

**A COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN JAVANESE
AND ENGLISH GENDER MARKER
(IN MORPHOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE)**



RESEARCH PAPER

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by

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CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Language is second nature in society, because there is no society without language and anymore there is no society without communication. The using of the language is to transmit culture from generation to generation. By the language, the culture from the primitive civilization to the modern one knows. With the language, it is known in what class and what position in society are. It can be related on their occupation or their gender. Their gender is often influenced by the power they have (Kristeva, 1989: 7).

Indonesia has many cultures and languages. One of the regional languages in Indonesia is Javanese language. The Javanese language used by Javanese people. Javanese language is the biggest regional language in Indonesian because the biggest population in Indonesia is Javanese ethnic group.

Javanese is the language of everyday communicating for those who call themselves Javanese. Javanese is famous for possessing a system of language levels. The first, basic “levels” of Javanese is *Ngoko*, which is the one that is used when talking to oneself or to intimates. Second, the “levels” of Javanese is *Krama*, is a ceremonial variant (Robson, 2002: 8).

Javanese language is unique language. It has two kinds of dialect; they are the farmer and non-education dialect and upper classes dialect. The farmer and non-education dialect like *napa sampeyan ajeng neda sekul lan kaspe*

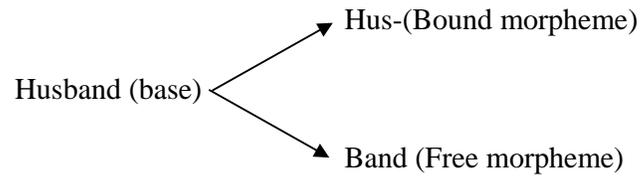
saniki? and then the upper classes dialect like *menapa panjenengan bade dahar sekul kaliyan kasper samenika?* (Uhlenbeck, 1982: 306-307).

Gender is not something they are born with and not something they have, but something they do or something they perform. For example a small boy proudly following his father (Eckert, 2003: 10).

Sex is a biological categorization based primarily on reproductive potential, whereas gender is the social elaboration of biological sex. Sex is based in a combination of anatomical, endocrinal and chromosomal features, and the selection among these criteria for sex assignment is based on cultural beliefs about what actually makes someone male and female.

The language is shared by women and men, but particular linguistic features occur only in the women's speech or only in the men's speech. They do not use completely different forms. They use different quantities or frequencies of the same forms. The differences are valid in Javanese language and English language.

In this case, the writer want to give an example of differences word between Javanese and English language based on male or female. In English language, words **husband** and **wife** is different forms, the means of **husband** in dictionary is **man that a woman is married to** the means of **wife** in dictionary is **woman that a man is married to**. The form is constant without any adding affixes as morphological process for showing the marker whether male or female. The morphological for showing the morpheme are:

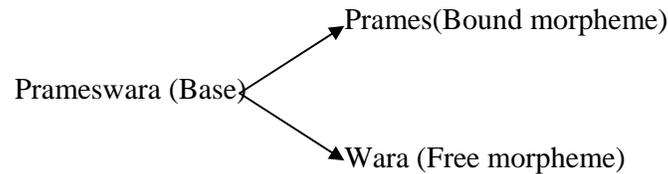


The word **hus-** is bound morpheme, because it is prefix. The word **band** is free morpheme, because it is a dependent word.

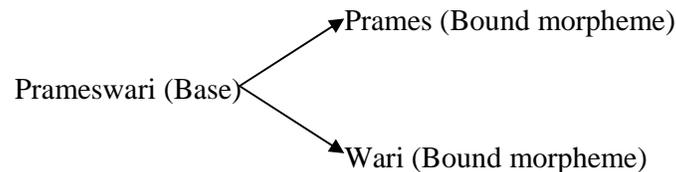


The word **wife** is free morpheme, because it is a dependent word.

In Javanese language, words *prameswara* and *prameswari* also different forms. The means of *prameswara* in dictionary is *ratu utawa raja* and the means of *prameswari* in dictionary is *garwaning ratu*. The form is constant without any adding affixes as morphological process for showing the marker whether male or female. The morphological for showing the morpheme are:



The word *prames* is bound morpheme, because it is prefix. The word *wara* is free morpheme, because it is a dependent word.



The word *prames* is bound morpheme, because it is prefix. The word *wari* is bound morpheme, because it is suffix.

In other words, in English words (**husband** and **wife**) is different form and clearly to show male and female based on the meaning. In Javanese words (*prameswara* and *prameswari*) is different form adding suffix *wara* to show male and *wari* to show female and clearly to show male and female based on the meaning.

There are many kind of words which show the male and female in Javanese language and English language. The understanding the male or female can see from the word formation and word structure is called morphology. Morphology is the study of the internal structure of words did not emerge as a distinct sub-branch of linguistics until the nineteenth century.

Based on the example above, the writer is very enthusiastic to study the word formation, especially in gender markers. So, the writer takes A COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN JAVANESE AND ENGLISH GENDER MARKERS as the title of this research.

