

The Difference Between Male and Female Language Style of Students Grade VIII

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Abstract

This research is about sociolinguistics specified on the difference between male and female language style of students grade VIII in SMP Negeri 1 Pematangsiantar. This research focuses on the problems about: (1) What language style are used by male students of grade VIII in SMP Negeri 1 Pematangsiantar (2) What language style are used by female students of grade VIII in SMP Negeri 1 Pematangsiantar (3) What are the differences between male and female students language style at grade VIII in SMP Negeri 1 Pematangsiantar. To answer the problems of this research, the writer uses related theory such as, Chaika (1982), Broderick (1976), Keraf (1984), Leech (2006), Maleong (2007). This research applies descriptive qualitative research, aimed at describing language style of eight grade students of SMP Negeri 1 Pematangsiantar. The subject of this research are 30 students, consists of 14 male students and 16 female students. The data was collected by observation and recording. The method covers research design, the subject, the object, the instrument, the technique of collecting data and the technique of analyzing data. The result of this research shows that (1) The writer found two language styles used by male students. (2) The writer found three language styles used by female students. (3) The difference language style between male and female students stated that intimate style used by female students but male students didn't use intimate language style. Finally, from the result of the data analysis, the writer found that every student has different language style. Male and female students of SMP Negeri 1 Pematangsiantar used three types of language style from five language style. Formal and casual style used by male students while, formal, casual and intimate style used by female students.

Keywords: Sociolinguistics, Language style

Abstrak

Penelitian ini tentang sosiolinguistik yang dispesifikasikan pada perbedaan gaya bahasa siswa laki-laki dan perempuan kelas VIII SMP Negeri 1 Pematangsiantar. Penelitian ini difokuskan pada masalah tentang: (1) Gaya bahasa apa yang digunakan siswa laki-laki kelas VIII SMP Negeri 1 Pematangsiantar (2) Gaya bahasa apa yang digunakan siswa perempuan kelas VIII SMP Negeri 1 Pematangsiantar (3) Apa perbedaan gaya bahasa siswa laki-laki dan perempuan kelas VIII SMP Negeri 1 Pematangsiantar. Untuk menjawab permasalahan penelitian ini, penulis menggunakan teori terkait seperti, Chaika (1982), Broderick (1976), Keraf (1984), Leech (2006), Maleong (2007). Penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian deskriptif kualitatif yang bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan gaya bahasa siswa kelas VIII SMP Negeri 1 Pematangsiantar. Subyek penelitian ini berjumlah 30 siswa, terdiri dari 14 siswa laki-laki dan 16 siswa perempuan. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan observasi dan rekaman. Metode penelitian meliputi rancangan penelitian, subjek, objek, instrumen, teknik pengumpulan data, dan teknik analisis data. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa (1) Penulis menemukan dua gaya bahasa yang digunakan siswa laki-laki. (2) Penulis menemukan tiga gaya bahasa yang digunakan oleh siswa perempuan. (3) Perbedaan gaya bahasa antara siswa laki-laki dan perempuan menyatakan bahwa gaya bahasa intim digunakan oleh siswa perempuan tetapi siswa laki-laki tidak menggunakan gaya bahasa intim. Akhirnya, dari hasil analisis data, penulis menemukan bahwa setiap siswa memiliki gaya bahasa yang berbeda. Siswa laki-laki dan perempuan SMP Negeri 1 Pematangsiantar menggunakan tiga jenis gaya bahasa dari lima gaya bahasa. Gaya formal dan santai digunakan oleh siswa laki-laki sedangkan gaya formal, santai dan intim digunakan oleh siswa perempuan..

Kata Kunci: Sosiolinguistik, Gaya Bahasa

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INTRODUCTION

A language is a dynamic set of visual, auditory, or tactile symbols of communication and the elements used to manipulate them. Language is considered to be an exclusively human mode of communication. No one speaks the same way all the time; instead they speak for a wide variety of purpose. Sapir (in Alzeebaree & Zebari, 2021) states “Language is a purely human and non instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions and desires by means of system of voluntarily produced symbols.” From that statement, it is known that language has the crucial role and a vital role in human life and also many profits can get in various aspects of human life. By language, people are able to interact and communicate one another for whatever they do (Albulescu et al., 2023).

