known as part of kind,¹ it is known in society as a different kind of sex those are male and female. In social life it consists of males and females always using language for communication. It just like an obligation that have to be qualified if we want to be survived. From that glance information we can conclude that gender in sociolinguistics is a different kind of language that is used by the different sexes in society to communicate each other.²

2. The Relationship between Gender and Sociolinguistic

One topic that has come to sociolinguistic in recent years is the connection, if any, between the structure, vocabularies and ways of using particular languages and the social roles of the men and women who speak the language. Males and females use a particular language use in different ways.³ Those differences simply reflect the ways in which the sexes choose to deal with each other in the society.⁴ It is possible to describe a particular language as "sexist", or as a description for those who use that language.

¹ http://faculty.ed.umus.edu/~j_mathew/articles/hobel.html.

² *Ibid.*

³ Ronald, Warahough. 1992. *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*, 2nd Edition, Oxford, Black Well Oxford, p. 312

⁴ *Ibid.*

the resulting social insecurity. (Lakoff: 1975)⁹. Males and females belong to different particular language use, because they are socialized differently from childhood.

Keeping in mind that a linguistic exchange is the result of the relationship between interlocutor, and that males and females have disparate social statuses, conversational patterns between males and females has been found to reflect social inequalities existing between them.¹⁰ Historically, this interactive pattern was reinforced by sociolinguistic practises during times when a wife had to address her husband as a slave had to address his master or a subject his king. This fact causes very significant effect. Males and females use a very particular different language use. They show different lexicon, politeness, intonation and assertiveness.

So clearly, gender expectations affect personality manifestations, and the socialization process leading to “appropriate gender roles” can certainly play as strong of a role, if not more, as personalities.¹¹

One research (Lever, 1978) examined activities among fifth grade children on the basis of play ground observations and interviews, the results of this research indicated that boys organized competitive team games with specific rules and goals, where as girls played games in smaller groups, involving repeated rituals and greater cooperation than boys. Lever (1978)

⁹ <http://viadrina.eu.v-frankfurt-0.de/wjournal/1-00/KUNSMANN.HTM>

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

¹¹ *Ibid.*

also observed that when girls were involved in team games they were likely to ignore the rules, where as boy were very carefull to adhere them.¹²

It is appropriate to mention that the socialization process affects both females and males. More specifically, males are often trained to fear sounding like females. As a child, being raised to acquire what is traditionally considered "appropriate" gender specific behaviors is known to be as hard on males as it is on females. So, clearly, gender expectations affect personality manifestations, and the socialization process leading of role, its not more as personalities.¹³ Research in gender studies (Schweikart, 1986, 1990) indicates that it is less shamefull for a female to act as a male than it is for a male to act as a female.¹⁴ In fact he observes that the "imasculation" of females is part of university.

2. Different Politeness of Males and Females Language

The different language of males use between males and females in society affect to their different politeness as a result of early childhood socialization process, (lakoff: 75)¹⁵. Females are encouraged and rewarded for using "elegant" language where as boys are allowed more flexibly and roughly in language use.¹⁶ Rough talk is discouraged in little girls more strongly than in little boys. In whom parents may often find it more amusing than shocking. These facts produce different politeness between males and females language use in social conversation. Females tend to have a greater desire to conform to

¹² <http://faculty.ed.umuc.edu/~jmathew/articles/hobel.html>.

¹³ *Ibid.*

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁵ <http://faculty.ed.umuc.edu/~jmathew/articles/hobel.html>.

¹⁶ *Ibid.*

societal norms, they like to play in a small group of best friend, where they learn to maximize intimacy and minimize conflict.¹⁷ Females tend to be careful keeping their relationship so they often do not want to uncomfort their interlocutor, they tend to be more polite than males who like competition and confrontational speech.

Other studies that were conducted regarding the use of vernacular styles across genders (Cheshire, 1952; Coates, 1993; Milroy, 1950) show that males tend to use a more vernacular style than females.¹⁸ This difference has often been interpreted as a females greater desire to conform to societal norm. Yet, this interpretation may stem from a sexist view which traditionally stresses that females are naturally more dependent than males. Keeping in mind that language has evolved from vernacular form, non-standard styles are the avant garde of next generation's standard language. As such, speaking non-standard language is an expression of both freedom and creative power in which females were not allowed to participate. If one assumes that non standard forms are lacking in elegant when spoken by woman, we are faced with the illocutionary force of prohibition. What is usually perceived as compliance to societal forms on the part of females is in essence the result of "a long social imprisonment" while men use the "powerfull language" of creation. (Spender, 1950).¹⁹

The language used by females historically stems from oppressive structure where by women addressed men as their master (Daly, 1991).

¹⁷ *Ibid.*

¹⁸ *Ibid.*

¹⁹ *Ibid.*

ness although positively valued today was once assign of humility. The primary function of politeness was to recognize people of a higher status in society. Since females historically addressed their husband with reverence, it may explain why females are often found more polite. However, since the relation between language and gender is also context dependent (Tannen,1992,1994), the way of politeness used in modern society lost some of its historical function.²⁰

Brown's observations (1990) indicate that women could also use politeness in a sarcastic way and such show more confrontation than reverence by adding sarcasm.²¹ Nonetheless, whether sarcastic or not, the truth remain that women most likely use more polite forms than men, and that women most likely leamed confrontational strategies using the language forms they inherited from history.

Females are not permitted to swear or use "coarse" language. They were given titles and respect, males must not swear in females presence, in countless ways she is given "better" treatment. In language that is acceptance may only be a superficial mask over laying other attitudes or feelings thought of awareness. In linguistic studies there are many examples of instances where female usage shows an attempt at "proper" language or more "refined" language. One can observe, even within the same family where the rearing and schooling have been identical, that very often women use standard language and men do not. It is implied on their politeness directly.²²

²⁰ <http://faculty.ed.umuc.edu/~jmathew/articles/hobel.html>

²¹ http://people.cohums.ohio-state.edu/chan_9/articles/nacc_19-t.htm

²² *Ibid.*

3. Amount of Interruption in Society between Males and Females Conversation

Based on the fact above, we know that males are more dominant than females. Interruption is “a device for exercising power and control in conversation” because it involves “violations of speakers turn at talk (West and Zimmerman, 1983, p. 103)²³ in as much as men typically enjoy greater status and power than females do in most societies. The interference is that males are more likely than females to assume they are entitled to take the conversational floor.²⁴ Zimmerman and West (1975) and Ferstermaker (1993) investigated mixed gender conversations and linguistic inequality in gender specific styles. The finding indicated significant differences between same-gender pairs and mixed gender pairs regarding the use of overlaps and interruptions. An interruptions was considered as a violation of turn taking rules where by topical disarticulation is flagrant. The interruption resulted from men interrupting women. Interestingly, men rarely interrupted each other, primarily using interruption when speaking to women.²⁵ Male interruption of women bring less social punishment than female interruption of man. Males do more interruption in conversation than females.²⁶

²³ *Ibid.*

²⁴ www.finderticles.com.

