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## THE DIFFERENCES OF LANGUAGE USE BETWEEN MALES AND FEMALES IN SUNDANESE LANGUAGE IN INFORMAL CONVERSATION

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### ABSTRACT

*Oral language has an important role in human life. Oral language is used in both formal and informal communications. In fact, in everyday life humans use oral language more than writing. Oral language can take the form of lectures, stories, discussions, teaching, sermons, oral reports, conversations, and speeches. The most common oral language activity is conversation. Conversations are influenced by various factors, including gender, age, occupation, location, content, situation, and purpose. Men and women as part of society, are used to having conversations, both with family, teachers, neighbors, and friends. In reality, the languages spoken by men and women are very different. This can be seen from the way they speak. This study aims to find out how the differences in the languages used by men and women in informal Sundanese conversations on campus and find out the factors that influence the appearance of differences in the languages used by men and women in informal Sundanese conversations on campus. This research is qualitative research. In this study, researchers took a sample of 4 students from Siliwangi University, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education who were selected using a purposive sampling technique. Based on observations and interviews, the results obtained are that in general, the differences in the language used by men and women in informal Sundanese conversations on campus are that men use more harsh and impolite words when speaking, while women are more polite and more use soft words when speaking. The factors that influence the emergence of differences in the languages used by men and women in informal Sundanese conversations on campus include association, environment, native culture, habits, family, and friends.*

**Keywords:** language use, Sundanese, informal conversation

### INTRODUCTION

Using language is a social activity, like the other social activities. This will happen if human are involved there. Almost in whole activities human needs language because language has a great part in human's life. If there is a question of what the language function is, the answer

is that it is a means of interaction or tool of communication.

Oral language possesses the important part in human's life. It is used in formal and informal communication. In fact, human uses oral language much more than written in daily life. Oral language can be in the forms of lecture, story, discussion, education, sermon, oral report, conversation, and speech. Conversation is the most recent oral language activity. It is influenced by many factors, such as: sex, age, occupation, location, content, situation, and purpose.

Male and female that are parts of society have been accustomed to make conversations, whether with family, teacher, neighborhood, or friends. In fact, language use between male and female is different. It can be seen when they speak. According to Wardhaugh (1986) "In conversations involving members of both sexes most researchers agree that men speak more than women do." On the other side, there are many other differences: female uses question word much more than male in conversation. When male talks to male, they tend to tell competition, sport, aggression, and plan to do something. When female talks to female, they tend to tell about herself, feeling, meet with the other person, home, and family. Beside that, when cross-sex conversation happens, they will avoid the habit that they usually do.

Male and female also possess the difference in gesture, Sumarsono (2002) says that the differences of male and female is not only in language problems and its structure, but also in the other case that follows a speech. The differences are in gesture and expression. Male and female possess the different part in society. It will form their attitudes in using language whether directly or indirectly. The language used here is Sundanese language. It is mother tongue for people who live in West Java, particularly who live in Tasikmalaya. Most Siliwangi University Students use Sundanese language in informal conversation. Because of that, the writer decides to do this research.

The aims of the research are: (1) to get information about how the differences of language use between male and female in Sundanese language in informal conversation at campus. (2) to get information about what factors that affect the differences of language use between male and female in Sundanese language in informal conversation at campus.

This research is hoped to: (1) give description about differences of male and female in Sundanese language, (2) enrich sociolinguistics about language use between male and female in informal conversation, (3) become one of the references for another researcher that is related to this topic, (4) prove that there are the differences of language use between males and females in

Sundanese language.

## **REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE**

### **Language Use**

All people use language, both male and female. They have used it to communicate with each others. Communication cannot be seperated from language use. Language use is language that functions as part of a system of communication. It is very important in communication.

According to Newmeyer (2000) "Language use must be interpreted as the use of the linguistic code(s) in the conduct of social life." According to Hornberger (1996) "Investigating and understanding language use are crucial in eliminating disadvantage because it is through language that relationships with others are negotiated and social identities constructed. There are many ways that gender-differentiated language use can reflect and help perpetuate the subordinate status of women in society. Reinterpretations of gender-differentiated language use have generally either stressed men's dominance over women or men's and women's cultural differences as explanations for gender-differentiated language use."