In making language as a means of communication, there are several aspects that influence the use of it such as dialect, variation, register of the language, and style. When people use language to communicate, they should observe about condition and situation. This context or communication creates variation of language (Correll et al., 2020). Variation of language is different of language usage that considerably depending on one’s regional background, social class and network, ethnicity, gender, age and style (Din, 2020). As we know that the differences about places, time, situation, and condition, and how the situation in which a language expressed there are some styles.

For addition, human being uses different language, in different style. One’s feeling and thought will be expressed in accordance with his own way and manner. Chaika (in Purba et al., 2021) stated that Language style is the way people manipulate others and control people in making interactions, brings the message that usually conveyed in words and done of voice, whether formally or informally. Every people show the different style, they have certain features that are not owned by others. Wardhaugh (in Maharani, 2019) stated that if we want to achieve a comprehensive understanding of how that language is related to the society that uses it, we must try to understand how different groups of people use their language.

Therefore, although we live in different country, we should know and recognize people who live out there. To know and recognize them we have to know their cultures, history, rules, language, etc (Purba, Sinurat, et al., 2021). Although language is not always related with race but it always true that language is the important factor or essential characteristic of ethnic membership in many things. It was a social fact. We can differentiate and recognize one’s ethnic group from her or his language. Sumarsono (in Muziatun et al., 2020) stated that language often placed as the main identification sign related to someone and his ethnic or country.

Talking about the difference of using language, of course it cannot be separated with the style chosen by the language user. Gleason (in Larasati & Simatupang, 2022) defines style as a system of speech types, in a specifiable set of social situation. There are so many things influence language, such as social structure. There are three factors reflected in language, those are physical environment, social environment, and social values (Nur & Palobo, 2018). Physical environment is a circumstance or a place in which group live; people who live in a small group have some difference in speaking from one that live in town and small groups. Social environment can be reflected in a language

especially in the field of vocabulary and pronunciation (Nugraha & Pujiastuti, 2019). Social values are a set of norms and tradition owned by a society. The norms and tradition can be reflected in language because society's norms and tradition are different from others societies (M. S. Amin, 2018).

The language style expresses people feelings and thought a language, both orally and written form (Muhasanah, 2020). To know how the writer or speaker uses his or her language style in conveying their thinking to the people is very interesting. In writing, the writer puts the utterances in the form of written language (Cushing, 2020). While in speaking, the speaker delivers his message in order to be heard and known what the speaker wants directly (Umah & Vitantri, 2019). For example, in teaching and learning process situation, teacher has different language style to apply their material in order students understand about the materials. And also with the students, they also use different language style when they talk with their friends in class.

We can find that they use formal language but when finished learn, they use informal language when they want to talk about anything in out of the classroom with their friends like bonyok (parents), awak (I), lo (you),woii (guys), coy (call name of friend), kool (handsome), jutek (annoyed), katrok (rube), gendeng (noisy), rempong (busy), lol (laugh out loud), kemek (food), meneketehek (I don't know), longor (full) etc. It means that we have find out the different language style in the different context and situation. So a speaker must to adjust to the situation where they communicate (Hidayanti et al., 2020).

In this thesis, the writer will analyzed the five language styles, based on frozen, formal, consultative, casual, and intimate style found in the conversation of students grade VIII in SMP Negeri 1 Pematangsiantar. We have known the styles of language are parts of language variation that are used for specific purpose (Fadhilah & Suherdi, 2020).

Frozen style is a variety used in the most formal, solemn situation in official celebration. For example of frozen style, (1) "Yes, my Lord". Formal style is the variety used in formal speeches and meeting. For example (2) "Would you help me?". Consultative is variety appropriate in discussion. For example, (3) "What are you going to say?". Casual style the variety used in simple situation. For example, (4) "Not finished yet". Intimate style is the variety used among members of family. For example, (5) "Look honey".

It is important to study language style because the study made us saw the usage of language style of the students male and female in their communication. The way individuals speak varies not only according to their original and social dialects but also according to the context. The distinctive manner in students express themselves in a particular situation referred to as style (Uekusa, 2019).

