ANALYSIS OF LANGUAGE AND GENDER IN SOCIOLINGUISTIC

Shafira Ramayanti[1]
Dion Tira Erlangga[2]
English Literature
English Education

diontiraerlangga@gmail.com

Abstract

The discussion purpose to describing the fact that the practices of gender-based discrimination happens in almost all sorts of our lives in the practice of language as well especially in what-so-called a patriarchal society. The women, as a result, face two kind of language discrimination: how the women are taught a language and how the language treats them. The language is often manipulated for oppression.

Key words: Analysis, gender, language, sociolingusitic

INTRODUCTION

The field of language and gender is one of the most dynamic in sociolinguistics (Pranoto & Afrilita, 2019), (Al Falaq et al., 2021). It is characterised by a lot of discussion about the pros and cons associated with different ways of conceptualising the relationship between language and society (Puspita & Pranoto, 2021), (Mandasari, 2020), (Amelia et al., 2022). This introductory text has tried to stress that the interplay between language (Kardiansyah & Qodriani, 2018) and different social and personal identities is a complex one (Samanik, 2019), (Qodriani & Wijana, 2020), and that in order to really understand the social meaning of any instance of language variation we need to start from the particular while simultaneously keeping an eye on the broader context of that variation (Aminatun et al., 2019), (Nuraziza et al., 2021). There has probably been more work done interrogating these webs of meaning with respect to gender than with respect to any other social category (Arpiansah et al., 2021), (Kardiansyah & Salam, 2020), (Kuswoyo et al., 2020). The vigour of the field has been fed by its close ties to other branches of the social sciences – areas such as feminist theory, philosophy, sociology and anthropology (Mandasari & Aminatun, 2020), (Wantoro et al., 2022).

In the term of sociolinguistic, language and gender is one of the important study that always discussed (Gulö, 2018). Language it-self is a tool to communicate in society (Pranoto, 2021), (Kuswoyo & Audina, 2020). While, gender is a women's characteristic

and men's characteristic which describe in a social and cultural (Qodriani, 2021), (Fithratullah, 2021). Everyone have their own way to use a language (Gulö et al., 2021), for example women are more polite than men and there are any differences in the way women and men interact generally language use between women and men is totally different (Suprayogi et al., 2021), (Kardiansyah, 2019b). Therefore, this paper will analyze the language use that related to style in gender, it focussing in woman's language.

Linguistically, language is communication, written or verbal which contains a comprehensible series of patterns and rules of construction (Sari & Pranoto, 2021), (Suprayogi et al., 2022), (Kardiansyah, 2019a). Language have a correlation with gender (Qodriani & Wijana, 2021), (Puspita & Amelia, 2020), it is believed that gender refers to the social identities, expectations and privileges different cultures construct for members of the different biological sexes (Sinaga & Oktaviani, 2020), (Fakhrurozi et al., 2021). Everyone used a different words or grammatical forms depending on context. According to (Sartika & Pranoto, 2021) "Language and gender involves interpreting the use of linguistic resources to accomplish social ends". It is clear that language style between male and female have a several different caused of their characteristic and the variation of language it-self (Al Falaq & Puspita, 2021), (Yulianti & Sulistiyawati, 2020). However, gender has a relation with the socially constructed differences between man and women which can change over a period of time that varies within one given society to the next society (Septiyana & Aminatun, 2021), (Endang Woro Kasih, 2018), (Fithratullah, 2019). The study between language and gender caused many debates and research (Samanik, 2021). Linguistic argue that the differences are universal, inherent, biologically determined or even leaned behaviourists (Yulianti & Sulistyawati, n.d.), (Oktavia & Suprayogi, 2021). According to (Gulö & Nainggolan, 2021): Language and the Woman's Place (1975) "Our use of language embodies attitudes as well as referential meanings. Woman's language has its foundation the attitude that women are marginal to the serious concerns of life, which are preempted by men".

LITERATURE REVIEW

The researchers found the main area of interest in the work that Lakoff was most famous for her theories on gender discrimination through language. Lakoff was one of the first serious linguists to look into the social implications of the differences in men and women's use of speech. She analysed the links between language, gender and power in her novel

'Language and women's place', where she questions who holds the power and how they use it. Lakoff argued that language is fundamental to gender inequality and it could contribute to the lack of women's power in two areas- Language used about women and the language used by women. Lakoff claimed that there were certain features of women's language that gave the impression women are weaker and less certain than men are. Women's language was distinguished in a number of ways including;

