



DIALECT AND GENDER IN SOCIOLINGUISTIC PERSPECTIVE

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini membahas hubungan antara dialek dan gender dalam ranah sociolinguistik. Fokus utamanya adalah bagaimana perbedaan gender mempengaruhi pilihan dialek dan bentuk bahasa yang digunakan dalam berbagai konteks sosial. Penelitian ini berusaha mengeksplorasi faktor-faktor sosial dan budaya yang berkontribusi terhadap variasi bahasa berdasarkan gender. Melalui penelitian ini, diharapkan dapat memberikan wawasan baru mengenai pengaruh gender terhadap bahasa dalam interaksi sosial. Kata kunci: sociolinguistik, dialek, gender, variasi bahasa, identitas sosial.

ABSTRACT

This research addresses the relationship between dialect and gender in the realm of sociolinguistics. The main focus is on how gender differences affect the choice of dialect and language forms used in various social contexts. This study seeks to explore the social and cultural factors that contribute to language variation based on gender. Through this research, it is hoped to provide new insights into the influence of gender on language in social interaction.

INTRODUCTION

Sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that studies the relationship between language and society. One interesting aspect of sociolinguistics is how language can reflect social identities, including gender. Dialects as a form of language variation used by certain social groups, often show significant differences in terms of usage by men and women. Since long ago, gender differences in language use have been the subject of extensive research. However, most studies tend to focus on code mixing and code switching. Therefore, this article will highlight the aspects of dialect and gender as a form of sociolinguistic representation that is still rarely researched in depth.

In the term of sociolinguistic, language and gender is one of the important study that always discussed (Gulö, 2018). Language it-self is a tool to communicate in society (Pranoto, 2021), (Kuswoyo & Audina, 2020). While, gender is a women's characteristic, men's characteristic which describe in a social and cultural (Qodriani, 2021), (Fithratullah, 2021). Everyone have their own way to use a language (Gulö et al., 2021), for example women are more polite than men and there are any differences in the way women and men interact generally language use between women and men is totally different (Suprayogi et al., 2021), (Kardiansyah, 2019b). Therefore, this paper will analyze the language use that related to style in gender, it focussing in woman's language.

Linguistically, language is communication, written or verbal which contains a comprehensible series of patterns and rules of construction (Sari & Pranoto, 2021), (Suprayogi et al., 2022), (Kardiansyah, 2019a). Language have a correlation with gender (Qodriani & Wijana, 2021), (Puspita & Amelia, 2020), it is believed that gender refers to the social identities, expectations and privileges different cultures construct for members of the different biological sexes (Sinaga & Oktaviani, 2020), (Fakhrurozi et al., 2021). Everyone used a different words or grammatical forms depending on context. According to (Sartika & Pranoto, 2021) "Language and gender involves interpreting the use of linguistic resources to accomplish social ends". It is clear that language style between male and female have a

several different caused of their characteristic and the variation of language it-self (Al Falaq & Puspita, 2021), (Yulianti & Sulistiyawati, 2020). However, gender has a relation with the socially constructed differences between man and women which can change over a period of time that varies within one given society to the next society (Septiyana & Aminatun, 2021), (Endang Woro Kasih, 2018), (Fithratullah, 2019). The study between language and gender caused many debates and research (Samanik, 2021). Linguistic argue that the differences are universal, inherent, biologically determined or even leaned behaviourists (Yulianti & Sulistiyawati, n.d.), (Oktavia & Suprayogi, 2021). According to (Gulö & Nainggolan, 2021): Language and the Woman's Place (1975) "Our use of language embodies attitudes as well as referential meanings. Woman's language has its foundation the attitude that women are marginal to the serious concerns of life, which are preempted by men

Metode

This research used a qualitative approach with participatory observation and in-depth interviews. The participants in this study consisted of men and women from various social backgrounds and ages. The researcher observed dialect usage patterns in various communication situations, including in family, educational, and workplace settings. The data collected was analyzed using sociolinguistic and gender theories. When a language is expressed, it is considered that men and women use different expressions. There are several theories namely Deficit Theory, Dominance Theory, Radical Theory, Difference Theory, and Reformist Theory.

RESEARCH RESULTS

RESULT

Gender can affect language variation in several ways, such as: The way words are used, Differences in pronouncing words, Terms used.

For Example:

Men tend to use more assertive language, while women tend to use more polite and indirect language. In English, American women tend to pronounce the end of the word "talking" in full, while American men are more likely to say "talkin".

In traditional Japanese culture, women add the letter "o" to the beginning of their words, which signifies politeness.

