

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

Indonesian society is a multilingual and multicultural society that is very diverse with the occurrence of linguistic phenomena. This is due to language changes related to linguistic reality in society. Changes in language in society are inseparable from the pattern of changes in people's social thinking toward linguistic and cultural realities that have taken root in society. This is because humans have different roles and statuses in society. This difference occurs because people can be distinguished according to belief, ethnicity, social status, occupation, age, and gender. The role of language in society is as a means of communication and social media that connects one another.

Language is an arbitrary sound symbol system used by members of social groups to work together, communicate and identify themselves. The main function of language is as a means of communication between humans. Language is an intermediary tool between community members in a group and a tool for individual and group interaction.

Regardless of the linguistic context that occurs in the social environment of the community, the different language systems and communication patterns are one of the differences in the social environment of a cultured community, especially in the context of the kinship of the people of Nggele Village. In terms of language communication patterns, there is a division of greeting systems that are quite diverse, namely the form of greeting systems starting from the nuclear family, for example, *ama'father'*, *faina'mother'*, *teana'child'*, and the extended family, for example, *ama'father'*, *faina'mother'*, *Ompu' Grandpa'*, *Fa Ompu' Grandmother'*. Apart from that, the form of greeting that applies as a sex differentiator lies in the greeting '*Wa*' which is intended for women, and '*La*' is intended for men. Meanwhile, the greeting used to distinguish the social status of the community lies in the naming of *La ode*, a term for men of royal blood, *Wa ode*, given to women of noble blood, and *Mardika*, namely the social status of ordinary people. The designation will change with age, that is, when a woman or man of royal blood is young, they will be called by using the identities *Wa ode and La ode*. Whereas if you are old you will experience a change in greeting, namely *La idda'* greeting *La ode* who is old, '*wa papa'* greeting *Wa Ode* who is old. This change is a form of language politeness in the Butonese community.

In the context of the communication patterns of the people of Taliabu Nggele Village, differences were found that lead to gender. The forms of these differences explain the differences between men and women. Gender is a set of characteristics that are tied to and differentiate masculinity and femininity. These characteristics may include gender, terms defined by sex, or gender identity. According to Muhtar (2002), that gender can be interpreted as social sex or the connotation of society to determine social roles based on gender.

In sociolinguistics, the diversity of language use is referred to as language variation. One of the factors that causes language variations is the selection of one of the various languages which is influenced by the factor of the speaker's or writer's need for a communication tool that is appropriate to the situation. This situation makes language variations as a result of the social diversity of speakers of that language and the diversity of functions of that language. So, language variations occur due to social diversity and the diversity of language functions. Language variations fulfill its function as a means of interaction in diverse community activities. This science is a contextual study of variations in the use of people's language in natural communication.

In the concept of a gender perspective in Nggele Village, there is discrimination Both the greeting system and communication

patterns that exist between people, there are differences that focus on women. Women greet men with their choice of greeting based on politeness in the language of society, which considers men as the first actors who must be upheld and have an important role in a bounded socio-cultural society. These greetings do not affect the local socio-cultural structure, while men greet women, based on the needs of the greeting that will be uttered. This man is not given any restrictions in communicating. To make it clearer, the author includes a few examples, in a family or the local community. If the husband's social status (worker) is lower or higher than the wife's, then the form of greeting the wife to her husband is "*Ikomiu/Ikita*", which means "You /You". Meanwhile, if the wife's social status is higher (occupation) or lower than the husband's, then the form of greeting the husband to his wife is "*Ikoo/Name*" which means "you". This greeting does not immediately occur in the family environment but also occurs in the social environment of the community. This makes the position of women secondary actors and is considered to have a weak position. Thus, it can be seen that women are formed in two ways of greeting: how they are taught to greet/communicate and how greeting men generally treat women.

From the description above, the differences in greeting systems for men and women that appear in the Buton language, there is discrimination or differences given by men and women, this

is what prompted the researcher to conduct this research and the researcher realized the importance of researching this phenomenon in accordance with entitled **“Language Variation in Gender Perspective”**.

