

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the study

Generally we often find distinctions emerging in a society. One of them is the distinction of gender, that is one of male and female. Physically, they can obviously be distinguished, in the sense that men are commonly stronger and powerful than women are. Besides, we can also recognize them through their voices. Men are prone to have loud voices, whereas women have soft voices. Nevertheless, their differences are not just biological facts.

Socially, men and women also show some differences. The society often treat them in different ways; they have different experiences at school. at work and at home, they also do different things and different things are expected from them. All of these cannot be satisfactorily explained by a simple biological fact.

As long as society view men and women as different, language can reflect this fact. Linguistic differences are a reflection of social differences. Thus, 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 behaviour from them (Trudgill, 1970:88). These differences do not mean that they speak different language, but rather they speak different varieties of the same language. The

differences can cover the whole aspect of linguistic items, different words and different structure.

Men are normally attributed to be more rugged, energetic, aggressive and dynamic. Whereas, women are stereotypically prone to be more refined, gentle, amiable, and more sensitive to aesthetic values. These natural attributes are closely related respectively to the concept of masculinity referring to working class type and concept of femininity. These will indirectly bring social consequences on their behaviour. Society actually expects them to behave according to their natural attributes.

Therefore, men and women are also expected to show different language behaviour. It is due to the fact that language is often considered as social symbol that will reflect a great deal about themselves including their sex. It means that if they use female linguistic varieties, they will identify themselves as females, and they should behave as women do.

From the investigations that have been done in some communities, it is found out that women are linguistically more status conscious than men. So, to acquire prestige or to appear better, they are prone to employ a higher level form or better speech. On the other hand, men tend to use less prestigious form more frequently as a signal of group solidarity and personal identity (Trudgill, 1974:88).

Taking all of the above facts into consideration, the writer becomes interested to know whether this theory is applicable in Surabaya society. She would not like merely to compare the lexical choices of young men and women, but she would also like to see the role relationship between young men and young women. Here, the writer uses the second personal pronouns as a means to know gender differentiation in language use. The use of pronouns is based on consideration that it may reflect a great deal of characteristics of the speaker, of the addressee or of the relationship between them.

Surabaya people mostly speak Javanese, especially Javanese *ngoko* Surabaya dialect. Contrasting to Solo or Jogja, Javanese Surabaya dialect is considered less refined. As Troike once stated that one Indonesian reported to him that as the language becomes less and less refined as we move eastward from Solo, so are the people (Troike, 1982:178). Moreover, the *ngoko* Surabaya dialect is not Javanese standard language as the Javanese Solo or Yogya is (Sumarto, 1991).

Degree of gentleness and softness are often associated with relative speech and volume as well as with degrees of directness or frankness. The great degree of directness or frankness means that the speaker will lack gentleness. Mulder once described Surabaya people as those who are inclined to be spontaneous, frank and less

inhibited in speaking their minds, in striking up friendship at the same time. They do not try to cultivate self-mastery for their own sake (1992:148). Therefore, they are prone to address each other in *ngoko* to show their familiarity. The writer would like to know further whether the women also do the same thing.

In Javanese variety, we generally recognize the second person pronouns which are *panjenengan* [panjənaŋan] *sampeyan* [sʌmpɛjʌn], *awakmu* [awaʔmu], *kowe* [kɔwɛ], *rika* [rikɔ], *ko(e)n* [kɔn] Semantically, these words are the same, but pragmatically they can be different. It is because those terms are arranged in a system called *speech levels*, i.e *ngoko*, *krama*. When used in actual conversation these levels convey not only their fixed denotative meaning but also the connotative meaning concerning the status and (or) degrees of familiarity between the speaker and the hearer (Geertz, 1960:248). Besides, the selection of these speech levels also expresses quite different attitude on the part of the speaker or perhaps difference in the formality of the conversation. It is impossible for the Javanese to speak without choosing one of these levels.

There are many other ways in which people's speech varies. This variation is in accordance to whom they are addressing to, such as, in particular, there are special linguistic items to use when speaking to a child. Here,

the factor of gender of the addressee is taken into consideration. Gender is apparently so often determinant and interacting with other social factors in the second person pronoun usage. As Lyons (1977) once stated that the term of address employed by a person of one sex speaking to a person of another sex may differ from that which would be employed in otherwise similar situation by people of the same sex.

Let us take an example of the use of the address term 'boys and girls' in Australian English. 'Girls' is commonly used by a woman addressing another woman in a patronizing way in either a fixed or temporary superior rôle relationship such as older relative to young wife. Whereas, man tends to use 'ladies' in these situation, although 'girls' is sometimes used by some male TV personalities. 'Boys' is frequently used by man to refer to their group of male friends. It could also be used jokingly by a wife when referring to her husband's friends (Platt, 1975). It seems that the relationship of men with men may be different from that of men with women. Men will show more solidarity to their male friends than to one of the opposite sex, and so will the women.

