

CHAPTER 1

Introduction

A. Background of Study

Basically human beings are created and given the rights and obligations of each to be done, whereby people have the right to live, the right to speak and the right to express opinions. It is owned by men and women which are not looking at gender when communicating. Today, it is very often people think why women and men speak differently. What people know is the term women have a degree under the men who have a standard language than men. In other words, there are several factors that cause women to use standard language than men. Relating to it, it is worth noting that language as social, political, cultural and age-related relations in society.

There is an understanding that makes men the center of the world called Androcentric. This androcentric was conceived by a feminist figure named Charlotte Perkins Gilman in the 20th century. In 1911, Charlotte Perkins Gilman (1898) suggests that some cultures embrace androcentric understanding, she also suggests that human nature is mostly only seen from male traits. According to Sandra Bem (1993) there are two gender polarization lenses and biological essence. Gender polarization is a way of viewing men and women as opposing parties. While biological essence is a perspective that sees that gender difference is a congenital one. For Sandra Bem (1993), Androsentrisme is very compatible with patriarchy structures. The patriarchate structure illustrates that men and experience are something special. The structure of patriarchy shows who has power and androcentric demonstrates how that power is practiced psychologically and in culture. So, in this view, women are an oppressed minorities group. Endorse of "different approaches" (Coates 1986; Tannen 1990), on the other hand, believe that men and women belong to different subcultures and that linguistic differences can be related to cultural differences. Over the last few decades, rigid role patterns have changed and consequently gender has also changed. Men and women get equally in education and the profession (Coates 1986; Tannen 1990).

This implies that, in Western society, the concept of masculinity no longer exclusively reminds the image of a formidable man who works all day and allows the care of their children to their wives; can now also be associated with men who care about children and do housework (Risman, 1998). Men are encouraged to open themselves and share their feelings, but this is quite unusual in times of rigid role patterns. Women can now work in almost every profession they aspire, and they can continue working after having a child without being considered a bad mother. In this case, Charlotte (1898) on her book titled *Women and Economic* says that economic independence is the only thing most able to bring freedom to women and make them equal to men, women are subjugated by men, mothers should not obstruct a woman to work outdoors, cleanliness, cooking, and care for the child, supposedly done professionally. She says “ideal woman, ” Charlotte writes, “not only considered a social role that locks him into his home, but he also hopes that the ideal woman can be cheerful, smiling and jolly”.

So language and work there is no relate to androcentric because economic independence is the only thing most can bring freedom to women and make them equal to men it helps people create their identity and gender, it is reasonable to assume that when people's ideas about masculinity and femininity change, their language also changes.

In the field of morphology, Lakoff (1975) states that women often use words for color, such as *mauve, beige, aquamarine, and lavender* that are rarely used by men. In addition, women also often use adjectives, such as *adorable, charming, divine, lovely, and sweet*. Judging from the diction, women have their own vocabulary to demonstrate certain effects against them. Words and phrases such as *so good, adorable, darling, and fantastic*. In addition, the English language makes certain word differences based on gender such as *actor-actress, waiter-waitress, Mr.-Mrs*. Usually in the use of calls to them (women) often used words like *dear, miss, lady or even Babe (baby)*. Lakoff (1975) also states that in socialization, men usually talk more about *sports, business, politics, formal matter, or taxes*. Meanwhile, the topics spoken by women are more lead to issues of social life, books, food, drink, and lifestyle.

According to Janet Holmes (1992), "Women are designated the role of modelling correct behavior in the community." In this viewpoint, women are expected to be more polite when they speak. It is not conceivable that a woman uses the word "hard", for example, shouting a damn or a girl; Women will only say oh dear or fudge. Other while, according, Tannen (1990) states that she created theory the difference between men and women when communicating. There are follow:

Men: more concerned with status, interrupt more, gives more direct orders, don't mind conflict, more intensifiers in getting facts and solving problem.

Women: more interested in for bond, tend to talk less and agree more, more polite indirect orders to avoid conflict, aim to show understanding by compromising and offering support rather than solutions.

