

ABSTRACT

In this thesis, the writer would like to discuss the language varieties of different sex, in this case, the varieties of Javanese second person pronouns used among young people in Surabaya, particularly in the area of Dinoyo.

Gender differentiation in a society is common phenomena. Men and women are not only obviously distinguished physically, in the sense that men are stronger than women are. But, socially, gender can also represent an important division in our society. It assigns someone to membership of one of two social groups. The society often treat them in different ways according to their gender role.

Linguistically, men and women also show differences. Linguistic varieties of different gender can arise because men and women are socially different in the sense that the society lays down different social roles and expect different behavior from them. These differences do not mean that they speak different language, rather they speak different varieties of the same language.

In some societies, women are often considered more status conscious than men. So, to acquire their prestige, women always employ better language. On the other hand, men always use the less prestigious forms, since men have greater allegiance to their membership and the use of these forms can be solidarity signal among them.

Besides, gender is also a determinant factor in the choice of pronouns. It often interacts with other social factors to refer to horizontal dimension showing how close is the relationship between the speech participants. Another significant dimension is vertical one displaying whether someone is above or below the addressee.

In Surabaya, the people are considered more open and less reserved to each other. In fact, the young men show greater solidarity than their female friends. This fact can be discerned in their choice of the second person intimate pronoun, such as *kon*, and also some vernacular forms, as *peno*, *rek*, *cak* which are used among any other more formal pronouns. These terms actually can increase their solidarity.

On the other hand, to the female friends, men are prone to more formal in using the pronouns. This is due to the fact that generally men show more respect to women than to their fellow men. Besides, men usually feel reluctant to those who are characteristically more gentle.

Whereas, women seem to be consistent in the pronouns usage. Women are prone to always use the more formal indirect forms, such as *mas*, *mbak*, *dik* rather than *cak*, *peno*, to either male or female friends. This shows that the Surabaya young females are prone to be status conscious.

