

A STUDY OF GENDER-POLITE QUESTION AT THE RADIO PROGRAM OF ORDERING SONG

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to know the politeness and the polite manner of women and men when using information seeking questioning. The research is designed by using descriptive qualitative research. The sources of the data in this research are refers to the audiences and announcers in the conversation while ordering the song in the radio. The object of the research is the utterances of audiences and announcers in ordering the song. This study was conducted in the three radio stations participants were of a similar age, consisting of 5 males and 8 females. The gender of the announcers was not controlled. The finding of this research is both women used very polite and polite manner to women and used polite manner to men. While Men used very polite and polite manner to women and used polite and average manner to men and it showed that women used 3 up to 5 morphemes to women and 4 up to 8 morphemes to men. Men used 3-7 morphemes to women and 2 up to 4 morphemes to men.

Keywords: Sociolinguistics, Politness-Gender, Radio Program

I. INTRODUCTION

The interaction is a kind of communication between speaker and hearer occurs in many occasion, situation with various proposition or goals which all deals with one purpose that is to get information. Relate to the success of interaction depends on both participant (speaker-hearer) that use different ways which use politeness to tells his/her proposition with different gender. Crystal (1997: 297) believes that politeness, in Sociolinguistics and Pragmatics, is a term that signifies linguistic features associated with norms of social behavior, in relation to notions like courtesy, rapport, deference and distance. Such features involve the usage of specific discourse mark-

ers (please), suitable tones of voice, and tolerable forms of address (e.g. The choice of intimate v. distant pronouns, or of first v. last names). Then, Eelen (2001: 1) clarifies that politeness, according to the Anglo-Saxon scientific tradition, is investigated from the pragmatic and sociolinguistic perspective. It is agreed that theories of politeness are involved in what belongs to either of these linguistic subfields for politeness is specifically concerned with language use that is connected with pragmatics-and it is a phenomenon that represents a link between language and the social world.

Lakoff, one of the most significant pioneers in this issue, distinguishes women's

speech from men's speech in these striking features including the use of words related to their interests, empty adjectives, question intonation, hedges, hypercorrect grammar and super polite forms (1975, p. 53-55). Based on Lakoff's commonsense beliefs and stereotypes about differences in the way of being polite between men and women in daily conversations, Montgomery concludes that "women's speech is more polite than men's" (1995, p. 151). This claim is supported by a great number of well-known empirical works. While As the last previous study of Gibson (2013) in her article found contrary with Lakoff and Montgomery, She found that woman do not use information questions more politely than man and woman do not questioned in a more polite than man.

A multitude of studies on language and gender have been devoted to identifying, and trying to explain, differences in the speech styles of men and women (see Talbot 1998 for a useful survey). One of the main differences has been found in the area of linguistic politeness. Holmes (1995) characterises women's speech as more polite than men's

Moreover, various theories concerning whether women are more polite than men, and the possible reasons for why this could be true, are discussed by theorists such as Brown and Levinson, Lakoff and Montgomery. As Lakoff (2004) in his result study claim that women question in a more polite manner than men. According to Holmes (1995) said that 'politeness' will be used to refer to behavior which actively expresses positive concern for others, as well as non imposing distancing behavior. The politeness often used by the speaker to face saving and it is a problematic notion to define which explains why there have been various perspectives on this concept. As Brown and Levinson's (1987) polite-

ness theory belongs to the face-saving view in which preserving face, defined as the person's public self-image, is of central significance. Face is composed of two basic wants: the want of being approved of by other individuals the fulfillment of which appeals to the positive face or and the want of having one's thoughts and actions unimpeded by other individuals which relates negative face.

In fact, every study makes a marked contribution in building an assumption on the difference between men and women's speech. In order to continue forming a clear sociolinguistic picture of gender differences in communications, this research is dedicated to Indonesian social setting. The focus is to review these theories and apply them to a new study of politeness and gender in the area of information seeking questions. So, the writer interested to know is there any difference of the study of gender in seeking information (question) in the case of politeness as the previous study found and theories said?

Based on the background of this study, the problems of the study are formulated as following:

1. Are women or men more polite when using information seeking questioning?
2. Are women or men questioned in a more polite manner?

II. METHODS

Before conduct a research it must be better to decide the appropriate research design that suitable to this research. Relate to this topic the research will be designed by using descriptive qualitative research. The sources of the data in this research are refers to audiences and announcers in the conversation while or-

dering the song in the radio and other relevant materials for this research.

