



**The Differences between Male and Female's Speech in Social
Interaction Performed by 2009 English Department Students
Faculty of Letters Jember University**

THESIS

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**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF LETTERS
JEMBER UNIVERSITY
2011**



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THESIS

A thesis is presented to english department, faculty of letters, jember university,
As one of the requirement to obtain the Award of Sarjana Sastra Degree in English
Studies

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DEDICATION

In the deepest of my heart, this thesis is dedicated to:

- My father, H. Abd. Qodir Qusyairi, my mother, Hj. ST. Aminah and Hj. Halimah. Thank you for the endless support, endless prayer, and unbelievable hard work for this long time. My only younger brother, Moh. Rizqi H. Thank you for your support.
- My big family in Krebbe, Gumukmas Jember. Thanks for all the prayer and the support.
- Somebody who loves me unconditionally, who has been so patient with everything I do. Thank you for your continual support.
- All my friends
- My Alma Mater

MOTTO

Successful people have learned making themselves do what is required to do, whether they like it or not.

(Aldus Huxley)



DECLARATION

I hereby state that the thesis entitled “The Differences between Male and Female’s Speech in Social Interaction Performed by 2009 English Department Students Faculty of Letters Jember University” is an original piece of writing. The thesis represents my own work and contains no material which has been previously submitted for a degree or diploma in this university or any other institution, except where due acknowledgement is made. I make responsible for the validity of the content without any pressure from other parties and I would be ready to get academic punishment if someday the statement is proven untrue.

Jember, 17 May 2011

The Writer,

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A thesis entitled "The Differences between Male and Female's Speech in Social Interaction Performed by 2009 English Department Students Faculty of Letters Jember University" has been approved and accepted by the examination committee of the English Department, Faculty of Letters, Jember University on:

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SUMMARY

The Differences between Male and Female's Speech in Social Interaction, Performed by 2009 English Department Students Faculty of Letters Jember University; Nurul Farida, 060110191004; 2011; 57 pages; English Department, Faculty of Letters, Jember University.

People have their own way to communicate. It can be influenced by gender. Male and female's cultures and personality generally differ in how they communicate each other. The interactional style that they use in communication is different. Every group has its own subject matter based on their gender. Gender is a way for society to divide people into two categories, male and female. People perhaps choose deliberately to speak in certain ways to sign their social identity such as their gender and their membership in a particular community. Furthermore, this thesis analyzes the differences between male and female in showing politeness and choosing topics in 2009 English Department Students, Faculty of Letters, Jember University.

Most respondents are from Javanese and Madurese ethnics. Usually, both of Javanese and Madurese ethnics use language level in order to show their politeness. In Javanese this level is called "ngoko" and "kromo" and in Madurese this level is called "tak abesah" and "abesah". These levels of language are used to show their politeness. Another differences between male and female in showing politeness are the use of politeness strategies. Most female respondents often do positive politeness strategies, such as using avoid disagreement, giving sympathy and understanding to the hearer. These strategies are used to make the hearer feel comfortable with them. On the other side, most male respondents do not like to do those positive politeness strategies. They say that giving sympathy and understanding is not very important to show by words.

Furthermore, politeness can be in the form of behaviours as well as verbal and nonverbal language. Male and female also show some gestures in their speech. They

often use these gestures when they meet lectures in campus or someone else of a higher social status. Male and female also differ in how they communicate each other. Male and female communicate to people from their own gender in different topics. Female like talking about feelings, relationship, their works, lecture and their family. They talk with their friends, sister, mom and neighbour often about their relationship and themselves. People gossip to make themselves feel better. By talking about personal and private matters of other people they can flow up their feelings. On the contrary, usually male talk about their study, jobs, debate about politic and lesson, share about sport and sometimes they talk about female. The theories from Hudson (1996), Gelles (1999), Giddens (2005) and Coates (1986), and some theories from other experts is considered as theoretical review related to the topic being discussed. Library and field research are applied in this thesis. The data used in this thesis are qualitative data.

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3. All of the lecturers in the English Department, Faculty of Letters, Jember University for the knowledge they have transferred to me, that can be of very much use in days to come.
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6. All of my teachers from kindergarten up to Senior High School.
7. All of my friends in the English Department, Faculty of Letters, Jember University.

8. Many more I cannot possibly mention one by one due to limitation of space in writing them one by one. Thank you ever so much for your valuable contribution.

Jember, 17 May, 2011

Nurul Farida



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CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 The Background of the Study

As social being, people live and make an interaction. Communication is one of the important ways to do the interaction. To make a communication, a language is very important to use. There are many styles in using language, which are influenced by many factors, such as: education, social background, occupation, age, environment, and gender.

People who have finished their education in elementary school may have different language from people with higher education level. They use more simple language than people from university who use more difficult language. People with different occupation also have their own language. Children and adult also talk differently. Children tend to talk naturally based on the fact, but adult should think first before they talk.

In society, there are many people doing communication in their style and male or female with their groups talking to each other. There are so many speeches of communication they use. There are some people who talk loudly, softly, with facial expression and gesture. Every group has its own subject matter based on their gender.

Gender has great influence on language used in communication. When male and female communicate, there are some characteristics that make them different from each other. They use their own language in social interaction.

Furthermore, this thesis entitled “The Differences between Male and Female’s Speech in Social Interaction Performed by 2009 English Department, Students Faculty of Letters, Jember University” focus on the differences between male and female in showing politeness and choosing topics among the 2009 English Department students, Faculty of Letters, Jember University.

“The main difference between girls and boys was that boy talked significantly more about sport and location, while girls talked significantly more

about school, identity, wishes and needs” (Coates, 1986:131). This means that, male and female’s topics are different. In their groups, females will say everything about fashion, cosmetics, shopping, needs and gossip, but commonly males usually like doing something better than talking. If they have a conversation with their friends, they will talk about job, sort idea and also about female.

Besides, male and female also different in how they show the politeness. They have their own strategies in showing politeness. It can be shown by verbal or non verbal clues. Boys and girls are treated differently by the members of their own environment, and learn the differences between boys and girls, male and female. Culture and gender socialization teach how male and female should behave.

Those phenomena are interesting to discuss when comparisons are made between male and female and it is interesting to analyze the factors that make their behavior in social interaction different. This analysis will be supported by some theories from the books and research and the data of the research is taken from 2009 English Department Students, Faculty of Letters, Jember University through interview and questionnaire.

1.2 The Problems to Discuss

Based on the back ground above the problems that will be discussed are:

1. What are the differences between male and female of 2009 English Departement Students, Faculty of Letters, Jember University in showing politeness?
2. What are the differences between male and female of 2009 English Departement Students, Faculty of Letters, Jember University in choosing topics?

1.3. The Scope of the Study

General area of the study are sociolinguistics and pragmatics. This thesis is going to discuss the differences between male and female's speech in Faculty of Letters, Jember University and it focuses on the differences between male and female in showing politeness and choosing topics. The data are taken from 2009 English Department Students, Faculty of Letters, Jember University.

1.4. The Goals of the Study

In line with the problems to discuss previously, the general goal of the study is to describe the differences between male and female's speech in Faculty of Letters Jember University. In addition, this thesis is also intended to know the factors which influence the student's speech in social interaction.

By reading this thesis, it is hoped that the readers will get the real description about social interaction which happened in society, especially the differences between male and female in showing politeness and choosing topics.

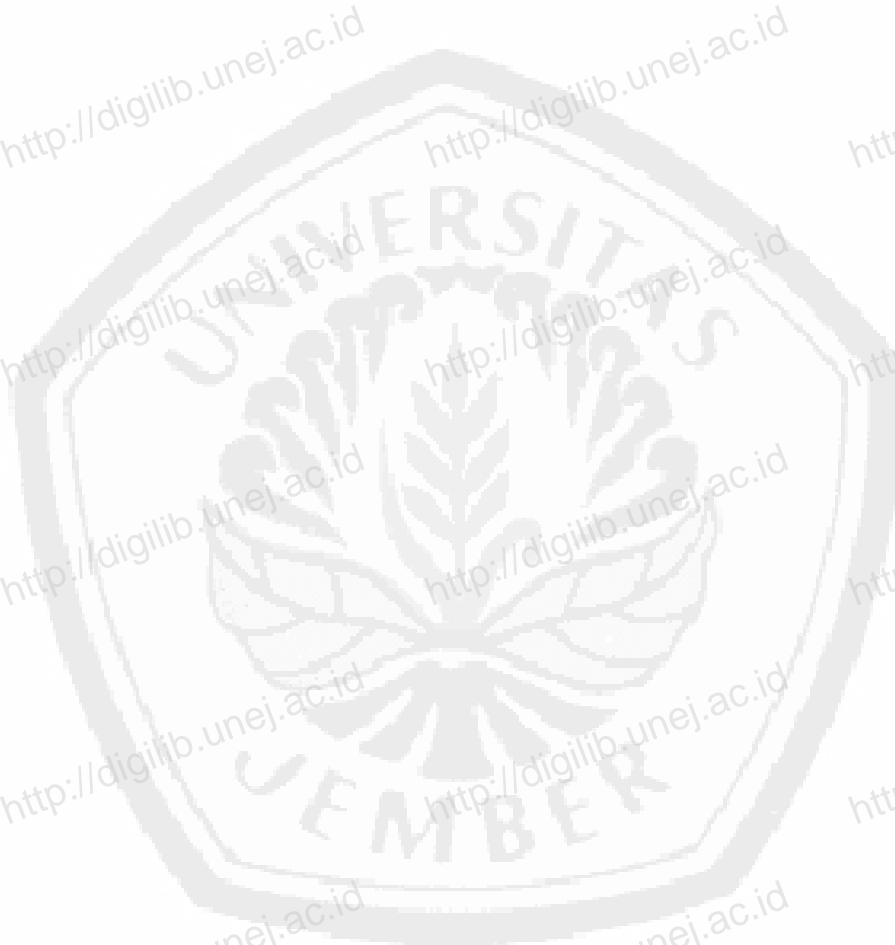
1.5. The Significance of the Study

The reason for pointing out the significance of this study is that the results can be used as a reference for students who are interested in studying the relationship between language and gender.