Deborah Tannen (1990) she believe the difference starts in childhood, where parents use more words about feelings for girls and use more verbs for boys. Men and women belong to different sub-cultures and therefore speak differently. Her book, you just don't understand, claims that there are six main differences between the ways men and women use language:

1. Status vs. support-men see language as a tool to assert dominance; women see it as a way to confirm / support ideas.
2. Independence vs. intimacy - men "go alone"; women seeking support.
3. Advice vs. Understanding-Men see language as problem solving; women see it as a means of empathy.
4. Information vs. man's feelings are concerned with facts; women with emotions.
5. Order vs. proposal-men use imperatives; females use hidden directions.

6. Conflict vs. compromise-men will argue; women will try to find the middle ground.

When debates are both match in argumentation and denial, sometimes the style of the speaker can be a tiebreaker. Using power

language is one way to improve your style. Many debates that are in the middle and open, can now speak with confidence and fluently without many fillers. However, language is another area where debaters can improve their style of winning their points with judges, and make it easier for them to win. Commonly, candidate of debate usually used a formal language to speak what they want to convey and also has a manner when they start to speak. It is unusual people who have an experience debate in public. The writer aims that this research related in debate Donald Trump and Hillary Clinton that used language features at the time they speech. The language that uses in debate has different features that Trump and Clinton used, moreover language features that Donald Trump uses is more using high pitched tone rather than Clinton and it's clearly that they have a different vocabulary to show how they want to speech in debate. However, it is quite different men and women use language in different situation, women might answer a question with rising tone, while men like use falling tone to make a firm statement Lakoff (1975).

To solve a problem, the man needs the right space and time so it is uncommon he will disappear for a while and will return if he thinks it's time to solve the problem. While women want a settlement at that moment anyway. Women will not feel calm if they delay. Instead, it will make her stressed because the problem cannot be separated from his mind. The writer choose this study to know Gender Language Features in the Final Trump-Clinton Debate because there is no researcher study about cases Gender Language Features in the debate especially in English Language Education Faculty of Teacher

Training and Education English Department in University Adi Buana Surabaya.

In this study, writer wants to identify the language features used by man in the final Trump-Clinton's in the debate, to identify the language features used by woman in the final Trump-Clinton's in the debate.

B. Research Questions

Based on the rationale of the research, two research questions are formulated. They are:

1. What are the language features used by man in the final Trump-Clinton's debate?
2. What are the language features used by woman in the final Trump-Clinton's debate?

C. Objectiveness Of the Study

The researcher, research the objectiveness to identify and to find out gender language power used in the final Trump-Clinton's debate. They are:

1. To identify the language features used by man in the final Trump-Clinton's debate
2. To identify the language features used by woman in the final Trump-Clinton's debate

D. The Significance of the Study

This study provide some benefits for the academic field, learners, readers, teacher and researchers. They are:

1. For Learners

They should know about the difference language that used by men and women to know how they are using language in different places or situation and it will be useful for learners that can communication to others.

2. For teacher

This study are also important information for language teachers in order to create good atmosphere in learning process. They can teach the student to know how they communication with students in different gender in classroom.

3. For Researchers

For further researchers hopefully can develop another work or research that will be researched, so it can be useful for everyone and can add insight.

E. Scope and Limitation

- a. Scope in this study is Gender language features in the final Trump-Clinton's debate
- b. Limitation in this study is language features Trump-Clinton's in debate

F. Definition of Key Term

1. Language features

The features of language that support meaning (for example, sentence structure, noun group/phrase, vocabulary, punctuation, figurative language, framing, camera angles

2. Gender

Gender is defined by FAO as 'the relations between men and women, both perceptual and material. Gender is not determined biologically, as a result of sexual characteristics of either women or men, but is constructed socially.

3. Debate

A debate is a form of public discourse; it is a formal direct oral contest or competition in argumentation between two or more people on a defined proposition at a specific time.

4. Donald Trump

Donald Trump is the 45th and current president of the United States. Before entering politics, he was a businessman and television personality. Trump entered the 2016 presidential race as a Republican and defeated 16 other candidates in the primaries.

5. Hillary Clinton

Hillary Diane Rodham Clinton is an American politician, diplomat, lawyer, writer, and public speaker. She was First Lady of the United States from 1993 to 2001, a United

States senator from New York from 2001 to 2009, and the 67th United States secretary of state from 2009 to 2013. Clinton made a second presidential run in 2016.

