

ANALYSIS OF GENDERLECT STYLE IN PYGMALION

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Abstrak: *Genderlect styles* membicarakan gaya tuturan, membahas tentang bukan apa yang dikatakan tetapi bagaimana menyatakannya. *Report talk* adalah istilah yang digunakan dalam menilai obrolan laki-laki yang berfokus pada membangun status. *Rapport Talk* adalah istilah yang digunakan untuk menilai obrolan perempuan yang berfokus pada menciptakan dan membangun suatu hubungan. Tujuan yang lebih spesifik dalam penelitian ini adalah menemukan perbedaan komunikasi, perubahan komunikasi dan persamaan perubahan yang melatar belakangi perempuan dan laki-laki dalam bahasa yang digunakan pada *Pygmalion* karya Goerge Bernad Shaw. Hasil penelitian *Genderlect style* yang terdapat dalam *pygmalion act 2* kategori *report style* yang ditemukan ialah *public speaking*, *asking question*, *telling story*, *listening*, dan *conflict*. Serta pada kategori *rapport style* yang ditemukan ialah *private speaking*, *asking question*, *conflict*, *listening*, dan *telling story*, sedangkan yang merepresentasikan keadaan sosial Inggris pada awal abad 20 dimana pada saat itu gaya berbicara menjadi tolak ukur nilai sosial masyarakat Inggris ditemukan perubahan *Genderlect Style* pada keseluruhan tokoh dalam *Pygmalion Act 2*, yaitu 4 orang

Kata Kunci: *genderlect style*, *report talk*, *rapport talk*, *pygmalion act 2*

Abstract: *styles talk* about the style of speech, talk about not what is said but how to express it. *Report talk* is a term used in assessing male chats that focus on building status. *Rapport Talk* is a term used to assess women's chats that focus on creating and building relationships. The more specific objectives in this study were to find the differences in communication, communication change and equality of change that backgrounds of women and men in the language used in *Pygmalion* by Goerge Bernad Shaw. The results of *Genderlect style* found in *pygmalion act 2* category *report style* found are *public speaking*, *asking question*, *telling story*, *listening*, and *conflict*. And in the category of *rapport style* found is the *private speaking*, *asking questions*, *conflict*, *listening*, and *telling story*, while representing the social situation of England in the early 20th century where at that time the style of speaking into a benchmark the social value of British society found *Genderlect Style* change on Overall figure in *Pygmalion Act 2*, ie 4 people

Keywords: *genderlect style*, *report talk*, *rapport talk*, *pygmalion act 2*

INTRODUCTION

Genderlect style theory mostly talks about how to communicate effectively with different gender, in the same language, in which there is a process of mutual respect, listening to each other, mutual tolerance, no superior - inferior, no one feels the most Right or wrong, no one else uses the view of "high power - low power". The above Tannen Theory is an attempt to understand the different types of communication between men and women, which aim to improve better working relationships and help reduce misunderstandings and ongoing conflicts. Theory *Genderlect styles*, have many

components and branches, regarding the differences between men and women in communicating. *Genderlect styles* talk about the style of speech, talk about not what is said but how to express it. Tannen believes that there is a gap between men and women, because each is in a cross-cultural position, therefore there is a need to anticipate the gap, since failure to observe differences in style of speech can bring about a big problem later on. *Genderlect style* is divided into two speech styles that represent the style of talking with masculine style and feminine style. The style is *report talk* and *rapoport*

talk. Report talk is a term used in assessing male chats that focus on building status. Rapport Talk is divided into five categories: Public speaking, Telling story, Asking Question, Listening, Conflict. Rapport talk is a term used to assess female chats that focus on creating and building relationships. Rapport Talk is divided into five categories: Privatespeaking, Telling Story, Asking Question, Listening, Conflict. Based on different styles of speech between men and women. Women use "Rapport Talk" to express relationships with their interlocutors, while men use "Report Talk" to reveal status in relation to the other person (Tannen, 1990: 434). The purpose of genderlect theory is to understand the language used by men and women. The first study in genderlect theory is exploring how gender-language patterns are always limiting between women and men. Further research begins with a focus on how different gender language patterns are used by women and men in both written and spoken results.

Pygmalion is one of the most famous drama shows written by Georje Bernard Shaw. The drama was written in 1912, and was performed in 1913 in places such as in Viena, Austria. The drama began to be written into a book and published in 1915. Considering many versions in the Pygmalion drama. This study identifies the original drama of Pygmalion drama and refers not to the drama of adaptation shown in the theater. Pygmalion is a romantic social comedy drama which is divided into preliminaries, five innings and the final contribution of the author is that the entire scene of the show should be displayed on stage and he is playing with the idea of how this show will continue.