1.6. The Organization of the Study

This thesis is divided into five chapters. Chapter one is introduction. It consists of the background of the study, the problem of the study, the scope of the study, the goal of the study, the significance of the study and the organization of the study. Chapter two presents the theoretical framework, it concerns with some theories

stated by some linguist as guide in writing this thesis. Chapter three is research methods. It concerns with the method of collecting data, the type of data, and data analysis. Chapter four is discussion; it consists of questionnaire results, interview results and the discussion of the questionnaire and interview results. Chapter five draws the conclusion of the discussion.



CHAPTER 2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Previous Study of the Research

The first research related to sociolinguistics analysis was conducted by the student of English Department, Faculty of Letters, Jember University. It was conducted and done by Survia A in 1999. Her thesis entitled “*The Difference in the Use of Vernacular between Male and Female in Malang: a Study on the Application of Sociolinguistics*”. In her thesis, Survia analyzed the difference in the use of vernacular between male and female living in Malang in relation with the difference of language use between two sexes in general and she also discussed the possible motivation that make them different.

There are similarities and differences between the previous research and this thesis. The similarities between the previous research and this research are the using of sociolinguistics theory to analyze the data, and the objects are males and females. The differences between this research and the previous research are, the previous research analyzed the difference in the use of vernacular between male and female in Malang, but this thesis analyzed the differences between male and female’s speech in social interaction performed by 2009 English Department Students, Faculty of Letters, Jember University.

The second research is done by Kartajaya and Winasis that is explored in Kompas.com 2009. The research entitled “*Suka Gosip: Talenta Perempuan*”. Kartajaya and Winasis state that commonly females think that they need to know every newest news surrounding them, and gossip is one way to know it. Females will feel happy and healthy if they can enjoy their conversation and gossip with other females, because those activities can minimize their problems. Besides, females need share with another females, and females will say everything about themselves and

everything happens around them. It is different from males, that males tend to disclose in sharing about themselves.

The similarities between the previous research and this research are the objects that are males and females and they analyze the gossip. The differences between this research and the previous research are the previous research analyzed the phenomena that happen in 8 big cities, but this thesis analyzed the differences between male and female's speech in social interaction happened in 2009 English Department Students, Faculty of Letters, Jember University.

Another previous research is done by Chusni Hadiati, the research entitled "*Women and Men Language Differences as Reflected in Wise's the Sound of Music*", this research is explored in *Lingua Idea* journal 2010. This research analyzes the differences between men and women in speech community, utterance, linguistic features, question tag, particle pragmatic and context in film the sound of music.

The similarity between the previous research and this research is the objects that are males and females. The differences between this research and the previous research are the previous research analyzes the differences between men and women in speech community, utterance, linguistic features, question tag, particle pragmatic and context in film the sound of music, but this thesis analyzed the differences between male and female's speech in social interaction happened in 2009 English Department Students, Faculty of Letters, Jember University.

The last previous research is done by Tri Marhaeni Pudji Astuti. The research entitled "*Gender Construction in Pesantren in Johor (Malaysia) and Central Java (Indonesia)*". This research is explored in *Humaniora* journal 2010, this research investigates gender construction in Islamic boarding school or pesantren Semarang Indonesia (Al-Islah and Al-Ashor) and Johor, Malaysia (Mahad and Marsah). This article found that although they are from different countries and customs, both of school have some similarities, especially in terms of the teaching of Islamic jurisprudence and their perceptions of the right of males and females as explained in the Alqur'an. However, they differ in the implementation of these in their daily lives.

There are similarity and differences between the last research and this thesis. The similarity between the previous research and this research is the objects that are males and females. The differences between this research and the previous research are, the previous research analyzed gender constuction in Islamic boarding school or pesantren Semarang Indonesia (Al-islam and Al-Ashor) and Johor, Malaysia (Mahad and Marsah), but this thesis analyzed the differences between male and female's speech in social interaction performed by 2009 English Department Students, Faculty of Letters, Jember University.

2.2 Male and Female Differences in Speech

There are many differences between male and female's speech in social interaction. Hudson (1996: 140) states:

“Our current agenda is a different kind of contrast between males and females. Do they use speech differently? More specifically, do they have different priorities and purposes in conversation? Once again there has been a flurry of research activity over the last decade or so which suggest that, at least in some societies, they do. More precisely, there seem to be rather general 'interaction styles' which tend to be associated with one sex to the other...”

This means that everybody has their own way in communication. It can be influenced by gender. Mostly, male and female have differentiated from communication. Male and female's cultures and individuals generally differ in how they communicate each other. The interactional style that they use in communication is also different.

2.2.1 Male and Female in Showing Politeness

Politeness is like engine oil for society, politeness is important because it can create better relationship with other people. With a good manner, people can make more friends. Moreover, when someone becomes polite it means that he is showing respect to others, and people will listen and work with him if he remains polite and tries to act by the rules.

Besides, in communication people often try to act politely, it is used by the speaker in order to be admired, to build a good relationship with the hearers, to save the hearer's face and to get what are the speaker wants. Moreover, Indonesian society consists of various tribes, cultures and beliefs which can still be seen in their daily life situations. The culture that includes the demand that females are more polite than males are still widespread in Indonesia.

Coates, (1986: 19) states that "the belief that women's language is more polite, more refine – in a word, more ladylike – is very widespread and has been current for many centuries". She also states that "we all grow up to believe that women talk more than men, that women 'gossip', that men swear more than women, that women are more polite, and so on".

The perceptions about politeness are also different from both of male and female. The culture shapes the belief that female must be more polite than male. Both of male and female are aware that say vulgar words and rowdy are not polite, but only low cultural pressure that requires males not say vulgar words and rowdy. The high pressure that requires do not say vulgar words and rowdy are more for females.

Most of people believe that a female is inappropriate in saying vulgar words and rowdy. If she does it, it indicates that she is not polite. Lakof (cited in Coates, 1986) writes that "men use stronger expletive (damn, shit) than women (oh dear, goodness) but her evidence is purely impressionistic".

Lakof (cited in Coates, 1986) also writes the examples of male and female in using exclamations:

“(a) “Oh dear, you’ve put the peanut butter in the refrigerator again.”

(b) “Shit, you’ve put the peanut butter in the refrigerator again.”

It is safe to predict that people would classify the first sentence as part of “women’s language”, the second as “men’s language”.

(Lakoff 1975:10)

Not only verbal behavior that makes them different but also non-verbal behavior. As stated in Sociolinguistics by Hudson, (1996: 134) “...many kinds of behavior as well as speech (for example, eye-movements), all of which are coordinated with split-second timing and reacted to with great accuracy by other participants”.

Males and females often use their gestures to indicate their politeness, such as reclining their body, bowing a head with a little small or bending their back. Males and females often use these gestures when they meet lecturers in campus or someone else of a higher social status. Moreover, they have some different gestures when they interact each other. Females tend to look at other person directly, facing them with their head and eyes facing, display smile and head nodding when listening. On the other hand, males tend to lay their head to the side and divert their eyes when listening. Besides, they use fewer facial expressions and fewer reactions than females do.

2.2.1.1 Face Threatening Act (FTA)

Politeness is the important word and life choice, in order to show kindness and warmth to other people, and to help them feel comfortable and welcome. Politeness is the way to make social connections run smoothly. In order to produce an utterance politely based on politeness strategies, a speaker must know whether his utterance will threat the listener’s face or not. The act of threatening someone’s face is called face threatening act.

According to Aminullah in his thesis entitled *A Comparative Study of Javanese and Madurese Dialect in Showing Politeness Performed By 2007 English Department Students Faculty of Letters Jember University*. He mentions that Brown and Levinson (1987) explain that there are several factors which determine the seriousness of face threatening acts. The first is seeing the relative power (P) between the speaker and the listener, the second is the social distance (D) between the speaker and the listener, and the last is the rank of imposition (R) in doing the face threatening act.

2.2.1.2 Politeness Strategies

According to Brown and Levinson (cited in Aminullah, 2010), in order to be polite with other people in conversation, people who involve in interaction will try to avoid the face threatening act or will try to find the strategies to minimize the threat. Brown and Levinson divide four types of politeness strategies: bald on record, negative politeness, positive politeness and indirect strategy.