Tannen (1992) presented male and female language use in a series of six contrasts, as follows: (a) Status versus support, men grow up in a world in which conversation is often a contest, either to achieve the upper hand or to prevent other people from pushing them around. For women, however, talking is often a way to exchange confirmation and support. (b) Independence versus intimacy, women often think in terms of closeness and support, they struggle to perserve intimacy. Men, concerned with status, tend to focus more on independence. These traits can lead women and men to starkly different views of the same situation. (c) Advice versus understanding to many males a complaint is a challenge to come up with a solution. But often women are looking for emotional support, not solution. (d) Information versus feeling, like most men, talk is information. (e) Orders versus proposals, men resist being told what to do, women formulates her requests as proposals rather than orders. (f) Conflict versus compromise, in trying to prevent fight, some females refuse to oppose the will of others openly. But sometimes it is far more effective for a female to assert herself, even at the risk of conflict.

According to the description above, the writer concludes that language use by male and female is different, it is caused by their customes in daily life. These customes can affect their way in using language. Sometimes, misunderstanding between male and female happen in conversation.

## **Language and Sex**

Language is used to communicate. It is used by male and female. According to Hornby (2000) "Language is the use by humans of a system of sounds and words to communicate." In addition, Wardhaugh (2021) states "Language is a system of arbitrary vocal symbols used for human communication." Meanwhile, According to Hornby (2000) "Sex is the state of being male or female." According to Wardhaugh (1986) "Social factors may account for some of the differences. For example, women may live longer than men because of the different roles they play in society and the different jobs they tend to fill." Beside that, Wardhaugh (1986) says "Phonological differences between the speech of men and women have been noted in a variety of languages." Newmeyer (2000) describes gender is implicated not only in race relations, in social stratifications, in legal codes and practices, in educational institutions but also affects religions, social interaction, social and cognitive development, roles in the family and the workplace, behavioral styles, conception of self, the distribution of resources, aesthetic and moral values, and much more.

According to Brend (1975) "The intonation patterns of men and women vary somewhat, women using certain patterns associate with surprise and politeness more often than men." Wardhaugh (2021) says "Women and men may have different paralinguistics systems and move and gesture differently."

According to Fishman (2019) "The differences in language between men and women is a consequence of male dominance and female subordination." Trudgill (2000) describes women may use more prestige forms than men do because, lacking an occupational identity of their own outside the home, they are more likely than men to be judged by how they present themselves rather than by what they do, and speech is very much a part of self presentation. Hornberger (1996) describes " In societies where directness is valued and politeness is seen as a form of deference rather than a skill, women tend to be more polite, or at least are perceived as more polite."

Based on the opinions above, the writer concludes that the differences of language are used by male and female give variety of language. Beside that, the differences of male and female in conversation are not only in language use but also in gesture.

## **Male Language**

Both males and females use language in communication. Before discussing further, there are

many definitions of male as the followings. According to Hornby (2000) "Male is belonging to the sex that does not give birth to babies." In line with this, World Book Dictionary (2007) defines "Male is a man or boy: male human being." Fasold (1990) states "men use various interactional means to seize and maintain control over the progress of conversation." Beside that, Fasold (1990) claims "men are more powerful than women."

According to Wardhaugh (1986) "when men talked to men, the content categories of such talk focused on competition and teasing, sports, aggression, and doing things."

Furthermore, according to Jefferson as quoted by Wolfson (1989) "Rather, it is explained that men are slower because they are more thorough in evaluating what they say and read, and have more background information to bring to this evaluation than women, who simply accept every statement."

According to the opinions above, the writer concludes that males are more certain to use language and their dominance in doing conversation than females. Furthermore, when males talk to males, they tend to focus on teasing, sport, aggression, and doing things.

### **Female Language**

Females that are parts of society use language as a tool of communication to show their opinion and feeling. Females' language has differences with males' language. Before discussing about female language further, there are many definitions of female as the following.

According to Hornby, A. S. (2000) "Female is being a woman or a girl." In line with this, Barnhart (1978) defines "Female is a woman or girl: person of the sex that brings forth young." Gove (2002) says "Female is being the sex that bears young or a member of the female sex."