The object of the research is the utterances of audiences and announcers in ordering the song. This study was conducted in the three radio stations which have similar programs of ordering song by phone from the hearers or audiences and the participants were of a similar age, consisting of 5 males and 8 females. While, the gender of the announcers was not controlled. The instruments of this research is the conversation record

a. Collecting Data

The participants' results were collected some steps, such as:

- Recording the conversation of the participants.
- Underlined the conversation (script) that relate to the topic of the research study.
- Describing the script on a form which noted the radio program, the gender of the announcers, the information seeking question that was asked. and the participants' overall, holistic rating of the politeness in the question interaction.

b. Analyzing Data

In order to analyze how polite the announcers' information seeking questions were, I employed Lakoff's (2004) proposal concerning requests. The theory states that the more compound the request, the more polite it is perceived to be. Then, the categorize as follows:

1. Counted the number of free morphemes in their questions, making the assumption that the more morphemes that there are in the question, the more polite it is.

2. The participants gave the announcers one of the following ratings: very polite, polite, average, impolite or rude by asking their cashiers holistically, to determine how polite they felt the cashier came across during the questioning.

III. DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter presents the data analysis of research findings and discussion. It shows how the research findings according the politeness used by women or men when using information seeking questioning in ordering song. The findings of this research are discussed in relation to the following research questions of the study, such as : Are women or men more polite when using information seeking questioning? and are women or men questioned in a more polite manner?

Conversation at the Radio 1 while ordering song by phone between announcers and participants (ordering song)

1. Female (announcer)>< Male (participants)

F : Selamat siang.. Dengan siapa ni?

M : siang..dengan Ari.

F : mau order lagu apa Ri?

M : Katty Perry aja yang unconditional.

F : Ok, Ari lgi dimana ni?

M : Lagi istrhat aja,..

F : Oh..lagunya buat sapa ni di salam-salamnya?

M : Buat temen-temen aku aj yang lagi suntuk

F : kenapa emangnya ri?haha kok ada acara suntuk-suntukan gitu?

M : Lagi males aja. Mau masuk kelas sore nanti

F : *Aduhhh...yang semnagat dong ya..hahha*

M : Ok.

F : ok deh, bye Ari...

2. Female (announcer) >< Female (participants) :

F : *Halo.. dengan siapa ni?*

M : Tika

F : *Yup, Tika udah makan siang belum?*

M : udah sihh, tapi masih kurang, mak sudnya kurang banyak tadi..

F : *Waw. Porsi jumbo ya?hahah*

M : Masa pertumbuhan,,hahha

F : *gitu ya? Ok mau lagu apa ni?*

M : Miror aja yg Justin Timberlake.

F : OK.

3. Male (announcer) >< Male (participants) :

F : Radio Kardova selamat siang.

M : selamat siang..

F : *dengan siapa ni?*

M : Coki.

F : *lagunya apa ni bro?*

M : Novia Kolovaking

F : *yang mana?*

M : Bunga mawar

F : *Salamnya buat siapa?*

M : Semua yang lagi deger aja.

4. Male (announcer) >< Female (participants) :

M : Radio Kardova selamat siang..

F : siang..Ria

M : *Hi..Ria ya? yuk, lagunya apa ni?*

F : sama aja.

M : *salamnya buat siapa?*

F : buat Andre, Isa, Erik, Aura, Reni, Deli, ada juga Rosma

M : banyak banget

F : iya..heehee

M : terima kasih Ria.

Conversation at the Radio 2 while ordering song by phone between announcers and participants (ordering song)

Female (announcer)>< Male (participants)

F : *Halo selamat sore sahabat KIIS, dengan siapa dimana?*

M : sore..Ari di Rambin.

F : *mau order lagu apa ni, ada pop, india, barat jg boleh atau dangdut hahahha. Yang mana maunya Ri?*

M : aaaa..aa Rihana aja lah.

F : *Rihana. Yang mana tu, Diamond?*

M : yah,..itu aja.

F : *Terus salam-salam buat siapa aja?*

M : Buat sahabat KIIS yang lagi denger aja dan buat ka Dea.

F : makasih..Ari

M : ya ka..

Female(announcer) >< Female (participants):

F : *Waralaba selamat sore? dengan siapa ni?*

M : sore ka Dhea..Uli di SSPM.