Therefore, this study aims to determine the level of language change based on its use, what language is used for, and in what field, the topic of conversation, as well as the choice of words used by men and women. explain the factors that cause language diversity based on gender. as well as analyzing how the patterns of language used by men and women in Butonese speaking speakers in Nggele village, Taliabu Barat Laut district, in the context of everyday life. This study analyzes communication patterns in everyday conversations, through conversations between men and conversations between women.

1.2 Statement Of The Problem

Based on the background that has been described, the authors formulate the problem, namely:

1.2.1 What are the patterns of language communication between men and women in Butonese speaking speakers in Nggele village, North west Taliabu district?

1.2.2 What are the factors that cause men and women language variations?

1.3 Scope of Study

In accordance with the background described above, this research was conducted to identify communication patterns in the Butonese language in Nggele village, North west Taliabu sub-district based on a gender perspective, what language is used for, and in what field, the topic of conversation, as well as the choice of words used by man and women. in the context of everyday life. This research can be seen from sociolinguistic studies.

1.4 Objectives Of The Study

Based on the description above, this research has several objectives as follows:

- 1.4.1 To find out what factors lead to variations in the language of men and women in society, based on a gender perspective.
- 1.4.2 Analyze how the patterns of language communication by men and women to speakers of the Buton language in Nggele village, Taliabu Barat Laut district, in the context of everyday life.

1.5 Research Benefits

The benefits achieved in the research are as follows:

1.5.1 Theoretically, the results of this study can be used as a source of study in terms of broadening the horizons of researcher knowledge, as well as being able to support previous research in the field of linguistics disciplines.

1.5.2 Practically, the results of this study can be used as reference material or general reference, for the institutions of the Faculty of Literature and Culture, especially for the English Literature Study Program, for language research centers, and for sociolinguistic research to be able to review forms of linguistic variation based on a gender perspective.

1.6 Review Of Related Literature

According to various sources, it is known that there are several researchers who examine language variations from a gender perspective. Thus, to support this research, researchers try to see and understand previous studies related to this research, to be used as reference material and reference for the author. This research is intended as follows:

The first research was conducted by Arip Hidayat (2015) with the title "Language Variation Based on Gender in Matangaji Village, Sumber District, Cirebon Regency". Gender Studies, The theory used in this writing is the theory of Moleong (2006). This study contains differences in language variations between men and women in the village of Matangaji Kec. Source: Cirebon Regency. Based on research activities it was concluded that based on the data it was known that the male respondents mastered four languages on average, namely Sundanese, Indonesian, and Javanese. As for the language mastery of the female respondents, the average was three languages, namely Sundanese, Indonesian, and Javanese.

Second, another study was conducted by Nurhayati Fokkaya (2010) with the title "Sula Language Greeting Forms in a Gender Perspective". This study uses a sociolinguistic study. This researcher discusses the form of kinship greetings in the Sula language. In this study, it was stated that there were differences between the greetings of women and men in the nuclear family. The difference can be seen in the form of the second pronoun greeting. Whereas the form of address to greet men reflects polite (equivalent) forms of greeting, such as *Kim`you`* and *gi`you`*. This is caused by the factor of customs and traditions in the nuclear family from generation to generation, thus forming the character of power which

is dominated by man. Meanwhile, women only have a neutral attitude or a good attitude to choose so as not to violate kinship traditions.

Third, research conducted by Yuliana Jetia Moon (2018). "Language Diversity Based on Gender in Manggarai Language Ruteng Dialect". The theory used in this study is the theory of Lakof (2004). The results of the study indicate that there is a diversity of languages based on gender in the Manggarai language. This diversity is in the form of greeting words due to the kinship system, personal names due to history, interjections, particles, greeting words, and grammatical sentences based on expressions.

Based on previous research, the authors conclude that the similarity of previous research and research that has been conducted by the authors lies in the form of research which both discuss language variations from a gender perspective. The difference between previous research and current research lies in the use of studies, some of which use gender studies as a reference for research, while the authors use sociolinguistic studies as a theoretical basis. Apart from that, the differences between previous research and current researchers also lie in the location of the research and the sources of data used, and the language that is the object of research.