Lakoff (2004) describes six major characteristics of what she calls women's speech: (1) Lexical Choice, certain words are used almost exclusively by women. These include the less common color terms such as mauve and chartreuse. (2) Question Intonation in Statements, women show nonassertive behavior by using question intonation in conjunction with declarative sentences. That is, rather than making direct statements, they make suggestions or request agreement from their addressee(s). (3) Hedges, women rather than making straightforward statements, request the agreement of their addressee by adding a tag question. (4) Emphatic Modifiers and Intonational Emphasis, women use the modifiers *so*, *such*, and *very* to emphasize their utterances much more frequently than men do. (5) Hypercorrect Grammar and Pronunciation, women tend to use more formal syntax than men, to use forms of pronunciation

which are closer to the prestige norm, and in general to speak more formally than men do in similar situation. (6) Superpolite Forms, women are said to frame requests and others sorts of utterances with excessively polite forms.

According to the explanation above, the writer concludes that females language tends to be hesitate than males language. Females are straightforward in giving statement and they add a tag question to request the agreement. Beside that, they tend to be polite in conversation.

This research has the relevancy with the research done by Kurniawati (2003) entitled "*Ragam Bahasa Indonesia Remaja dalam Percakapan Informal dengan Teman Sebaya*" ( *Studi Perbandingan Bahasa Indonesia Kelompok Pria dan Wanita dalam Percakapan dengan Teman Sebaya di Mal Kota Bandung* ). The research found that the differences in utterances between male and female teenagers as follows: (1) male teenagers do deviation in pronunciation such as: adding phoneme /h/ in the end of word and phoneme li/ to be lel, (2) female teenagers are using vocabulary that have particular meaning, (3) based on new meaning, female teenagers are using English vocabulary, and (4) mixing variation between Indonesian and English.

Conversation is a social interaction that cannot be separated from the daily life. By conversation humans can know the situation that happen one another, know feeling another person, know the opinion about an event from another person, and build the intimate relation with another people. Hence, as a social creature humans always do conversation for their daily needs. Conversation happens between male and male, female and female, and male and female. Male and female have each differences in style, topic, and also language use in conversation. Those differences are influenced by many factors, such as: place, time, situation, social, and topic. Those factors can influence male and female language use.

## **METHODOLOGY**

The writer uses the qualitative method in this research. According to Sugiyono (2010) qualitative research method is a research method that is used to observe in natural object condition. Beside that, Sugiyono (2010) says that qualitative research method is also called naturalistic research method because its research is done in natural setting.

### **Technique of Collecting the Data**

This research uses technique of collecting the data, as follows: (1) Observation location and situation where it happens between male and male, female and female, and male and female at campus. (2) Recording conversation between male and male, female and female, and male and

female at campus. (3) Interview that it is used to get the data directly by face to face between the researcher and the respondents. The item of interview covers the questions about the differences of language use between male and female in Sundanese language in informal conversation and what factors that affect them. The questions consist of 10 items categorized as simple questions, so the respondents can answer the question easily.

### **Research Instrument**

The instruments of this research consists of 10 items of interview to know the differences of language use between male and female in Sundanese language in informal conversation and what factors that affect them. Beside that, there are three recording conversations between male and male, female and female, and male and female. For the validity of instrument, the writer uses triangulation method. According to Alwasilah (2017) triangulation is the technique that refers to collecting the information or data from the individual and setting using a lot of methods. Based on the opinion above, the writer does observation, interview, and recording the conversation to guarantee validity of instrument.

### **Population and Sample**

According to Arikunto (2006) population is the whole of the subject research. Beside that, according to Spradley (2016) explains that in qualitative research does not use population term, but it is called "social situation" that consists of three elements as follows: place, actor, and activity that interact synergically. It can be at home with family and its activity, or people on the street that do conversation, or in occupation place, in the city, in the village, or in a country area.

Based on the opinion above, thus the social situation that is taken by the writer is the students of English Department of the third grade Siliwangi University 20022/2023 period.

The writer uses purposive sampling technique. Arikunto (2006) says that purposive sampling is sample that has purpose. It has done by taking subject not based on strata, random, or area but it is based on certain purpose.

The purpose meant is to know how the differences of language use between male and female in Sundanese language in informal conversation at campus and what factors that affect them. Based on the opinion above, the writer takes four students of English Department of the Third Grade Siliwangi University.