²⁵ *Ibid.*

²⁶ *Ibid.*

C. Specific Language Use Between Males and Females

1. Different Assertiveness in Conversation

In the light of anthropological finding, mixed-gender conversation are considered by some as cross-cultural in nature, with men and women speaking different genderlects, (Tannen, 1990, 1992, 1994)²⁷. The primary difference between these genderlect is that females speak to maintain harmony and strong relationship, as well as to keep conversations open, where as males use more assertiveness and insistance.²⁸ Women, for instance, were observed to speak in a more tentative way than men, using more tag question in general (Coates, 1993; Holmes, 1988).²⁹ The use of such language patterns were explained by Holmes (1988) as suggestive (since less assertive) than males. Lakof (1975) viewed such language patterns as a sign of “insecurity” or “approval seeking”.³⁰ Fishman (1980) explained such pattern in terms of “skillfull strategies” to engage men in talk.

Men tend to be more aggressive speakers than women (Haas, 1979, Poynton, 1985) and women tend to be polite (Haas, 1979, Newcombe, Arnkoff, 1979)³¹ Because of these differences, perceptions of assertiveness than the speakers may be affected. Women tend to be judged lower in assertiveness than men, (Lakof, 1975).³² However, these perceptions may be affected by the form of speech used and it may have nothing to do with the gender of the speaker. The speech language use that reflects assertiveness as

²⁷ <http://www.ypc.edu/bes/journal2002/paper%201.htm>

²⁸ *Ibid*

²⁹ *Ibid*

³⁰ http://www.viadrina.eu_v_frankfurt_o.de/~journal/1_00/KUNSMANN.HTM

³¹ *Ibid*

³² *Ibid*.

tag question, compound request etc.³³ Tag questions are statements added onto declarative sentences that turn them into questions.

The speech style of women was first termed “women’s language” by Lakoff, but has been changed to powerfull/powerless speech styles (weatherrall, 1992).³⁴ Powerless speech styles includes hesitancy, and tentativeness, politeness, tag questions, hedges and compound requests, while in powerfull speech styles these are absent. Therefore, powerfull speech style does not use any form that could make the speaker less assertive. The designation of powerfull speech typically goes to men, while powerless typically goes to women. This designation usually occurs because when studied, women use most of the forms found in powerless speech style. However, these may be inaccurate because it may be the situation that determines the form used in speech.³⁵

Assertiveness is always found in different language use between males and females. It has been considered as an important thing to be discussed assertivness is the ability to stand up for your rights without violating the rights of others.³⁶ A lack of assertiveness frequently impacts on individual self confidence and results in passive, aggressive or indirectly aggressive behaviour.

3. Different Talkativeness between Males and Females

It seems that everyone is aware of the stereotype that women talk more. But belive it or not, it is not always the women who are the

³³ *Ibid.*

³⁴ *Ibid.*

³⁵ *Ibid.*

³⁶ <http://www.YPC.edu/bes/journal 2002/papers% 201 .htm>.

chatterboxes. Men are just as likely to do a lot of talking. Research has shown that the formality of the context is a major factor in determining how much males or females may talk (Coates, 1998 p. 469).³⁷ For example, in situations that require formal conversation, such as at conventions, business meetings, or other mixed-gender gatherings, men tend to talk more as well as initiate more interaction. In one to one conversations, women tend to talk more (especially in females to female friendship interaction) because their communication intend are intimate and understanding, and show more concern for the relational aspects of conversation. Men tend to form friendship in groups, and focus more on activities rather than conversation. (Coates, 1998, p. 216).³⁸

Men and women also tend to use communication in different ways, which affect the extent to which they talk. Men tend to be more quiet in situations that require them to show emotion, because they more often use communication as a means of establishing and maintaining hierarchical social order and to protect their independence.³⁹ Women on the other hand, tend to use communication as a means of developing rapport and maintaining good social relationship.

Silence and talkativeness is another interesting aspect of gender-specificity in conversational strategies due to the fact that women are often believed to talk more than men. This widespread belief, however, has been unanimously disconfirmed by anthropologists. In an experiment where males and females were asked to describe three pictures, males were found to speak

³⁷ *Ibid*

³⁸ *Ibid.*

³⁹ *Ibid.*

an average of 13 minute per picture as opposed to females who only spoke an average of 3.17 minutes (Swacker, 1975).⁴⁰ Further research shows that men talk more than women in public settings while being less involved in private talks (Coates, 1993; Eakins, 1978, Spender, 1980: steinem, 1991).⁴¹ Researcher who has investigated the issue have indicated that public settings were considered as a ground for competitiveness, hence the greater mount of talk by men in public. Women have been shown to talk more in private with female friends about topics often considered trivial and unimportant by men. The fact that topics such as sports, politics, cars are seen as “serious” while topics such as child bearing and personal relationships are labeled “Trivial” as simply a reflection of social values which define what men do as important, and conversely what women do as less important (Coates, 1993 p. 103)⁴²

As a results, men end up using a great deal of silence in privacy. Yet, this private silence has been analyzed as an act of denying conversation topics which, according to males are uninteresting (Aries, 1976, 1987; Spender, 1980)⁴³

The notion that men engage in greater talking time and conversation dominance comes as no surprise to modern linguist familiar with the research of previous decades. In comprehensive survey reviewing 63 studies, James and Drakich (1993) further research gender-linked differences and the significance of formal versus informal circumstances in which conversation

⁴⁰ <http://faculty.ed.umuc.edu/~jmathew/articles/hobel.html>.

⁴¹ *Ibid.*

⁴² *Ibid.*

⁴³ *Ibid.*

takes place.⁴⁴ A logical assumption would be that men carry more conversational influence in the the public sphere while women dominate private sphere conversation. However, as Livia correctly points out, the results of James and Drakich's study shows: "Despite the popular image of the nagging wife and her taciturn husband, men tend to talk more, in almost an dinner.⁴⁵ Thus, in addition to accruing the most total talking time, the men and boys in our study would be expected to take more turns, interrupt more frequently, and generally dominate the direction of conversation, based on the findings of previous research.

In conversations involving members of both sexes most researcher agree that men speak more than women do. One also found that men talked to men the content categories of such talk focused on competition and teasing, sport, aggression, and doing things. on the other hand, women talked to women, the equivalent categories were the self-feelings, affiliation with others, home and family. When the two sexes interacted, men tended to take the initiative in conversation, but there seemed to be as desire to achieve some kinds of accomodation so far as topics where concerned. The men spoke less of aggression and competition, and the women reduced their amount of talk about home and family.⁴⁶ Another study (Landis, 1927) indicated that men tend to explain things to women, and in doing so to patronize them, where as women tend to apologize to men.⁴⁷

⁴⁴ <http://viadrina.eu- frankurt-0. de/~wjournal/1-00/KUNSMANN.HTM>

⁴⁵ *Ibid.*

⁴⁶ Ronald Wardhaugh, 1992, "An Introduction to Sociolinguistics", 2nd Edition, Oxford: P.

