

The Role of Genders in Language Use Perception: A Sociolinguistic Analysis of Language Variety

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Abstract

This research discusses the phenomenon of differences in the use of language variants by gender in the student environment. The method used in this research is descriptive qualitative by collecting data and analyzing it to get answers to the problem formulation. This research uses data collection such as interviews, voice recording, observation and, taking additional documentation. To collect data, the researcher used a sample of 20 who are in the range of 20-24 years old. The researcher also used literature review to compare the results of the study and used sociolinguistic analysis to answer the problem formulation. Sociolinguistics plays an important role in explaining the differences in the use of language variations by different genders. Researchers found that there are several factors that cause differences in language variations used such as environment, age, and familiarity. In sociolinguistics this can occur because the environment of the speakers themselves causes differences in language use as well as the views of the community towards each gender

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INTRODUCTION

The use of language is of course inseparable from the influence of gender in it. Gender itself is defined as the visible differences between men and women as seen from their values and behavior. The way people understand gender differences is called biological essentialist theory where there is a different biological makeup. With differences in essence, they tend to have mental and behavioral differences that are seen as determining factors of masculinity and femininity (Saguy, 2021). Therefore, in society, there are several issues regarding the language used by each gender by applying differences in nature and biology.

A global perspective on gender certainly highlights several issues that are often discussed. Starting from gender equality which covers several aspects, namely education, health, work and participation in politics. The increasingly widespread issue of gender equality increases awareness of the impact of language to understand how language can be used and perceived by people of



different genders. Of course, equality is still a sensitive matter among society today.

The role of gender and language can be seen from the use of language based on social and cultural constructions that are formed in society. Differences in usage can be seen in grammar, pronunciation, choice of vocabulary, choice of topics, and strategies used in conversation. According to Jespersen in Machyudin and Susri, women use adjectives more often while men use neutral words (Macyudin & Susri, 2021)

These differences raise several questions regarding gender and language used in everyday life. The language used of course varies greatly with today's world progress and various environments which can cause several differences in the language used. Usually, there are not only different languages, but there are also dialects, word pronunciations, and vocabulary choices that are increasingly developing (Thanaa, 2021). This research is important for understanding the role of language in society, and raising awareness about the impact of language on gender stereotypes and injustice.

This problem of course requires appropriate theory and analysis to get the answer. The author researched this problem to find out what the effects or use of language are by men and women and what causes the differences in language use. The author also wants to know whether language and gender have an influence on each other and how this can be explained based on analysis. However, there are limitations to this research, such as the lack of focus on language variations in different sociocultural contexts, perceptions of language that can change over time, and how language is used to reduce gender stereotypes and gender inequality.

This research can provide information to English teachers to increase awareness about gender differences in language by revealing language patterns such as the assumption that women speak more than men or use more standard language forms. This research provides insights for teachers to understand gender dynamics in language and communication, and apply them in teaching to create a more equitable and inclusive learning environment.

Therefore, to find answers to the problem formulation, sociolinguistic analysis is used regarding the relationship between gender in using various languages. The variations in language used by men and women can occur due to several factors, namely environment, place of origin, social interactions, speakers, and so on (Nini, 2018). This variation can be seen clearly in Indonesian society which has a diverse culture.

METHOD

The research method that has been used in this research is a qualitative descriptive method using a case study approach. Descriptive research is a strategy to investigate events, individual phenomena and request information from a person or group of individuals and then will be retrieved by the researcher (Kusumastuti, 2019). The case study approach is a research strategy to investigate events, phenomena that occur by using a certain period of time in taking information and using various data collection procedures.



To provide sufficient data for this research, the author will take data from 20 people consisting of 10 men and 10 women. Where they are members of the TBI 8 class and some of the author's close friends. Of the 20 people, the author will conduct a case study to understand an event or situation as a whole to reveal the specificity or unique characteristics of the cases studied (Assyakurrohim, 2023). Apart from that, the author will carry out observations, interviews, and voice recordings to increase the validity of the data that will be found. This research was conducted within a period of 4 months from March to June 2024.