### **Technique of Analyzing the Data**

The writer does the observation of conversation between male and male, female and

female, and male and female. All of the conversations are recorded by her. Beside that, she does interview to the respondents by meeting them one by one. All of the interview items are answered by the respondents. The data collected from the observation and the interview are presented in the form of script, tables, analyzed and then concluded. Then the writer uses technique of categorization in analyzing the data based on the respondents' answers.

In addition, to make the data easy to analyze, the writer makes some codes, as follows:

**Table 1.** The Coding of the Data

<b>Coding</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
M	Male
M1	Male 1
M2	Male 2
M3	Male 3
F	Female
F1	Female 1
F2	Female 2
F3	Female 3
C	Conversation
C1	Conversation 1
C2	Conversation 2
C3	Conversation 3
R	Respondent
R1	Respondent 1
R2	Respondent 2
R3	Respondent 3
R4	Respondent 4

The case above is in accordance with the opinion of Alwasilah (2017) that the uses of coding are to ease the identification of phenomenon, to ease the calculation of the frequency of existing phenomenon, to show the tendency of collected data from the frequency of existing code, and to help arranging categories and subcategories.

## **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

This research is described based on observation and interview result.

### **Observation**

The writer recorded three conversations between male and male, female and female, and male and female. The research result can be seen below:

#### **Conversation 1 (C1)**

Sex : Male

Speakers : 3 persons

Place : In front of Universitas Siliwangi Canteen

Time : 10.30 WIB

Day, date : Wednesday, 10 May 2023



The conversation happens between male and male. They are unconscious when the writer records their conversation. From the data, the writer can conclude that when male talks to male, they are talking a lot of topics such as beverage, amazing girls, academic, fashion, sex, automotive, and their girl's friend. They always use joke along conversation. Language which is used by them is rude, outspoken, and joke. Beside that, they always interrupt each other. There is no conclusion in the end of conversation.

### **Conversation 2 (C2)**

Sex : Female

Speakers : 2 persons

Place : Behind the Hall of *FKIP* Siliwangi University

Time : 11.31 WIB

Day, date : Wednesday, 10 May 2023

The conversation happens between female and female. They are unconscious when the writer records their conversation. From the data, the writer can conclude that when female talks to female, they are talking about the other person, guys, and feeling. They tend to be serious along conversation. Language is used by them is soft, they are sometimes rude, they use a lot of adjectives and there are tag questions in the end of sentences. Beside that, they seldom interrupt each other.

### **Conversation 3 (C3)**

Sex : Male and female

Speakers : 2 males, 3 females

Place : Canteen of Siliwangi University

Time : 11.31 WIB

Day, date : Wednesday, 10 May 2023

The conversation happens between male and female. They are unconscious when the writer records their conversation. From the data, the writer can conclude that when males talk to female, they are talking about a lot of topics. What males are talking about is unclear because they always use joke, interrupt to the others, and use rude words while female are serious, they use soft words, what they talking about is clear.

Furthermore, to get the deep information about the differences of language use between males and females in Sundanese language in informal conversation, the researcher interviews the

samples that will be explained in the next part.

## Interview

To get the data needed, the writer meets four respondents one by one. she asks them with interview materials that consist of 10 questions. All of the respondents are good informants. They answer the interview material directly. All of the respondents' answer are very important data for her. The answers of the respondents are clearly shown in the following tables:

**Table 2.** The Respondents' Answer to the Item no. 1  
(Why language use between males and females is different in Informal conversation?)

Respondent (R)	Sex	Answer
R1	M	<p><i>"Karena keluarga, lingkungan, pergaulan, kossan juga mempengaruhi. Teman-teman juga mempengaruhi."</i> It is caused by family, social intercourse, dormitory, and friends.</p>
R2	M	<p><i>"Karena yang pertama pria dan wanita hidup di lingkungan yang berbeda jelas faktor lingkungan mempengaruhi perbedaan bahasa yang digunakan mereka. Selain it, pergaulan laki-laki dan perempuan berbeda."</i> It means that at the first, males and females live in the different environment, it is clear that the environment can influence their language use. Beside that, males' and females social intercourse is different.</p>
R3	F	<p><i>"Karena biasanya pria lebih kasar dibanding wanita, pergaulannya juga kan beda dengan wanita. Kalau wanita biasanya cenderung lembut. Tapi kadang pria juga kalau lagi ngobrol dengan orang yang lebih tua umurnya biasanya juga lembut."</i> It means that males are ruder than females, his social intercourse is different with females. Females tend to be soft. They are soft if males talk to the older person.</p>
R4	F	<p><i>"Karena kalo pria cenderung lebih terfokus sama tujuannya kalo wanita sering berbelit-belit tidak terfokus kepada tujuannya."</i> It means that male tends to focus on its purpose while female is complicated, they do not focus on its purpose.</p>

The researcher concludes that language use between males and females in informal conversation is different because their social intercourse is different. Beside that, it is caused by family, friends, environment, and dormitory.