⁴⁷ *Ibid.*

4. Specific Different Lexicon Commonly Used by Males and Females Conversation

Males and females often go on different conversation, they have a very different goal in conversation. Males go on competitive conversation to prove their range in hierarchical place of society. Males hold on such topics as business, politics, legal matters, taxes, and sports and females on social life, books, food and drink, life's trouble and life style.⁴⁸ There was also evidence that the use of words like "nice" and "pretty" was sex-linked.⁴⁹ That differences of topics directly affect on their different lexicon in conversation. Females use more politeness marker and more first person pronoun than males.⁵⁰ Males use more slang and non particular lexicon than females.⁵¹ For instance females like to say "rose", "Jasmine", "Black" or any other definite lexicon to define something but males tend to use "color", "flower", to describe something.

According to Lakoff (1975), females and males speak in several different ways.⁵² She suggests that female's language makes more frequent use of emotionally intensive adverb such as "so", "Terribly", "Awfully", and "Quite".⁵³ Similarly, Eakins (1978) observed that men and women use different vocabularies and lexicon.⁵⁴ They suggest that women's language is more punctuated with adjectives and adverbs that "conote triviality or unimportance" such as "sweet", "dreadly", "precious", and "darling".

⁴⁸ *Ibid.*, p. 319

⁴⁹ *Ibid.*

⁵⁰ http://people.cohums.ohio_state.edu/chan9/articles/nacc19-t.htm

⁵¹ *Ibid.*

⁵² <http://www.ascusc.org.jcmc/vol3/issue3/rodino.htm#construction>

⁵³ *Ibid.*

⁵⁴ *Ibid.*

Eakin and John (1963), after observing the talks between a couple over a certain period of time, found that wives produce significantly more expressive statements such as "Ouch!" or "Damn", where as husbands uses more directive and informative statements.

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CHAPTER III

DATA PRESENTATION OF LANGUAGE-GENDER RELATION

A. Language Style

1. Intonation

Females are found using tag question, they also use such as “rising intonation” sentence in the end of their sentences.¹

Intonation it self is the change in pitch of the voice in speaking. It often modifies meanings, characterizes dialects or registering emotional reaction.²

Males and females use their own specific intonation when they are speaking. Females often use rising intonation on declaratives, for examples: It’s really good?³

Females also use very much filters and hedges. They always decrease their intonation sentence when they use filter, with sort of classification as a hedge, while “well” and “you see” were described as “meaningless particles” and assigned to the same category as “pause filters” such as uh, um and ah.⁴

Filter and hedge are very influential intonation of female’s sentences. Females use specific intonation to soften their sentences tone, and to show high

¹ Janet Holmes, 1992, *An Introduction on Linguistics*, England? Longman Person Education, p. 287.

² *Crutcher Webster International Dictionary*, Crutcher International Corporate, New York; 1974, p. 505.

³ Janet Holmes, *op cit.*, p. 286

⁴ *Ibid*

politeness and unassertiveness and also their greater desire to conform the society.⁵

2. Diction

In studying diction, it is useful to distinguish gender differences in vocabulary usage in the hand, and gender differentiated vocabulary about males and females on the other, even though the distinction may often be blurred.

The differences between them often deals with naming, terms, and terms of address and reference and the latter studies lexical change overtime, addressing some of the social, cultural that have led to vocabulary choice or diction.⁶ Much have been written on gender differences in language use and vocabulary about the two sexes from sociological and historical linguistic perspective, although not necessarily with gender differences as the focus.⁷

Different vocabulary of males and females influenced much be society that it is more acceptable for men to use profanity and taboo word than it is women to do so. This is due at least in part to society's expectation for women. Furthermore, Shih (1984: 219) notes that use of profanity and taboo words would lower a women's social status.⁸

Males also found to use more slang than females.⁹ Males were found to use more stronger swear words than males. It shows that females go on in

⁵ <http://people.cohums.ohio-state.edu/chan9/articles/naccl9-b.htm>.

⁶ <http://people.cohums.ohio-state.edu/chan9/articles/naccl9-b.htm>.

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ *Ibid.*

security task words than males.¹⁰ Females also use more first person pronouns and more evaluative lexis.¹¹ Due the fact that women are forbidden by society to talk taboo or slang, they were found to use more euphemisms to replace or change a taboo word or serves to avoid frightening or unpleasant subject.¹² For example men tend to use “die” to describe death but women tend to use “pass away”. Those who take care of your loved ones who have passed away are more likely to be funeral directors than morticians or undertakers. Lakoff Claims that women use color words like aquamarine, lavender and magenta but most men do not.¹³ Such as specific color names are very rare to be used by men, men often say “purple” or “violet” to replace “magenta”.

Lakoff also maintains that adjective such as, adorable, charming, lovely and sweet also commonly used by women but only rarely by men.¹⁴

The word is the unit of traditional grammatical theory. It is the basis of the distinction which is frequently drawn between morphology and syntax, and it is the principal unit of the lexicography.¹⁵ Stemming form that theories we can say that women made to the social situation and relationship with which the words are used.¹⁶

¹⁰ [http://viadria.evv-frankfurt.o.de/~wjournal/1-00\)KUNSMANN.HTM](http://viadria.evv-frankfurt.o.de/~wjournal/1-00)KUNSMANN.HTM).

¹¹ *Ibid.*

¹² Victoria Fromkin, 1988, *An Introduction to Language*, London: Rinehart and Winstone, p. 269.

¹³ Ronald Wardhaugh, 1992, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistic*, USA: Oxford and Cambridge, p. 315.

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁵ John Lyon, 1971, *Introduction to Theoretical Linguistics*, New York: Cambridge, p. 193

¹⁶ John J. Gumpers, Rell Hymes, 1972, *Direction in Social Linguistics*, Sidney: Reinhart, p. 271.

Eakins (1978) observed that men and women use different vocabulary and words. They suggest that women's language is more punctuated with adjectives and adverbs that "connote triviality of unimportance, such as "sweet", "dreadful", "precious" and "darling".¹⁷

In the study of language and gender includes of hypothesis pointed out in the early 70 s, for examples that who men use filler such "so", "such", "quite", and more particular endearments like "honey", "dear", "sweetie".¹⁸

Lakoff suggested that female's speech as characterized by linguistic feature such as empty adjective as cute, so, charming and so on.¹⁹

Females and males also differentiate their use of hypotaxis and parataxis.²⁰ Females tend to use parataxis and males use hypotaxis.

Hypotaxis is subjection, submission, syntactic subordination as by conjunction and parataxis is act of placing side by side or coordinate ranging of clause, phrases or words without coordinating connective for example, "He laughed, She cried". Or other definition says that it is the placing subordinate clauses beside a main clause without subordinating connective. for example, "I believe it is true, there is a man who wants to meet you".²¹

¹⁷ <http://www.ascuse.org/jcmc/vol3/issue3/rodino.html>.

