

Language Variations between Women and Men at SMP Muhammadiyah 3 Medan Academic Years 2017/2018

Oktavia Lestari P.
Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
oktavialestaribu@gmail.com

Abstract-This study was a verbal analysis based on gender, with differences in sample language between male and female students in junior high school muhammadiyah 3 Medan, academic years 2017/2018. Based on the data, the results are as follows: (1) Use of voice and intonation From the data, summed up as follows. (1) Language and communication problems are more important for women than men because women talk more often about men. (2) The purpose of men in the use of language tends to get something, while women tend to make connections with others. More and more men talk about data and facts, while more women talk about people, feelings, and relationships among people. (3) Women are more verbally skilled than men. (4) Differences often lead to "miscommunication" between women and men. (5) How men use language to compete in obtaining and maintaining status. How to use the language of women is cooperative, reflecting their preference for equality and harmony.

Keywords-male; female; variations of language

I. INTRODUCTION

Language is one of the human characteristics that distinguish it from other beings. Language has a social function, both as a communication tool and as a way of identifying social groups. The view of de Saussure (Chaer, 2010) states that language is one of the social institutions, the same as other social institutions, such as marriage, inheritance, and so forth have signaled the importance of attention to the social dimension of language. However, awareness of the close relationship between language and new society emerged in the middle of this century.

Linguists begin to realize that the study of language without linking it with society will set aside some important and interesting aspects, perhaps even narrowing the view of the language discipline itself. Sociolinguistics is the study of language with the dimension of society. If we study language without referring to people who use it the same as removing the possibility of finding a social explanation for the structure used. From a sociolinguistic perspective the phenomenon of language attitudes (language attitude) in multilingual societies is an interesting phenomenon to be studied, because through language attitudes can determine the survival of a language.

Language Variety Language, in Indonesian Big Dictionary (1995, p. 809) is "variations of language according to different usage according to the topic being discussed, according to the relationship of the speaker, the companion and the person to be spoken, and according to the medium of speech". In the discussion of the style of women, it can be said that they indirectly use different kinds of men, because in their cultural norms are distinguished by their role and status in society, so it can be said that women have their own variety. The diversity of languages by sex arises because language as a social phenomenon is closely related to social attitudes. Socially, men and women differ because society determines different social roles for them, and people expect different patterns of behavior. Language is just a reflection of this social reality. The speech of women is not only different, but also more "true", it is a reflection of social reality, generally from the side of women is expected to be more true social behavior. The wider and more rigid the difference between the social role of men and the social role of women in a society, the wider and the more rigid the tendencies of differences exist.

Gender Theory as an Approach In general, gender can be defined as a distinction of a social distinction, imposed on biological differences or visible differences between the sexes. In this concept is clearly distinguished between the nature, namely biological and social differences. The concept of gender differs from the concept of sex. According to Sugihastuti's (2007) understanding of gender, looking at the differences of men and women in terms of their characteristics, attitudes, and behaviors in a socio-cultural context ". Sex only sees the distinction from the sex angle. The scope of gender is much broader than just the psychological differences of the human body.

In the concept of gender there is understanding of differences in attitudes, behaviors, roles and duties between men and women who dichotomized in society. The pattern is generally accepted, applied, and considered to be "normal" and "natural" in the culture of that society. Differences in the biological state are caused by the nature of the hormonal

nucleus at the time of conception. But when man is born into the world, he entered into the cultural sphere of society where he resides. If he is brought up in a gendered society culture, his attitude, outlook and behavior will follow the pattern of his society. In itself, the application of gender concepts that are usually deeply rooted in the customs and cultures of society will separate men and women into different expectations and roles, according to the generalization of the masculine and feminine stereotypes.

If language is associated with age, sex, and social status, then it will not be separated from the study of social science (sociology) and linguistics itself, the three above will directly classify the community into various groups. The discipline that examines the relationship between language and society is called sociolinguistic study, which is a combination of sociology and linguistic disciplines. The following will be described in detail between the relationship of language to age, sex, and social status in sociolinguistic studies.

a. Language correlation with age

Age directly divides the community into several age groups, namely children, adolescents, and adults. Limits between age groups here cannot be determined with certainty. When it comes to the relationship between the language and the age or age of the language user itself, it directly connects the above with a social dialect (*sosiolek*), ie language variation relating to the social status, class, and class of the speakers. According to Chaer and Agustina (2004), by age, we can see the differences in language variations used by children, adolescents, adults, and elderly people. Nevertheless, the variation of the speech is temporary because the users of the speech varieties also experience changes in age, along with the change in age, the variety of speech that a person uses will change, for example when a child is in his teens, then the child leaves the variety of his children say which seemed simple and turned to a more unique and varied variety of adolescent speech. Labov in Pateda (1990) said that the higher the age of a person, the more words he mastered, as well as his understanding of the structure of the language.