From several previous studies as written above, it seems that there has been no study of Language Variation from a Gender perspective in Nggele Village, Taliabu Barat Laut sub-district. The use of language can be studied from various perspectives and approaches. One of them is from a sociolinguistic perspective which has been studied by many previous writers, by raising the same issue, namely the use of language or language variations based on a gender perspective. However, there are differences between this research and previous ones, namely in terms of research location, the language to be studied, the use of theory, and the research approach.

This study utilizes Sociolinguistic Studies using a case study approach. Sociolinguistic studies will be concerned with investigating the relationship between language and society in this case knowing the level of language change. As well as analyzing the language usually used by men and women among Butonese speakers in Nggele village, Taliabu Barat Laut district, in the context of everyday life. This method is used because researchers will examine language variation from a gender perspective which is one of the studies of sociolinguistics. Therefore the authors are interested in conducting research on this topic. In this case, the emphasis is on language variations caused by social factors, more specifically regarding gender.

1.7 Theoretical Basis

This study analyzes the differences in language used in everyday conversations, through conversations between men and conversations between women using Pateda theory (1987: 57).

In accordance with what Pateda (1987: 57) wrote, even though the difference is not sharp, there will still be visible differences both related to the atmosphere of the conversation, the topic of conversation, and the choice of words used by men and women. Language variation has two views, namely language variation occurs as a result of social diversity and diversity of language functions so that it can be classified based on social diversity and the function of activities in social society. Language variations can also be distinguished based on speakers and their use. Based on the speaker, who uses the language, where does he live, what is his social position in society, what is his gender, and when is the language used.

1.7.1 Language

According to Kridalaksana and Djoko Kentjono (in Chaer, 2014: 32) language is an arbitrary sound symbol system used by members of social groups to work together, communicate, and identify themselves. If it is said that linguistics is a science whose

object of study is language. Meanwhile, language itself is a phenomenon that is present in all human activities.

In accordance with what Chaer and Leonie (2014) wrote, namely based on its use, what language is used for, in what field, what paths and tools, and what is the formal situation. Language variation has two views, namely language variation occurs as a result of social diversity and diversity of language functions so that it can be classified based on social diversity and function of activities in social society. Language variations can also be distinguished based on speakers and their use. Based on his narrative, who uses that language, where does he live, what is his social position in society, what is his gender, and when is that language used.

1.7.2 Sociolinguistics

According to Peteda (2015: 3) sociolinguistics is a blend (interdisciplinary) between linguistics and sociology, which mainly emphasizes the relationship between language and its users. So it can be interpreted that sociolinguistics is the study of language which discusses the relationship and mutual influence between language behavior and societal conditions (studied by the social sciences, especially sociology).

1.7.3 Language Functions in Society

According to Finocchiaro (1964) in his book teaching foreign languages to Children, language is a vocal system that is arbitrary and allows all people in a particular culture or other people who have studied that cultural system to communicate with each other. This language is a system of arbitrary sound symbols used by members of social groups to communicate. Humans are social creatures who interact with each other. The form of this interaction can be displayed in the form of communication. Communication functions as a means of requesting the intent and purpose of the narrative to the interlocutor through language, either orally, in writing, or sign language. Without language, it will be difficult for us to convey our intentions and goals to communicate with the other person and make reciprocal relations between people.

Each region must have its language, as well as Nggele Village has Butonese as a means of daily communication. The Bhutanese language is taken from the language of the ancestors who used to occupy the Butonese region. Over time, the Buton became one of the largest tribes in Sulawesi. Buton language in society has a function as a communication tool, a unifying tool, a tool for self-expression, and a tool for integration and social

adaptation in a certain environment or situation. As well as a tool for social control.

It can be concluded in general, that language functions as a communication tool that connects one person with another in the socio-cultural environmental system of society. Language certainly has an important role in people's lives. This is because language is a system that has been mutually agreed upon. With human language, it will be easier to communicate.

1.7.4 Bilingualism

Bilingualism is a habit or tendency to use two or more languages in interacting with other people (Nababan, 1894: 27). Bilingualism or bilingualism is the mastery of two or more languages in everyday social life. A person can be said to be bilingual when he can master two or more languages.