Every student has unique style. It can show from the dialog of their conversation. The characters of male and female has the different of style when they speak, especially in out class. The researcher found that so many language style that used by the students in daily conversation. They use their own language style in their community or the others. The style occurred when male and male or female and female was talking with another. So the researcher want to find another words of spoken

language called language style with analyze the kinds of language style in student utterances. That is the reason why the writer chooses this topic, because the writer wants to analyze “The differences between male and female Language Style of students grade VIII in SMP Negeri 1 Pematangsiantar”

METHOD

The type of the research in this thesis is descriptive qualitative research. According to Maleong (in Abisaid & Li, 2020) “Qualitative research is research that aims to understand the phenomenon of what is experienced research subjects, such as behavior, perception, motivation, or action, etc”. In other words qualitative research as research procedures which produce descriptive data is in the form of language or words written or spoken of the public and observable behavior (Susatyo & Wardhono, 2019). Qualitative research also concerns with interpretation of meaning of social interaction. The writer want to know the difference between male and female language style of students grade VIII in SMP Negeri 1 Pematangsiantar. The subject of this research are the students of SMP Negeri 1 Pematangsiantar at grade VIII. The subject include of the class VIII-3. The subject describe in this table below :

Table 1. Research Subject

Class	Male	Female	Total
VIII-3	14 students	16 students	30 students

The object of research is the conversation of male and female students language style at grade VIII in SMP Negeri 1 Pematangsiantar. Arikunto states that Instrument refers a tool or facility used by reseracher to collect data in order to work more easy and the results are better, in the sense of more careful, complete and systematic to easily to processed. The instrument of this research through observation the students in daily conversation. In order to get the data for this research, the researcher only use mobile phone. Mobile phone is used as a media to recording the conversation and also the students activities in their school (Abe, 2020).

As to answer the problem of research, the writers have a technique to collect the data that would be analyzed based on its understanding of the factors. The data of this research will be collected by using some steps :

1. Observing. Before collecting the data, the writer will observe the subject of the research in order to know more about the subject of the research.
2. Recording. The research data of this research is the students conversation so the writer will record their utterances. The writer will record their conversation naturally. It means that the subject do not know that their conversation is recording by the writer.

After some data are collected by the writers, they would like to analyze by using some steps :

1. Transcribing the conversation or utterances of students between male and female

- Analyzing the language style that used by male and female students. The writer make to table percentage formula of Heaton (in Gong et al., 2020) after that the writer make to diagram column.

$$Fv = \frac{W}{N} \times 100\%$$

Fv = Percentage

W = Score gotten by the students

N = Total Score

- Analyzing the differences of language style between male and female students
- Making the conclusion based on the data and problems

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Results

The writer described the results of language styles based on the analysis of the classification of language style. This chapter talked about the result of the research and how the data collected is analyzed. The major objectives of this study was to analyzed the kinds of language style used on the students conversation between male and female grade VIII-3 In SMP Negeri 1 Pematangsiantar. Then the writer will find out the difference language style used on the students' conversation. The analysis of data collected through theory of language style by Martin Joos, they are : Frozen Style, Formal Style, Consultative Style, Casual Style and Intimate Style. So, there are five types of Language Style that the writer analyzed. To show the differences Language style between male and female students, the writer shows it in table 1.

Table 2. The Result of Research

NO	Language Style	Gender	Score	Percentage
1	Frozen	Male	—	—
		Female	—	—
2	Formal	Male	3	9,375%
		Female	4	14,81%
3	Concultative	Male	—	—
		Female	—	—
4	Casual	Male	29	90,625
		Female	13	48,14 %
5	Intimate	Male	—	—
		Female	10	37,03 %
Total Score		Male	32	100 %
		Female	27	100%

Based on the analysis the data of students and after writer counted, the diagram column 4.2.2 shows that there are three types language style used by female and there are two types used by male students from five types language style by Joos. (9,375%) formal language style for male and (14,81%) for female students. (90,625%) casual language style for male and for female students (48,14%). (37,03%) for female students intimate Language style.