The researcher used literature review, interview, observation, and documentation to collecting the data. The researcher used it to collect and analyze relevant literature on gender, language variation and sociolinguistics in the form of books, articles, theses and the internet. After obtaining sufficient information about the theory used, the author carries out the data collection process. The interviews carried out were unstructured interviews so that the data obtained was in accordance with the researcher wishes. Of course, the author has several questions for participants regarding gender differences in language use, the influence of gender on language variations, and so on. This question was asked to determine each participant's perception regarding gender and the variety of languages used. the author made direct observations of the sample participants. The researcher had see, hear, and record events that occur in accordance with the problem. To support data collection and not miss data, the researcher made voice recordings when making observations and documentation. Both are used to prove the data collection process in the field with participants.

This method is used to prove that the data taken is in accordance by what was conveyed and indirectly so that there are no limitations on memory when analyzing the data (Fahmi & Wayan, 2021). In addition, the researcher also collects examples of language used by men and women in daily conversations. After the researcher collects the data, the author proceeds to the data analysis process with triangulation theory of Miles and Huberman.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Finding

Students who are the object of this research usually use Indonesian to communicate. However, some of the incidents when they used a combination of Indonesian and English at the same time. Apart from that, there are also differences between men and women in their use of language variations in communication. Therefore, in this research, several issues are analyzed, including the variations in language used by each gender.

1. Gender and Language Use

As a form of communication between people, several things differ in the way language is used or how one speaks between genders. During this research, the author asked questions based on the topic of language use between the genders, and if there were differences seen when communicating.

The majority of them think that gender affects their language use in terms of word and sentence usage, as well as who they talk to. According to Kufra and Diggie as men, they think that women use language to prioritize feelings and



tend to use more questions and not get straight to the point in saying what they mean. Meanwhile, when men speak, they use logic with language that is firm and to the point.

1.1. Language Variations Based on Gender

Differences in the use of language variations between men, and women will be visible, although not sharp, but will be clearly visible according to the speaker's mood, topic of conversation, and use of the vocabulary chosen.

a. Language Variations Between Men

Topics of conversation that are often used by men are games, sports, and weather, as in the data obtained by the author in the field. The following is an example of a conversation between men:

K : Weh, ini dingin satu Indonesia kah? Berapa derajat di jogja R?
R : yerus 20 kah, tidak masuk akal cuy
K : Di sorong juga dingin kah.
R : Tidak, kalau di Jogja lebih tidak masuk akal
M : Iyo, itu sudah ada di berita. Katanya angin dari Australia.
R : Kalau dari sore lah, sampe jam-jam 9 itu 20-19. Tapi kalau subuh 17-16 cuy, kayak ac.

The conversation above is a conversation between men who talk about the weather in their respective areas according to their daily lives. This conversation was taken while playing the mobile legend game. Those who interact with it include K, a student who lives in Sorong and is from Jogja but lives in Sorong with his two friends M and R who are both students and come from Ternate and live in Sorong.

We can see that K uses the word '*kah*' which is one of the characteristics of vocabulary that is often used by the Sorong community as an additional word using the Sorong community dialect which uses it at the end of a sentence. R's use of the word '*cuy*' is one of the vocabularies used with fellow friends within his scope. This call is a sign of their closeness to talk to each other.

b. Language Variations Between Women

Topics of conversation that are often used or chosen by women are most often social life, books, lifestyle issues and food and drink. The following is an example of a conversation between women that the author found at the home of one of the participants.

The following is an example of a conversation between women:

E : Aku meh milu salwa ke tukang kuku.
D : *Wo nail art?*
D : Aku golek iki maeng ra enenk seng maroon terus oleh ku ngene.
E : Online akeh apik apik. Jal delok o tikt*. Aku tau nemu
D : Tak kiro wak mu ape pesen nak shope* lek paham ukuran e ape jalik link e.
E : Dapak o aku paham. Ora og.



