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ANALYSIS DISCLOSURE OF MESSAGE MALE AND FEMALE STUDENTS CLASS DISCUSSION ON THE STUDY OF LANGUAGE AND GENDER

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ABSTRACT

This study describes, among others: 1) Analyze the message is revealed from male the students, when the task of lecturers and presentations in front of the classroom. 2) Analyze the message that is revealed from the female students, when the task of lecturers and presentations in front of the classroom. 3) Analyze language and gender in the everyday life all students. In the discussion of this field of science communication using sociocultural research tradition with Sociolinguistik theory, that deepen the study of society and language. The research method in this study is a qualitative research method, using data sources from multiple informant interviews and observations. Observations through observations on class discussion using the video recording as auxiliaries. The results this study are: 1) Male and female students are very concerned about the appearance such as clothing, gestures, and the pronunciation of the message when a presentation in front of the class, especially when the audience is the opposite sex. 2) Language created by the crystallization structure of society. The structure of society, men perceived more dominant against women, the language as one to defend the situation.

Key words: students, message, gender, sociolinguistic, sociocultural

1. INTRODUCTION

This article is part of a research Kartika entitled: Communication and Gender, Sociolinguistik Studies, the Department of Communication Studies Students of the University of Lampung Cultural Comparison Delivery of message¹. Three conclusions from research kartika are: 1) The phrase is revealed from female students, the task from lecturer and class presentations include: "right or not, good or not" and more words repeat. 2) The phrase is revealed from male students in the task from lecturers and class presentations are: "right or not presentation, later confirmed by the lecturers". 3) language created by the crystallization structure of society. The structure of society, men perceived more dominant from women, language as one to defend the situation.

Kartika study begins with observation of teaching in the discussion class, in the second semester of academic year 2012/2013. When male and female students were asked to express their opinions about the course materials in assigned, female students turns less confident expressing his personal opinion. And it turns out male students more confident expressing their personal opinion. In daily life on campus, there are some phrases that expressed male students to female students, for example *bahenol*, *si manis*, *semok* and others. Call or words is attached to a female student after they interact. This is the beginning from the study, why this could happen? The definition of *bahenol* refers to the understanding voluptuous curvaceous and excites women². The definition of *manis* refers to a woman with a sweet face of his beautiful/gorgeous. The definition of *semok* Derived from the of Java language means "Plump". The latter word is often used to describe the beautiful and sexy woman. Can also stands for: secara memang ok (semok)³.

The phrase is unique because it comes from the mouth male and female students. Male and the female students has been educated to be intelligent people, have a high intellectual. The definition of the phrase is a linguistic units larger from words and smaller from clauses and sentences. That which differentiates phrases from clauses and sentences⁴. Male and the female students should be able to face the problems of life in accordance with their respective scientific. Messages they use to penetrate the boundaries of their ideology. Research on language and gender has revealed Kramarae, research explained how message, treats women and men differently. Even the categories of men and women is the result from formation of linguistic⁵.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study used an interpretive paradigm. Interpretive paradigm is more subjective, which is a method of qualitative research methods. The total informant 115 persons, the informant students who take courses in *traditional communications*. Female students total 61 persons and male students total 54 persons. The subjects of this study were students of communication, class 2010/2011 academic year 2012/2013. One of the tasks the student is presented subject matter given the lecturer a few days earlier. In this class presentations, observed the use of the message carried by students when in public. Further discussion continued on removing vocals, and female gestures when interacting more important in the discussion of women. "Some studies (Kramarae) shows that, for example, facial expressions, vocal removal, and gestures are more important in the discussion of women than men⁵. Data analysis technique basically consists of data reduction, (data reduction), data presentation (display data), and withdrawal as well as the conclusion of testing. All the students are divided into six groups, one group ranges from 15-20 people. Each group consist of of male and female students. In the group of students were asked to present their articles that have been previously made.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Delivery of Messages Male Students When Dealing With Male Students Audince

Delivering a message intended is when male students present their subjects matters in front of the class with the male students audience. Various opinions the male students, such as male students with initials NP: "Usually attractive, easier to connect, sometimes tend to be just as hard, Clothing normal" (Interview date: October 14, 2013). NP explained that when same-sex ie men, more easily to exchange ideas. Same with explanations the male students with initials IS, IS explained as follows: "Enjoy, not nervous, embarrassed, man, do not be wrong". (Interview date: August 27, 2013). They (IS and NP) feel more comfortable, when their audience is the male students. This is possible because they are same class and presentation in front of class feel comfortable. Among friends man, they would feel ashamed when not or have not mastered the material to be delivered. This shows the seriousness, but seemed relaxed. Relaxed means when they should laugh, then they also laugh out loud. The word **enjoy** suggests that they discussions in class to feel comfortable and relaxed.

