

CHAPTER IV

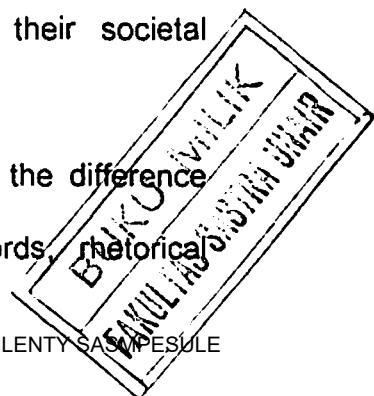
CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

We often see in daily life that men and women are differentiated by language, especially in the words they use. Women are forced to be more polite than men in choosing words. Different lexical choice by men and women could be surveyed as a reflection of the social attitudes or power difference.

Some linguists have suggested that women tend to use more of the standard forms than the men because they are more status-conscious than men, society tends to expect better behaviour from women than from men, and people who are subordinate must be polite. While men prefer to use vernacular forms because they carry macho connotations of masculinity and toughness.

Swear words and questions (rhetorical and tag), are evidence of sex language varieties. Swear words have been regarded as men's territory and questions are typical of women speakers that reveal their societal subordinate position.

This study tries to find out the kinds of words and the difference patterns between men and women in using swear words, rhetorical



questions, and tag questions in expressing their anger. We find that socially-structured power relations are reproduced and actively maintained in our everyday interactions. Sex differences in language are often just one aspect of social differences in the society reflecting social status or power differences between the two sexes. As long as society views women and men as different and unequal, then differences in the language of women and men will persist. The result of this research is expected to give contribution to our society to develop and change the social attitude towards men and women and also to help women to keep fighting in gaining their complete emancipation in all social aspects.

IV.1. Conclusions

In the first group of conversation, between male and female, the result illustrates that female respondents produced more swear words (61.9 %) than the male ones (38.1 %). It turns in fact that women can also swear when they express their anger without considering the society's view. Overall, the result of this study explains that men used swear words (61.1%) more than the women (38.9%) and they also used stronger expletives than the women did.

Cameron has stated that questions are produced more frequently by women than by men. Women used questions in a wide variety of ways, despite being rarely as information-seeking devices. Actually her theory

does not apply in this research. As we have seen in the previous chapter, the male respondents proposed questions (61%) more than the female respondents did (39%).

The male respondents produced rhetorical questions (67.74%) more than the female ones did (32.26%). The numbers show that the theory of Coates does not obtain in this study. Rhetorical questions have multifunction in playing their role in conversation. There are various functions attached to the rhetorical questions of the respondents:

1. to express the obvious point
2. to check the viewpoint of other speakers
3. to show annoyance or to express a sense of rage
4. to be used as an allusion
5. to invite other speaker to agree with same viewpoint
6. to ascertain other participant's utterance
7. to start a conversation at the same time as bringing in a topic

Tag questions are used more often by female participants (58.82%) than by the male ones (41.18%). It is probably part of the general fact that women's speech sounds much more polite than men's. We can see it from the use of tag questions which is leaving a decision open, not imposing her mind or views, or claiming on anyone else. Thus a tag question is a kind of polite statement, in that it does not force agreement or belief on the addressee.

There are some functions included in proposing tag questions:

1. to seek information
2. to invite other speakers to participate
3. to make up the conversations
4. to get confirmation from other speakers about the shared things

Therefore, treating all tags as signals of uncertainty is clearly misleading. The utterances of those tags in this study occurring between men and women suggest that they used tags to build up their conversations and to keep them moving on.

All questions can be divided into those which are primarily speaker oriented, that is questions which seek information, and those which are primarily other oriented. Other oriented questions are concerned with the addressee rather than the speaker; they invite others into talk and they check on other's views. Other oriented questions are also concerned with conversational maintenance; they are used to initiate or develop topics.

IV.2. Suggestions

This study suggests that explanations of differences between women's and men's speech behaviour which refer only to the status or power dimension are likely to be unsatisfactory. The women in this era do not anylonger place themselves in society as subordinate or weak position. Many of them have better position or job and also higher education level

than men do. It may make the sexist language varieties seem do not work anymore.

Language belongs to all people, women and men; therefore, the difference between women's and men's speech behaviour should not be applied in the future.

It is good for women to fight for themselves in gaining their emancipation in all social aspects. Education is very important for women to fulfill their goal. Not only for women but for the whole of Indonesian society, education for girls would be a blessing. The higher their education level the better they live their lives; moreover, they will be highly respected by the society. We all, men and women should struggle against the sexist language which occurs as a result of social different treatment towards men and women. So, there will be no more men's and women's language exist but only language for all people, both men and women.

Since the time was limited in doing this study, the writer only focused in an emotional state: anger, whereas there are some more emotional states that will be very exciting to be analyzed. The respondents analyzed in this study are also in a very small numbers. It will be great if there will be a further research of which the subjects are from bigger range of ages and from all different social classes. There are still many things that can be researched relating with this study in the future. In principles, the study of sex language varieties is concerned with the way language expresses both

negative and positive stereotypes of both women and men. In practice, research in this area has concentrated on the ways in which language conveys negative attitudes to women. The writer hopes that this study will encourage the readers to make further researches in broad range of studies on sociolinguistics and social problems.

BIBLIOGRAPHY