1.7.5 Language Choice

Language choice is a phenomenon that occurs in the social environment of people who live between interactions of two or more languages. The choice of language is a phenomenon that often occurs in Nggele village, which is an area with social conditions of people from different areas. Even Fasold (1984: 180) suggests that sociolinguistics can become a field of study because of the choice of language. Fasold provides an illustration with the

term Societal Multilingualism which refers to the fact that there are many languages in society.

In sorting language, there are three categories of selection. First, by selecting a variation of the same language (intra-language variation). If a Buton speaker speaks to another person using Kaledupa Butonese, for example, then he has chosen the first category of language. Second, by doing code switching, it means using one language for one purpose and using another language for other purposes in one communication event. Third, by doing code-mixing, it means using one particular language mixed with bits and pieces from other languages.

1.7.6 Variations Within the Same Language

Language variety is a type of language variety whose use is adapted to functions and situations without producing basic rules that apply in the language concerned (Suwito, 1985: 29). The variety of the language with regard to its use, use, or function is called the variety function or register. These variations are usually discussed based on the area of use of style or the level of formality and means of use (Nababan via Chaer, 1995: 89-90).

Language variations can also be divided into two kinds of forms, namely register, and dialect. Dialect is a variety of languages based on the user, while register is a variety of

languages based on usage. In life, a person may live with one dialect, but not only with one register, because in his life as a member of society, there must be more than one field. The existence of social factors and situational factors that influence the use of language gives rise to variations. The existence of language variations shows that language is diverse and arbitrary.

1.7.7 Gender

The definition of gender according to Muhtar (2002), that gender can be interpreted as social sex or the connotation of society to determine social roles based on gender. From the above understanding, it can be interpreted that the term gender refers to the differences in male and female characters based on socio-cultural construction, which relates to nature, status, position, and being included in society.

The aspect of language differences that do not always exist in the language is gender. According to research, there are indeed a number of male speeches that are different from female speeches. In linguistic studies, women are sometimes not used as informants for certain reasons. Women tend to have a 'hypercorrect' attitude that is considered to indicate the actual situation desired by the researchers. Because they are often regarded as such 'second-class' citizens, they gave rise to the

emancipation movement, then they coined the slogan 'a woman without a name, a woman without a voice to act.