Here, the object of research is young people in Surabaya community. The young people are those who have reached the age of 17 until 25 years-old. This periode is called adolescence. When entering this time, they commonly

begin to make interaction with their people around them. They make friendship not only with the friends of the same sex but also with those of the opposite-sex from all ages. So, according to the writer, it is apparently interesting to know the behavior of young people in their interactions with their surroundings, particularly if it is related to their language behavior, in this case, the use of second person pronouns.

I.2 Statement of the problem

Based on the explanation of background of the study above, the writer will try to find out some possible answers for the following problems :

- Are there any differences between young male and female speakers in the choice of second person pronouns?
- How far does the gender influence the choice of the pronouns?

I.3 Objective of the study

This study is intended to know whether there are differences between young male and female in language behavior, particularly in the choice of second person pronouns. Furthermore, this study is also meant to know how far the gender can influence the choice of the second person pronouns.

I.4 Significance of the study

Hopefully, this study will enrich our linguistic knowledge, particularly about variety of Javanese language, in this case Surabaya dialect. Furthermore, the writer also hopes that it will give an insight into the linguistic behaviour, particularly linguistic varieties of different gender.

I.5 Scope and limitation

In this study, the writer will only discuss about the variety of Javanese second person pronouns usage, particularly if they are related to the gender of the participants. In this case, she merely see the role relationship of participants between young male and female.

There are a lot of social factors that can be influential in the use of pronouns. In this case, she will view from both dimensions, that is horizontal and vertical. The horizontal dimension refers to the degree of intimacy, while the vertical refers to the age and social status.

The setting is time and place where the pronouns are used. Here, the setting is informal situation referring to those used at home and its surrounding. It is due to the fact that the Javanese *ngoko* Surabaya dialect is most frequently used daily in such situation.

I.6 Theoretical Framework

In this study, the writer uses sociolinguistic approach to deal with the problem. She applies some theories of sociolinguistics which are suitable with the topic. As Fishman stated that generally sociolinguistic is a study of characteristics and function of language variation between users and their own characteristics, and function in the speech community. It clearly describes that sociolinguistic not only focus on the language phenomena, but also on social behaviour, speech acts and social behavior toward language and the users (Fishman, 1972).

Since language has an important role in the social context, we can conclude that language cannot be separated from society. Therefore, Wardaugh maintained that sociolinguistic is the study of relationship between language and society. And its purpose is to get a good understanding of the structure of language and of how language function in communication (1986:4).

Language can vary. A variety of language can be understood as the presence of one or more specific characteristics that differentiate one variety of language from the other ones. Fishman (1972:4) implied that the existence of language variety in any speech community is

common linguistic phenomenon. Trudgill, then, also added that variety of language is influenced by a speaker's social characteristics, such as his social class, ethnic group, age and sex, but also according to the social context in which he finds himself. The speaker uses different linguistic varieties in different situation for different purpose (1974:103).

One of variety of languages is one that is evoked by gender differentiation. Language variety of different sex arises because language, as a social phenomenon, is closely related to social attitudes. Men and women are socially different in that society lays down different roles for them and expects different behavior patterns from them (Trudgill, 1974:88).

Furthermore, he also adds that men's and women's speeches are not only different, but women's speech is also socially better than men's. This is caused by the fact that correct behavior is expected of women. Besides, women in our society are more status-conscious than men, so they are being more sensitive to the social significance of social class related to linguistic variables (Trudgill in Graddol, 1989).

Milroy adds that men use vernacular forms more often than women. It is due to the fact that men tend to be closely related to their close-knit network and have high allegiance to their social group. So, their use of

language can be a signal of membership of a their allegiance to their own group,

In a dyads communication, we are frequently encouraged to be able to use language appropriately. We have to choose our words so as to express something about the situation of the conversation itself, that is the mood of the speaker, the man to whom he speaks and the formality of the occasion. (Burling, 1970:82). That is called as linguistic competence. In any situation, linguistic choice will generally reflect the influence of one or more of the following components :

- 1 The participants : who are talking .
- 2 The setting or the social context of the interaction :
where are they speaking.
- 3 The topic : what is being talked about .
- 4 The function : why are they speaking .

These social factors will prove important in describing and analysing all kinds of interaction,

The knowledge of linguistic competence seems to be relevant to account for the use of pronouns. Here, the participants have to be able to express attitude with regard to their roles and status in relation to other. Basically, the theory of pronouns was proposed by Brown and Gilman in their article about *The Pronouns of Power and Solidarity*. They designed the symbol T and V (from the Latin *tu* and *vous*) as generic designators for a

familiar and polite pronouns.

The use of V developed as a form of address to a person of superior power. One person may be said to have power over another in the degree that he is able to control the behavior of the other. Power is a relationship between, at least, 2 persons, and it is nonreciprocal or asymmetrical relationship in the sense that both cannot have power in the same area of behavior. The superior says T and receives V. There are many personal attributes that convey power, such as physical strength, age, wealth, sex, or profession.