Children in using the language use a variety of speech that is different from the variety of adolescent and adult speech. This type of speech is characterized by a reduction (reduction) in connecting words, conjunctions, front words, particles, and so on.

As mentioned above, the variety of adolescent speech is more unique and varied. The uniqueness is caused by the tendency of teenagers who like to form exclusive groups that differentiate with other groups to produce languages that seem secret (slang) that only members of the group understand. The variety of adults in society is characterized by regularity or conformity with the linguistic rules prevailing in each of these languages.

b. The relationship of language to gender

In society, there are two recognized sexes: men and women. In relation to the use of language, according to sociolinguistic science, can be seen the difference in the variety of speech used by men and women. To facilitate understanding, then men will be shortened to P and women will be shortened to W.

Sumarsono (2008) states there are several factors related to language differences between men and women, such as voice and intonation factors. It is well known that between men and women have different types of sounds, the type of female voice in general is alto and soprano, while the type of male voice is tenor and bass. This is of course related to the difference of the body organs producing the sound between men and women.

According to Wardhaugh (1988), there are language differences between men and women. The differences include several linguistic levels with several examples of cases found in the language: (a) Phonological differences. There is a phonological difference between male and female speech. As different variations are found in differences in dialects in the UK. Like the Siberian Chukchi language, on L (and not on P) it often deletes one of the phonemes / n / and / t / when the two meet between two vowels in a word. As, P tells nitvaqenaat while L tells nitvaqaat; (b) Differences in the morphological and lexicon levels. At this level Wardhaugh cites the example put forward by Lakoff stating that in English women often use color vocabulary such as mauve, beige, aquamarine, lavender, and magenta; while men do not. And English also has a vocabulary that is based on gender / gender differences, such as actor - actress, waiter - waitress, master - mistress, and others.

II. METHODS

This research is a type of qualitative research (Miles & Huberman, 1992). The analysis of qualitative data as used in this study is made in the form of tables. It aims to make it easier to verify valid conclusions (valid). Therefore, the researcher makes the dish in the form of a valid conclusion so that it is easy to understand. The data in this study were students in the junior high school environment. The data from the application of the characteristics of language differences writers take through conversation students / I recorded secretly so as not to disturbed nature. Furthermore, the questionnaire method that is sourced from students / i, then the data of daily activities of students / i, and the authors collect data by interview methods originating from students / i. The study was conducted in a junior high school environment. This

research lasted for half semester which is in the middle of odd semester, beginning of October until end of November 2017 academic year 2017/2018.

In this study, existing data were collected using techniques commonly used in qualitative research, namely: a. Interview b. Observation c. Documentation Data analysis is the effort of data processing or interpretation of data. Data analysis is a series of activities of review, grouping, systematization and data verification for the collected data of scientific value. The data collected from the research results consisted of various data on the findings in the field. The data that many may be the researchers adjust the direction of research that has been elaborated in the focus of research. Therefore, data analysis is needed. The process of data analysis starts from all data obtained from various sources, namely interviews, observation and documentation (Moleong, 2006). Such arrangements are conducted systematically, rationally and logically (Moleong, 2006). Meanwhile, according to Bagdan and Biklen in Moleong (2006) it says: "Qualitative data analysis is an effort done by working with data, organizing data, sorting into manageable units, researching it, finding and finding patterns, finding out what what is important and what is learned.

The data analysis used by the researcher in the research about "title" varasi use of language based on SEX (gender) "" is using qualitative analysis by using inductive thinking process that starts from theory which is special based on field observation result or empirical experience and result data observation, which is then summed up into a general theory of knowledge. The steps of data processing conducted by the author is as follows. 1. To answer problem number 1 the author perform the following steps. a. Interviewing male respondents based on interview guidelines that have been made. b. Analyzing the interview results are seen from variations of language of rigidity, modesty and subtlety, long and short sentences, and the dominant word type used. c. Incorporate the results of the analysis into the table. d. Summing up the results of the analysis. 2. To answer problem number two writer do steps as follows. a. Interviewing female respondents based on interview guidelines that have been made. b. Analyzing the interview results are seen from variations of language of rigidity, modesty and subtlety, long and short sentences, and the dominant word type used. c. Incorporate the results of the analysis into the table. d. Summing up the results of the analysis. 3. To answer the problem number three authors perform the following steps. a. Compare language variations between men and women in terms of decency and subtlety, long and short sentences, and the dominant word type used. b. Concludes the differences in language variation between men and women in terms of decency and subtlety, long and short sentences, and the dominant word type used.

III. FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Differences in the language of men and women, in this case the students, are not directly related to the problem of language or structure, but other things that accompany the utterance. Other things include limb movements, and facial expressions. In Big Indonesian Dictionary (2010, p.1125) mentioned the definition of women as adult women. According to social history, women are included in the weak feminine characteristics and require male protection.

The stereotypical characteristics of women for example are: dependent, passive, difficult to make decisions, difficult to be leaders and require self-protection (Samiaty Tarjana, in Wanodya, 1992, p. 20). It is further said that the positive stereotyped features of women are generally related to the feminine tendency that is expressive about the circumstances that appeal to them, their needs and functions. Women are usually identified as a soft-hearted creature, neat personality, do not like to use harsh words, patient and meticulous. A woman acts gently and speaks sweet words, not because she is biologically female, but because the norms in her society and culture are conditioned to behave in this way.

The limitation of women's space is often reflected in the traditions and languages that live and thrive in society, even reflected in the attitude and behavior of language. Concerning this, Sumarsono and Paina (2002, p. 106) reveal the theory of taboos. According to them taboo is related to the manners and manners of social intercourse, people who do not want to be considered "disrespectful" will avoid the use of certain words. In the society of women more often communicate, because it is related to its tendency expressive about the circumstances that interest him, his needs and functions, women prefer to talk and mutually express what they think and feel. Deborah Tanen (1998, p.19) says that "women are negatively regarded as having stereotypical properties, that is, they like to talk at length without conveying meaningful information. But their ability to keep talking to each other allows them to maintain friendships. "

For some women, the language of conversation is primarily the language for relationships, which is a way to build relationships and negotiations. The emphasis is placed on the appearance of similarity and experience matching (Deborah Tanen, 1998, p.72). It is further said that women tend not to be frank, and reach agreement through negotiation. Women prefer to show solidarity rather than power even though the same goal is to get what it wants. In the process of communicating and as a negotiating strategy women tend to use certain strategies, for example, because of their gentle nature and do not like to use harsh words, women will try to use forms that are considered more polite. "In Indonesian society, especially in regional languages, it is often said that women are avoiding the use of words related to genitals or other" dirty "words. These words seem to be tabooed by women, or as if they were a male monopoly "(Sumarsono and

Paina, 2000, p. 107). G communicate, because they are related to their expressive nature of circumstances that appeal to them, their needs and function, women prefer to talk and express what they think and feel. D. Tanen (1998, p.19) says that "women are negatively regarded as having stereotypical properties, that is, they like to talk at length without conveying meaningful information. But their ability to keep talking to each other allows them to maintain friendships. "

IV. CONCLUSION

Based on the data, it is known that male respondents have an average of four languages, namely Sundanese, Indonesian, and Java. English is only a little mastered. Of the four controlled languages, two languages are actively used to communicate, namely Sundanese and Indonesian. Sundanese is used in everyday life, while Indonesian and Javanese are used for formal activities at school / campus, commerce, and serving outside guests.

In terms of language variations can be concluded that the male respondents in the daily life of SMP using a variety of non-standard with the characteristics of regional dialect. That's because the language used everyday is the language Batak. In terms of modesty and subtlety, the language used is relatively polite and tends to be harsh. That's because students / I is a border community, whose language is influenced by the Batak language. Sentences used by male respondents tend to be short and many use verbs. Adjectives rarely appear in the interview. The use of short sentence patterns as rarely as the appearance of adjectives is caused by the psychology of men who tend to be rational and realistic, so the words are not long-winded, concise, solid, and clear.

The difference between male and female variations lies in the subtlety of language, the length of the sentence, and the type of word used. If men tend to be rude, using short sentences, and more dominant verbs, then women tend to be more subtle and orderly, longer sentences, and always find adjectives in their speech. Subtlety, shortness of sentences, and the kind of words used are influenced by psychological differences between men and women. Men tend to be rational while women tend to be emotional. Women tend to be more expressive in words. In addition women are more subtle in their language because of the norms that bind them to speak more subtly and politely. In courtesy and subtlety, the language used is relatively polite and tends to be rude. That's because students / I is a border community, whose language is influenced by the Batak language. Sentences used by male respondents tend to be short and many use verbs. Adjectives rarely appear in the interview. The use of short sentence patterns as rarely as the appearance of adjectives is caused by the psychology of men who tend to be rational and realistic, so the words are not long-winded, concise, solid, and clear.

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