

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Background of the Study

Communication is one of the central difficulties skill to master in speaking. However, everybody absolutely communicates along in his life. Communication is the process of transmitting meaningful symbols between individuals (William in Hikmat, 2010). It refers to the way of reaching others by transmitting ideas, facts, thoughts, feelings, and values. It means that everybody must have the main control to express one's desires, beliefs, attitudes, behavior and in social condition.

There are three significant components in communication. They are the speaker, listener and the message. It can be inferred that communication is the human activity to understand the message between the communicator (speaker) and the communicant (listener) and the result of it is to get the effectiveness of their understanding.

In a communication a speaker and a hearer on the conversation are supposed to respond each other in their turn and exchange with the needed information that benefit both of them (Crowley and Mitchell, 1994). By giving the right information, they can get the message to each other and their communication will be good. But, in fact not all the speaker's utterances in the conversation can be understood by the listener well. Sometimes communication is not always intentional. People who live around us or the people who get the message will interpret and give the meaning to our symbolic behavior, but there are no guarantees that we and the people who get the message will interpret the same meaning in the same way, sometimes it is the opposite.

Communication cannot be separated by gender identity. Siahaan as quoted by Nurlela and Fatimah which is found in Widayati (2012:701) defines gender as a term used as a categorical division of human into male and female. In the way of talking there is a significant difference found between men and women. As Nurlela and Fatimah found in Widayati (2012:702) quotes from Holmes (1994:1) that women and men have different ways of talking and hence, of realizing and interpreting speech acts. She points out that women and men use language in a different way because they have different perceptions of what the language is for.

All of us have different styles of communicating with other people. Our style depends on a lot of things like where we come from, our educational background, age and also our gender. Generally, men and women talk differently although there are varying degrees of masculine and feminine speech characteristics in each of them. But men and women speak in particular ways mostly because those ways are associated with their gender. Recently, much less attention has been focused on individual words used by male and female and more their conversational style.

In line with what Huffaker and Calvert find in their research, Link and Kreuz (1999:9) also show through the findings of their research that males used more non-literal language in descriptions of others' emotions towards the negative emotions than positive ones, while females used more in descriptions of their own emotions and showed no difference in describing positive and negative emotions. It indicates that men and women talk differently because they are raised in something like two different genders. Men tend to speak up what they are feeling and thinking instead of keeping it to themselves, while women prefer saving face by not telling the truth of what they are feeling and thinking.

As the research done by Hannah (1999:153) shows that the results revealed subtle differences in how men and men responded to the behavior of confederates. In this study the researcher examined the relative impact of gender and speech style on conversant speech behavior, female and male confederates were trained to employ a facilitative or a non facilitative style of speech in interactions with young adults. Analysis of participants conversations with confederates showed that confederate speech style, rather than confederate gender was more reliable predictor of participants speech behavior.

Research done by Matei (2011:217) shows in all the conversations that are recorded, it is noticed that male talk is dominated by interruptions. If a speaker talk in narrative, it is very difficult for him to actually finish it without numerous interruptions which are not aimed at clarifying something of vital importance for ensuing discourse. In addition, Romaine (1994:81) mentions that a man may talk recklessly of lots bargains, lots of money, lots of fellows, lots of fun, but a lady may not.

As Matei (2011:218) quotes from Tannen that feminine language is oriented towards connection and intimacy whereas masculine speech style is mainly focused of status and independence. As shown by the following dialogue which is taken from Matei's research that there are two female students, Madalina (23 years old) and Anda (21).

1. Mada : What about the guy who entered your room yesterday, was he a colleague of yours?
2. Anda : Ye:s he: is my buddy, I can say that he's my buddy and I hired him there
3. Mada : U::: so you're a very important person there

4. Anda : Yeah Yeah. My boss is my boyfriend now (laughing)
5. Mada : OH!
6. Anda : [Ye:ah]

From the example given above, we can see that Anda as a female can not say her secret about her boyfriend, Anda prefer to saving her face for not telling the truth differ from male talk as what he is thinking.