The first is bald on record strategy, this strategy often used by the speaker who knows the hearer well. By using bald on record strategy, it can make the hearer uncomfortable if the hearer does not know the speaker well.

for example: 1. *Be careful!* 2. *Sit down!*

This utterance sounds rude to the hearer and even it can make the hearer angry if he does not know the speaker well. This strategy usually does not attempt to minimize the threat to the hearer's face and this strategy is most often used when the speaker has a close relationship with the listener, such as close friends or family.

The second strategy is negative politeness, it is characterized by restraint that shows social distance with the hearer, for example:

1. *I know you must be busy doing the assignment, but I need your help to open this window, because I can not.*
2. *The letter must be typed soon.*

The third strategy is positive politeness, this strategy is used to minimize or avoid the FTA. The strategy can be expressed by joke, give or ask for the reason to the hearer, for example: 1. *You look so beautiful this morning!.* 2. *What a nice jacket this is! Where did it come from?.* 3. *You must be hungry, we still have many times, how about some lunch?.* Usually this strategy is used to make the listener feels comfortable and he feels good about the speaker. Some positive politeness strategies include statement of friendship and solidarity.

The last strategy is indirect strategy, this strategy uses indirect language when the speaker wants to do an FTA but he wants to avoid the responsibility for doing it. For example: "*it is a hot day*" means how about a drink? and it will be nice if the listener would offer or give a drink. The speaker uses this strategy, usually when he wants to make a request without asking first.

2.2.2 Male and Female in Choosing Topics

"Males and females seem to be different even things they talk about. This is not just a matter of general topics such as football versus families, but of the people discussed" (Hudson, 1996:142). According to Hudson statement, this is rational that in social communication male's dialogue and their language usage are different from female. Females will say everything about fashion, hairstyle, cosmetics, shopping and gossip. However, males usually have no more talk, they like doing something better than talking. If they have a conversation with their friends, they will talk about job, car, motorcycle and football.

Commonly females like gossip. They will tell about the newest news happened around them, it can be about their neighbour, their current boyfriends, or their another friends. Commonly females also like watching gossip in television, and after that they will discuss it with other females, to share gossip with others, it becomes a nice topic for females.

Coates (1986:114) states that “interest is growing in the use of language in all-females groups. ‘Gossip’ is a term used almost exclusively of women’s talk”.

Besides, Coates (1986:151) also states that “in all-women groups, women often discuss one topic for half an hour or more; they share a great deal of information about themselves and talk about their feelings and their relationships. Men on other hand jump from one topic to another, trying to tell anecdotes which centre around themes of superiority and aggression. They rarely talk about themselves, but compete to prove themselves better informed about current affairs, tavel, sport.etc”.

Sports, social life, money, politics and automotive are the most common topics of males conversation. Life styles and fashion trends come up in males conversations, but commonly females often speak more about that than males. Females are more personal than males in thinking, relating the conversation topics to their personal life. When females are confuse, bored, and need to share with someone, the most effective way to flow it out is conversation, to fall of thoughts, opinions, and feelings. They can share their feelings and their relationship with other females.

Coates (1986:153) explains that “women tend to see conversation as an opportunity to discuss the problem, share experience and offer reassurance and advice. In this respect, all- women conversations are therapeutic. For men, the discussion of personal problems is not a normal component of conversation. Men therefore respond to another speaker’s disclosure as if it were a request for advice. They do not respond by bringing up their own problems, but take on the role to expert and offer advice, often lecturing the other speaker(s)”.

2.2.3 Gender Differences

Kimmel and Messner (cited in Gelles, 1999:361) write that “gender refers to the complex of social meanings that is attached to biological sex”. Gender is a way for society to divide people into two categories, male and female. According to this socially created division that male and female have different identities and social roles. In other words, male and female expected to think and to act in certain different ways. Since in almost all societies, male’s roles are valued more than female’s roles, gender also serves as social status. Male and female are not only different, but also unequal in power and prestige.

Hughes (2005:276) states, “gender is part of social structure and a set of social and cultural practices that both reflect and reinforce assumptions about differences between men and women”. Gender is a classification based on the social construction and maintenance of cultural distinctions between male and female. Gender refers to a social construct regarding culture bound conventions, roles, and behaviors for relations between male and female.

The structured social variation in the speech community can be interpreted in more than one way. It is also relates males and females who use language as means of communication, but in fact, language is more than a means of communication. People also perhaps choose deliberately to speak in certain ways to sign their social identity such as their gender and their membership in particular community.

2.2.4 Cultural Influences

Hughes (2005: 276) states “...the sets of cultural expectations that define the ways in which the members of each sex should behave”. He continues saying, “consequently, we all born into societies with well-established cultural guidelines for the behavior of men and women”. The attributes and behaviors that are appropriate for

females or males are shaped by culture. Gender identities and gender relations are very important aspects of culture because they not only shape the way of daily life that live in the family, but also in the wider community.

Gelles, (1999: 364), writes that “is in most societies, boys and girls are thought different games and given different rewards for good behavior. Men and women distinguish themselves with different clothing and body ornaments and follow different rules of etiquette in dealing with members of the same or opposite sex”. Children start facing norms that define masculine and feminine from an early age. Boys are told not to cry, not to fear, not to be forgiving and instead to be assertive, and strong. Girls on the other hand are asked not to be demanding, to be forgiving and accommodating and “ladylike”.

Therefore, Hughes, (2005: 279) states that “boys generally come to behave in ways their culture labels “masculine”, and girls learn to be “feminine”. Cultural influences also related to gender socialization, it is how children of different sexes are socialized to be males or females into their gender roles and taughts. In the family, the relation with the father and the mother assumes therefore one fundamental importance in the definition of the gender belonging, because it is the first experience of relation with males and females.

Socialization is the primary means, which human infants begin to acquire the skills necessary to perform as a functioning member of their society. Gender socialization starts at birth and it is a process of learning cultural roles according to the sex. Boys and girls are treated differently by the members of their own environment, and learn the differences between boys and girls, males and females.

Gender socialization starts at birth and it is a process of learning cultural roles according to one's sex. Boys and girls are treated differently by the members of their own environment, and learn the differences between boys and girls, males and females.

Gelles (1999-364) states that “gender socialization begins soon after birth. The first question people ask of new parents is not “is the baby healthy?” but “is it a

boy or a girl?" we feel uncomfortable commenting on a baby's appearance or activity, or selecting a baby present, until we know the child sex". Then he continues saying, without realizing it parents subtly prepare their infants and small children for traditional sex role. When questioned a few days after birth, parents of girls describe their infants as soft, delicate, and somewhat passive; parents of boys describe their infants as strong and alert. For the first year of life, it is often difficult for a stranger to tell whether a baby is males or females-one reason parents dress boys in blue and girls in pink. Most parents are upset if a stranger perceives their infants or toddler as a member of the opposite sex".

Learning of behavior and attitudes considered appropriate for a given sex. Boys learn to be boys and girls learn to be girls. This learning happens by way of many different agents of socialization. The family is certainly important in reinforcing gender roles, and also friends, school, the social network and mass media. Mass media can be a social force. There was concerned about the link between television and the education and socialization of children, the mass media were regarded merely as sources of information and entertainment rather than molders of personality.

Besides, the differences between male and female's behavior reflect power differences. They do different things and different things are expected from them. They believe that they have different power and prestige. Gender is an aspect of the social identity of male as well as female. There are cultural norms and expectations about female's roles, there are cultural norms and expectations of male as leaders, husbands, sons and lovers that shape their behavior and opportunities.

CHAPTER 3. RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter explains the method in conducting a research and the general strategies that are used in analyzing and collecting data. Method is important, because it is a series of doing research that determines the success of the research itself. This means that research method is a set of methods that can guide a researcher to conduct a research with the appropriate procedures. In relation to the methods which is used in conducting this research, there are five sub-chapter given. They are the type of research, the type of data, the object of research, data collection that include, questionnaire and interview, and the last is the type of analysis.

3.1 The Type of Data

The type of data in this thesis are qualitative data. The qualitative data are described by using words, sentences and written text. As Nawawi (1988: 97) argues that the qualitative data are stated in the form of words, sentences, texts and written materials. The data are collected from some sources, such as from the books, news, web, questionnaire and interview. Then, the data are studied and analyzed to get results.

3.2 The Type of Research

The type of research can be classified based on the place of research. There are library research and field research. This thesis applies field and library research. Field research is a research done in the field to find out the valid data of the phenomenon that is related to the topic of research. Field research needs societies as the informants. This thesis tries to find out the differences between male and female's speech in social interaction performed by 2009 English

Department Students, Faculty of Letters, Jember University, this means that field research is the important way in doing this research. Besides, this thesis also uses library research. The library research in this thesis mainly uses books as the sources of the data.

3.3 The Objects of Research

The objects of research are the students of Faculty of Letters, Jember University academic year 2009. There are 20 females respondents and there are 20 males respondents. This research analyzes the differences between male and female's speech in social interaction, especially in showing politeness such as the important and unimportant of politeness, the purpose of their politeness and the use of politeness strategies. Besides, this thesis also analyzes the topics that often they talk.

3.4 The Data Collection

The data collection are very significant in this thesis, because without data, there will be no research. The author takes the data from the books, news, web, questionnaire and interview. Besides, the author also collects sources of theory from some books in order to support the data.

