

CHAPTER 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter describes review of related literature as the foundation to get better understanding of present study. It is organized into some parts. Every part discuss bellow in term of its basic concept.

2.1 Language and Gender

The study of gender and language in society has emerged as a topic of considerable interest. Holmes (2008) states gender refers to different people according to their socio-cultural behavior such as speech. Besides, according to Wardough (2010), gender plays a significant role in society and influences how societies interact. There is a correlation between the roles, preferences, and linguistic patterns of women and men who speak the language. It is evident that gender is used to distinguish between women and men in the social category. In short, gender, a socio cultural factor, influences language choices and roles, affecting social interactions and distinguishing between women and men in the category of social interaction.

Different characteristics of masculine and feminine interactional styles are used in linguistics to describe how women and men behave when communication. According to Holmes (2008), men tend to use a direct communication style and are more competitive, whereas women prefer to use an indirect speech style and are more facilitative. Thus, the study of gender sociolinguistics therefore demonstrates that the social environment, which mirrors male dominance in cultures, is linked to the diversity in language usage according to gender.

2.1.1. Genderlect

The word genderlect was coined in the 1970s. Language variety, as defined by Kramer (1974) and Haas (1979), is characterized by the gender or sex of the speaker. This therefore showed that sex could play a major role in language contact settings. In terms of lexicon diversity, syntactic structure complexity, wordiness,

use of local vernacular, formality level, positive politeness, and verbosity, differences should be observed between women's and men's languages. Consequently, the idea of 'sex dialects' -two distinct languages spoken by the two sexes -has been put out.

Sociolinguist Deborah Tannen stated the theory of genderlect is the gender and social norm expectations cause women and men to communicate in distinct ways. In the book "You Just Don't Understand: Women and Men in Conversation", Tannen researches these styles of communication. As maintained by Tannen, 1990, women usually use their language to emphasize connection and rapport. Women can use language for relationship, common grounds and community building. In contrast, men's communication styles often emphasize independence, competition, and the assertion of status or authority. Women's communication style can vary, with some using cooperative language to bond while others use competitive language or verbal sparring. In summary, gender theory suggests that men and women have different communication styles that are influenced by social expectations.

Regarding language and gender, two significant theories exist: the Gender Difference Theory and the Dominance Theory. Tannen was the one who developed and defined the gender difference hypothesis. This idea holds that men and women originate from separate planets (Mars and Venus) or belong to distinct subcultures (Tannen 1990, 1994). This explains why women talk in various ways: as a tactic for solidarity, women apologize more often, soften criticism, say "thank you", ask for other people's idea, provide praise and compliments, and complain. Thus, the Dominance Theory and Gender Difference Theory explain language differences between women and men, with women often using apologies, softening criticism, and expressing solidarity strategies.

It is not possible for women and men to form homogeneous groups; they cannot all share the same female genderlect and male genderlect. Given that some distinctions have been documented and that there may be a clear correlation

between them and gender, any brief registers can still be used to propagate and have specific social impacts. In general, people adapt their speech to the demands of the situation and social practice in which they engage during interaction. Dependent of the sex and gender of the speaker, generate the possibility of their different speech roles that has its own linguistic reflexes. The differences of language and gender reliant to social context and situational factors, individuals adjust to differences in language responses and gender.

In conclusion, genderlect theory is refers to the interactions between women and men impacted by gender roles and social norms expectation. Independency and competition usually preferred by men while women is about connection. According to this theory, language differences between genders have impacted by social contexts and practices.

2.1.2. Factors

A speech variation or communication style is specifically linked to one sex (dialect) in sociolinguistics. These styles are influenced by cultural elements: Lakoff (1942) stated that they are the results of differences in female and male social roles. There are some theories regarding to the factors in language and gender, such as:

1. The Deficit Theory

The theory believes that women's language is inferior to men's language in quality. Although men are largely responsible for the creation of language, women are said to mimic the majority of what men say. Consequently, women utilize language by mimicking the language of men and by conveying language that is not as flawless as that of men. These theories were backed by the research of Danish grammarian Jespersen (1922) and De Beauvoir (1949). Lakoff, meanwhile, has a somewhat different perspective. She maintained that because women were sidelined in their social lives, there was gender inequality when it came to how they represented themselves linguistically. It was intended that they would talk in a

specific manner reflective of their lower social status than that of men. As a result, women's linguistic expression was less effective than men.

2. The Dominance Theory

According to dominance theory, there is an imbalance of power between women and men, which causes them to express their language differently. Due to their greater influence in politics and social life, men dominated the language. Men could influence many things, including language use, because of their dominance. The result of O'Barr and Atkins (1980), Zimmerman and West (1975), Swacker (1975), Spender (1980), and Hultz (1990) all provided evidence in favor of this notion. However, other research refuted this idea by pointing out that it oversimplifies the concept of power. They argued that experience and social standing are more important factors in a communication process than the communicant's sex. This implies that women who hold a greater social position than men are better at expressing themselves via language.

