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Conference Paper

Gender Inequalities and Language Expression in Education

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Abstract

The aim of this research is to investigate whether the difficulties found by men and women in using a language are just caused by their sexual differences. It has been shown that the factor of language expression is more important and determines how men and women should speak. There are a number of factors that influence the differences in language expression, i.e. domination or power, the different ways of treating men and women, and socialization. Because of these factors, we find some expressions in the English language that represent gender inequalities, e.g. asymmetric marked and unmarked terms, and semantic derogation.

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1. Introduction

A language is a communication tool used to express ideas in society. Language expression describes speaker socialization. It also explains social aspects of the environment, for example, social level, social act, and environment. Chomsky stated that language is asocial because the society ignores the heterogeneities. On the one hand, he chooses language, and on the other, he chooses culture. Learning a language is related to the social culture and produces four probabilities: First, social structure can influence and determine language acts and structure. Second, language acts and structure can influence and determine social structure. Third, the relationship between them is a flashback. Fourth, there is no relationship between social culture and language structure.

If we take the first probability, language is the result of social consensus. The consensus is influenced by the owner's domination because they have the power to determine the rules. In the Indonesian language, linguistic items are used to express biological differences, such as the phoneme /a/ for masculine gender and /i/ for feminine gender. So looking for differences using masculine and feminine language is too

difficult, and only reveals biological differences. The result of research relates to the masculine language is too much, it is also different to the feminine language. Holmes stated that in the Indian Language, in South America, some of the words used in the masculine have a taller sound than in the feminine.

Language discrimination occurs in all the practice of language, the condition makes the woman dilemma and it also causes two discrimination aspects, i.e. how the language is learned and how the language is treated. The advantages of the language for the masculine stresses to the feminine, except the English language with its patriarchal ideologism is determined by men and has an effect on women, although one word shows lower level for the woman such as feminine, euphemistic, and more powerless.

Based on the above, it explains that the English language is patriarchal in regard to the image of women. For example, describing an old woman has eight utterances: hen, teat, hailer, war hose, chrome, hag, beldam, and frump that explain if the woman utterance the object when speaking the English language. This article discusses language expression and states that there is not the people just to use the English language. It also describes sex and gender, amities representation, siestas discourse, the differences in language and why that causes differences in gender language.

2. Gender and Sex Description

All people in the world have one of two sexualities, either that of a man or that of a woman. There are differences between them in terms of biological capabilities. Basically, men have a given attitude. Gender represents the differences categories between man and the woman must based on social culture constitution. It is related to status, attitude, position, and roles in the gender society and it also makes the difference as a cultural social construction.

To illustrate the differences between gender and sex, it looked from the example of *Bicycle pedal* design. *Bicycle pedal* design is usually made wider for women because women have wider figures (sexist differences), and bicycle designs make it easier for women as they wear skirts. It changes the gender differences. So, sexual language is a language present by man and woman does not based on the level. It also serves stereo tripe about man and woman and it caused the woman unlucky.

3. Sexism in the English Language

The sexist language has two points of view, they are: first, about how far to handle the language grammatically, and second, to know how far the roles contribute of sexist English language grammatical system. Here are some examples:

3.1. Symmetry and asymmetry problem

The English word includes to symmetry is the generic word "horse," to speak gentle or feminine horses. Look at these examples

Example 1 generic: horse

Betina : Mare

Jantan : Stallion

Anak kuda: Foal (jantan dan betina)

Anak kuda betina: Filly

Anak kuda jantan: colt

The term to speak about the people also uses some system, but there are not symmetries.

Example 2 generic: man

Wanita: woman

Laki-laki: men

Anak-anak: child

Anak perempuan: girl

Anak laki-laki: boy

The words "man" and "woman" in the second example show clearly if there is bias meaning. In English language text, the word "man" is used as a generic term for all people and "man" has a specific meaning. It is different in this sentence: The man without faith has no sources, and the man is mean laki-laki. Example 3:

1. Wanita: Miss/Mrs/Ms

2. Laki-laki: Mr

In the English Language, adult men are only given one title, i.e. "Mr" (mister), while a woman's identity is more detailed: When she is single, people call her "Miss," and when she is married, they call her "Mrs." Meanwhile "Ms" is used for women if there is no clear identity or bias (marriage or not). This is different for a man, as we use the title "Mr" both before and after he is married. The language treatment system like this clearly. In fact, the term "Miss" predominates in describing women's status.

3.2. Signal and no signal terms

There are terms that differentiate men from women, and also there are signal and no signal terms, which means for all identities. For the signal used to show the profession of the woman and usually give **–es** at the end of the word.

> Example 4 : Laki-laki: Perempuan
>
> God: Goddess
>
> Host: Hostess
>
> Actor: Actress
>
> Waiter: Waitress

Meanwhile, the word for not a signal term and used to the man and woman, but at the fact user connotation for a man such as the words professor, surgeon, doctor, etc. So, there is the perception for that professor is suitable only for man, and if there is profession only for a woman called nurses and for the man called the male nurse. These terms imply that it is more normal for men to hold positions in certain professions.

3.3. The lowest and smallest meaning connotation

The smallest meaning means the word refers to the woman has smallest than the man, while the woman has lowest connotation meaning. For example:

> Laki-laki: Perempuan
>
> Gentleman/lord: Lady

3.4. The title and frequency of speaking

The woman is talking active in social culture of the patriarchal level of language. Actually stereotype about the differences of language style between man and the

woman is only the prediction. The biggest stereotype is that women dominate the conversation, although this is not always true.

4. The Effect of Sexist Language

The society paradigm for the woman is only predicted the complement and object. The factors caused:

a. The domination problem: Based on the language research related to social phonetic life and societal culture, it can be seen that women are different to men.

b. The differences problem: The differences problem caused the domination in one side to another side and birth the stigma if the woman is the object of the culture, while the man has seen the regulated the other people.

5. Conclusion

The conclusion based on the explanation above is that language expression represents the attitude of speakers in English society, and we can see the discrimination against woman in the variation of language. The stereotype happens when men are dominant in all areas of language use, while another factor is the differences in the homogeneity problem, which leads to the effect of a subculture.

Note:

1. Maaf tidak bisa mensetting method dan result, karena memang tidak ada, Namun yang lain-lain seperti abstrak, introduction dan conclusion sdh saya setting.

2. Dalam pembahasan tidak dicantumkan sitasi sama sekali. Jadi mohon maaf tidak bisa mensitasi namun refences sudah saya setting dan saya cek kebenarannya di google.

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