¹⁸ <http://www.http://german.6ham.ac.uk/doddi/westimmermar>.

¹⁹ Janet Holmes. *Opcit* p. 286.

²⁰ [http://viadria.evv-frankfurt.o.de/~wjournal/1-00\) KUNSMANN.HTM](http://viadria.evv-frankfurt.o.de/~wjournal/1-00/KUNSMANN.HTM).

²¹ Webster, 1981, *Dictionary and Seven Language*, USA: *Britanica inc.* p. 1640.

3. Tag Questions

The use of tag questions and how they affect the assertiveness of speakers was tested.²² A main effect of tag questions upon the assertiveness of the speakers was found that tag questions significantly lowered the assertiveness attributed to the speaker, without regard to gender of participant.

Perceptions of assertiveness as a function of tag questions, men and women have a tendency to speak differently (Lakoff, 1997; Tannen, 1990).²³ Men tend to be more aggressive speakers than women and women tend to be more polite. Because of these differences, perceptions of assertiveness of the speaker may be affected. Women tend to be judged lower in assertiveness than men. However, these perceptions may be affected by the form of speech used like tag questions, and it may have nothing to do with the gender of the speaker.

Tag questions are statements added on to declarative sentences that turn them into questions.²⁴ For example, a tagged statement could be, as follows:

- a. "It's hot outside, isn't?"
- b. "You will come home early, won't you?"

The speech styles of women above show that women less power but they are more polite.²⁵

Powerless speech style is like tag question in powerful speech style that is absent. Therefore powerful style does not use any form that the speaker could seem less assertive like tag question style.

²² http://faculty.ed.umuc.edu/~j_mathew/articles/hobel.html.

²³ *Ibid.*

²⁴ *Ibid.*

²⁵ Robin Lakoff, 1989. *Women's Language*. Chicago: University of Chicago, p. 47

The usage of tag question reflects discomfort or self consciousness with the task.²⁶

The use of tag questions by men and women is under disputers by researchers. Tag question for listener agreement with a statement and blunt the force of a declarative statement, thus suggesting less assertion.²⁷ Dubois and Grouch (1975) found that men use tag questions more than women.²⁸ However, it has been shown that tag questions are used differently by men and women (Holmes, 1984).²⁹ Even though use of tag questions is under dispute, gender role stereotype greatly influence the way men and women speak, as well as the perceived assertiveness of the speaker.

Researchers have attempted to determine if different speech patterns affect person perception (New Combe and Arnkoff, 1979).³⁰ In the specific area to tag question and assertiveness, the present experiment tested the hypothesis that use of tag questions does predict on perceived assertiveness of the speaker, using writing statements with and without tags, and a survey to assertiveness.³¹

A tag ending of any abbreviated form of question may be added to the end of any sentence. It may be used with varying intonation when a question is asked, the same rising intonation is used with the tag ending as which a direct question.³² When the speaker simply wishes confirmation for some fact already

²⁶ http://faculty.ed.umuc.edu/~j_mathew/articles/hobel.html.

²⁷ *Ibid.*

²⁸ *Ibid.*

²⁹ *Ibid.*

³⁰ *Ibid.*

³¹ *Ibid.*

³² Robert J. Dixon, M.A., 1957. *Everyday English, USA*, Regant Publishing company inc. p. 43.

known by the speaker. it uses slightly falling intonation that is normally used with the statement.

According to gender perspective, the use of tags is known as a result of different socialization between them. The tag question is not to express uncertainly but also rather reflects concern for interlocutor's feeling.³³

Males use tag question to express uncertainty, in the other hand females use tag question as a facilitative device in conversation and they use tags to soften their sentences.³⁴ Females put more emphasis than men on the polite or effective function of tags, using them as facility positive politeness device.

4. Assertiveness

In perception of assertiveness, males and females tend to speak differently. Because of these differences, perceptions of assertiveness of the speaker may be affected. Women tend to be judged lower in assertiveness than man.³⁵

Assertiveness itself is the ability to stand up for your rights of others. It is direct, honest and appropriate communication.³⁶ A lack of assertiveness frequently impacts on an individual's self confidence and result in passive, aggressive behavior.

Eagles and John (1990) conducted a analysis and found that females used a more democratic style of leadership and males were more likely to use a more

³³ Janet Holmes, 1992, *An Introduction on Linguistics*, England; Longman Person Education, p. 289.

³⁴ *Ibid.*

³⁵ [http://www.ycp.edu/bes/journal/2002/paper % 201.htm](http://www.ycp.edu/bes/journal/2002/paper%201.htm).

³⁶ *Ibid.*

directive, controlling style of leadership.³⁷ Females lead in a more interpersonal style or less assertive and males in a task oriented style or more assertive.³⁸

In several carefully controlled studies using undergraduate students, assertive behavior exhibited by females was evaluated as positively as the same behavior exhibited by males.³⁹ The least valued behavior is the self effacing assertive.⁴⁰

The use of tag questions, but... , and question statements "Won't you close the door?"

B. Politeness

1. Interruption

Interrupting behavior cannot be avoided in conversation. In same gender interruptions were pretty evenly distributed between speakers. In cross, gender interactions, almost all the interruptions were from males.⁴¹ The percentage of male interruptions decreased to 75 percent in this less natural setting, but there was no doubt that men were still doing most of the interruption.⁴² It has been found that men interrupt other more than women do.⁴³

³⁷ Eagles, A. H. and John, B. T., 1990. *Gender and Leadership Style: A Meta Analysis*. *Psychological Bulletin*, Nebraska: Lincoln. 108.

³⁸ *Ibid.*

³⁹ http://pages.iowson.edu/itrow/publication_bibliography_4.html.

⁴⁰ *Ibid.*

⁴¹ Janet Holmes, 1992. *An Introduction to Linguistics*, England: Longman Person Education, p. 294.

⁴² *Ibid.*

⁴³ *Ibid.*

Interruptions itself means to break some one in the midst of saying something.⁴⁴ Interruption on the other hand, was considered as a violation of turn taking rules by topical disarticulation in flag cant. All of overlaps in conversation were caused by male speaker and most of the interruptions resulted from men interrupting females.⁴⁵ Male interruptions of women bring less social punishment than female interruption of men.⁴⁶

Males are more likely than women to interrupt the speaker of other people. Some of the interruptions that women experience come from other women. Women when they do interruptions, are more likely to interrupt other women than they do interrupt to men.⁴⁷ Females are more likely than men to allow an interruption of their talk to be successful. They do not resist the interruption as much as men do.

2. Topic Acception

Anthropological studies based on observation and interviews of couples indicate that females are more likely to adjust to a males interlocutor, asking question and introducing numerous "males specific topics" until males end up accepting a conversation.⁴⁸ Subject introduced by males in mixed groups are far more likely "succeed" than subject introduced by women.

