

**A GENDER PERSPECTIVE IN LANGUAGE USE  
OF MIDDLE EASTERN  
FREEDOM ACTIVISTS' SPEECHES**

**THESIS**

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## ABSTRACT

Sulistyaningtyas, 2015. **A Gender Perspective in Language Use of Middle Eastern Freedom Activists' Speeches.** Study Program of English, Universitas Brawijaya. Supervisor: Muhammad Rozin; Co-Supervisor: Eni Maharsi.

Keywords: gender perspective, language use, speech, freedom activist, Middle East.

This research aims to examine the language use of the Middle Eastern freedom activists' speeches through gender perspective. This research investigates (1) what gender differences in language use showed by male and female Middle Eastern freedom activists' speeches, and (2) how the language for speech used by male and female speakers influences the audience of the Middle Eastern freedom activists' speeches.

Qualitative approach is used in this research. The data source are from male and female Middle Eastern freedom activists' speech videos. Then, the data are the speeches of freedom activist which are transcribed into written texts as the primary data and respondents' opinion as the secondary data. Three transcriptions from each gender are considered proper to answer the problems in this research. In analysing the data, the theories employed are about male and female spoken language differences by Haas (1979) and the language for speech by Jones and Peccei (2004). In answering the second problem of the research, it is also required 10 respondents with certain criteria.

The result reveals that there are sets of spoken language differences between male and female speakers. Male speakers' language can be characterised as: 1) Form: coarse, direct, using pun, using pronominal apposition, 2) Topic: politics, human relation, 3) Content: using male adjectives, 4) Use: lecture, assert, command. In spite of that, female speakers' language can be characterised as: 1) Form: polite, 2) Topic: social problem, 3) Content: using hyperbole, using adverb of intensity, 4) Use: non-assertive, tentative. In using the language for speech, both male and female speakers produce metaphor, euphemism, the 'rule of three', parallelism, and pronouns in random frequency of production, which cannot be separated by genders. Moreover, it cannot be concluded that one gender is more potential than the other to influence the audience in delivering speech. There are also other factors, particularly non-verbal factors, exist to give impacts on how a speech can influence the audience.

The next researchers are suggested to conduct a similar research with different objects or to explore gender differences in language use by applying other approach. The next researchers might look into the gender differences in language use from literary works as well.

## ABSTRAK

Sulistyaningtyas, 2015. **Sudut Pandang Gender dalam Penggunaan Bahasa pada Pidato Aktivis Kebebasan Timur Tengah**. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Universitas Brawijaya. Pembimbing (I): Muhammad Rozin; Pembimbing (II): Eni Maharsi.

Kata kunci: sudut pandang gender, penggunaan bahasa, pidato, aktivis kebebasan, Timur Tengah.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk meneliti penggunaan bahasa oleh aktivis kebebasan Timur Tengah dari sudut pandang gender. Penelitian ini menginvestigasi: (1) apa saja perbedaan penggunaan bahasa pada pidato aktivis kebebasan laki-laki dan perempuan Timur Tengah, dan (2) bagaimana bahasa pidato yang dipakai pembicara laki-laki dan perempuan memengaruhi penonton pidato aktivis kebebasan Timur Tengah.

Pendekatan kualitatif digunakan dalam penelitian ini. Sumber data penelitian ini adalah video pidato aktivis laki-laki dan perempuan Timur Tengah. Sedangkan data penelitian ini adalah pidato dari aktivis kebebasan yang ditranskripsikan dalam bentuk teks sebagai data primer dan opini responden sebagai data sekunder. Sebanyak tiga teks dari masing-masing gender terbilang cukup untuk menjawab permasalahan penelitian ini. Teori yang digunakan adalah teori tentang perbedaan bahasa lisan laki-laki dan perempuan oleh Haas (1979) dan tentang bahasa pidato oleh Jones dan Peccei (2004). Untuk menjawab permasalahan kedua, diperlukan juga 10 responden dengan kriteria tertentu.

Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan adanya perbedaan bahasa lisan antara kedua pembicara. Bahasa pembicara laki-laki umumnya: 1) Format: kasar, langsung, menggunakan permainan kata, menggunakan kata ganti tambahan, 2) Topik: politik, hubungan kemanusiaan, 3) Isi: menggunakan kata sifat yang berhubungan dengan laki-laki, 4) Kegunaan: menceramahi, menegaskan, memerintah. Bahasa pembicara perempuan umumnya: 1) Format: sopan, 2) Topik: permasalahan sosial, 3) Isi: menggunakan hiperbola, menggunakan kata keterangan intensitas, 4) Kegunaan: tidak bersifat menegaskan, ragu-ragu. Dalam memakai bahasa pidato, kedua pembicara menggunakan metafora, eufemisme, paralelisme, 'aturan tiga', dan kata ganti dengan tingkat penggunaan yang berbeda-beda, yang tidak dapat dikategorikan berdasarkan gender. Salah satu gender juga tidak dapat dianggap lebih potensial dalam memengaruhi penonton. Terdapat juga faktor lain, terutama faktor non-verbal, yang dapat membantu pembicara memengaruhi penonton.

Peneliti berikutnya disarankan untuk melakukan penelitian serupa dengan obyek berbeda atau meneliti perbedaan penggunaan bahasa dengan menggunakan pendekatan lain. Selain itu, peneliti selanjutnya bisa juga meneliti perbedaan penggunaan bahasa pada karya sastra.

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