In English, there are different terms to refer to women, depending on their marital status, namely "Miss" if unmarried and "Mrs." if married. In this study, the differences in dialect use between men and women can be understood in the context of the social roles they play in society. Social role theory reveals that women are often associated with more formal roles, focusing on politeness and orderliness in communication. This is reflected in the choice of language and dialect used by women, where they are more likely to use standard dialect or more formal language. This choice serves to maintain a higher self-image and social status, especially in interactions in public spaces. On the other hand, men, with social constructions that prioritize masculinity and group solidarity, more often use local dialects that reflect closeness to their communities. In other words, men's choice of local dialect can be seen as a symbol of more egalitarian social and cultural power, which strengthens their in-group ties. This difference is also closely related to social influences, education and economic status. Women are often more exposed to environments that emphasize norms of politeness, especially in the context of formal education and work, which leads to the use of standardized language. In contrast, men are more often in environments that allow the use of local dialects without much pressure to maintain politeness or formality. This process can also be influenced by social mobility, where women are more likely to adapt to a more formal language as a way to fit into a higher or more educated social class. Whereas men, in some cases, tend to maintain local dialects as a form of resistance against the pressure to conform to existing norms.

The distinguish of language style in relation to gender on daily conversation;

- Men interrupted woman more than the opposite.
- Men cursed more than woman.
- Women are more communicative than men
- Women gossip more than men.
- Women talk more with one another than men do.
- Men speak more comfortably in public than women.

The language style in "Knight and Day" film. There are some conversation that I got during watching Knight and Day in relation to language style between man and woman;

1.Woman: "I will get the flight early, right?"

2.Man: "We have emm..lost pilot. I mean he is death. They were shoot by me."Woman: "I can feel so powerful capable around him."

3.Woman : "It's like tequila that.."Man: "Don't worry"Woman: "My God, you..with somebody. I'm so sorry.."Man : "No, listen!"

4.Man: "I'm gonna ask you to dinner."Woman: "I will call you later, okay?"The features of language style in the way women and men speech in the film. I got the features of language style in film Kknight and Day according to Lakoff.NoLanguage StyleFeatures of Language StyleExplanation1I will get the flight early, right?TagquestionIn this case woman ask to the staff that she will get her flight early and she was

Another factor that contributes to differences in dialect choice is media exposure. In many cultures, the media tends to portray gender roles stereotypically, with women often depicted using more refined and polite language. In contrast, men are more often represented in informal contexts with the use of coarser or more casual dialects. This indicates that the media plays a role in shaping and reinforcing social images of how each gender should communicate. In Indonesia, for example, standard Indonesian is widely used in formal contexts, while local dialects such as Betawi or Sundanese are more often used in everyday conversations between men, especially in casual interactions. This language use illustrates the broader role differences between men and women in Indonesian society.It is undeniable that these dialect differences also reflect social class differences. Women, who are often associated with a higher position in the social or family structure, are more likely to choose a more formal and standardized language, which is considered more suitable for building a positive image and affirming social status. On the other hand, men, whose social roles are more focused on leadership or group solidarity, often choose to use dialects that are more closely associated with their social identity. This indicates that dialect serves not only as a means of communication, but also as a symbol of class and identity that is strongly influenced by gender and social factors. This research opens up opportunities for more in-depth follow-up studies on these dynamics, especially by considering more complex factors of age, family background and social class.

DISCUSSION

In this study, the differences in dialect use between men and women can be understood in the context of the social roles they play in society. Social role theory reveals that women are often associated with more formal roles, focusing on politeness and orderliness in communication. This is reflected in the choice of language and dialect used by women, where they are more likely to use standard dialect or more formal language. This choice serves to maintain a higher self-image and social status, especially in interactions in public spaces. On the other hand, men, with social constructions that prioritize masculinity and group solidarity, more often use local dialects that reflect closeness to their communities. In other words, men's choice of local dialect can be seen as a symbol of more egalitarian social and cultural power, which strengthens their in-group ties.

This difference is also closely related to social influences, education and economic status. Women are often more exposed to environments that emphasize norms of politeness, especially in the context of formal education and work, which leads to the use of standardized language. In contrast, men are more often in environments that allow the use of local dialects without much pressure to maintain politeness or formality. This process can also be influenced by social mobility, where women are more likely to adapt to a more formal language as a way to fit into a higher or more educated social class. Whereas men, in some cases, tend to maintain local dialects as a form of resistance against the pressure to conform to existing norms.Another factor that contributes to differences in dialect choice is media exposure. In many cultures, the media tends to portray gender roles stereotypically, with women often depicted using more refined and polite language. In contrast, men are more often represented in informal contexts with the use of coarser or more casual dialects. This indicates that the media plays a role in shaping and reinforcing social images of how each gender should communicate. In Indonesia, for example, standard Indonesian is widely used in formal contexts, while local dialects such as Betawi or Sundanese are more often used in everyday conversations between men, especially in casual interactions. This language use illustrates the broader role differences between men and women in

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CONCLUSION

From this research, it can be concluded that dialect has an important role in shaping gender identity in society. Gender influences the choice of dialect and ways of communicating, creating a rich variety of languages in society. Therefore, further research is recommended to explore more deeply on how other factors such as age and social class interact with gender in dialect usage.

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