**Table 3.** The Respondents' Answer to the Item no. 2  
(How are the differences of language between males and females in informal conversation?)

Respondent (R)	Sex	Answer
R1	M	<p><i>"Pria agak kasar lebih blak-blakan, kalo dari wanita tergantung wanitanya sensitif apa ga nya wanita kalo berbicara pasti melihat dulu siapa sih orang yang ada disekitarnya lebih lembut adem ayem."</i> It means that males are rude, they are outspoken while females are depended on their personality, sensitive or not.</p>
R2	M	<p><i>"They are soft, and they give attention at people around them. Dalam membicarakan suatu topik, pria tidak disaring apabila kata-kata kasar dikeluarin langsung kalo cewe cenderung lembut lah ga secara langsung diungkapkan apalagi di tempat umum bisa mempertimbangkan situasi dan kondisi."</i> It means that males are rude, there is no filter in using rude words in conversation. Females tend to be soft, they can consider the situation and condition.</p>

R3	F	<p><i>“Kalau cowo dengan cowo lagi biasanya lebih kasar, kalau cewe kadang juga kasar tapi kasarnya buat seumuran aja.”</i></p> <p>It means that it is usually rude when males talk to males, females, sometimes, are also rude but it is just with peers.</p>
R4	F	<p><i>“Pria cenderung lebih kasar kalo wanita lebih terpikir lebih sopan. Itu umumnya. Pria lebih cuek kalo wanita lebih akrab.”</i></p> <p>It means that in general, males tend to be rude while female tend to be thought and more polite. Males are rowdy while females are intimate.</p>

The researcher concludes that the differences of language use between males and females in informal conversation is in rude or soft, polite or impolite. Males are rude while females are soft.

**Table 4.** The Respondents' Answer to the Item no. 3  
(In your opinion, what are teh topics that are talked by females in informal conversation?)

Respondent (R)	Sex	Answer
R1	M	<p><i>“Curhat, gosip, ngejelekin orang jarang ngebahs nu penting-penting apalagi pelajaran.”</i></p> <p>It means that it is about sharing, gossip, talking the other person. They are rare shared about the important things, moreover, about subject.</p>
R2	M	<p><i>“Gossip, kejelekan, ngomongin orang lain (ngupat).”</i></p> <p>It means that it is about gossip, talking the other person.</p>
R3	F	<p><i>“Biasanya wanita mah tentang make up, gossip, kalo ga film pasti cowok.”</i></p> <p>It means that it is usually about make up, gossip, film, and guy.</p>
R4	F	<p><i>“Fashion, gossip yang sedang hot.”</i></p> <p>It means that it is about fashion and hot gossip.</p>

It can be concluded that the topics that are talked by females in informal conversation are gossip, taking about the other person, guys, make up, film, fashion, and sharing about something.

**Table 5.** The Respondents' Answer to the Item no. 4  
(In your opinion, what are teh topics that are talked by males in informal conversation?)

Respondent (R)	Sex	Answer
R1	M	<p><i>“Relatif sama dengan wanita, menjelek-jelekan orang, mengagumi wanita, menceritakan apa yang sudah dilakukan kemarin.”</i></p> <p>It means that it is same as females, talking about badness the other person, amazing girls, talking about the last activity.</p>
R2	M	<p><i>“Tergantung karakteristik pria itu sendiri. Kadang apabila pria yang agak feminim bisa aja cenderung ke gosip tapi umumnya klo pria ngobrol kegiatan sehari-hari jarang terfokus ke hal gosip cenderung ke hal biasa.”</i></p> <p>It means that it depends on males characteristic. Sometimes, males who are feminine, will talk about gossip. In general, however, they talk about the daily activity, general things, it does not focus on gossip.</p>
R3	F	<p><i>“Kalo pria biasanya lebih ke band, sex, football, pokoknya yang berhubungan sama pria deh.”</i></p> <p>It means that it is usually about band, sex, football.</p>
R4	F	<p><i>“Kalo pria fashion juga kadang tapi tidak mendominasi seringnya paling otomotif.”</i></p> <p>It means that males sometimes talk about fashion but it is</p>

not dominant. It is about automotive much more.