3.2. Delivery of Messages Male Students When Dealing With Female Students Audince

Delivering a message intended is when male students present their subjects matters in front of the class with the female student audience. Among them are some who do not feel confident, even should prepare themselves in advance with the neatness of dress. Opinions of male students with the initials R: "Let me see a more attractive opposite gender, in clothes neater" (Interview date: October 1, 2013). Another male student opinion with the initials RI, among others: "Mom maximal presentation, wear the shirt" (Interview date: October 7, 2013). That communication, not only spoken language that can affect the arrival of a message to other people, but also contribute to determine the physical appearance. According Baird "learn effective communication is basically trying to understand what causes people behaves as he did"⁶. Things that they should avoid confused and shame. "Shame, boy confused". Especially when audiencenya all female students, revealed by the IS, IS continued : "Nervous exaggerated, for example like the look of clothing, gestures, how to talk. We also keep the image, because they keep the image". (Interview date: August 27, 2013).

Appearance such as clothing, shirts, pants or other accessories. Istiyanto explained "Clothes, sometimes makes people can communicate, recognize economic status, occupation and value as well as self-image. So that physical appearance can color people's perceptions of one's message. Even significantly artifactual communication can be done with the aim of manipulating the nonverbal messages that will affect komunikasi targeted to be able to receive, understand and even implement communicators convey the message content"⁷. Representatives dressed ourselves, and show who we are, be it consciously or unconsciously, they are aware that the clothes will affect their performance in front of the class. Clothing, gesture (footwork, hands, head) with the ability to deliver material is a set that is needed to add to their confidence.

Dressed not only as a means to cover the body, as a means to warm the body, and so on. Furthermore, could dress as forming the image, as well as support business success. Honigam and Castle (2004), "Body image is the mental picture of a person's body shape and size, how one perceives and provide an assessment of what people think and feel about the size and shape of her body, and over the judgment of others against her"⁸. Istiyanto explained as follows: The appeal of a person can be determined by the shape and color of clothing. The first impression of someone is determined among other things by his clothes. Clothing has a lot of functionality for those who look at it. One could guess the expression of emotions and feelings through the clothing. Bright colors symbolizes that you are a strong man. While gray and black symbolizes the mood of gloom and sorrow, may also quiet and private covered. Short suits (in women), and a tight skirt split in the back, slack crowded, shows the impression of a high sex appeal. It turns out that the clothes that we used to have a major impact on your personal"⁷.

Gesture (limb movements) include: hands, head, legs and others are things to be aware when they appear in front of the class discussion. Gesture can indeed represent meaning we will convey as presented by Wood as follows: There are four principles of nonverbal communication, among others: 1). Nonverbal behavior can supplement or replace verbal communication. 2). Nonverbal communication can Regulate interaction. 3) Nonverbal communication can establish relational level meanings. 4) Nonverbal communication Reflects Cultural values⁹. A male Students, for example clothes are always neat, ironed, match the color of the pants and shirt, plus with exciting watches, it can show that the A male students is neat, cleaning and clever. Moreover, the A

when the message is conveyed using word, sentence logical and systematic so audience can easily understand what he delivered.

3.3. Delivery of Messages Female Students When Dealing With Male Students Audience

Delivering a message intended is when female students present their subjects matters in front of the class with the male student audience. Some opinions from the female student with initials YT as follows: "*I myself, tremble bigger, do not show me feminine, shows the assertive as well. Gesture is not very expressive, disinclined, distance. Grammar directly to the point*" (Interview date: 2 September 2013). Another information with initials IS male student opinion as follows: "*as be shy, because the appearance of a girl, the male judge was an active girl*" (Interview date: October 27, 2013). It was not only male students who have a neat appearance when in front of the class with the female students audience, female students too. The problem is the male students "men" are also often view female students is "women" who need to be protected which connotes with imperfections. Mulyana explanation, "The word" woman "often replaced with the words" lady ", " broad ", " girl ", " bitch", each of which gives the connotation of equality or to deny full humanity of women " Mulyana explanation, "The word" woman "serigkali replaced with the words" lady ", " broad ", " girl ", " bitch", each of which gives the connotation of equality or to deny full humanity of women "10.

3.4. Delivery of Message Female Students When Dealing With Female Students Audience

Delivering a message intended is when female students subjects matters presented in front of class with the female students audience. Some opinions female students with initials YT follows: "*More relaxed because of other women, more ekspresif, not too seriously, humor, first think about the message to be delivered, inappropriate or not, qualified or not*" (Interview date: 2 September 2013). The next opinion of the male students with the initials IS: "*She felt enjoy because fellow girls*" (Interview date: October 27, 2013). In these explanations reveals that female students when discussing in front of the class, they also felt comfortable because of other women, not too seriously, humor is created. But they still think proper or improper, qualified or not.

