

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of The Study

Language serves as means of communication. People communicate by using the language(s) they know in order to represent and and exchange their experience. Language is the mirror of culture. As a way of communication, language is not only a simple range of letters, but also the embodiment of rich knowledge, history, emotions and attitudes. In the cross-cultural communication, as people of different cultural backgrounds speak with their own set of rules or habits, they follow their own way of speaking automatically in the conversation. Thus, people are accustomed to interpreting others' words in their own way of speaking. Hence appear barriers of cross-cultural communication.

The process of sending and receiving messages through verbal and nonverbal means speech (oral communication), writing (written communication), signs, signals, or behaviour. Communication is the centre or the heart of intimate / close human relationship and a strong key a successful male and female or couple relationship, and it is the foundation on which all other things are built.

Good communication is always one of the most difficult skills and probably a great source of friction and problems in any organization. There are some cases that can affect and make the communication will be complicated, such as situation, cultures, and gender.

Gender also influences the language being chosen. Some researches clearly show that men and women typically use language differently when addressing either members of the same or the opposite sex. Gender differentiation make a different linguistics characteristics of male and female, both of them have their own linguistics characteristics.

According to Tannen (1990) there are two types talks in communication that always found in man and woman communication, there are report type and rapport type. In the report type always used by man ,they use the communication to show the power and their status, and they are direct. While in rapport type talk, it used by the woman, they use the communication to show the cooperation and show their feeling each other, and they are indirect when communicate.

There are some studies about language and gender, Rezeki (2013) found that the report type talk is always used by male, to show the power and status, while female use the rapport type talk, to show the cooperation and show the feelings. While Yulia (2013) found that male are dominantly used amount of talk, interruption, and conversation support than female presenters do in the talk show news. 2) male presenters are able to communicate by female like strategies in “Apa Kabar Indonesia Talk Show News Program on Tvone”, and vice versa female presenters are able to communicate by male-like strategies in the talk show news. 3) male and female presenters used style differently, because they have different characteristics in social life.

From the previous studies above, the writer is interested in exploring language and gender, especially in the parents that have different ethnics and social status in the family. Romaine (1994) states that the manner in which people communicate often depends on their power, and power is related to the social status, ethnicity , age and culture of someone. Man and woman have different in their form, topic, content, and use. Men and women may grow up in the same country, in the same society and culture, but they are members of different genders, different subcultures. Men and women talk differently, they apply different speech norms and have different expectations for their interlocutors.

One underlying principle is that men have more status and power than women in societies. Wood in Eagly (2004) states that the greater power and status more typical of

men's than women's roles in patriarchal societies, gender roles also encompass expectations about traits of dominance and submission. People in more powerful roles behave in a more dominant style than do people in less powerful roles. Thus, men are believed to be more dominant, controlling, and assertive, and women are believed to be more subordinate and cooperative, compliant to social influence, and less overtly aggressive.

Men and women that come from one ethnics will have their own linguistics characteristics. For example in Karonese ethnics. Karonese man, will be more direct and use more of the brief sentences because based on the theory their communication is to show the power and their status. So their language in the family will be more powerfull than their wife.

In gender differentiation, man and woman also influenced by their social status in their society, and in social status will be caused also by some factors , such as occupation and educational background.

People who live in the society will have the different social status each other, social status can not be separated from the social class. Someone who has high social class will has the high social status too in a society. As Meyerhoff (2006) states that individuals' economic situation might be an important factor in defining what class they belong to. Social status is derived from a range of social actions. Social class here dominantly has the relation o the occupation, level of education. The effects of occupation interact with a number of other factors, such as more complex family structures, whether or not a household has two incomes, the marital status of the heads of household, and whether there are any children in the household at all.

On the other hand, women compared to other low-status groups in the society, are viewed not only as expressive and communal but also as nurturing and kind. Social role

theory likely is correct in assuming that the nearly exclusive assignment of nurturing roles to women in our society is responsible for the usually high degree of warmth attributed to women.

Based on that phenomena, it is believed that man and woman have the differentiation in affecting the language based on some factors especially for the parents in a family that have different ethnics and social status.

1.2 The Problem of the Study

Based on the background of the research. the problem of the research are formulated as the following:

1. What are the linguistics characteristic of gender language used in families with parents of different ethnics and social status ?
2. Why are the linguistics characteristics of gender language in families with parents of different ethnics and social status look the way they are ?

1.3 The Objectives of the Study

In line with the problems of the study, the objective of the research are:

1. to find out the linguistics characteristics of gender language in families with parents of different ethnics and social status.
2. to describe the reason of linguistics characteristics of gender language in families with parents of different ethnics and social status.

1.4 The Scope of The Study

The study belongs to the scope of sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics covers a wide range of aspects, such as language shift, language maintenance, etc. This study is limited to the power of language and the factors determine it.

1.5 The Significances of the Study

It is expected that findings of this study are useful and relevant theoretically and practically.

1. Theoretically, the findings will be expected to wider and strenghten the theory of language and power in sociolinguistics.
2. Practically, the findings will be expected to be usefull for :
 - a. English language learners in their attempt to improve their communication strategy.
 - b. The lecturers in their attempt to enrich their instructional material of sociolinguistics and speaking subject.