3.4.1 Questionnaire

Questionnaire is used to collect the data. Nawawi (1998:117) states that questionnaire is the effort to collect informations with give some written questions to answer with the written answer too. It is used to get the actual description of the object's research. According to Black (2001: 328 – 329), there are two categories of question in questionnaire, they are open-ended and close-ended question.

The writer is going to use close-ended questionnaire and in the form of Indonesian language. This is used, because the distribution of the questionnaire meets a problem in the field, the respondents have full of schedule of classes. Therefore, the writer uses close-ended questionnaire and the questionnaire uses Indonesian language to make the respondents easier to answer the questions. There are 20 females respondents and there are 20 males respondents.

3.4.2 Interview

Interview method is also used to support the data of research. This is conducted by asking questions which must be answered directly or orally by the interviewee. Nawawi (1998:111) states that interview is used to collect the social data, especially to know the response, feeling, belief or someone's idea. The interview is important to use, in order to know the interviewee's styles in showing politeness.

The interview is in the form of records. The author asks questions orally and then the answers are recorded. The type of the interview is guided interview. Arikunto (2006:156) explains that the guided interview means that the author brings the list of questions that must be answered by interviewee orally.

There are 5 females respondents and there are 5 males respondents. The interviewee's respondents are less than the questionnaire's respondents, because the writer has given questionnaire for them and this interview uses in order to support the data and to know the interviewee's reasons and styles in showing politeness.

3.5 Type of Analysis

The type of analysis will use descriptive analysis which describes the findings of researches that already been analyzed. This thesis will describe the differences between male and female's speech in social interaction and it focuses on the

differences between male and female in showing politeness and choosing topics among the 2009 English Department students, Faculty of Letters, Jember University.

This study is written in some steps. The first, the writer collects the data from some sources, such as from the books, news, web, questionnaire and interview. Then, the data are studied and analyzed to get results. The researcher uses descriptive analysis which describe the valid data of the phenomenon that occur in the research.



CHAPTER 4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the results of the research including questionnaire results and interview results. It also provides the discussion of this thesis: the differences between male and female's speech in social interaction that are shown in showing politeness and choosing topics. Beside the differences, the similarities between them in doing so are also discussed.

4.1 Results

The results of the research presented are in the form of questionnaire results and interview results.

4.1.1 Questionnaire Results

The questionnaire results had been collected to get more informations from the respondents. The number of the respondents of the questionnaire are 40 students of 2009 English Department, Faculty of Letters, Jember University. The questionnaire consist of 20 questions which investigated the politeness and the topics choice are used by students of 2009 English Department, Faculty of Letters, Jember University.

Table 1: The questionnaire results of respondents agreement and disagreement between male and female's speech in social interaction.

Questions	Female	Male
1. Apakah anda seorang wanita/pria....		
A. Wanita	20	–
B. Pria	–	20
2. Apakah anda setuju bahwa percakapan wanita berbeda dengan pria?		
A. Berbeda	20	20
B. Tidak ada perbedaan	–	–
3. Apakah anda merasa bahwa topik percakapan wanita berbeda dengan pria?		
A. Berbeda	16	18
B. Tidak berbeda	4	2

Question 1 consists of 40 respondents that are 20 females and 20 males respondents. They are students of 2009 English Department, Faculty of Letters, Jember University.

Question 2, all of the respondents state that male and female's speech are different.

The next question is question 3. In this question, there are 16 females and 18 males respondents who agree that male's and female's topics are different. Therefore, only 4 females and 2 males respondents state the vice versa. It means that most respondents agree with the idea that the topics which has been chosen by male and female are different.

Table 2: The importance and unimportance of politeness.

Questions	Female	Male
4. Menurut anda pentingkah sopan santun itu?		
A. Penting	17	8
B. Tidak penting	—	—
C. Penting dan tidaknya tergantung keadaan	3	12

5. Kepada siapa saja anda biasa sopan? Anda bisa memilih satu atau lebih dari jawaban di bawah ini.....	20	20
A. Orang tua dan guru	13	7
B. Teman	8	2
C. Orang yang berusia lebih muda dari anda	17	13
D. Semua orang yang berusia lebih tua dari anda		

Question 4 talks about the importance and unimportance of politeness. The result shows that 17 females respondents state that politeness is important and 3 females respondents claim that the importance and unimportance of politeness depend on the situation. It is really contrast what the males respondents argue. There are 8 males respondents who view that politeness is important and 12 other males respondents state that the importance and unimportance of politeness depend on the situation.

The next question is question 5, it is talking about to whom they are polite. All females respondents answer that they are polite to their parents and teachers, 13 females respondents state that they have good behavior to their friends, 8 females respondents say that they are polite to younger people and 17 females respondents claim that they are polite to older people.

On the other side, all males respondents state that they are polite to their parents and teachers, 7 males state that they are polite to their friends, while only 2 of them say that they are polite to younger people and there are 13 males respondents who claim that they are polite to people who are older than them.

Table 3: The purposes of politeness.

Questions	Female	Male
6. Kenapa anda bersopan santun? Anda bisa memilih satu atau lebih dari jawaban di bawah ini.....		
A. Karena sopan santun merupakan suatu keharusan	16	9
B. Agar orang lain merasa nyaman dengan anda	13	13
C. Untuk mengambil hati orang lain	9	4
D. Sebagai wujud dari bentuk penghormatan anda	11	7
7. Apakah anda sopan dengan teman akrab anda?		
A. Sopan	8	7
B. Tidak	—	5
C. Kadang-kadang sopan	12	8

8. Apakah tujuan anda bersopan santun kepada guru anda? Anda bisa memilih satu atau lebih dari jawaban di bawah ini.....

A. Karena sopan santun kepada guru merupakan suatu kewajiban	19	13
B. Agar guru anda merasa nyaman dengan anda	2	7
C. Untuk mengambil hati guru anda dan mendapatkan nilai bagus	18	13
D. Sebagai wujud dari bentuk penghormatan anda	16	4
E. Agar guru anda terkesan dengan anda	14	8

Question 6 explains about the reason of their politeness. There are 16 females and 9 males respondents who view that politeness is like a necessity in their social interaction. Furthermore, 13 females and males respondents argue that the purpose of politeness is to create comfort in their conversations. In addition, there are 9 females and 4 males respondents state that they try to ingratiate themselves with others by acting politely. There are 11 females and 7 males respondents who claim that politeness is a form of their respect.

Question 7 describes about "if they are polite to their close friends". Of this question, 8 females respondents say that they are polite to their close friends and 12 females respondents state that they are sometimes polite to their close friends. Whereas, only 3 males respondents state that they are polite to their close friends and

3 other males respondents state the way around. There are 14 males respondents who state that they are sometimes polite to their close friends.

Question 8 explains about the reason of why they are polite to their teachers. 19 females and 13 males respondents state that they are polite because politeness in their opinion is an obligation. 2 females and 7 males state that they are polite to their teachers to create a comfortable atmosphere in the relationship between students and teachers. 18 females and 13 males respondents claim that they try to ingratiate themselves with teachers by acting, saying politely and by working their best to get good scores. There are 16 females and 4 males respondents who claim that they are polite to their teachers merely because politeness is a form of their respects. 14 females and 8 males respondents state that they are polite to their teachers in order to look impressive.

Table 4: The appropriateness and inappropriateness of males and females in using vulgar words.

Questions	Female	Male
9. Apakah anda sering menggunakan kata-kata makian seperti bajingan, sialan, beddes dan kata-kata makian yang lain dengan teman anda?		
A. Sering mengatakannya karena sudah biasa dan lumrah didalam pertemanan	—	14
B. Tidak mau mengatakannya kata-kata itu karena tidak pantas di katakan	20	6

10. Menurut anda wajarkah jika pria mengatakan kata-kata makian seperti bajingan, sialan, beddes dan kata-kata makian yang lain?

A. Wajar	3	17
B. Tidak wajar	17	3

11. Menurut anda wajarkah jika wanita mengatakan kata-kata makian seperti bajingan, sialan, beddes dan kata-kata makian yang lain?

A. Wajar	2	—
B. Tidak wajar	18	20

Question 9 talks about “whether they often use vulgar words or not”. Most females respondents state that they do not want to say those words because they are not appropriate to be said in a conversation and on the other way around. 14 of total males respondents state that they often say the words because they are just ordinary and casual in a friendship chat and 6 males respondents state that they do not want to say those words because they are not appropriate to be uttered in a conversation.

Question 10 is about “if it is normal for males to say vulgar words”. There are only 3 females respondents who believe that it is normal for males to say vulgar words and 17 females respondents state the other way around. On the contrary, 18

males respondents state that it is just normal when males say vulgar words and 2 males respondents disagree saying that it is not normal if males say vulgar words.

Question 11 is about “if it is normal for females to say vulgar words”. There are 2 females respondents who state that it is normal for females to say vulgar words and 18 females respondents contradict the idea saying that it is not normal when females say vulgar words. On the other side, most of males respondents believe that it is not normal for females to say vulgar words.

Table 5: The appropriateness and inappropriateness of males and females in doing rowdy.