- F : *Uli mau dengerin lagu apa di dore hari ini?*
- M : *itu kak, lagunya Fatin „memili setia“*
- F : *ohh sory Uli, Fatin udh diputerin tadi, yang lain aja ya?*
- M : *kalo gitu Kotak aja ka, pelan-pelan saja.*
- F : *mau di kirim-kirim buat siapa?*
- M : *buat anak kos modis yang lagi mals mandi..hahha*
- F : *Hahahha bau donk? Terus siapa lagi?*
- M : *Udah itu aja kak, oh ya buat ka Dhea smnagt ya nyiarnya ka.*
- F : *Thank you Uli...heheh*

Male (announcer) >< Male (participants) :

- M : *Halo dengan siapa dimana?*
- M : *Taufik di parsalakan*
- M : *Taufik ya? Order lagu apa?*
- M : *Judika aja*
- M : *Judika yang mana tu?*
- M : *Yang tersakiti aj bro.*
- M : *Yap! Dikirim-kirim buat siapa aja fik?*
- M : *Buat seseorang dan teman kerja aja, dan sahabat KIIS yang lagi denger aja.*
- M : *Oke bro, selmat sore.*

Male (announcer) >< Female (participants):

- M : *Halo, Warung Lagu Serba Asyik, dengan siapa?*

F : *Dengan Devi bang.*

M : *Dimana Devi nya*

F : *Di SM Raja. Bg bisa order lagunya Raisha?*

M : *Bisa banget. Hehhe yang mana tu?*

F : *Yang ada, apa aja bang?*

M : *Ohh banyak, ada pemeran utama, mantan terindah, Could it Be..mau yang mana nih devi?*

F : *yang mantan terindah aja lah bang.*

3.1 Holistic marks of the audiences question politeness

Table 1 shows the marks that pair A and B awarded their announcers through holistic judgment of the information seeking questions used to ask their song orders.

Table 1

An-nouncers	Audi-ences	V. Polite	Po-lite	Aver-age	Impolite
1. Female	F		✓		
	M	✓			
2. Male	F		✓		
	M		✓		
1. Female	F		✓		
	M		✓		
2. Male	F	✓			
	M			✓	

From the table, it showed that both women used very polite and polite manner to women and used polite manner to men. While Men used very polite and polite manner to women and used polite and average manner to men.

3.2 Morpheme analysis of the announcers' information question politeness

Table 2 shows the number of free morphemes used in an information seeking question used by an announcer to clarify a participants' song order by phone.

Table 2

Announcers	Participants	Morphemes Count
1. Female	F	4-5
	M	4-8
2. Male	F	3-5
	M	3-4
1. Female	F	3-4
	M	3-5
2. Male	F	4-7
	M	2-3

From the data in table 2, it showed that women used 3 up to 5 morphemes to women and 4 up to 8 morphemes to men. While men used 3-7 morphemes to women and 2 up to 4 morphemes to men.

From the data collection and both data analyzing holistic and analytic based on Lakoffs' concerning requests proposal which the theory states that the more compound the request, the more polite it is perceived to be. It is found that both women and men using polite language in information seeking question to the participants who are ordering song by phone in radio station and both women or men also are questioned in the same range of politeness based on count morphemes that they used.

IV. DISCUSSION

Based on the result findings in the study of gender and its relation to language in the area of radio program of ordering song by

phone, it is claimed that this results are contrast with previous Lakoff's theory that women are more polite than men, due to the way they are socialized as children (Lakoff 2004, p.77). While this result study has the same result with previous article of gender and language in fast food industry. So, it showed that both women and men are appropriate to be an announcer which an assumption that announcer has a kind and try to be polite while having interaction with the hearers as their audience of the radio program.

V. THE CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusions

Based of the data analysis, the conclusions are presented in this following:

1. Both women used very polite and polite manner to women and used polite manner to men
2. While Men used very polite and polite manner to women and used polite and average manner to men.
3. Women used 3 up to 5 morphemes to women and 4 up to 8 morphemes to men.
4. While men used 3-7 morphemes to women and 2 up to 4 morphemes to men.

Suggestions

Language is assumed to be more effective and comfortable of the language user understanding the function of the language itself to convey their feeling, thoughts. For the reason, it should be better to see in using the politeness. Both man and women used politeness

in every situation, trying to treat other people in good way especially in radio program.

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