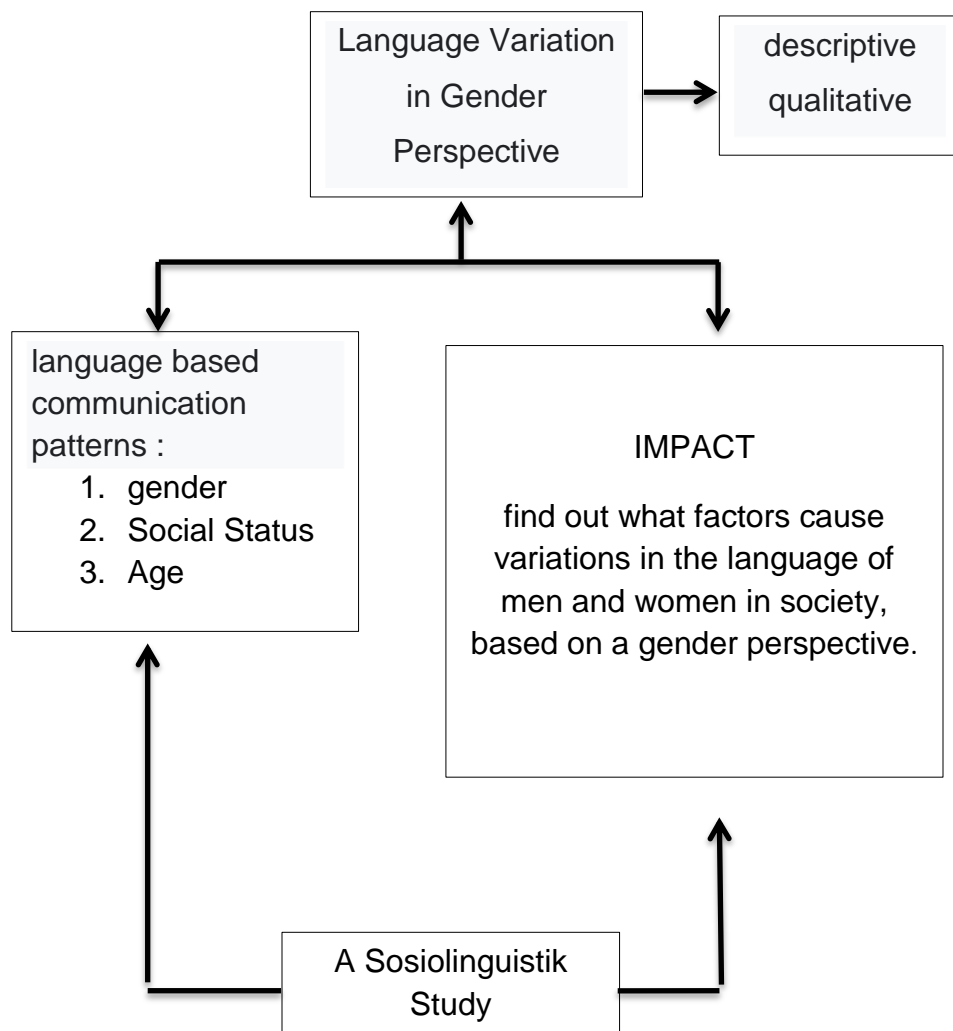
1.8 Conceptual Framework

This study utilizes sociolinguistic theory by using a gender approach as heart research. Sociolinguistics is a blend (interdisciplinary) between linguistics and sociology, which mainly emphasizes the relationship between language and its users. So it can be interpreted that sociolinguistics is the study of language which discusses the relationship and mutual influence between language behavior and social conditions (studied by the social sciences, especially sociology).

Language is a system of arbitrary sound symbols used by members of social groups to communicate. Language choice is a phenomenon that occurs in the social environment of people who live between interactions of two or more languages. The choice of language is a phenomenon that often occurs in Nggele village, which is an area with social conditions of people from different areas.

Gender is a cultural concept that refers to the characteristics that distinguish between women and men, both biologically, behaviorally, mentally, and socio-culturally. From the above understanding, it can be concluded that the term gender refers to

the differences in male and female characters based on socio-cultural construction, which are related to their nature, status, position, and role in society. The gender perspective is a concept that differentiates between men and women who are dominated by a culture of discrimination and patriarchy in the speech community. These differences include differences in roles, attitudes, and social status.



1.9 Method and Technique Of Collecting Data

1.9.1 Research methods

This study examines the level of change in language variations in society and reveals and describes the factors that cause language variations based on a gender perspective. To achieve these objectives, this study uses descriptive qualitative methods. The descriptive qualitative method is directed as a problem-solving procedure to be investigated with describe or describe the state of the subject or object under study as it is in accordance with the facts at the time the research was conducted.

This study uses a qualitative method that is descriptive because the data studied is in the form of words, not numbers. Bogdan&Biklen,s (1992: 21) argues that qualitative research is a research step that produces descriptive data in the form of writing or speech, as well as behavior. This research is a type of survey research or field research. This study aims to gain a general understanding of social reality from the participant's point of view, as well as to make a systematic, factual, and accurate description of the facts, characteristics, and relationships of phenomena that are meticulous.

1.9.2 Time, Place, and Informant

1.9.2.1 Time and Place

The time of this research was carried out over a period of 2 months, starting on March 5, 2023 – May 10, 2023. Location The research was conducted in the area of Nggele village, Northwest Taliabu district. This location was taken against the background that the Butonese in the Nggele village area is still actively using the Butonese language as a means of daily communication even though, in that village, the people come from different ethnicities. In addition, in Nggele Village, many Buton tribes dominate this village. Thus, this location is very suitable to be used as a research observation site, especially for the topic of language variations based on a gender perspective.