The researcher concludes that the topics that are talked by males in informal conversation are amazing girls, music, sex, football, automotive, sometimes gossip and fashion.

**Table 6.** The Respondents' Answer to the Item no. 5  
(What do you usually talk to female in informal conversation?)

Respondent (R)	Sex	Answer
R1	M	<i>"Jarang ke pelajaran tapi kadang, menyangkut bisnis, maen."</i> It means that it is not about subject but it is about business, play.
R2	M	<i>"Tergantung kebutuhan, curhat, ngobrol akademik."</i> It means that it depends on needs. It is about sharing, talking about academic.
R3	F	<i>"Kebanyakan make-up, film, cowo."</i> It means that it is about make-up, film, guys.
R4	F	<i>"Fashion, gosip up to date, membicarakan orang sering, curhat cowo."</i> It means that it is about fashion, up to date gossip, talking about the other person, sharing about guys.

The researcher concludes that males talk to females is about business, sharing, and talking about academic while females talk to females is about make-up, film, guys, gossip, fashion, and talking about the other person.

**Table 7.** The Respondents' Answer to the Item no. 6  
(What do you usually talk to male in informal conversation?)

Respondent (R)	Sex	Answer
R1	M	<i>"Kalo saya pribadi cenderung ke bisnis."</i> It means that I myself tends to talk about business.
R2	M	<i>"Curhat, ngawadul ga puguh ke mana arahnya, ngelantur tapi fun, banyak nge- joke."</i> It means that it is about sharing, talking about something, it does not focus on a topic but fun, there are many jokes.
R3	F	<i>"Kebanyakan ngobrol hal-hal yang tidak berguna juga, paling tentang pacar."</i> It means that we do not talk about an important thing, it is also about boy friend.
R4	F	<i>"Cuman kalo kita butuh buku udah aja pinjem buku aja udah aja gitu langsung."</i> It means that if I want to borrow the book, I will not talk about the other things. It focuses on the purpose directly.

The researcher concludes that when males talk to males, they talk about business, joke, and sharing. When females talk to males, they focus on the purpose directly. It is also about boyfriend.

**Table 8.** The Respondents' Answer to the Item no. 7  
(In your opinion, is male dominant in informal conversation?)

Respondent (R)	Sex	Answer
R1	M	<p><i>"Gimana prianya juga, kalo prianya bener-bener gaul "banyak informasi" bisa lebih dominan karena wanita agak-agak pemalu juga."</i></p> <p>It means that it depends on males' characteristic. Males who have a lot of information are more dominant than females because females are shy.</p>
R2	M	<p><i>"Tergantung dari topik, kalo ngobrolin gosip ewe lebih dominan kalo ngobrolin politik, musik cowo yang dominan."</i></p> <p>It means that it depends on topic, if it is about gossip, females will be dominant. If it is about politic and music, males will be dominant.</p>
R3	F	<p><i>"Ngobrol kayanya iya sih lebih dominan, tapi kalo lebih cerewet ya cewe. Tapi kalo dominan ya cowo. Dalam ngobrol sesuatu cowo biasanya lebih keukeuh."</i></p> <p>It means that males are more dominant than females, but females are talkative. Males usually persevere their ideas.</p>
R4	F	<p><i>"Tidak. Kalo pria lebih tertutup tidak cerewet justru perempuan yang dominan kalo perempuan kan cerewet jadi rame."</i></p> <p>It means that no, it is not. Males are closed, they are not talkative. Females are dominant because they are talkative.</p>

The researcher concludes that three respondents say that males are dominant than females in informal conversation because they usually persevere their ideas. But it depends on the topics discussed. If it is about gossip, females will be dominant. If it is about politic and music, males will be dominant. One respondent says that females are dominant because they are talkative. Fasold (1990) states "In general, the men who made experts tried to hold their 'one-up' position by controlling their conversation."