The conversation is between women discussing the topic of nail art. In speech, the word '*nail art*' is an example of a topic or vocabulary that women often use to talk. Then in speech, the word '*maroon*' is one of the color vocabularies that is often used in women's conversations apart from using basic colors. Those interacting in the conversation, E, are an overseas student from Sorong and live in Kediri and D is a student from East Java, and they are classmates in their department.

c. Language Variations Between Women and Men

In conversations between women and men, it usually depends on how familiar the two are. The topics chosen can be random according to the current situation or according to individual needs.

The following is an example of a conversation between a woman and a man:

S(1) : Besok jam berapa remidinya? Aku balik kediri
e soal e. *Nek pas nde* perjalanan pie?
K(2) : Gak eruh, chatku gak di balas maneh.

The conversation discussed the remedial implementation that will be carried out tomorrow. In the conversation, there was use of the word '*nek*' in Javanese which means 'if' and the word '*nde*' in Javanese which means 'in' with the meaning of these two words being that there is a possibility that S was on his way while the remedial was taking place. Those interacting in this conversation were S, a student from East Java and K, a migrant student from Sorong.

If seen from the perspective of society, each gender has characteristics that are inherent to each other. For example, women are said to be gentle, beautiful, emotional, and talk a lot, while men think logically, strongly, rationally, and to the point. However, these characteristics can be confused due to time and space as well as the social environment in society.

1.2 Finding of the Use of Language Between Gender

The author collected several opinions from participants through interviews that were conducted regarding the factors that cause differences in language use for each gender.

a. Environmental factor

In interviews conducted with participants, the author found that environmental factors were one of the topics that caused differences in language use between genders. The author found 4 people who thought the same about this factor, as the opinion given by one of the participants Kenanga a woman, she said:

“Some are innate, some are from their socialization or habits some can also be from the scope of their friendship. If his friend speaks calmly, obviously he will follow, and vice versa.” (Kenanga, 2024).

Based on the answer provided by Kenanga, stating that the environment between genders is different from childhood to adulthood, starting from who they talk to, the social groups they follow, adjustments in terms of the same topics and hobbies and etc.

Besides that, there are also those who say that there are characteristic factors and knowledge possessed. Some participants thought that if their environment or social circle had the same taste in topics and equal knowledge,



it would be easier for them to communicate or in other words, it would be easier to express themselves through the use of more relaxed language without offending each other. This opinion is based on what Aster a woman, said:

“Maybe because of differences in hobbies and preferences, (it could also be because of differences in social media algorithms), there are terms that are only understood by each gender.” (Aster, 2024).

b. Age Factor

The next factor that the author found was the age of the person he was talking to. 5 other people think that the factor that causes differences in language use between genders is the older age of the interlocutor. This can be said if the interlocutor is a parent, someone at a higher level, a teacher at school and so on. In this case the language used may be different. Aligned with the opinion given by Diggie as a man, he said:

“There is, for example, talking to an older person, to a boss, senior or new person. It's different from people who are familiar or the same age.”(Diggie, 2024).

Based on that opinion their use of language is much more polite because there is a feeling of shyness and respect when speaking. The variety of language they choose also thinks more about good etiquette than speaking simply as with friends of the same age.

c. Familiarity Factor

As a woman, the author really understands that if most women feel close to the person they are talking to, they will talk more and be open. This can be proven by the opinions of participants who feel the same way. This resonates with Marigold's opinion as a woman, she said:

“Yes, because there is a sense of awkwardness if you talk to people who are not of the same gender, especially if you are not very familiar with them.”(Marigold, 2024).

There are also those who say they are more freer and comfortable when talking with members of the same gender than with the opposite gender. Both have different thoughts, voice intonations, and responses, so they choose to communicate with members of the same gender and follow how the other person communicates. This information was obtained based on the answer of one of the participants, Iris, a woman said:

“Yes, because the intonation of speaking to the opposite gender is different, but it depends on the topic.” (Iris, 2024).

From all the factors mentioned are based on the results of interviews with 20 participants, of course not all of them say that gender influences language use and variation. The researchers asked questions about whether they felt that there was a difference in the way they spoke depending on which gender they were communicating with. From this question, there were 5 people who said that they did not change their use of language or variations of language with whomever they communicated with. Brother A (male) gave the reason that differences in the use of language in communication do not depend on gender, but rather the status, degree and condition of the interlocutor.