B. Previous Study

In this case, the writer will discuss some previous research to prove the originality of this study. There are some researchers who precede the study about gender using different object

Arianti (UMS, 2007) in her study of A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY OF ENGLISH GENDER MARKERS AND THEIR USES. She analyzes the in human or non human, animate or inanimate. It is expresses in the male and female form. To elaborate gender words from their markers and how they are formed based on morphological process. There are six markers forms of

gender words, as follows: single form, the category consist of human and non human, double form, the category consist of human and non human, general followed by detailed, the category consist of human and non human, main word preceded by two different words, the category consist of human and non human, main word followed by two different words, the category consist of human, neuter form, consist of hermaphrodite and general and detailed term.

Riyadi (UMS, 2007) the research paper with the title is A CONTRASTIVE STUDY BETWEEN MALE AND FEMALE'S COMPLIMENT RESPONSE ON MOVIE MANUSCRIPTS (A SOCIO – PRAGMATICS APPROACH). The result of this study is about the male and female's compliment response on the similarities and differences compliment response between male and female. This research produces some classification about male and female's compliment response:

1. Viewed from the type. The similarity is that some of their responses are classified on appreciation, take, comment history, return, question, and disagreement and proud. The differences are male does not use scales down and No Acknowledgement and female does not use reassignment etc.
2. On the meaning, the similarity is that some of their responses means informing, showing off, thanking, refusing priding and commanding. The differences are there are no male's responses which means ignoring and complimenting and there are no female responses which means admiring and commanding etc.

3. Viewed from the reason, the similarity is that there are some responses which are used to show politeness, happiness, pride, curiosity, and ignorance. The differences are male doesn't responds to show modesty and solidarity and female does not responses to show disagreement etc.

Ambarwati (UMS, 2008) analyzes the gender injustice in Sima on nineteenth century women are in subordinate position. Women are under the men authority in all aspect of live. In the research paper with the title is GENDER INJUSTICE IN ANDY TENNAT'S ANNA AND THE KING MOVIE: SOCIALIST FEMINISM APPROACH; explain the Ana and the King are women and men are created equal so there must be no injustice between them. There are gender injustices, area social, religious, law, economic, education and political gender injustice. In education gender injustice, the writer knows the education discrimination. In here men have big opportunity in education that the women. Men could learn in science and literature while, women have to stay at home a care her children.

The research of Arianti is focus on the form of male and female based one the adding a word or affixes in a word to make a new word. The data of this research are the words of Indonesian and English gender. This research use the morphological approach especially in the forms, meanings, uses, and referential. The research of Riyadi is focus on the differences and similarities compliment response between male and female. This research uses a socio pragmatics approach. The research of Ambarwati is focus on the gender discrimination using socialist feminism approach.

The result of this study is different with previous research above. In this study, the writer use the same topic is gender marker and use the morphological approach especially in morpheme such as base, free morpheme, and bound morpheme. The writer wants to compare the morpheme of gender between Javanese and English gender. So, the writer takes A COMPARATIVE STUDY BETWEEN JAVANESE AND ENGLISH GENDER MARKERS.

C. Problem of the Study

Based on the phenomenon mentioned in the background of the study the writer tries to formulate the search question as follows:

1. What are the morphological differences between male and female marker in Javanese language?
2. What are the morphological differences between male and female marker in English language?
3. What are the differences between Javanese and English gender marker?

D. Objective of the Study

The purpose of writing the research is as follows:

1. To identify the morphological differences between male and female marker in Javanese language.
2. To identify the morphological differences between male and female marker in English language.
3. To identify the differences between Javanese and English gender markers.

E. Benefit of the Study

In conducting the research paper, the writer hopes that the study will have benefit as follows:

1. Practically Benefit

The result of this study will give more understanding for the reader about differences gender marker on the form of male and female in Javanese and English language.

2. The Theoretically Benefit

a. For Student

This research may encourage the students to enable in understanding the forms of Javanese and English gender which is constructed into male and female.

b. For Academic References

This research may enrich the sociolinguistics references and encourage the next researchers to analyze the gender differences deeply.

F. Limitation of the Study

In this research paper, the writer needs to limit the study. The writer is going to analyze the gender marker between Javanese and English language especially the male and female in morphological forms.

G. Research Paper Organization

In this research paper, the writer needs to limit the study. The writer is going to analyze the gender marker between Javanese and English language especially the male and female.

Chapter I is introduction. The introduction consists of background of the study, previous study, focus of the study, objective of the study, limitation of the problem, benefit of the study, and research paper organization.

Chapter II is underlying theory. The underlying theory consists of notion of gender, language and gender, gender markers in English, gender markers in Javanese, morphological process, word formation process, and morphology in Javanese language.

Chapter III is research method. The research method consists of type of research, object of the study, source of the data, method of data collection, and technique of data analysis.

Chapter IV is data analysis and discussion. The data analysis and discussion consist of data analysis, they are; the morphological process of Javanese gender markers, the morphological process of English gender markers, and the differences between Javanese and English gender markers and discussion and finding.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion. It is consist of conclusion and suggestion.