Discussion

The writer found some findings about the difference between male and female Language Style of Students Grade VIII-3 In SMP Negeri 1 Pematangsiantar. The writer found research findings, they are The result of this research from the data analysis is to answer the first research problem. After having analyzing all the data, there 3 data of male the writer analyzed. They were analyzed on language style in their conversation. Base on the data analysis, the writer has analyzed five types Language style that use by male students. Based on the data analysis, the writer found that two language style that used by male students. They are : Formal style and casual style. Formal style is used for important or serious situation, the words it's complete sentences and specific word usage. For examples :“Siapakah diantara kalian yang benar?”, “berapa harga rujak ini bang?”, “dimaana pisau abang?”, etc. And casual style is used for the conversation in our relaxed or normal situation and often full of slang. For examples :“Katanya gak mau dia minum kopi”, “Bellak ini, yang busuk-busuknya, ahh”, Ditutup ginikan?, etc. There are 32 utterances found by the writer as long as she made the analysis based on the duration of 3 data. There are 3 utterances (9,375%) which are categorized into formal style and 29 utterances (90,625%) as casual style.

The result of this research from the data analysis is to answer of second research problem. Base on the data analysis, the writer has analyzed five types language style that use by female students. The writer found three language style that used by female students. They are : formal style, casual style and intimate style (Jane Ra, 2019). Formal style is used for important or serious situation, the words it's complete sentences and specific word usage. For examples :“Putri sudah selesai”, “Berapa nilaimu?”, “Apa kabar?”, etc. Casual style is used for the conversation in our relaxed or normal situation and often full of slang. For example :“Ish, cantik kali kau Tik!”, “Klen pikir sudah cantik kalian?”, “Iya kan? disuruh mam itu kayak gitu” etc. And Intimate style is a completely private language developed within families, lovers and the close of friends and generally signal intimacy. For examples :“Kau beb? berapa punyamu beb?”, “Beb, beb Nazrah nilai berapa?”, “Pinjam hape nang?”etc. There are 27 utterances found by the writer as long she analyzed based on the duration from 3 data. There are 4 utterances (14,81%) as formal style, 13 (48,14%) as casual style and 10 utterances (37,03%) categorized into intimate style. The result of this research for the third research problem is the difference between male and female students in language (Shu et al., 2019).

The difference between male and female students state on intimate style. Intimate style is a completely private language developed within families, lovers and the close of friends and generally signal intimacy. For examples :“Kotor beb”, “Pakailho sepatumu beb”, “Beb, lapar”, etc. And the

difference state on intimate style because from 6 data in their conversation only female students that used intimate style they used their intimate style to change the name of their friends into nicknames their friends as signal intimacy (A. Amin, 2020). And writer not found that male students use intimate style.

CONCLUSION

Based on the data analysis on conversation of male and female students, the writer concluded as follows From the investigation of the finding to answer the first research problem, the writer found that Male students of grade VIII in SMP Negeri 1 Pematangsiantar used two types of language style. They are formal style and casual style from 3 data that the writer analyzed. There are 3 utterances (9,375%) which are categorized into formal style and 29 utterances (90,625%) as casual style. Frozen, consultative and intimate is not used by the male students because frozen is used in the most formal situation, consultative style is variety appropriate in discussion while intimate style is also used a completely private language developed within families, lovers and the close of friends. From the investigation of the finding to answer the first research problem, the writer found that female students of grade VIII in SMP Negeri 1 Pematangsiantar used three types of language style. They are formal style, casual style and intimate style from 3 data that the writer analyzed. There are 4 utterances (14, 81%) as formal style, 13 (48,14%) as casual style and 10 utterances (37,03%) categorized into intimate style. Frozen and consultative style is not used by the female because the situation of the conversation is not specific speech. From the investigation of the finding to answer the third research problem, the writer found that the differences between male and female students state on intimate style because female students used intimate style in daily conversation, but male students didn't used in conversation because every students have difference character in spoken language in each style of their language as an interested for them such as female students. They used their intimate style to change the name of their friends into nicknames their friends as signal intimacy. There are similarities in the characteristics of male and female students that is they use formal and casual style. The writer to contribute for the students to choose which language style that they like, such as casual style.

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