Six differences of communication between male and female speakers can be seen based on the conversation of talk show on Metro TV :

*Male participant : Menganggap bahwa penyelamatan hewan ini tidak perlu dan kami orang-orang yang kurang kerjaan , jadi eee.....apa yang harusnya bisa bekerjasama ini kita jadi agak sulit misalnya disaat kita membutuhkan ...e...lebih cepat sampai kedaratan kita ada motorpun kita mintaaa....e....candel supaya ikut beriringan itu kita gak dikasi ketika ada wartawan beberapa oknum ini dengan senang hati terima....*

*Male presenter : Jadi misalnya kalo tidak ada wartawan kalian temen-temen yang...*

*Male participant : tetap dayung sampai encok... dayung...*

In these dialogue male participant is expressed independence, because he focuses on what he can do, on the other hand male presenter is uttered order for doing direct imperative in his communication.

*Male presenter : wow... saking hausnya... mbak, ngomong-ngomong soal... apa namanya anjing yang sakit setelah banjir... setelah musibah banjir bagaimana kita cara mengatasinya...*

*Female participant : tergantung dari apa dulu dia...*

*Male presenter : ok, misalnya dehidrasi terlebih dahulu*

*Female participant : Ok, dehidrasi jadi pertama kita gak bias langsung memberikan air terus menerus ya...gak boleh ... gak boleh seperti itu kita harus bertahap secara sedikit karena e...apa yaaa... kita akan menimbulkan penyakit yang lainnya lagi karena dia dalam kondisi yang drop.*

In these dialogues male presenter is expressed proposal, because he did not directly go to the point of discussion when he asks for information about “musibah banjir”, on the other hand female participant is uttered advice, because she tends to express advice for doing complaint.

From the utterances of male and female presenters and participant above, it can be conclude that male presenter and male participant is able to communicate by female strategies, on the other hand female presenters and female participant is able to communicate by male strategies.

Based on those elaboration above, the writer feels interested in studying this problem by focuses on conversational style of the presenters of eight eleven show on Metro TV. In this case the researcher focuses on the features of conversational style are used male and female presenters in talk show news, to find out how conversational style are used by male and female presenters delivered in talk show, and why they use differently style in talk show.

## **1.2. The Problem of the Study**

The Problems of the study must be clearly stated so that the objectives of the study can be well determined. Based on the background, the problems are formulated as the follow :

1. What are the features of conversational style used by male and female presenters in the talk show news?
2. How are conversational style used by male and female presenters realized in the talk show news?
3. Why do they use different style the way they do?

## **1.3. The Objective of the Study**

Based on the problems of study above, the objectives of study are :

1. To know the features of conversational style used by male and female presenters in conversation in eight eleven TV show
2. To find out how conversational style used by male and female presenters delivered in eight eleven TV show.
3. To describe why males and females presenters use differently style in eight eleven TV show

## **1.4. The Scope of the Study**

This study is limited on the utterances with the features of conversational style according to Swann (2000:225) are used by male and female presenters in “eight eleven TV show program on METRO TV. On the other hand, according to Tannen (1992) there are six differences in communication between men and women such as status

versus support, independence versus intimacy, advice versus understanding, information versus feeling, orders versus proposals and conflict versus compromise. In this case, this study limited on different ways of communication used by male and female presenters.

### **1.5 The Significances of the Study**

The significances of this study is divided in to two, theoretical and practical significances. Theoretically, it is expected that the findings of the study can give much contribution to applied linguistics particularly language and gender which can be used as a reference for the similar studies in the future, especially the studies which discuss gender conversational style in the talk show.

Practically, it is expected that the findings can be useful for the guiding information for the reader. And for information and idea for other researcher is who want to carry out further study on gender conversational style. And also the guidance for participants is to increase the sensitivity in practicing an effective cooperation and development to conversational style and sociolinguistics.