- Lexical hedges or fillers, e. g. "you know, sort of, well, you see, I guess, I wonder.."
- Tag Question e. g. "He is very good, isn't he?"
- Rising intonation on declarative s, e. g. "It's really good."
- "Empty" adjectives e. g. "adorable, divine, charming, gorgeous."
- Precise color terms e. g. "shocking, magenta, aquamarine."
- Intensifiers such as just and so e. g. "I like him so much."
- "Hyper-correct" grammar, e. g. consistent use of standard verb forms.
- "Super Polite" forms, e. g. "indirect request, euphemisms."
- Avoidance of strong swears words, e. g. "fudge, my goodness."
- Emphatic stress, e. g. "It was a brilliant performance."
- Apologies "I'm sorry, but I think that…"

Also, Lakoff said that man and woman different in politeness devices, such us;
- Interruption. Woman gets interrupted more than man, women are evidently socialized from early childhood to expect to be interrupted.
- Feedback. Another aspect of the pictures of woman as cooperative conversationalists is the evidence that woman provide more encouraging feedback to their conversational partners than man do.
- Gossip, Gossip described the kids of relaxed in group talk that goes on between people in informal context. In western society, gossip is defined as "idle talk" and considered particularly characteristic of women's interaction. Its overall function for women is to affirm solidarity and maintain the social relationship between the women involved.

- Sexist language. Words and phrases that demean, ignore, or stereotype members of either sex or that needlessly call attention to gender.

METHOD

The writers utilized library research techniques and subjective depiction. This study utilized a subjective methodology zeroing in on story understanding. Subjective means examination dependent principally upon a constructivist viewpoint with respect to a singular's encounter that has been by and large or socially built. The information hotspot for this study was a strategies for teaching in second language acquisition. Information assortment strategies were performed by exploring or perusing sources in books, the web, as well as in past exploration reports, and others. Most understudies can find their assets in the library, information on the main libraries, experience with the chapter by chapter guide and other reference works, about complex is surely a fundamental apparatus for pretty much every understudy of writing. The information examination procedure utilized in this study is clear investigation. To help this information, the specialists looked for important information from different sources. Information investigation is the methodical course of considering and orchestrating information from meetings, perceptions, and records by coordinating the information and concluding what is significant and which should be contemplated. also, make determinations that are straightforward.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

In this mini research paper, I have found one film "Knight and Day" by James Mangold to doing observation related to men's and women's conversation and a cut of each sentences that contain the different style of man and woman.

The distinguish of language style in relation to gender on daily conversation;

- Men interrupted woman more than the opposite.
- Men cursed more than woman.
- Women are more communicative than men
- Women gossip more than men.
- Women talk more with one another than men do.
- Men speak more comfortably in public than women.

The language style in "Knight and Day" film. There are some conversation that I got during watching Knight and Day in relation to language style between man and woman;

1. Woman : "I will get the flight early, right?"

2. Man : "We have emm..lost pilot. I mean he is death. They were shoot by me."

   Woman : "I can feel so powerful capable around him."

3. Woman : "It's like tequila that.."

   Man : "Don't worry"

   Woman : "My God, you..with somebody. I'm so sorry.."

   Man : "No, listen!"

4. Man : "I'm gonna ask you to dinner."

   Woman : "I will call you later, okay?"

The features of language style in the way women and men speech in the film. I got the features of language style in film Kknight and Day according to Lakoff.

No	Language Style	Features of Language Style	Explanation
1	I will get the flight early, right?	Tag question	In this case woman ask to the staff that she will get her flight early and she was

			make sure that one by using tag question.
2	We have emm..lost pilot. I mean he is death. They were shoot by me.	To the point	In this situation man told to the woman that he was killed the pilot without any courtesy
	I can feel so powerful capable around him.	Intensifier so	Woman used intensifier so to describe her feeling
3	It's like tequila that..	Man interrupt woman	In the romantic situation woman was embarrassed and was talking panicky, and man was interrupt woman in the conversation
	Don't worry.		
	My God, you..with somebody. I'm so sorry..		
	No, listen!		
4	I'm gonna ask you to dinner.	Man to the point, while woman super polite.	In this case man was asking to woman directly 'to the point' and woman was refuse that with super politeness.
	I will call you later, okay?		

In addition, I found that sometimes man also used feature of language like woman used, an example lexical hedge "well" and "you know" also man was used super polite "indirect request". Film Knight and Day proofs that man curse more than woman. An example, man always say "damn/shit". However, in serious situation woman also say "damn/shit" same like man do.

CONCLUSION

Based on our discussion above, we can conclude that there are several features of woman's language, which argue by Lakoff. Therefore, language style between man and woman is different in daily our conversation, in term of features of woman's and man's language. Also, film Knight and Day showing the evidence that men interrupt women more than the opposite, men curse more than women and sometimes woman also curse like man do. However, gender can change over a period of time depend on their attitude to their language.

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