3. The Radical Theory

The theory was based on Orwell's ideas and the Sapir-Whorfian Hypothesis, which held that people's perceptions of the world are shaped by the language they use and convey. As a result, the facts about the world are built based on the language that is created by men. Women were essentially men's apprentices, copying the words that males invented. Women's restricted language expression resulted in a lack of experiences and views.

4. The Differences Theory

The difference theory states that because boys and girls were not socialized in the same way, they developed distinct sociolinguistic subcultures known as male and female subcultures. According to this idea, feminists attempted to reclaim the space for women's discourse by claiming that women's speech patterns differed from men's. In certain language regions, women are even seen as somewhat superior. Critics of this theory countered that it ignores the social fact that women

and men are viewed as unequal and instead focuses only on the contribution made by women to language.

5. The Reformist Theory

According to this theory, sexist language was condemned by reformist feminists because it was deemed irrational and has the potential to incite prejudice when depicting reality. Additionally, they suggested changing terminology by eliminating and neutralizing sexist terms such as “chairperson” in the place of “chairman”, “Ms” in the place of “Missus” or “Miss”, “men and women” in the place of “men”, “humanity” in the place of “mankind”, and “he or she” in the place of “he”. Despite the fact that this idea is widely accepted, certain critics have responded by claiming that there is no control over what individuals say or do.

2.2 Women’s Language

Women’s language refers to study of language as it relates to women, encompassing both language used exclusively by women and language that describes or characterizes women. According to Lakoff (1975), women’s speech was defined by 10 language features, such as the following:

1. Lexical hedges, often known as fillers, are a group of tag questions and hedges that are used to convey ambiguity and indirectness in language. Additionally, she defined fillers as words or sounds that are used to break up silences in speeches or conversations. Here some hedge or filler items: *well, you see, um, and ah.*
2. Rising intonation in declaratives: Women prefer to speak with different pitch, speed and volume. Even at the end of declarative sentences, women prefer to answer interrogative statements in certain contexts with a rising voice. For example: *it’s really good?*
3. Precise color terms: women are color sensitive, according to Lakoff. They do an excellent job of defining colors with some color terminology. For examples: *chartreuse, beige, mauve, lavender, azure, and so on.*

4. Intensifiers: women tend to use more intensifiers than men, such as “*so*”, “*awfully*”, “*terribly*”, “*quite*” and so on.
5. ‘Empty adjectives’: women also expressed their fondness for certain things by using meaningless adjectives. For example: adorable, charming, cute, quite, awfully, perfectly, etc.
6. “Hypercorrect” grammar”: women frequently use euphemism, embedded imperatives, tag questions, and other grammatical constructions. In an attempt to be accurate, they employed a pronunciation, word form, or grammatical structure that resulted from an incorrect analogy with accepted usage. For example: “*Would you please lend me your dictionary?*”.
7. A tag question is a small question that is added or “tagged” at the end of a sentence. Instead of repeating the main verb, the tag uses another auxiliary verb or modal. For example: He is very handsome, isn't he?
8. “Super Polite” form: women ask others for favors using a somewhat polite phrase structure. Women prefer to utilize it to voice their thoughts during conversations. Women almost never employ nonstandard multi-negative structures because they tend to use hypercorrect grammatical structures. They did not use “ain't” or “go in”. The example of sentence for this feature is “*Will you please open the window?*”
9. Avoidance of strong swear words: Women’s language is more exquisite than men’s because they are more implicative, careful, gentle, and courteous. Even when they are disgruntled or unpleasant, they usually do not use coarse words but euphemism, such as “*damn*”, “*shit*”, etc. When they express surprise, they often use “*oh dear*”, “*dear me*”, “*good heavens*”, “*my God*”.
10. Emphatic stress: putting emphasis on a word or syllable while conveying a message firmly and effectively. For example: the performance was *AMAZING*.

2.3 Men’s Language

Men's language is generally understood as typical patterns of communication and linguistic features attributed to male speakers. One should always bear in mind, however, that there is a great deal of individual variation, and

not all males exhibit similar communicational styles. Nevertheless, some generalizations have been put forward in the study of gender and language. Among common characteristics attributed to "men's language," one finds a tendency toward directness, assertiveness, and an orientation on conveying information. Coates 2015 gave language features used by men.

1. Minimal responses: The additional term for this is backchannel. These contain words like "*right*", "*mhm*", "*yeah*" to assert their dominance by using these terms.
2. Command and directives: Men tend to issue direct commands, particularly in groups of the same gender. For example: *gimme*, *gonna*, and *gotta*.
3. Swearing and taboo language: Widespread opinion holds that men employ a greater number of taboo forms than women. According to research, conversations between men and women tended to accommodate both sides, while conversations between men tended to use much more taboo terms. For example: *damn*, *fuck*, *suck*, *shit*, etc.
4. Nonstandard grammar: Men's speech characteristics are characterized by the usage of nonstandard grammar, which is the antithesis of standard grammar. Men usually do not pay attention towards a proper syntax, the use of atypical or eccentric often found in their speech. Meanwhile, women usually utilize proper language.
5. Declarative sentence: it referred to a statement to make a claim and conclude it with a period. The purpose is to make a clear declaration or assurance in their statements.
6. Compliment: several research has exhibited that men complement each other's ability and assets that they are possessed. It can be seen in example: "that's great!", "good job!", etc.
7. Interruption: Male speakers had more disruptive interruptions than female speakers. In addition, male speakers interrupted women significantly more often than women interrupted men.