Questions	Female	Male
12. Apakah anda sering bergaduh?		
A. Sering	–	11
B. Pernah	14	9
C. Tidak pernah bergaduh	6	–
13. Menurut anda pantaskah jika pria itu bergaduh?		
A. Pantas	3	16
B. Tidak pantas	17	4
14. Menurut anda pantaskah jika wanita itu bergaduh?		
A. Pantas	–	–
B. Tidak pantas	20	20

Question 12 explains about “do males and females often do rowdy?”. There are 14 females respondents who state that they are ever rowdy. 6 females state that

they are never rowdy, while 11 males respondents confess that they are often rowdy and 9 males respondents state that they are ever rowdy.

Question 13 is about “if it is normal for males to do rowdy?”. There are 3 females respondents who state that it is normal for males to do rowdy and 17 females respondents believe the other way around. On the other hand, 16 males respondents state that it is normal for males to do rowdy and only 4 males respondents state that it is not normal or proper for males to do rowdy.

Question 14 is about “if it is normal or proper for females to do rowdy”. There are 4 females respondents who state that females are believed to be normal to do rowdy and 16 others disagree with that idea. Most males respondents believe that it is not proper for females to do rowdy.

Table 6 : Males and females in choosing topics and the purpose of their conversation

Questions	Female	Male
15. Topik bahasan apakah yang sering anda bicarakan bersama teman anda? Anda bisa memilih satu atau lebih dari jawaban di bawah ini...		
A. Gosip	16	–
B. Shopping	13	3
C. Sport/bola	7	16
D. Modifikasi sepeda/mobil	–	14
E. Gaya hidup	15	16
F. Curhat masalah hidup	15	5
G. Kuliah	9	13

H. Lawan jenis

6

15

16. Apakah arti sebuah obrolan menurut anda? Anda bisa memilih satu jawaban atau lebih dari jawaban di bawah ini....

A. Hanya sebuah percakapan dan tidak lebih dari itu

1

B. Sebuah media untuk sharing tentang permasalahan dan pengalaman anda dan teman anda

17

12

C. Sebuah media untuk sharing tentang pengalaman hidup anda

16

14

D. Sebuah media untuk menunjukkan kecakapan berbicara anda dan untuk mengetahui kecakapan lawan bicara anda

3

7

E. Sebuah media untuk menjaga keharmonisan hubungan dengan teman anda.

15

18

Question 15 is about the topics that they often talk about with their friends. 16 females respondents state that gossip is what they often talk about the most, 13 females respondents state that they often talk about shopping. There are 7 females respondents who state that sport is their choice in talk, and no female respondents state that they often talk about automobile modification. 15 females respondents state that they often talk about life style and 15 females respondents confess that they often talk about their private problems. Then 9 females respondents state that they often talk about lecture and 6 females respondents answer that they often talk about males.

No male respondents state that they often talk about gossip. 3 males respondents state that they also often talk about shopping and 16 males respondents state that they often talk about sport. 14 males respondents state that they often talk about automobile modification, 16 males respondents state that they often talk about life style. 5 males respondents state that they often talk about their private problems. 13 males respondents state that they often talk about lecture and 15 males respondents state that they often talk about females.

Question 16 is about the meaning of their conversation. No female respondents state that a conversation is only conversation and no more than that. 17 females respondents state that conversation is functioning as the media to share problems and experiences. 16 females respondents state that conversation is the media to share about life experiences and 3 females respondents state that conversation is the media to show their communicative competence and to know the extent of their partner's communicative competence. 15 females respondents state that conversation is the media to maintain their relationship with others.

On the other hand, one male respondent states that a conversation is only conversation and no more than that while 12 males respondents state that a conversation is the media to share problem and experiences. 14 males state that a conversation is the media to share about life experiences, 7 males respondents state that a conversation is the media to show their communicative competence and to

know the extent of their partner's communicative competence. 18 males respondents state that a conversation is the media to maintain their relationship with others.

Table 8 : The importance and unimportance in telling personal life.

Questions	Female	Male
17. Didalam percakapan, apakah anda sering bercerita/curhat tentang kehidupan pribadi anda?		
A. Sering	12	—
B. Pernah	8	15
C. Tidak pernah	—	5
18. Pentingkah curhat bagi anda?		
A. Penting	18	12
B. Tidak penting	2	8

Question 17 is about whether they like to tell their personal life or not. 12 females respondents state that they often tell their personal life, 8 females respondents state they have ever told their personal life and no female respondent states that they never tell their personal life. On the contrary, no male respondent confesses that they often tell their personal life. 15 males respondents confess that they have ever told their personal life and 5 males respondents state that they never tell their personal life.

Question 18 is about if it is important to tell their personal life. 18 females respondents state that it is crucial to tell their personal life, 2 females respondents state that it is not important to tell their personal life. While, 12 males respondents

state that it is important to tell their personal life and 8 females respondents state the reverse.

Table 9 : The gossip.

Questions	Female	Male
19. Menarikah gossip bagi anda?		
A. Menarik	16	2
B. Tidak menarik	4	18
20. Apakah anda pernah membicarakan orang lain dengan teman anda?		
A. Pernah	14	6
B. Tidak pernah	6	14
C. Sering	—	—
D. Malas membicarakan orang lain	—	—

Question 19 is “if gossiping is interesting”. 16 females respondents state that gossip is interesting and 4 females respondents state that gossip is not interesting. While 2 males respondents state that gossip is interesting and 18 males respondents state that gossip is not interesting.

Question 20 is if they have ever talked about other people with their friends. 14 females respondents confess that they have ever talked about other people with their friends and 6 females respondents confess that they are reluctant to talk about other people with their friends. On the other hand, 6 males respondents state that they

have ever talked about other people with their friends and 14 males respondents state that they are reluctant to talk about other people with their friends.

4.1.2 Interview Results

1. Chart 1 (question number 1)

Question number 1 asks about the ethnics of the students, which is crucial to know because cultural background influences their politeness strategies. Based on the result of the interview, it can be classified that most respondents are from Javanese and Madurese ethnics.

2. Chart 2 (question number 2, 3 and 4)

Question number 2 asks about the importance of politeness to best of their knowledge. It is important to reveal because they have their own reasons of how important politeness are. Based on the interview results, it can be classified that most females and males respondents state that politeness is very important because if they want to be respected, they must respect others.

Question number 3 and 4 are related with the second question. These questions ask about to whom they are polite and the reason why they are polite. Based on the interview results, it can be divided that most females and males respondents state that they are polite to every people. They stated that they are polite to their parents, teachers, their friends, to younger people and to people who are older than them. Most females and males respondents argue that politeness is necessary in order to show their respect and to make other feel comfortable with them.

Based on the interview results number 2,3 and 4, it can be classified that most females respondents are as polite to everyone as most males respondents, such as to their parents, teachers, their friends, to younger people and to people who are older than them. And they claim that politeness is important and they also have the same reasons of their politeness. Females and males respondents state that the reasons of their politeness are to show their respect and to create comfort in their conversations.

3. Chart 3 (question number 5 and 6)

Questions number 5 and 6 ask about the use of positive politeness strategies. Question number 5 asks about the use of avoiding disagreement. Most of males respondents state that they do not like to use that strategy, because they need to clarify first what the speaker says and means. They like to say their true opinion when they disagree. On the contrary, females respondents state that they prefer to avoid disagreement, even if they have to save their true opinion. For example, A: hari ini membosankan sekali ya? B. Iya, aku juga agak merasa begitu. From the conversation, it shows that B tries to support the A statement and B tries to avoid disagreement. B can say that although she is not bored, because she only avoids disagreement with A. On the other hand, males may answer “I do not think so” if they are not bored.

Questions number 6 asks about how often they give sympathy and understanding to the hearer. This strategy tries to make the hearer feel that he/she is liked, admired, understood and listened. Based on the interview results, most males respondents state that they do not like to do this strategy and they very rarely do it. They argue that this strategy is not important. On the other hand, most females respondents state that they like to do this strategy in order to make the hearer happy and to make the hearer know that the speaker cares about the hearer.

Based on the interview results number 5 and 6, it can be classified that most females respondents often do positive politeness strategies, such as using avoid disagreement, giving sympathy and understanding to the hearer. On the reverse, most males respondents do not like to do positive politeness strategies, such as using avoid disagreement and giving sympathy and understanding to the hearer.

4. Chart 4 (question number 7 and 8)

Questions number 7 and 8 identify the politeness strategies used in asking something, whether they say directly or not. The results of these questions are that commonly both male and female respondents do not use politeness strategies if they ask something to their close friend. Instead, they ask directly, such as “ambilkan pensilku!” Or “pensilku!”. Besides, sometimes they also say “tolong” such as “tolong

ambilkan pensilku!”. Furthermore, they use politeness strategies if they ask to their friends, to people who do not know them very well and to people who are older than them. This strategy is used to show their respect.

5. Chart 5 (questions number 9)

Question number 9 asks about topics they often talk about. According to males respondents, usually they talk about their study, jobs, debate about politic and lesson, share about sport and sometimes they talk about female. On the other side, according to females respondents usually they talk about gossip such as the newest news about artist, their friends and other people. They also often talk about themselves and their relationship with their boyfriend.