**Table 9.** The Respondents' Answer to the Item no. 8  
(Male or female does cross sex conversation recently, is this custom will influence their language use?)

Respondent (R)	Sex	Answer
R1	M	<p><i>"Mempengaruhi, soalnya kalo emang kebanyakan pria bergaul sama wanita mempengaruhi lemah gemulainya pria juga akan dipengaruhi oleh wanita begitu juga sebaliknya dengan wanita."</i></p> <p>It means that it can influence. If males associate with females much more, it can influence their attitudes. It also happens at females.</p>
R2	M	<p><i>"Bisa saja terjadi untuk orang-orang yang gampang terkena efek. misalnya saya juga biasa ngobrol dengan cewe bisa saja saya terpengaruhi tapi dalam bahasa yang digunakan bukan sikap."</i></p> <p>It means that it can be happened to people that ease to be affected by the other person.</p>
R3	F	<p><i>"Iya mempengaruhi. Karena bahasa itu tergantung pada lingkungannya. Kalo kita temenan kebanyakan sama cowo trus bahasa yang digunakan cowo itu kasar kadang kita juga ikut-ikutan kasar. Tapi sih tergantung ke kitanya juga tapi cenderung kaya gitu."</i></p> <p>It means that it can influence males and females. Because language depends on environment. If we make a friend with males who use rude language, our language will be rude automatically. But it depends on us.</p>
R4	F	<p><i>"Ya mempengaruhi. Kadang kalo kita sering gaul dengan pria itu kita kadang sedikit terbawa struktur bahasanya oleh pria. Kalo misalkan sama yang kasar kadang terbawa"</i></p>

*kasar itu sih relatif ga seluruhnya.”*

It means that it can influence. If we associate with male much more, our language will be taken by males. If males are rude, we will be also rude. But it is relative.

The researcher concludes that male or female who does cross-sex conversation recently will influence their language use because language depends on social intercourse.

**Table 10.** The Respondents' Answer to the Item no. 9

(In your opinion, what are the factors that affect the differences of language use between male and female in informal conversation?)

Respondent (R)	Sex	Answer
R1	M	<i>“Pergaulan, budaya asal misalkan emang Sunda tapi dia tinggal di lingkungan budaya yang campur-campur agak Jawa agak Madura itu pasti jelas berbeda. (kebiasaan), lingkungan, tempat tinggal.”</i> It means that it is caused by social intercourse, origin culture, customs, environment, and place where they live.
R2	M	<i>“Lingkungan, pergaulan, kalo dia tinggal di lingkungan yang bahasanya kasar pasti bahasanya juga kasar tapi tidak menutup kemungkinan dia tinggal di lingkungan yang kasar bahasanya sopan. Tapi umumnya seperti itu.”</i> It means that it is caused by environment, social intercourse, and place where they live.
R3	F	<i>“Lingkungan keluarga, teman-teman, lebih ke dirinza sendiri bagaimana dia ingin berbicara apakah mau kasar atau gimana.”</i> It means that environment, family, and friends can influence language use between males and females. It, however, tends to themselves, how they want to talk, rude or soft?
R4	F	<i>“Lingkungan, karena pria lingkungannya lebih bebas itulah yang mempengaruhinya. Lingkungan, pergaulan, keluarga.”</i> It is caused by environment because males are more free. Beside that, social intercourse and family can influence.

It can be concluded that the factors that affect the differences of language use between males and females in informal conversation are social intercourse, origin culture, customs, environment, family, and friends can influence language use between males and females.

**Table 11.** The Respondents' Answer to the Item no. 10

(What is the most significant difference of language use between male and female in informal conversation?)

Respondent (R)	Sex	Answer
R1	M	<i>“Pria cenderung kasar. Wanita kebanyakan campur Sunda Indonesia letter B. Karena dia merasa harkatnya lebih tinggi dari wanita lainnya. Kadang kemajemukan bahasa digunakan.”</i> It means that males tend to be rude. Females mix Sundanese and Indonesian because they think that they are higher than the other females.
R2	M	<i>“Kasar dan lembutnya. Kalo cewe cenderung agak soft, memperhatikan perasaan, berpikir beberapa kali kalo mau mengucapkan sesuatu. Cowo langsung diucapkan langsung blak-blakan.”</i> It means that it is rude and soft. females tend to be soft, attention to feeling, thinking much more before say something. Males are outspoken.
R3	F	<i>“Kasar apa enggak nya. Kalo cowo lebih kasar biasanya kalo cewe lembut. Emang ga semua cewe lembut tapi kebanyakan cewe lebih lembut dibanding laki-laki.”</i> It means that the most significant difference of language use between males and females is

rude or not. Males are rude, females are soft. Not whole of females are soft, but they are softer than males.