2.4 Debate

Debate is a verbal competition in which two teams debate arguments about a particular issue. As defined by Glazer (2006), debate is a persuasive exchange of arguments between two parties, with the aim of influencing a third party. The goal is to convince the audience or judges that the team's arguments are stronger than those of the opposing team.

The purpose of the debate is not to find the middle ground between two opposed sides as they leave the debating room. Instead, more individuals will choose to back one of those two sides as the argument progressed (Harvey, 2011). The philosopher Stephen E. Toulmin (2003) devised the Toulmin method, an approach to argumentation which comprises the following six elements: claim, grounds, warrant, qualifier, rebuttal, and backing.

1. A claim is a statement that authors seek to substantiate to their audience. It can be described as the primary argument.
2. The ground of an argument consists of the evidence and facts that serve to bolster the claim.
3. The warrant, whether inferred or expressly stated, is the underlying premise that connects the reasons to the claim.
4. Backing refers to providing extra support for the warrant. Often, the warrant is implicit, and hence the backup substantiates the warrant by presenting a concrete instance that validates it.
5. The qualifier indicates that a claim may be false in some situations. Terms such as “presumably”, “some”, and “many” indicate your awareness that there may be situations where your claim is not entirely accurate.
6. The rebuttal is an acknowledgement of an alternative and legitimate perspective on the problem.

Arguments in debate should be based on solid evidence, clear logic, and a deep understanding of the issue being debated. Each team should structure their arguments well, using relevant facts, statistics, examples, and quotes. In addition,

the ability to respond quickly and effectively to the opponent's arguments is also very important in debate.

2.5 Video Context Description

The vice-presidential debate was held on Wednesday, October 7, 2020, from 9:00 p.m. to 10:30 p.m. EDT in Kingsbury Hall at the University of Utah in Salt Lake City. Susan Page of USA Today moderated the discussion.

During the discourse, Pence repeated several of Trump's inaccurate or misleading assertions. The false claims included: that he and Trump had a plan to "improve health care for every American and protect pre-existing conditions," although the administration did not present such a plan; The COVID-19 pandemic has "always" been real; that universal postal voting would "create a huge opportunity for voter fraud", a claim refuted by several studies; and that he and Trump had a plan to "protect the status quo for every American". In addition to misinterpreting Biden's views on fracking and the Green New Deal, Pence inflated the conclusions of the Mueller probe. Harris also made several untrue or out-of-context statements on the US economy, but to a lesser extent

During the debate, moderator Susan Page asked the vice-presidential candidates if they had discussed or established to a consensus with their running mates "about safeguards or procedures when it comes to presidential disability". The matter had received attention since both presidential contenders were in their 70s and because Trump has been hospitalized with COVID-19 earlier that same month. Pence and Harris avoided the matter by focusing on irrelevant topics.

2.6 Study of the Relevant Research

The first previous study was based on research done in 2013 under the title *An Analysis of Hillary Clinton's Speech Features on International Speeches* by Wahyu Dwi Yuniarti. She investigates at the key elements of Hillary Clinton's speech delivered in terms of women's language. She used qualitative descriptive approach, using data from the politician's speech and applying Lakoff's theory (1975). The result show that Hillary Clinton make use of seven traits that are classified as women's language traits. Hypercorrect grammar, super polite form,

lexical items, hedges, empty adjective, question intonation, and intensifiers are among them. The outcome proved that Hillary Clinton used the traits of women's language to highlight her high level of education and her well-known position in the nation, as evidence by the requirement that she speak in a suitable manner. She purposefully used those lines in her speech delivery to ensure that the audience understood the speech's main point. In brief, this language style is a tactic used to highlight the significant of speech.

The second study was done in 2016 and is titled Women Language Features in Michelle Obama's Speech as an African First Lady by Riza Solikha. The goal of the study was to identify the different kinds of speech characteristic that women have, as well as the most common qualities and the frequency of occurrence. The descriptive qualitative approach was used to perform this study. Using Lakoff's approach, the data is extracted from the script and represent the words, phrases, clauses, and sentences that Michelle Obama used. The result show that Michelle Obama's speech had just seven distinct characteristics. They consist of empathic stress, lexical hedge, empty adjective, declarative intonation rise, intensifier, and super polite form. However, additional speech characteristics including tag question, avoidance of strong swear words, and precise color terms were not present. The feature that occurred most often was an intensifier. Then, the purpose of utilizing women's speech features included: hypercorrect grammar to reflect the rising social status of women as a behave; super polite form to leave strengthen; intensifier to convince her addressee to take them seriously; empty adjective to be something of admiration and to strengthen the meaning; rising intonation to strengthen; lexical hedges to mitigate the statement to her audience and to show a doubt or confidence; and finally, emphatic stress to emphasize certain words.