⁴⁴ *Grolier Webster International Dictionary*, 1974, New York; Grolier International Corporate, p. 504.

⁴⁵ <http://faculty.ed.umuc.edu/~jmathew/articles/hobel.html>

⁴⁶ *Ibid.*

⁴⁷ http://pages.towson.edu/~itrow/publication_bibliography_4.html.

⁴⁸ <http://faculty.ed.umuc.edu/~jmathew/articles/hobel.html>

Once males decide to speak on a topic, they end up talking as experts, holding the center stage of conversation. This control of conversation topic was interpreted as a result of males primarily using language for competitive rather than for relational purposes.⁴⁹ For most women the language conversation is primarily a language of rapport, a way of establishing connection and negotiating relationship.⁵⁰ For most men talk is primarily a means to preserve independence and negotiate and maintain status in social order, a language of report.

This is done by exhibiting knowledge and skill and by holding the center stages through verbal performance such as story telling, joking or imparting information.⁵¹

It has been further observed that women are more likely to discuss interrelation topics and to personalize conversations, a discursive style that males satirically define as gossiping.⁵² Males have been found to keep their distance from relational and human issues by reducing them to theories and abstractions, for instance, that women in an audience ask practical questions their own lives, while men ask abstract questions about group or policies.⁵³

3. Slang

Slang is language variant which takes off its coat, spits on its hands and goes to work, this definition of slang is conveyed by Carl Sanburg to describe

⁴⁹ *ibid*

⁵⁰ *ibid*

⁵¹ Wintig, 1991; *Language and Sex: Harmony and Competitiveness*, French: Harper, p-77

⁵² [http://faculty .ed.umuc.edu/~jmathew/articles.hobel.html](http://faculty.ed.umuc.edu/~jmathew/articles.hobel.html).

⁵³ Deborah.Cameron, 1993. *The Feminist Critique of Language*. London; Routledge.

what slang is.⁵⁴ One mark of an informal style is the frequent use of slang. Almost everyone uses slang on some occasions, but it is not easy to define the word. Slang has been defined as “one of these things that everybody can recognize and no body can define”.⁵⁵

The use of slang introduces many new words into the language by recombining old words into new meanings. Slang also introduces an entirely new word, such as “gunk”, “chunder”, “goof”, and “Pooped”. Finally, slang often consists of totally new meanings for old words.

For example “G” turns to a new meaning that is “a thousand dollar”, or “gag” that means to fill up someone’s mouth changes totally to “joke” “go better” means “go to more good condition” but it changes to “some one who really a hard worker”. Another examples are cool, square.

One generation’s slang is another generation’s standard language. Slang words and phrases are often invented in keeping with new ideas and customs, they may represent an attitude better than the more conservative items of the vocabulary.⁵⁶ Males and females use different amounts of slang words. Males were found to use more slang than females. Society’s expectation that puts females as a polite creature forbids females to use non standard language. Females have to show themselves as elegant as possible.⁵⁷ Males tend to say “hook” but females tend to say “Marry”. Word “marry” is considered more polite and elegant than

⁵⁴ Fromkin, Rodman, Collins, Blair, 1988, *An Introduction to Language*, Sidney: Toronto, Rinehart and Winston, p. 264.

⁵⁵ *Ibid.*

⁵⁶ Robert P. 1956, *Understanding English*, New York: Harper and Row, p. 342.

⁵⁷ <http://faculty.ed.umuc.edu/~jmathew/articles/hobel.html>

“hook”. Another example males tend to use “legs bag” to define “stocking”, this word sounds rude and impolite.⁵⁸

Slang based on regional codes are being incorporated into daily language use in order to make it “swing”, to mute its public, utilitarian colorless and stiff connotations, and transform it into a flexible, informal style capable of promoting sub group solidarities.⁵⁹

C. Amount of Talk

It seems that everyone is aware of stereotype that women talk more, but believe it or not it is not always women who are talkative. Men are just as likely to do a lot of the talking. Research has shown that the formality of the context is a major factor in determining how much women or men may talk.⁶⁰ For example, in situations that requires formal conversation such as at conventions, business meetings or other mixed gender gatherings. Men tend to talk more as well as initiate more of the interaction.

In one to one conversation, women tend to talk more because their communication intents are intimate and understanding and show more concern for the relational aspect of conversation. Men tend to form friendships in groups, and focus more on activities rather than conversation.⁶¹

⁵⁸ J. S. Former, N. 1990, *Slang and its Analogues*, Australia; Henley, p. 216.

⁵⁹ J. B. Pride, J. Holmes, 1972, *Sociolinguistic*, Harmandsworth; Penguin Books Ltd. p. 134.

⁶⁰ Jennifer Coates, 1998, *Women, Men and Language*, London: Long man, p-469

⁶¹ *ibid* p-216

In mixed gender group at public gatherings and in many informal conversations, men spend more time talking than women, and males initiate more interaction than women.⁶²

The issue have indicated that public settings were considered as a ground for competitiveness, hence the great amount of talk by men in public. Women have been shown to talk more in private with females friends about topics often considered as a trivial and unimportant by men.⁶³ As a result men end up using a great deal of silence in privacy, but they have greater talk in public. In other word, a talkative woman talks as much as much as a man.

⁶² <http://pages.towson.edu/irow/publication/bibliography4.htm>

⁶³ Jennifer coates, *op. cit.* p-103

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CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS

A. Language Style in Gender

Females and males have their own language styles. They have different intonation, tag question frequency, hedges, dictions, and vocabularies. Most those differences, are caused by their different social life. It means that society put females and males in differently in society. A society's expectation is formed naturally in social life. It produces their different language styles.

So clearly, gender expectations affect personality manifestation and the socialization process lead to "appropriate gender role" and certainly play as a strong role, if not more, as personalities.¹

Females often use very much filter and hedges, they always decrease their intonation sentence when they use filter.² The different style of language use is the product of socialization. Males and females belong to different language use, because they were socialized differently from childhood.

Females often use filter and hedges to show that they have less assertiveness and more politeness. They also use hypercorrect grammar and pronunciation, English prestige grammar and clear voice.³ It is produced by

¹ <http://viadrina.eu-frankfurt-o.de/~wjournal/1-00/KUNSMANN.htm>

Janet Holmes, 1992. *An Introduction to Linguistic*, England: Long Man
Person Education, p-287

³ <http://www.universalteacher.org.uk/lang/gender.htm>

the stereotype that consider females as an elegance so they have to be more correct in their language use.⁴

Social expectation also affects on different diction and vocabulary. Females are encouraged and rewarded for using elegant language where as boys are allowed flexibly and roughly in language use. Rough talk is discouraged in little girl more strongly than in little boys.⁵ It makes males use more slang than females.⁶ Males are acceptable to use profanity and taboo words than females. Due to the fact that women are forbidden in a society to talk taboo or slang. They were found to use more euphemisms to replace or change a taboo words or serve to avoid frightening or unpleasant subject.⁷

Men grow up in the world in which conversation is competitive. They seek to achieve the upper hand or to prevent others from dominating them. For women, however talking is often a way to gain confirmation and support for their ideas. Men see the place where people try to gain status and keep it. Women see the world as network of connections seeking support and consensus.⁸

Women often think in terms of closeness and support and struggle to preserve intimacy. Men concern with status tend to focus more to independent. These trait can led women and men in starkly different views of the same situation. Professor Tannen gives the example of the women who would check

⁴ <http://faculty.ed.umuc.edu/~jmathew/artic;es/hobel.html>

⁵ Ibid

⁶ <http://people.cohumns.ohio-state.edu/chan9/articles/naccl9-6.htm>.