1.9.2.2 Informant Criteria

The criteria used in this study were speakers of the Buton language who were selected with certain criteria according to the requirements that are common in language research. However, for the age level and criteria for informants, the researchers limited the time they were interviewed, which was guided by the interview guide format (instrument) that the researcher had previously written. The researcher wrote down

the age limit based on the criteria for parents 30-50 years and adults 17-25 years. Until the results of the informant criteria were known after processing and grouping the results of the data that had been studied. The number of informants selected was 20 people, each from the nuclear family, extended family, and relatives.

Research Respondent Data

NO	Name	Age	Gende
1	Taufan	27	Man
2	Lisnawati	25	Women
3	Kifli	25	Man
4	Hamdan	20	Man
5	Rian	19	Man
6	Raudah	38	Women
7	Anty	38	Women
8	Satna	25	Women
9	Rita	45	Women
10	La Taha	60	Man
11	Afdal	19	Man
12	Yati	27	Women
13	Sunarni	50	Women
14	Wa Olu	47	Women

15	Jusni	35	Women
16	Riska	30	Women
17	Ilham	23	Man
18	Iwan	23	Man
19	Ramli	49	Man
20	Ahmadi	60	Man

1.9.3 Population and Sample

The population of this research is people who speak the Butonese language and who live in Nggele Village, Taliabu Barat Laut District, and the sample is people who can speak or understand the Butonese language in the village of Nggele. Sampling was done by selecting a technique. Researchers chose the nuclear family and close friends as research respondents. With a data analysis system. The number of respondents was 20 speakers, namely a combination of men and women.

1.9.4 Data collection techniques

1.9.4.1 Observation

Nawawi and Martini explained that observation is an activity of observing, which is followed by a sequential recording. It consists of several elements that appear in

phenomena within the object under study. The results of this process are reported in a systematic report and accordance with applicable rules. In general, observation is a method of collecting data by observing or reviewing carefully and directly at the research location to find out the conditions that occur or prove the truth of a research design that is being carried out. These activities are based on knowledge and ideas that aim to obtain information from the phenomenon under study. The information obtained must be objective and can be accounted for. the implementation of this technique is done by conducting direct research in the field (survey).

1.9.4.2 Interview

Moleong (2012: 186) explains that interviews are conversations with a specific purpose. The conversation was conducted by two parties, namely the interviewer (interviewer) who asked questions and the interviewee (interviewee) who provided answers to the questions. Direct conversation technique or interview is a data collection technique through conversation between researchers and informants. The implementation of this technique is carried out by direct questioning and answering based on the research instrument.

1.9.4.3 Document Study

Documentation is a way of obtaining data by studying, recording, or making completion of documents and archives related to the object of the research problem (Nasution, 1996:85). Field recording techniques are used to record the context of speech which is useful for interpreting the data obtained.

1.9.4.4 Record

The recording technique is a data collection technique that is used by researchers as a long-term data collection tool as well as a way of collecting research data that will be processed again before the researcher formulates or concludes the results of the research that has been carried out for a period of 2 months.

1.9.5 Data Analysis Techniques

The form of this research is survey research, namely research that takes samples based on facts in the field. Data processing is done manually by grouping data, re-recording data in conversations that contain language reconstruction patterns, and selecting and classifying based on identification units. The research instrument as data collection is the heart of qualitative research and data analysis is its soul. The step that must be taken after data collection is data analysis because data analysis is used

to solve research problems. Thus the data analysis can conclude the phenomenon being studied. Qualitative and quantitative approaches are carried out in an integrated manner. According to Ida Matra (2004:37) Explaining a qualitative approach is carried out by means of a percentage test which is then analyzed in the form of words (sentences). The data has been processed and then analyzed content (content analysis) in a descriptive qualitative manner, and then interpreted, then presented in the form of a manuscript.

The data management and analysis techniques are as follows:

- a. Data reduction, is the process of reducing, collecting, and clarifying data taken according to the problems discussed.
- b. Presentation of data, namely the author presents some of which will be discussed in this writing.
- c. Verification, namely the author conducts a re-examination of data that has relevance to this research problem.
- d. Conclusion, namely concluding the results of examining the data that has been discussed in accordance with the problem