6. Chart 6 (questions number 10 and 11)

Questions number 10 and 11 ask about the importance to share their problems (*curhat*) with their friends and its reasons. Based on the interview results, it can be classified that most of males respondents state that sharing about their problems (*curhat*) with their friends is not very important. They say that they need to share but they rarely do it. They prefer to solve the problem by themselves rather than share with others. On the other hand, most females respondents state that sharing about their problems (*curhat*) with their friends is indeed important. They say that they need to share in order to lighten their problems.

7. Chart 7 (questions number 12 and 13)

Questions number 12 and 13 ask if they like gossip and the reasons. On the base of the interview results, it can be classified that most males respondents state that they do not like gossip. They very rarely gossip with others as gossip is not important and they also do not like to talk about other people. If they want to gossip, usually they discuss about the important figures or politics figures. On the other hand, most females respondents state that gossip is interesting and they often do it. They argue that with gossip they can get the newest informations about others. Besides, they also say that gossip can cheer them up and it can lighten their problems.

4.2 The Differences between Male and Female's Speech in Social Interaction

Based on the research, the differences between male and female's speech in social interaction are shown in how they show politeness in social interaction and how they choose topics in social interaction.

4.2.1 The Differences between Male and Female in Showing Politeness

This point is the first form as to how male and female's speech are different in social interaction. On the base of the questionnaire and the interview results, this point will describe the differences between male and female in showing politeness. Besides, this point shows the similarities.

Most respondents are from Javanese and Madurese ethnics. To show their politeness, they usually use the language levels in their own language. The levels vary from the roughest or the lowest level until the most polite or the highest level of the language. The Javanese and Madurese know some levels of language. "Ngoko" for the lowest Javanese language and "Tak abesah" for the lowest Madurese language level are the languages which are used in daily life. It is an easy language which is used at informal situation and used to talk with people of the same status. "Kromo" or "Abesah" is more elegant and is used to talk with older people and people of higher social status.

People who meet for the first time, try to start their conversation carefully and politely. They may use the higher level of Javanese/Madurese and Indonesian in order to be more polite. In every situation people have to know the social status of their partner in conversation and adapt their language on the base of that. The language which is used between student-teacher, the younger people-the older people and friend- friend are different.

“You” in Javanese is “awakmu”, “sampeyan”, and “panjenengan”. In Madurese it is “be’na/kakeh”, “sampiyan” and “panjenengan”. It depends on the situations, whether it is informal or formal.

Here are the language levels in Javanese and Madurese:

Language level in Javanese

No	Indonesian	Ngoko	Kromo	English
1	Kamu	Awakmu	Panjenengan	You
2	Tidur	Turu	Tilem	Sleep
3	Makan	Mangan	Dhahar	Eat

Language level in Madurese

No	Indonesian	Tak abesah	Abesah	English
1	Kamu	Be’na	Sampiyan	You
2	Tidur	Tedhung	Asaren	Sleep
3	Makan	Ngakan	Adhe’er	Eat

Changing those words are one of their strategies in order to be more polite. Some Madurese students say that they rarely use Madurese in their class, instead they often use Indonesian because most of their friends use Javanese language and do not know Madurese. Based on the conversation in the interview, commonly males and females styles are the same in using language levels with the writer. The campus area makes them use the lowest level of language, such as their conversations between friend-friend or the respondents-writer. In this way, they feel closer and more relaxed. The lowest level of language used here does not mean an impolite act, but in their opinion it is in fact the media that binds intimacy between friends.

Male's speech is as polite for everyone as female but the only one exceptional thing is when they talk to their close friends. Most males and females respondents state that they are polite to their parents and teachers, to people who are younger than them and to people who are older than them. Besides, the reasons of their politeness to their teachers are also alike. They state that they are polite because being polite to the teacher is an obligation and to create a comfortable atmosphere between students and teachers. They attempt to ingratiate themselves with teachers by acting politely and working their best to get good grades. They also confess that they are polite to their teachers because the function of politeness is a form of their respect in order that they seem impressive. Naturally people tend to be polite to anyone who is in some ways in quality better than to show their respect.

(Brown in Graddol and Swann, 1989:92-93) states, "it is a fact that people who are subordinate must be polite to those who are superior, and females as subordinate group, must avoid offending males and so she must speak carefully and politely". Based on the interview results, the opinions about the importance and unimportance of politeness are different. Most females respondents state that politeness is important and only several females respondents feel that the importance or unimportance of politeness depends on the situation. They say that they are polite to everyone and most females respondents argue that sometimes they are polite to their close friends and only several females respondents say that they are not polite to their close friends.

Considering the nature of females that is smooth, it is understandable how they can be polite even to their closest friends. They who are polite to their closest friends may be because of the habit their family teach them, and as of they who are not, it does not mean that they are impolite but they just try to build the closer intimacy in their friendship.

On the other side, several males respondents state that politeness is important and most males respondents state that the importance or the unimportance of politeness depends on the situation. The use of politeness to their close friends is also

different. Therefore, only several males respondents state that they are polite to their close friends while several others state that they are not polite to their close friends and most males respondents state that sometimes they are polite to their close friends. As of females, males who are polite to their closest friends may have been taught by their family since the childhood. To be polite to every one regardless the age and have been practicing that since their early years.

Coates also argues that “we all grow up to believe that women talk more than men, that women ‘gossip’, that men swear more than women, that women are more polite, and so on” (Coates 1986:97). Moreover, Lakof (cited in Coates, 1986) he writes that “men use stronger expletive (damn, shit) than women (oh dear, goodness)”.

In Javanese culture, the belief that females are not appropriate to do rowdy and use vulgar words are still strongly adopted. So that, most females respondents state that they do not want to say vulgar words and although they have ever been rowdy but they did not do that in commonplace. They are aware that they are not appropriate in doing those and they should obey the belief. They also claim that it is not appropriate for females to say vulgar words and to do rowdy.

They also argue that actually, it is not appropriate for males to say vulgar words and do rowdy, but the males respondents have different opinions. Most of them state that it is normal for males to say vulgar words and only several males say the other way around. So that, most males respondents state that they often do rowdy in commonplace. Moreover they also confess that they often say vulgar words because it is ordinary and casual in friendship chats and several males respondents state that they do not want to say those words because they are not inappropriate to say. Another additional reason why males like to say vulgar words is that they feel cool when they utter it. It is also meant to catch other's attention.

Another difference between males and females in showing politeness is the use of politeness strategies. Most females respondents often do positive politeness strategies, such as using avoid disagreement, giving sympathy and understanding to

the hearer. This strategy is used to make the hearer feel comfortable with them. Besides, by giving sympathy and understanding, they hope the hearer will be happy and satisfied. They say that they often praise their friends, such as “you look so beautiful!” and “how beautiful your bag is!, where did you buy it?”. By doing it, they hope the hearer will do the same thing to them.

On the other side, most males respondents do not like to do positive politeness strategies, such as using avoid disagreement and give sympathy and understanding to the hearer. They say that giving sympathy and understanding is not very important to show by words. They also say that they do not like to say what they do not mean to say in order to avoid disagreement. They prefer to say the true statement although it makes disagreement. Males like to have what they actually think, heard and across. They do not like to pretend to like something they do not like. Males rarely consider their partner's feeling when they converse. It is like to their nature.

Some of them do not hope a praise, so that they also rarely praise. Besides, being praised makes a person does not work effectively. They also do not like to be criticized. On the other hand, some of them also assume that sometimes praise is needed in order to improve their performance and self confidence. While some of females respondents assume that they need a praise for their hard work or new styles.

Males often make a joke with negative words and sometimes it is for the purpose of telling good of themselves or just a joke. For instance, their joke in Madurese language, “ma’ lancar be’en keh?, sapa gurunnah(dukonnah)?”. Meanwhile, females assume this habit as arrogant and full of intimidation.

Females in their conversations tend to listen, communicate support, communicate feelings and communicate non-critically. They like to show sympathy and give support each others. They can flow up what they want to say, but for males, thinking comes first before saying. Most females are good listeners and calm or soothe people. However not many males are such.

In making a request, both males and females respondents alike. They use the word “tolong” (please) in making a request. Besides, sometimes they ask indirectly when they need some helps from people who have different social status from them.

Furthermore, males and females also show some gestures in their speech. As stated in Sociolinguistics by Hudson, (1996: 134) “....many kinds of behavior as well as speech (for example, eye-movements), all of which are coordinated with split-second timing and reacted to with great accuracy by other participants”. It means that males and females also use facial expression or mimic when talk or listen to express their feeling. For example, females will bite their lip if they are worried or they will open their eyes wide or squint it”.

The gestures also used to indicate their politeness, such as reclining their body, bowing a head with a little small or bending their back. Males and females often use these gestures when they meet lecturers in campus or someone else of a higher social status. Moreover, they have some different gestures when they interact each others. Females tend to look at other person directly, facing them with their head and eyes facing, display smile and head nodding when listening. On the other hand, males tend to lay their head to the side and divert their eyes when listening. Besides, they use fewer facial expressions and fewer reactions than females do.

4.2.2 The Differences between Male and Female in Choosing Topic

Males and females differ in many aspects. Their physical shape, hormones in their bodies are different. Their voices and how they communicate are also different. They have the motivation, means, concepts and different communication purposes. Commonly, males have the purpose of communication for discussing, debating and solving a problem or even showing dominance. But, for females, the purposes of communication are to build the relationships and share about everything.