R4 F *“Dalam memanggil temannya pria lebih kurang sopan kalo menyapa kalo wanita lebih sopan dalam memanggil temannya.”*  
It means that in calling a friend, male is less polite while female is more polite.

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The researcher concludes that the most significant differences of language use between male and female in informal conversation is male are ruder while females are softer.

Having analyzed the data, the researcher finds that in C1 between M1, M2, and M3, there are so many topics. However, there is no conclusion in every topics which are discussed by them. They use rude words, make jokes, interrupt each others, and persevere their ideas. Thus, the conversation is not clear. Unlike C1, in C2 (between F1 and F2), they use soft words much more than rude words, they do not interrupt each other, so the conversation is clear. In C3 between F1, F2, F3, M1, and M2, males still use rude words but sometimes they use soft words to talk to females, M1 and M2 always interrupt when F2 talks about her family condition. F1 and F3 are less talk, they do not talk much more. Furthermore, according to Kalcik as quoted by Hornberger (1996) “Women didn't interrupt each other, and presented themselves as sympathetic with facial expressions, gestured, and back-channeling device while others were telling stories.”

The result from the interview no.1 shows that all respondents say that language use between males and females in informal conversation is different because their social intercourse is different. Beside that, it is caused by family, friends, environment, and dormitory.

For the item no. 2, all of the respondents state that the differences of language use between males and females in informal conversation is in rude or soft, polite or impolite. Males are rude while females are soft. In the end of their answers, they say that it is relative. It means that it depends on their characteristic.

For the item no. 3, R1, R2, and R3 say the same answer that the topics that are talked by females in informal conversation are gossip, talking about the other person, guys, make-up, films, and sharing about something. R4 says that it is about fashion.

For the item no. 4, R1 says that the topics that are talking by males in informal conversation are talked about a bad the other person, amazing girls, and talking about the last activity. R2 says that males talk about gossip too. R3 states that it is about music, sex, and football. R4 says that it is about automotive, sometimes gossip and fashion.

For the item no.5, the respondents have different answers, R1 says that when he talks to

female it is about business, and plan to do something. R2 says that he talks about sharing something, and academic when he talks to female. Whereas, R3 says that it is about make-up, film, and guys. R4 says that it is about fashion, up to date gossip, talking about the other person, and sharing about guys.

For the item no. 6, when males talk to males, they talk about business, joke, and sharing. When females talk to males, they focus on the purpose directly. It is also about sharing about a boy friend.

For the item no. 7, R1, R2, and R3 say that males are dominant than females in informal conversation because they usually persevere their ideas. But it depends on the topics are discussed. If it is about gossip, females will be dominant. If it is about politic and music, males will be dominant. R4 says that females are dominant because they are talkative.

For the item no. 8, all respondents say that male or female who does cross-sex conversation recently will influence their language use because language depends on social intercourse.

For the item no. 9, the respondents say that the factors that affect the differences of language use between males and females in informal conversation are social intercourse, origin culture, customs, environment, family, and friends that can influence language use between males and females.

For the item no. 10, R1, R2, and R3 say that the most significant differences of language use between male and female in informal conversation is male are rude while females are soft. Whereas, R4 says that it is in calling their friends. Males are impolite rather than females.

## **CONCLUSION**

Having finished analyzing the data at the previous chapter, the researcher takes conclusions as follows: (1) The differences of language use between males and females in Sundanese language in informal conversation at campus are in rude or soft, polite or impolite. Males are rude and impolite, while females are soft and polite. (2) The factors that affect the differences of language use between males and females in Sundanese language in informal conversation at campus are social intercourse, origin culture, customs, environment, family, and friends can influence language use between males and females. Males can adapt to environment where they speak in order that their language use is more polite and softer in informal conversation, whereas females should be braver expressing their ideas in informal conversation. For the other researcher, it is recommended to do the other research that is related to males and females because it has a lot of



variation.

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