While, the symbol T shows solidarity that is used to address an equal one. It is reciprocal pattern that is placed on a dimension that ranges from acquaintance to intimacy. The principle factors predisposing to intimacy seem to be shared value (which may derive from kinship, identity of occupation, sex, nationality or from common fate) and frequent contact. Thus, if the speaker has the same status and power with his interlocutor, they will reciprocate each other. The non reciprocal is not used anymore if both of them become intimate although one of them is more superior than other.

Tanner, then, (in Pride, 1972:130) added that choice of certain terms of address, at least, can also be determined by factors such as social distance, situation, and topic. Social distance can be distinguished into

vertical and horizontal dimensions. In other words, there are two types of question relevant to the determination of social distance - firstly, whether someone is above or below himself and secondly, how close is the relationship between the participants.

The vertical measure is essentially a means of placing on respect - disrespect continuum. In this case, age, class background and marital status are included in it. While, the horizontal one refer to a formal - informal continuum. This includes the degree of friendship, sex, ethnic background, educational background and proximity of current resident.

I.7 Method of the study

In completing this study, the writer use the qualitative descriptive methods. Here, she tries to describe the linguistic varieties of different gender, particularly in the Javanese second person pronouns usage among Surabaya young people. The description is based on the data that have been obtained and ordered by means of using some simple tables:

I.7.1 Location and population

For the location of the research, places which are suitable for the purpose of the study are deliberately chosen. Here, the places are the ones occupied mostly by native speakers of Surabaya dialect. For that reason, the

writer has chosen some areas in Kelurahan Keputran as the object of the research, particularly in the area of Dinoyo.

The population of this research is, of course, the inhabitants of this area who have stayed there for, at least, 15 years.

I.7.2 Sampling

Sampling is necessary for a research, because it is a method in which an individu is selected in order to get representative sample. So, we have certain features of sample that can describe the real situation from all population.

In this case, since I have certain criteria to determine the respondents, I cannot use random sampling technique. Therefore, she uses purposive sampling technique meaning that picking out the subjectif is based on certain purposes, that is to get description whether there are differences in the choices of pronouns among young people in Surabaya. Here, the respondents chosen should meet the following requirements :

- native Surabaya
- speak Javanese, particularly use Surabaya dialect in daily conversation
- adolescents
- should be, at least, graduated from SMP to fulfill the requirement of language mastery

- has lived and was born in Surabaya and has stayed there for, at least, 15 years and never left Surabaya for not more than 2 years, so his language is not influenced by any other regional language.
- the number of samples is 30 respondents that consist of 15 male and female.

1.7.3 Technique of data collection .

Technique of data collection is a process in which primary data are obtained for the research's purpose. So, the technique of data collection used in this research are :

- Questionnaire

Questionnaire consists of 2 parts. The first part is questions about identity of the respondent and the second is the questions pertaining to the choice of pronouns. The questions are in the form of closed-questions.

The questionnaire are distributed directly to the respondents. This technique is meant to give an instruction about how to answer the questionnaire without influencing the answer of the respondents. Besides, the researcher also has a chance to explain any difficult questions.

- Interview

The function of interview here is as a complementary data that is meant to support the previous data obtained from the questionnaire.

- Observation

Some observation are carried out to obtain detailed information of data. Besides, it is also meant to compare the data which are obtained from the previous technique. The data obtained from this technique are recorded in the form of field-note and can be very valuable as corrective to the bias of the interview.

I.7.4 Technique of data analysis

All the data which have been collected will be analysed systematically. After identification of linguistic variables and their variants in the data is done, it is continued by processing the figures involving counting the number of identified occurrences of each variants in each data and comparing the figures for different data. The result is reduced to percentage, because this will make an analysis much easier. Then, discovering difference between data which are significant. After processing the figures, it is continued with interpretation of the result by looking at social context.

- **Style** is a manner of speaking or reading. It is a single continuum ranging from an informal vernacular variety to a formal prestige variety in which more attention is paid to speech.
- **Formal style** is the style referring to standard dialect of language. It is commonly used in formal situation or for communicating with people that are respected by the speaker.
- **Informal style** is the style that is used in intimate or informal situation.

I.9 Organization of the Paper

The whole thesis will be divided into 4 chapters. In the first chapter, there are 9 sub chapters. The first part will discuss about the background of the study, then, it is continued by stating problems that will be solved in this thesis. The next is significance that is continued by objective of writing of the thesis. Besides, there is also limitation of the object of study. The sixth is theoretical background that accounts for some supporting theories applied in this study. Then, there is methods of the study pertaining to the way of collecting and analysing the data and the last sub-chapter is definitions of the key terms.

The second chapter will describe in general the object of the research. The third chapter is the interpretation and analysis of the obtained data. The last chapter is conclusion.