3.5. Phrases and Sentences For Male Students and Female Students

Phrases and sentences are often used female students, revealed by the female students with YT follows: "*Sentence of women: more use soft phrase: soft, simple, rarely use the language poorly understood, not directly to the point, Ambiguous*" (Interview date: 2 September 2013). Then described by the male students with the initials IS as follows: "*ick what?, Oh what's more, ouch confused want to say something?*" (Interview date: October 27, 2013). Opinion of other male students, for example R: "*Good or not*" (Interview date: October 1, 2013). Another opinion of the NP include: "*true or not, did not you think*" (Interview date: October 14, 2013) when finished giving a presentation. In this discussion, the female students is often considered to be **reseh**, word **reseh** more synonymous with female students. ("*reseh=usil=nosy*"). But all of it back again how human. Not that many male students are also more "**reseh**" rather than female students. So this is just the perception that simply can not be inferred. As described by Infante is "*Meaning is a human creation; Words don't mean; people mean*". That is, the meaning of symbols is supplied by people and their culture" 11. Phrases and sentences are often used of male students, revealed by YT as follows: "*For Male more to the point*" (Interview date: September 2, 2013). Opinions of male students with the initials RI as follows: "*I have yet to learn, how I presentation in front of class*" (Interview date: October 7, 2013). Described by IS as follows: "*Where my part, not shown in people. embarrassment, the boy should not be confused*" (Interview date: October 27, 2013). NP opinion as follows: "*Right or wrong should the presentation. Later confirmed by lecturers*" (Interview date: October 14, 2013).

Table 1. Phrases/Sentences for Men and Women This Research

	Male students	1 male students	Women in general	1 analysis
Phrases or sentences	Right or wrong should the presentation later confirmed by lecturers, 1 re to the point, 1 have yet to learn, how I 1 sentation in front of class, Embarrassment, the boy should not be confused	Right or not, Good or not 1 re words repeat, Not directly to the point, Ambiguous, 1 what's more, 1 reseh, Doing tasks from lecturers more thoroughly and more presentable	<i>Bahenol,</i> <i>Si manis,</i> <i>Semok,</i> <i>rempong</i> <i>Mattresses/kasur,</i> <i>Kitchen/dapur, Well/sumur,</i> <i>Denok</i>	Language created by the crystallization structure of society. The structure of society, men perceived more dominant against women, the language as one to defend the situation.

3.6. Language and Gender Equality

Women and men are different creatures indeed biological terms since they were born. Opinion Hermawati: "In fact, the differences had been creeping on one hand feel and regarded higher rank, more powerful and more of everything than the other party. This issue of the injustice and inequality" 12. Actually many women cornering language differences, in this study, for example female students chatty (talkative), **reseh**, **rempong** complicated (small things considered large). Revealed by IS as follows: "*as gupek (too much complaining)*". (Interview date: October 27, 2013). If the language associated with the socio-cultural, Chomsky opinion explained: "Actually In studying the language associated with the socio-cultural will generate four possibilities. First, the social structure can influence and determine the structure of language or behavior. Second, the structure of language and behavior can influence and determine the social structure. Third, the relationship is reciprocal. Fourth, the social structure and the structure of language is completely unrelated" 13. Marginalize women often heard phrase in

society such as women whose job mattresses, kitchen, well (*dapur, kasur, sumur*). It evolved from the perception then crystallized structure of society. Another example if a woman who was called "*denok*", meaning *denok* refers to a young woman, beautiful and sexy. So *denok* never attach to an elderly woman. The intended meaning of the woman/women by men. The word represents the meaning embedded in the human perception of the wearer. In this study, female students are often considered "*reseh*" or behind word *reseh* more synonymous with female students. Opinion "R": "*Girls repeat more word, small to large, or the phrase "good or not"*. But all of it back again how human. Are not too many male students are also more "*reseh*" rather than female students?. Munjin opinion as follows: "There are elements of intent from the holders of power, the majority of men, to maintain its dominance in society by differentiating the expression language for men and women. This is because the paradigm of society towards women who are considered just as a complement, object, and weak. Therefore, asymmetry arises expressions, and even worse, it affected the inequality (gender inequalities) against women"¹³. Women are considered being talkative/chatty, talkative indeed also occur in creatures with male gender. Spender has examined written by Munjin: "It turns out that boys talk more (active) than girls. In addition, boys more than girls interrupted the conversation to interrupt girls boys"^{13m}. In this research revealed, female students doing tasks from lecturers more thoroughly and more presentable, so many of male students who hold of the task group on the female students. Surely this fact explains the female students is a creature that is able to complete the task that relied upon by of male students.

4. CONCLUSION

1. The male Students when the presentation in front of the class with of male students tended audiencenya relaxed, and comfortable, because they were friends, although sometimes they are maintaining their own opinion.
2. The male Students when a presentation in front of the class with female students audiencenya tended to be more careful, both verbal and nonverbal. Verbal among others, words and sentences more attention, whereas nonverbal behavior is like the hands, feet and clothing neater.
3. Female students when presenting in front of the class with of male students audience has a tendency to shyness and less confident, but they do the work of lecturers more thoroughly and presentable than the of male students.
4. Female students when presenting in front of the class with a female students audience tended to feel comfortable and assertive.
5. Phrase revealed to the female students tasks and presentations include: "right or not, good or not" and more words repeat
6. Phrase are revealed to students in doing assignments and presentations are: "right or not presentation, later confirmed by the lecturers".
7. Language created by the crystallization structure of society. The structure of society, men perceived more dominant against women, the language as one to defend the situation.

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