Males and females’s cultures are also different in how they communicate each others. For example, females tend to self-disclose than males. Females tend to face

each other and make eye contact when talking, while males are more likely to look away from each other. Males tend to talk more than females in public situations, but females tend to talk more than males at home. Furthermore, this point discusses about the differences and the similarities between males and females in choosing topic.

“Males and females seem to be different even things they talk about. This is not just a matter of general topics such as football versus families, but of the people discussed”(Hudson, Richard A 1996: 142). According to Hudson statement, this is rational that in social communication males's topics are different from females. Females as a child who likes talking about doll and how to act as a teacher or a doctor with the doll as her patient. They play in small groups and share secrets each other. As teenager, they talk about boys, weight, clothing and their friends. As adult, they talk about diet, personal relationship or others, marriage, children and everything which is related to some other person who is known or not.

Meanwhile, in his child time, boys like to talk about things, tools, toys and activity. As a teenager, a boy talks about sports, games, mechanical and usefulness of things. As adult, boys discuss sports, their jobs, news, technology and politics. They very rarely gossip. If ever, usually it is still in the context of sport, career, technology or politics figures.

Coates also states that “in all-women groups, women often discuss one topic for half an hour or more; they share a great deal of information about themselves and talk about their feelings and their relationships. Men on other hand jump from one topic to another, trying to tell anecdotes which centre around themes of superiority and aggression. They rarely talk about themselves, but compete to prove themselves better informed about current affairs, tavel, sport.etc” (Coates 1986:151).

According to males respondents, usually they talk about their study, jobs, debate about politic and lesson, share about sport and sometimes they talk about females. They also state that they very rarely share about their problems (*curhat*) with their friends, it is because they think that is not very important. They say that they

need to share but they rarely do it. They prefer solving the problem on their own to share each other.

Moreover, most males respondents state that they do not like gossip. They rarely gossip with others. They view that gossip is not important and they do not like talk about other people. If they want to gossip, usually they discuss about the important figures or politics figures.

On the other hand, according to females respondents, they usually talk about gossip such as the newest news about artist, their friends and other people. They state that gossip is interesting and they often do it. They argue that with gossip they can get the the newest informations about others. Besides, gossip also can cheer them up and it can lighten their problems.

They also often talk about themselves and their relation with their boyfriend. Their opinion is that sharing about their problems (*curhat*) with their friends is important. They need to share their problems (*curhat*) with their friends in order to lighten their problems.

If males and females have a problem, they have different ways to solve it. For females, they can feel better if they can talk or share about the problem and asking for help is normal for them. On the other hand, males feel better if they can overcome the problem. They tend to do many activities and stay alone without the need to share with anyone. For example, when a females is driving and getting lost, she would stop and ask. For males, this is a sign of weakness. He will drive on for hours, until he gets the right way.

For females, sometimes asking is intended for two things, to get informations (whether gossip or other) and to build relationships. Sometimes they ask questions that they already know the answer. For instance, "do you still/always remember me?" or "is it nice?". They ask questions that they think their partner should already know what the right answer is. Meanwhile, males are usually more reluctant to ask. Some feel that asking is a form of weakness or inability.

Females spend much time for thinking, talking, reading and thinking the relationship. Female's sentence tend to be long and verbose. Meanwhile, male's sentences tend to be short, direct, and to the point. Sometimes the meaning of their sentences are also different. For example, if males and females have a relationship problem and both of them say "I am tired", it might have some definitions for them. When a male says, "I am tired" usually means exactly what he said. He is ready to go home and sleep. When a female says, "I am tired" it might mean she is tired with the relationship and wants to end it.

For females, they gossip and say what they are going to say. They can talk for a half or more than one hour. Sometimes, females can talk while watching the television. However, many males turn on the television and forget how to converse. The term "talking about us" means very different things to males and females. Females feel that a relationship is going well as long as they are talking about it and males feel that there is no need to talk about the relationship because the relationship will be fine. For females, talking is the primary way to become closer to another person.

CHAPTER 5. CONCLUSION

Human beings always live in groups and need friends in their life. To fulfill the necessities of life, they have to interact each other. This means that human is as social creature. People can choose to create a good relationship or bad relationship. To have a good relationship people must be aware of other face.

Face is something that other people give to others and vice versa. In order to save the other face, people need to adopt a politeness strategy in their interactions. Politeness is used to make a successful interaction. The user of language has to choose an appropriate expression when they are talking to others. Politeness is a complicated matter in many cultures.

Furthermore, this thesis analyzes the differences between male and female in showing politeness in 2009 English Department Faculty of Letters, Jember University. Most of the respondents are from Javanese and Madurese ethnics. Usually, both of Javanese and Madurese ethnics use language level in order to show their politeness. In Javanese this level is called “ngoko” and “kromo” and in Madurese this level is called “tak abesah” and “abesah”. This level of language is used to show their politeness. Commonly, male and female are alike in using these levels of language in order to show their politeness.

Politeness can be in the form of behaviours as well as verbal and non verbal language. Politeness has its own form based on its culture. Something which is called “polite and impolite” in one country or area, is not therefore polite too in other country or area. For example, it is very common to call the name of someone who is older than the caller in western countries. For instance, a sister speaks to her older brother. She can call him with his name. However, in Indonesia, especially in Javanese and Madurese culture, it will sound unfamiliar and is regarded impolite. The

speaker usually calls the older people with attribute “Mas” or “Cak” for male, “Mbak” and “Yu” for female. In formal situation they call the older people with attribute “Pak” or “Bu”. Those attributes are used to show their good manners.

Cultural influences are also related to gender socialization. It is how children of different sexes are socialized to be male or female into their gender roles. Children are taught to be masculine and feminine from an early age, boys do not play a doll and girls do not play football. Usually parents ask boys not to cry, not to fear, and boys must be strong. Girls on the other hand are asked not to be rude and rowdy.

In Javanese and Madurese cultures if someone or a child can speak politely to an older person, this means that she or he has a good manner. Beside children, females especially are supposed to be polite, stay quiet and not talk too much. The culture creates the belief that females not to talk or laugh louder than males do. How to sit and walk politely are emphasized in every moment. The rules are implanted in every girl who ever lives in Javanese culture. The culture teaches how female should behave.

Male and female’s cultures generally differ in how they communicate with others. Male and female communicate with people from their own gender in different ways. For example, females use conversation to negotiate closeness and intimacy and a talk is part of intimacy. So being best friends mean sitting and talking. For males, activities, doing things together are more important than sitting and talking.

Males expect competition in their friendships. They avoid communicating personal and emotional concerns. Males tend to communicate affection by including their friends in activities. In contrast, females tend to communicate affection by saying first then show with activities. Females often feel closer to their friends than males do. In communication style, males and females are also different. Males tend to talk more than females in public situations, but females tend to talk more than males at home.

Furthermore, in contrast with males, females communicate to express themselves, providing support of others, and in general, to build relationships.

Meanwhile, males communicate more to exchange information, resolve problems and event to show dominance.

For females, talking is the primary way to become closer to another person. They talk about feelings, relationship, their works or lecture and their family. They enjoy talking and also want to give and take of talk. Conversing is an important part of most female's lives. They talk to their friends, sister, mom and neighbour often about their relationship and themselves. People gossip to make themselves feel better. By talking about personal and private matters of other people they can flow up their feelings.

On the contrary, usually males talk about their study, jobs, debate about politic and lesson, share about sport and sometimes they talk about female. They also state that they very rarely share about their problems with their friend because they think that is not very important. They say that they need to share but they rarely do it. They prefer solving the problem to share each other.

Moreover, most male respondents state that they do not like gossip. They very rarely gossip with others. They believe that gossip is not important and they do not like to talk about other people. If they want to gossip, usually they discuss about the important figures or politics figures.

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Appendix 1

Identitas Responden

Nama :

NIM :

Saudara dan saudara yang terhormat, untuk menyelesaikan tugas akhir sebagai syarat memperoleh gelar sarjana, saya mahasiswi Universitas Jember akan mengadakan penelitian skripsi yang berjudul “The Differences between Male and Female’s Speech In Social Interaction, Performed By 2009 English Department Students Faculty Of Letters Jember University”. Sehubungan dengan hal tersebut, saya mohon bantuan saudara/saudari untuk mengisi kuisisioner ini. Anda dipersilahkan menjawab pertanyaan-pertanyaan dalam kuisisioner ini dengan memilih opsi yang sudah disediakan. Dengan ini saya mengucapkan terima kasih atas kesediaan anda mengisi kuisisioner ini.

Responden

.....

Questionnaires

Berilah tanda silang (X) atau lingkari (O) pada jawaban yang anda pilih!