2. Finding of Sociolinguistic Framework

Researchers also asked questions about whether gender can influence the variety of languages used when communicating. Most of them said they



agreed with the opinion of those who said that when communicating, women consider vocabulary more, use many terms that only women know, are better at expressing their feelings through words, and use softer intonation. This can happen because of the awareness of the community that the difference in vocabulary selection is made to describe the respective roles held by men and women (Masran, 2022). Meanwhile, men use less vocabulary or in other words are more to the point, use more logic and the language or vocabulary used sounds more firm.

Based on researcher observations, women often use color vocabularies such as mauve, beige, lavender, and magenta, while men do not. It is also said that women's language is considered to be more refined and polite, more varied, but considered to be less assertive, and often uses figurative words. In contrast to female language, male language is considered less polite, less varied, less formal, but assertive and simpler. This is in line with the opinion of (Surya Wati, 2021), who says that the way women speak is different from men in terms of language form, purpose of conversation, and way of speaking.

Discussion

This topic regarding differences in language use and variations is certainly an interesting topic to discuss because of its close relationship with social attitudes. In Indonesia, the topic of gender differences is of course inseparable from social relations in society because of their different roles. Things that are often discussed about gender are roles, social status, work, and the language used. With this opinion, the researcher uses theoretical linguistic analysis such as sentence structure, pragmatic analysis, and sociolinguistic analysis by identifying gender-related language patterns and different language structures between men and women.

1. Gender Roles Affect the Variety of Language Used

In accordance with the results of the research that has been carried out, namely examples of conversations, and voice recordings for answers from interviews with participants, the researcher connects them to sociolinguistic analysis to get answers to the formulation of the problem. Differences in the use of language and differences in the use of vocabulary can be seen in conversations between men and men, between women and women, and between women and men. In the first conversation between men can be above, while in the game they discuss the topic of the weather that is happening. The sentences used tend to be more to the point and use their local language or slang such as the word '*yerus*' which means 'oh my god' and '*cuy*' which is a nickname for peer equivalent to 'bro' or 'sis' for women. The language variation used in the conversation is included in the colloquial language variation, which is a social language variation used in daily conversation (Andriyana, 2021).

The second conversation between women and women in a situation is discussing nail art an example of a topic women talk about that men rarely understand. In this conversation, there is also the use of one type of color which generally women have more knowledge about new types of colors other than basic colors. With this, men usually understand more about coloring nails with nail polish and use basic color examples and don't know as much about other types of colors as women do. Therefore, men use a more standardized vocabulary in which it is not uncommon to use swear words (Aisah, 2020). The



use of regional languages in these conversations is also part of extrasystemic variations, where E, who is an overseas student, adapts himself to using regional languages to communicate.

In the last conversation between men and women which discusses the remedial schedule for the following day. In this short conversation, it can be seen that men more often get to the point of conveying something. Usually, in the same context, women have longer discussions and answers when they want to convey something. Women will usually ask several questions to start getting information. This is of course influenced by the closeness factor of each individual, both women and men. The use of regional languages in these conversations is also included in one of the extrasystemic variations where differences in language use can be caused by the influence of geographical conditions where K is a student from Sorong and studies in Kediri. Thus, K adapted to the regional language within a period of around 3 years of study.

There are also several opinions regarding the factors and reasons for the use of different languages and language variations based on the results of interviews. This difference can occur in terms of environment, knowledge, family, age, to whom they speak and so on. If this opinion is associated with sociolinguistics according to some views from research in Dr. M Jazeri's book, it is explained that differences in the use of male and female language are a reflection of the cultural mind and society of the speakers (Jazeri, 2017).

2. Sociolinguistic Analysis

Based on the results from the interviews with the 20 participants with the mentioned factors, the author compared them with some similar studies and how they are explained sociolinguistically. According to the results that have been obtained, the environment of gender has more votes than other answers. Language as a communication tool that has an informative and creative function which in line with the development of the era of language also develops by having different names (Suprapti, 2021). In the use of language, genders are adjusted to the environment around them, where they are, and with whom they communicate.