⁷ Victoria Fromkin, 1988; *An Introduction to Language*. London: Holt Reinhart, p-269

⁸ <http://www.universalteacher.orguk/lang/gender.htm>

her husband before inviting a guest to stay, because she likes telling friends that she has to check with him. The men meanwhile, invite a friend without asking his wife first, because to tell a friend he must check in amount to loss of status.⁹ That fact affects on their sentences order, women often suggest that people do things in indirect ways, "lets", "why don't we?", or "wouldn't it be good if we.....?". Men may use and prefer to hear, a direct imperative.¹⁰

Women and men have different styles of speech. It seems that it is usually the women who are told to change. If we believe that women and men have different language style and the men is the standard, we are hurting both men and women. The women are treated based on the norms for men, and men with good intention speak to women as they would other men and are perplexed when their words spark anger and resentment. Finally apart from this objection to women having to do all the changing. Tannen states that women changing will not work either, as Dale spender theory, who talk like a man is judged differently and harshly.¹¹ A woman is invading the man's speech is often considered unfeminine, rude or bitchy.

Sexism is unconscious, taken for granted, unquestioned, unexamined, unchallenged acceptance of the belief that the world as it looks is the only world, that the way of dealing with it which men have created is the only way, that the values which men have evolved are the only ones, that the way of sex

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

¹¹ *Ibid.*

look to men is the only way it can look to anyone, that what men think about what women are like is the only way to think about what women are like¹².

Gender identities are the concepts we have of ourselves as being male or female. Three theories seek to account for the process by which children acquire their gender identities. Labeling theory examine the process where by children come to label themselves as “ boys” or “ girl” and cultivate in appropriate gender related behavior, include their language behavior.¹³

Men have a great many expressions peculiar to them, which the women understand but never pronounce them selves. On the other hand women have words and phrases which the men never use, or they would be laughed. Thus it happens that in their conversations often seems as women had another language than the men.¹⁴

B. Politeness in Gender

Previous research on politeness and gender identity has assumed a stereotypical correlation between masculinity and impoliteness and femininity and politeness. Communities of practice rather than individuals, arbitrate over whether speech acts are considered polite or impolite. Stereotypes of gender may play a role in the decision that such stereotype strategically to their own

¹²James. W. Vander Zanden, 1990, *Sociology the Core*, Ohio: McGraw Hill Publishing Company, -p. 205¹²

¹³Gornick Vivian Morran. 1971, *Women in sexist society*, New York: New America : Library, p.25

¹⁴ Peter Trudgill, 1988, *Sociolinguistic: an Introductio to Language and Society*, NY: Books, Hudson Street, p.79-80

advantage. Politeness need to be analyzed at a discourse level rather than at the sentence or phrase level.¹⁵

Politeness is defined by a concern for the feelings of other. Women typically use more politeness speech than men, characterized by a high frequency of honorific, that is showing respect for the person to whom they are talking to, formal stylistic marker, and softening devices such as hedges and tag questions.

Sociolinguists try to explain why there is greater frequency of the use of polite speech from women than men. In our society it is socially acceptable for a man to be forward and direct his assertiveness to control the actions of others. However, society has devalued these speech patterns when it is utilized by women. From historical recurrence, it has appeared that women have had secondary role in society relative to that of the male. Therefore, it has been historically expected from a woman to “act like a lady” and “respect those around you”. It reflects the role of inferior status being expected to superior. Boys are permitted, even encouraged, to talk rough, cultivate a deep “masculine” voice and if they violate the norms of correct usage of polite speech, well “boys will be boys”, although peculiarly it is much less common that “girls will be girls “. Fortunately, these roles are becoming more of stereotype and less of reality. However, the trend of expected polite speech from the female continuous to remain. This is a prime example of how society plays an important part of social function of the language.

¹⁵ <http://www.Linguisticpoliteness.eclipse.co.uk/gender%20and%20politeness.htm>

Politeness is already gendered, classed and raced, so that stereotypically it bears a signature of middle class, femininity and this trace lingers on in the way that individuals react politely and impolitely, in the way that they react to politeness and impoliteness and also whether they recognize an utterance as polite or impolite. This stereotype connection between gender and politeness lead to certain expectations by members of communities of practice about what linguistic behavior they expect of women and men.¹⁶

Politeness is not only a set of linguistic strategies used by individuals in particular interaction. It is also a judgment made about the individual's linguistic habits, thus it is a general way of behaving as well as an assessment about an individual in particular interaction.

Thus, if a person whom we would normally categorize as very polite is impolite in particular instance. This might have greater force than a less offensive statement by someone whom we would categorize as habitually impolite.¹⁷

Politeness should be seen as a set of strategies or verbal habits which someone sets as a norm for themselves or which others judge as a norm for them, as well as being a socially constructed norm within particular communities of practice.¹⁸

Janet Holmes argues that in general women are more polite than men.¹⁹ Most women enjoy talk and regard talking as an important means of keeping

¹⁶ *Ibid.*

¹⁷ Culpeper, J., 1996, *Toward Anatomy of Impoliteness*, London: Routledge, p.349

¹⁸ Janet Holmes, 1995, *Women, Men and Politeness*, London: Longman, 10

¹⁹ *Ibid*, p.24

in touch, especially with friends and intimates. Men tend to see language more as tool for obtaining and conveying information.²⁰

Women are more polite than men, as they concern more with the affective rather than inferential aspect of utterances and politeness in an expression of concern for the feeling of others.²¹ So politeness refers to behavior which actively expresses positive concern for others, as well as non imposing distancing behavior. Women are more likely to use positive politeness than men. Their utterances show evidence of concern for the feelings of people they are talking to more often and more explicitly than men's do.²²

Gender in an interaction is not simply about gender of the speaker or hearer. This particular community of practice is coded by many of the participants as masculine because banter is considered to be the normal mode of interaction. However, what was interpreted as impoliteness on a male's part is condoned more, since this fits in with the stereotypes of masculine interaction. A seemingly feminine response to the situation can not be simply coded as powerless, since in fact this is what brings the incident to a close. However, even though this is the strategic use of femininity, it may still be classified by others as a weak form of behavior.²³

²⁰ Jennifer Coates, 1996, *Women Talk*, Oxford : Blackwell, p. 103

²¹ *Ibid*, p.5

²² *Ibid*, p. 6

²³ Freed. A, 1999, *Rethinking Language and Gender: Theory and Practise*, Harlow: Longman, p. 76

Stereotypically masculine speech style may be condoned more when they are employed by men than women, because this accords with notions of the habitual style of men and their use of politeness. However, we should not assume that interaction power is necessarily achieved by the use of masculinity speech such as banter and impoliteness. Thus when analyzing use of politeness and impoliteness in relation with gender, it is not enough to simply analyze males and females use of seemingly self-evidently politeness strategies with particular interaction. What must be focused on is the gendered domain of speech acts like politeness perceived norms of the community of practice.