1. Apakah anda seorang wanita/pria....
 - A. Wanita
 - B. Pria
2. Apakah anda setuju bahwa percakapan wanita berbeda dengan pria?
 - A. Berbeda
 - B. Tidak ada perbedaan
3. Apakah anda merasa bahwa topik percakapan wanita berbeda dengan pria?
 - A. Berbeda
 - B. Tidak berbeda
4. Menurut anda pentingkah sopan santun itu?
 - A. Penting
 - B. Tidak penting
 - C. Penting dan tidaknya tergantung keadaan
5. Kepada siapa saja anda biasa sopan? Anda bisa memilih satu atau lebih dari jawaban di bawah ini.....
 - A. Orang tua dan guru
 - B. Teman
 - C. Orang yang berusia lebih kecil dari anda
 - D. Semua orang yang berusia lebih tua dari anda
6. Kenapa anda perlu bersopan santun? Anda bisa memilih satu atau lebih dari jawaban di bawah ini.....
 - A. Karena sopan santun merupakan suatu keharusan
 - B. Agar orang lain merasa nyaman dengan anda
 - C. Untuk mengambil hati orang lain
 - D. Sebagai wujud dari bentuk penghormatan anda

7. Apakah anda sopan dengan teman akrab anda?

- A. Sopan
- B. Tidak
- C. Kadang-kadang sopan

8. Apakah tujuan anda bersopan santun kepada guru anda? Anda bisa memilih satu atau lebih dari jawaban di bawah ini.....

- A. Karena sopan santun kepada guru merupakan suatu kewajiban
- B. Agar guru anda merasa nyaman dengan anda
- C. Untuk mengambil hati guru anda dan mendapatkan nilai bagus
- D. Sebagai wujud dari bentuk penghormatan anda
- E. Agar guru anda terkesan dengan anda

9. Apakah anda sering menggunakan kata-kata makian seperti, bajingan, sialan, beddes dan kata-kata makian yang lain dengan teman anda?

- A. Sering mengatakan karena sudah biasa dan lumrah didalam pertemanan
- B. Tidak mau mengatakan kata-kata itu karena tidak pantas di katakan

10. Menurut anda wajarlah jika pria mengatakan kata-kata seperti bajingan, sialan, beddes dan kata-kata makian yang lain?

- A. Wajar
- B. Tidak wajar

11. Menurut anda wajarlah jika wanita mengatakan kata-kata seperti bajingan, sialan, beddes dan kata-kata makian yang lain itu?

- A. Wajar
- B. Tidak wajar

12. Apakah anda sering bergaduh?

- A. Sering
- B. Pernah
- C. Tidak pernah urakan

13. Menurut anda pantaskah jika pria itu bergaduh?

- A. Pantas
- B. Tidak pantas

14. Menurut anda pantaskah jika wanita itu bergaduh?

- A. Pantas
- B. Tidak pantas

15. Topik pembicaraan apakah yang sering anda bicarakan bersama teman anda?

Anda bisa memilih satu atau lebih dari jawaban di bawah ini....

- A. Gosip
- B. Shopping
- C. Sport/bola
- D. Modifikasi sepeda/mobil
- E. Gaya hidup
- F. Curhat masalah hidup
- G. Kuliah
- H. Lawan jenis

16. Apakah arti sebuah obrolan menurut anda? Anda bisa memilih satu jawaban atau lebih dari jawaban di bawah ini....

- A. Hanya sebuah percakapan dan tidak lebih
- B. Sebuah media untuk sharing permasalahan dan pengalaman anda dan teman anda
- C. Sebuah media untuk sharing tentang pengalaman hidup anda
- D. Sebuah media untuk menunjukkan kecakapan berbicara anda dan untuk mengetahui kecakapan lawan bicara anda
- E. Sebuah media untuk menjaga keharmonisan hubungan dengan teman anda.

17. Didalam percakapan apakah anda sering bercerita/curhat tentang kehidupan pribadi anda?

- A. Sering
- B. Pernah

C. Tidak pernah

18. Pentingkah curhat bagi anda?

A. Penting

B. Tidak penting

19. Menarikkah gossip bagi anda?

A. Menarik

B. Tidak menarik

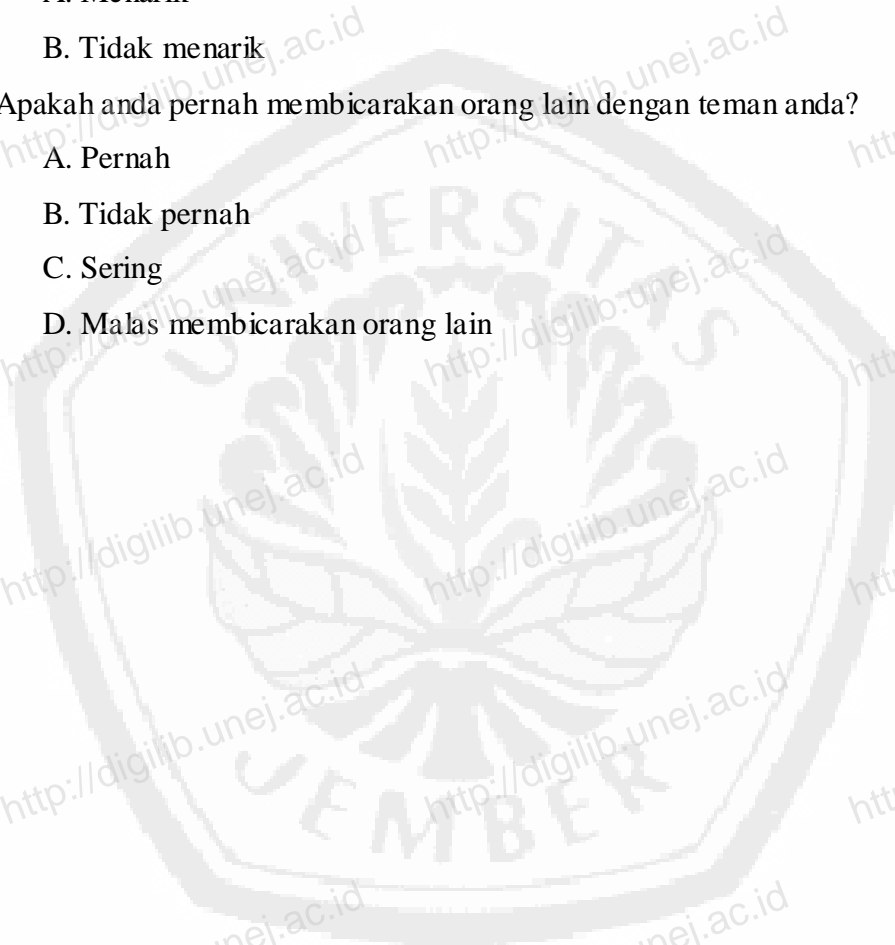
20. Apakah anda pernah membicarakan orang lain dengan teman anda?

A. Pernah

B. Tidak pernah

C. Sering

D. Malas membicarakan orang lain



Appendix 2

List of respondents

NO	Name	ID
1	Yesi Arindo	090110101012
2	Meyta Mayangsari	090110101024
3	Nizmah Adella S	090110101057
4	Septiana Cahya Utami	090110101073
5	Viyantini Rakita Sari	090110101091
6	Novi Agustina Husfa	090110101029
7	Dian Fitri K	090110101092
8	R.J.A. Safina Adam	090110101087
9	Ulfiatul Ifit U	090110101089
10	Ilvi Rachmawati	090110101061
11	Lerynda Pramita	090110101059
12	Vicky Rizkia S	090110101055
13	Indah Kurniawati	090110101077
14	Widya Nita Indah S	090110101079
15	Roudlotul Jannah	090110101103
16	Putri Rofiah	090110101109
17	Rofiqatus Sa'adah	090110101069
18	Agatha Vonilla Sari	090110101090
19	Siti Azizah	090110101044
20	Dinar Paramita M	090110101070
21	Malik Fahad	090110101095
22	Maytade Dwi S	090110101094
23	Ashari Noor S A. Md	090110101114
24	M. Denis Woro	090110101085
25	Bagus Bani Nugroho	090110101031
26	Afriansyah Hadi P	090110101086
27	A. Alfian Ruslana	090110101078
28	Firman Hadi Putra	090110101037
39	Eka Kurniawan Putra	090110101104
30	Yanuar Yusepien	090110101050
31	Anas Ma'ruf, A. Md	090110101112
32	Sugiarto Setiono	090110101100
33	Sony Agbit P	090110101014
34	M. Eko Adhitama	090110101022
35	Ishaq Destri E	090110101035
36	Yudishtira A.A	090110101036
37	Rony Yusuf P	090110101076
38	Fuad Fahrudin A	090110101068
39	Harliansyah Noer Y	090110101063
40	Imam Wahyudi A	090110101105

Appendix 3

List of interview questions

1. Anda berasal dari suku apa?
2. Pentingkah kesopanan menurut anda? Berikan alasannya!
3. Kepada siapa saja anda sopan?
4. Apakah alasan anda sopan kepada mereka?
5. Apakah anda pernah menggunakan “avoiding disagreement” sebagai salah satu strategi kesopanan anda dengan teman anda?
6. Apakah anda pernah menunjukkan rasa simpati dan pengertian anda kepada teman anda?
7. Jika anda ingin meminta tolong kepada teman anda, apakah anda mengatakan secara langsung atau tidak langsung?
8. Apakah alasan anda?
9. Topik pembicaraan apakah yang sering anda bicarakan dengan teman anda?
10. Pentingkah curhat bagi anda?
11. Berikan alasan anda!
12. Apakah anda suka bergosip?
13. Berikan alasan anda!