Based on the participants' answers, the environment has an impact on the genders to use different language variations in their use when communicating with interlocutors. Female participants stated that the environment on their side was more focused on the same topic as their likes and hobbies while men only answered briefly without any reasons given to the author, namely the environment and social life of the two were different. This is supported by one of the studies conducted by (Zulkarnain, 2019) which states that the character and use of language is strongly influenced by the surrounding environment which has a different scope both in the selection of topics, speech, language styles and the dominance of conversations between women and men.

Then there is also the cause of the age of the interlocutor which affects the differences in language variations used by each gender. As we know, Indonesia highly upholds politeness to older people and those who have higher degrees. Therefore, it is not surprising that each gender has a difference in the use of language variations according to the age of their interlocutors. Based on the results of the interviews that have been conducted, when speaking with age differences, they use more polite language variations and think about the sentences that will be delivered in a lower tone as well. Meanwhile, if they are



of the same age, they will use a more relaxed language with each other with various variations of language such as slang and the language they use daily. The more familiar they are with each other, the more language they use and the more varied they are to express the topic being discussed (Nursalam, 2022).

There are differences in the use of language variations between men and women when the interlocutors are friends, companions, and relatives who are already known so that they do not require them to use formal vocabulary. The relationship can be characterized by frequent joint activities, interacting in various situations, taking care of each other and providing emotional and physical support (Tsani, 2023). With this familiarity, both women and men have their own characteristics in the use of language when communicating. For example, in topic selection, women tend to choose topics related to lifestyle, makeup, books, clothing, personal problems and feelings. Women also use more vocabulary in communication than men. Men tend to talk about sports, news and work (Rena, 2022).

Based on the explanation above, the author connects it with sociolinguistics which examines gender and language. According to Wardhaugh in Asrifan (2021) put forward several claims relating to gender and language variation. The first claim states that women and men are biologically different and has serious consequences, with women being non-competitive and prioritizing relationships with others while men tend to be independent and have a relationship with god rather than people.

Second claim is that language behavior shows the dominance of men who try to take control, interrupt, pick topics and so on. Meanwhile, women have greater sensitivity to language forms, especially standardized language forms. The third claim is that as social beings, women and men must learn to act in certain ways. Wardhaugh explains that language behavior is learned from male behavior, men learn to be men and women learn to be women, namely speaking linguistically.

From these three claims, it can be explained that biological differences between women and men do exist, but do not fully determine the nature and behavior of a person with social factors, culture, personal experience and how they interact with the world. Nevertheless, there is a gender imbalance in verbal communication that has different patterns of communication. This claim wants to convey that the way of communicating is influenced by gender through the socialization process. This is supported by research conducted by (Arwan, 2020) which says that the use of vocabulary by men shows more about the power or knowledge they have than women and the influence of each environment.

CONCLUSION

Based on the exposure of research results and discussion, researchers can conclude how gender affects language use and causes different language variations. Language variations can arise because there are factors such as environment, age, and familiarity with each gender. Language variations used can also be in formal and informal forms according to the person speaking. The topics of conversation between genders are different. Women prefer topics about personal problems, lifestyle, feelings, food, and so on, while men prefer topics such as sports, news, and so on. In the use of language variation, women tend



to use adjectives to explain something in great detail and the discussion can cover a variety of things. In contrast to men, the language variation used is simpler and uses less vocabulary in explaining the topic and more quickly finishes the topic of conversation. In sociolinguistics, it is explained that the factors mentioned result in differences in the use of gender language variations, influenced by several environmental factors, geography, social context, and language development over a long period of time. Not only that factors from society's perspective on gender can also distinguish language variations with gender inequality where women are associated with feminism and masculine men. According to theory, men have higher intelligence than women, which can cause some differences in the variety of languages used. It is also said in this theory that men create new language and women follow suit by adding different expressions

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