We must also analyze the way that individuals come to a judgment of the utterance or series of utterances as polite or impolite, and the way that this judgment is not once and for all acts, but that it is something which takes up a great deal of interactional work with others.²⁴

The notion of community of practice can provide a framework for analyzing the complexity of judging and utterance as polite or impolite, and it can also enable us to see that within different communities of practice, individuals may perform their gendered identity in different ways.²⁵

C. Amount of Talk in Gender

The way men and women are socialized produce different amount of talk among them. There is stereotype that says woman is a chatterbox but the

²⁴ Deborah, Cameron, 1997, *Language and Masculinity*, Oxford: Blackwell, p. 86

²⁵ Brown, P., Levinson, 1978, *Question and Politeness: Strategies in Social Interaction*, Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, p. 56

fact shows the different thing. Amount of talk in gender always relates with interruption and overlapping in conversation.²⁶

People always say that women talk too much, but in fact women and men just talk in the different places and themes but still in the same amount of talk.²⁷

Women tend to talk in private contexts to build relation and intimacy, and men consider that is a trivial thing, so it seems that women talk too much. On the other hand men tend to talk in public settings to negotiate status and avoid failure.²⁸

Women tend to talk a conversation oriented towards the private life, as their listening and politeness propensities imply by their nature as tools with which to be sensitive to private feelings.²⁹ Whereas men can be held to have a more public oriented conversational technique as is implied by their advice giving response tendencies to questions, giving an outward and so more public impression of the men as knowledge, and by their verbal aggression propensities to outwardly and publicly establish and hierarchy within the conversational setting.³⁰ The males tend to dominate in some conditions and this does not surprise us, since talkativeness studies in general have concluded that men dominate mixed discussion groups everywhere, both within

²⁶ <http://www.universalteacher.org.uk/lang/gender.htm>

²⁷ Ibid

²⁸ Ibid-

²⁹ Donna Eder, 1990. *Serious and Playfull Disputes: Variation in Conflict Talk Among Female Adolescents*, Grimshaw: Cambridge University Press, p. 67

³⁰ Ibid,

classroom or beyond.³¹ According to tradition, silence is apparently desirable for women for two main reasons. First it is often believed that women had nothing to say, because they are uneducated. Second silence is desirable because it is synonymous with obedience.³²

The talkativeness has been gauged in comparison not with men but with silence. When silence is desired state for women, then any talk in which a woman engages can be too much.³³

Along with being obedient, the English language tends to depict women as subordinate to men.³⁴ The language of particular culture does not serve all its speakers equally, for not all speakers contribute in an equal fashion to its formulation. Women are not as free or able as men to say what they wish, when, and where they wish, because the words and norms for their use have been formulated by the dominant group, men. Women can not be easily directed and easily articulate their experiences as men. Their perceptions differ from those of men because women's subordination means their experience life differently, women are thus "muted". Their talk is not often consider of much value by men.³⁵ This theory explains why men often say that they do not understand women, and perhaps even do not like to listen to them as in general men think.

³¹ <http://www.ouray.cudenver.edu/~Ilsimmon/sexinlang.html>

³² *Ibid.*

³³ Victoria DeFransisco, 1991z *Sound of Silence: How Men Silence Women in Marital Relationship, Discourse and Society*. Philadelpia: University of Philadelphia Press. p. 413

³⁴ *Ibid.*

³⁵ <http://ouray.cudenver.edu/~Ilsimmon/sexinLang.htm>

Women use far too many details about insignificant things. This is possibly because women do not have the right words to describe what they want to say, think and feel, so they use more words in all attempt to better articulate things.³⁶ Silence and talkativeness is an interesting aspect of gender specificity in conversational strategies due to the fact that women are often believed to talk more than men. This widespread belief, however has been unanimously is disconfirmed by anthropologist. Public settings were considered as a ground of competitiveness, hence the greater amount of talk by men in public. Women have been shown to talk more in private with female friends about topics often considered trivial and unimportant by men.³⁷ As a result men end up using a great deal of silence in privacy. Yet, this private silence has been analyzed as an act of denying conversation topics which according to males are uninteresting.³⁸

For most women, the language of conversation is primarily the language of rapport, a way of establishing connections and negotiating relationship. For most men talk is as primarily means to preserve independence and negotiate and maintain status in social order.³⁹

The uncomfortable truth seem to be that the amount of talk by women has been measured less against the amount of men's talk than against the expectations of female silence.⁴⁰ In other word, a talkative woman talks as much as man.

³⁶ Steinem, 1992, *They Just Do Not Understand*. England: Longman Person. p. 10

³⁷ *Ibid*, p. 5...

³⁸ *Ibid*, p. 303

³⁹ Wittig, 1992, *Language and Sex, Harmony and Competitiveness*, French: Winstone. p. 77

⁴⁰ Steinem. *op. cit.*, p. 98

CHAPTER V

CLOSURE

A. Conclusion

1. Different Language Style in Society

Females and males produce very different language style. The major and the besetting issue in sociolinguistics has been close affinity between language and sex. More specifically “why does women and men can not speech in the same way?” in other words we will be concerned with some of the factors that induce women to use standard language more often than men do, thus appearing more linguistically polite. In a community men are socially superior to women. Linguistic difference between men and women is only example of more extensive differences having to do with the social structure and the community itself. There is no denying that linguistic behavior is not to be kept separate from society and its values. The slightest difference in the language of the two sexes reveals that women are not the same footing as men.

Women have low status in society and as result use more standard speech form, in their attempt to claim equality or achieve high social status. In a sense they are up in arms against men’s society.

Women use more standard language than men relates to the way in which society treats women..

2. Language as a Reflect of Society

The way females and males were socialized determines how they talk and their language styles. When a female grown in a very limited environment they will not talk as free as men. Society always considers females show obedience through their silence when they talk to males. Finally this stereotype make females language styles exactly just like what the society expect to them.

3. Different Amount of Talk among Different Sex

Different sex produces different talkativeness between males and females. Females tend to talk in a private setting to grow intimacy and negotiate relationship. Males tend to talk in a public setting to compete their status thing so it seem that every single word what in their conversation is too much.

We all know that women and men are different. They look different, to talk, talk, and even sounds differently. English language is sexist as it relegates women to a secondary and inferior place in society. Men are able to impose their own view of the world on everyone. Women's voice trying to expressed women's experiences are really heard because they must be express in a language system not designed for their interest and concerns. Being unable to symbolize their experience in the male language, women take one of the two routes: one path requires internalizing males reality, the other is being unable to speak at all. The talkativeness of women has been gauged in comparison not with men but

with silence. When silence is the desired state for women then any talk can be too much. Silence shows their passivity and powerlessness.

Females and males talk in the same amount they just make a conversation in a very different setting. But actually a talkative female talk as much as male.

4. Different Assertiveness among Different sex

Different socialization also brings different assertiveness between males and females. Females used to always care about another feeling and to conform more to society, make them never show their superior. Females always talk in a very powerless sentence. They are lack of assertiveness. Their lower status in society make them to always respect to males and to talk more polite to the higher status, that is male.

Male with their power in society have more freedom to convey their idea from they were childhood. They used to be had more assertiveness in their conversation. Society expects more assertiveness from males rather than females. A very assertive female will be judged as a strange in society. They expect females with their powerless word and obedience.

5. Specific Characteristics of Language styles among Different Sex

Females and males have their specific language styles. These languages style is the product of socialization from their environment. Society's expectation takes a very big role to determine how females and males speak.

Females use more tag questions than males. It shows they are less assertive. They also use more filters and hedges than males. Due to their lower status in society, females tend to talk more polite than males. They use more elegant and correct language style. They prevent to be judged as a "wrong" so they tend to use hypercorrect grammar and pronunciation.

The usage of slang can also show how society treats females and males differently. Males tend to use more slang and taboo word in their conversation, because they have lack of concern to society. They used to be freedom and unlimited.

When a females uses slang or taboo words, they will be judged as a rule females. It seems that slang and taboo words are made for males not females.

B. Suggestion

There is a stereotype that widespread believed in society that often leads us to believe what the society expects to believe. The fact has shown that the differences of language use between men and women are built by the socialization process in which they are involved. The differences between men and women are often determined by the society's expectation to the sexes.

So, to examine what is the differences between the two sexes, we have to find out what is the fact that really happened in society objectively. We have to explore the causes of their different style of language and it can happen. We can not define that all of the differences between them is by nature or nurture because it can be the effect of both, nature and nurture.

Language that is used by women or men is determined by the experience of socialization. There are just a few reasons why sexism in language is an issue that we should all concern with. Unfortunately the problem is not something that can be fixed overnight. We can not rewrite our whole language, nor begin making up new "women's place". The best solution is to make people aware of this problem. Communication and social influence in mediating the awareness of alternation plays role.

The fact is, we all perpetuate this problem everyday, simply by speaking, and majority of us are not even aware about it. So basically, the more we talk about these things, and the more that women are given a chance to express themselves and not be looked down upon, the better things will be. By making men and women more aware of these difference in language use and styles, we can all become more open minded and respectful of each other.

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CURRICULUM VITAE

Name : Khotmawati Fajriyah

Student Number : 113 01 035

Birth : Kab. Semarang, January 24th 1984

Address : Bawangan RT. 02/RW III, Reksosari
Suruh Kab. Semarang

Education : - SD Reksosari III graduated in 1995
- SMP N 1 Suruh graduated in 1998
- SMU N 3 Salatiga graduated in 2001
- State Islamic Studies Institute Salatiga

LEMBAR KONSULTASI SKRIPSI

Nama : Khoikawati, fajriyah NIM : 113 01 035
 Program Studi : PA/PPBA/TPBI/AHS**) Language use in sex perspective
 Judul Skripsi : comparative analysis on females and males language
 Pembimbing : Ep. Saadi
 Asisten Pembimbing :

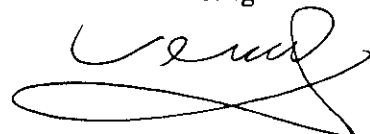
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) Coret yang tidak perlu

Asisten Pembimbing

Salatiga, 02-06-05

Pembimbing



Ep. Saadi

LEMBAR KONSULTASI SKRIPSI*

Nama : Khatmawati fainyan NIM : 113 01035
 Program Studi : PA/TPBA/TPBI/AHS**)
 Judul Skripsi : Language use in sex perspective
comparative analysis on males and females
language
 Pembimbing : Bp. Saadi
 Asisten Pembimbing :

| No | Hari/Tanggal | Isi Konsultasi | Catatan Pembimbing | Paraf |
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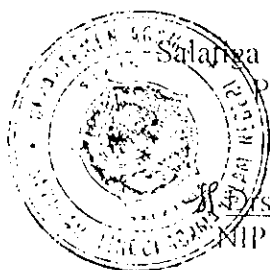
Bp. Saadi

SURAT KETERANGAN KEGIATAN

Nama: Khotmawati.f

Program studi/NIM: TBI/11301035

| NO | JENIS KEGIATAN | WAKTU KEGIATAN | KETERANGAN | NILAI |
|-----|--|--------------------|------------|-------|
| 1. | Kuliah Kerja Lapangan | 3-5 Desember 2004 | Peserta | |
| 2. | CEC | 2003-2004 | Pengurus | 3 |
| 3. | TOEFL TEST | 26 Maret 2005 | Peserta | 4 |
| 4. | Seminar dan Lokakarya | 16 Juni 2005 | Peserta | 2 |
| 5. | English Friendship Camp CEC | 19-21 October 2001 | Peserta | 3 |
| 6. | Konser Musik Amal | 30 September 2002 | Peserta | 2 |
| 7. | Fast Breaking (CEC) | 5 November 2003 | Panitia | 2 |
| 8. | English Festival (CEC) | 10-11 April 2004 | Panitia | 3 |
| 9. | Bedah Film Erin Brokovich | 12 Maret 2002 | Peserta | 2 |
| 10. | English Friendship Camp 2003 | 10-12 October 2003 | Panitia | 4 |
| 11. | English Festival | 6 April 2005 | Peserta | 2 |
| 12. | Gema Ramadhan LDK Darul Amal | 30 Oktober 2004 | Peserta | 2 |
| 13. | Seminar Hukum Regional HMJ Syariah | 19 November 2002 | Peserta | 2 |
| 14. | Dinamika Forum LPM Dinamika | 25 Oktober 2001 | Peserta | 2 |
| 15. | Seminar hukum HMJ syariah | 24 Desember 2003 | Peserta | 2 |
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| 20. | Lomba Peringatan HUT RI(PAUD Karya Bhakti) | 15 Agustus 2005 | Panitia | 2 |
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| 23. | Seminar PDPbagi pemuda dan pelajar kota salatiga | 12 April 2004 | Peserta | 2 |
| | jumlah | | | 56 |



Salatiga, 18 agustus 2005

PUKET III

Drs. H. Nasafi

NIP: 150203971