Previous research on genderlect theory that discusses the speech in writing as the object of study (Ayan, 2016; Hamdan, 2011). Ayan (2016) discusses genderlect style in Susan Glaspell's a Jury of Her Peers perspective. The results of his research present a point of difference in perspective, and problem solving in cases of murder in the story and the use of language styles to communicate in accordance with Tannen's theory, Report Talk and Repport Talk, where

the women in the story use private speaking, indirect talk, understanding the whole pattern is a feature of Report Talk. While men use public speaking, direct talk. Although there are some points from the genderlect element put forward by Tannen, this study does not reveal in detail the application of the five types of speeches proposed by Deborah Tannen (1990). Research that investigates the different styles of speech between women and men in communicating at work becomes an interesting study (Ahmad, 2014; Mohindra & Azhar, 2012). Knowing how the communication style undertaken by women and men in the workplace aims to bridge the gap that occurs between them if there is a misunderstanding in the world of work and Also to improve performance in work.

Based on the research gap that has been done, this research seeks to investigate differences in communication between women and men by using the concept of genderlect popularized by linguist Deborah Tannen and its implications for social class communication. The more specific objectives in this study were 1) to find differences in female and male communication in the language used in Pygmalion by Goerge Bernad Shaw. 2) Finding a change in communication style and the reasons behind the change took place by women and men in Pygmalion by Goerge Bernad Shaw. 3) Discovered the equation of the communication style changes in the Pygmalion drama which represented the situation in England in the early 20th century

RESEARCH METHOD

In this research used qualitative research design. According to Creswell (2010: 4), qualitative research is a method to explore and understand meaning. Qualitative methods become the starting point of qualitative research that emphasizes the quality (the characteristics of natural data) in accordance with the descriptive and natural understanding itself. In this study there is one chosen location that is the play of Pygmalion drama by George Bernard Shaw. The drama was written in 1912, and performed in 1913 in Viena and Austria. The source of this research data is the

second half of the drama show by Goerge Bernard Shaw's Pygmalion. This study will analyze the speech used by the characters in Pygmalion, which in the second half amounted to four people and the number of speeches of 136 speeches. The research procedures undertaken in investigating language differences in male- and female communication in this study are a) finding basic concepts in Tannen's genderlect theory, b) finding the background of Pygmalion drama plays and identifying intrinsic elements (identification, plot, plot, background Story), c) Identify the different types of speech styles used by each character in Pygmalion with a focus on the concept of genderlect theory d) Identify the speech-report spoken and rapport talk functions used by each character in Pygmalion, d) Find similarities and differences in speech style changes In Pygmalion in the second half.

RESEARCH FINDING

Genderlect theory proposed by Tanner (1990) is divided into two styles of speech that is Report Talk (Maskulin Style) and Rapport Talk (Feminim Style). Raport Talk is classified into five categories: Public Speaking, Telling Story, Asking Question, Listening and Conflict, while in Rapport talk are also classified into five categories: Private Speaking, Telling Story, Asking Question, Listening and Conflict. The discussion on genderlect style pad in this section is done in each category according to its application in speech on drama Pygmalion Act 2

Report Talk in Pygmalion Act 2

Publik Speaking

From the overall data of speech included in the Report Talk style of speech, the public speaking category was found in the speeches by figures Mr.Higgins, Mr.Pickering and Eliza. The comments are grouped into the public speaking category of Mr.Higgins figures totaling 27 pieces. The majority of fungShutter spoken by Mr.Higgins is (1) to express himself, (2) express ideas, express ideas, opinions and identities, (3) task completion, and (4) insist on seeking approval. Speech grouped into

the public speaking category on the character Mr.Pickering amounted to 2 pieces. It states (1) the expression of ideas, ideas and opinions, and (2) the urge to seek approval. While on the character Eliza found 2 pieces of speech that entered into the category of public speaking. The second function of the speech expressed the urge to seek approval.

Telling Story

In the category of telling story only found one speech on the characters Mr.Higgins and Mr.Pickering. The function of the speech is to tell jokes, Jokes story is a masculine way to negotiate status, and to increase self-esteem.

Asking Question

Speeches categorized into asking questions are found in Mr.Higgins and Mrs. Pickering's remarks. Speech grouped into the category asking question on the figure Mr.Higgins amounted to 12 pieces. Most of the asking question functions spoken by Mr.Higgins are (1) expressing self-efficacy, (2) expressing ideas, expressing ideas, opinions and identities, (3) task completion, and (4) insisting on approval. The asking question function spoken by Mrs. Pearce is an attempt to disperse the speaker's concentration.

Listening

The listening category in Pygmalion Act 2 is found in the speeches of figures Mr.Higgins and Eliza. Speech grouped into Listening category in Mr.Higgins shop amounted to 3 pieces, while on the character Eliza found 10 pieces of speech that entered into listening category. The function of the speech is to show direct disapproval and refuse to feel submissive.

Conflict

The conflict category in Pygmalion Act 2 is found in the speeches of Mr. Higgins and Eliza figures. Speech grouped into the category of conflict in the store Mr.Higgins amounted to 9 pieces, while the figure Eliza found 2 pieces of speech that

entered into the listening category. The function of the speech is to solve the problem in its own way.

Rapport Talk in Pygmalion Act 2

Private Speaking

Speeches categorized into Private Speaking are in the speech of Mr. Pickering, Mrs. Pearce, and Eliza. Speech grouped into the category of Private Speaking on Mr. Pickering was totaling 3 pieces. In Eliza the number of private speaking speech amounted to 17 pieces. And to Mrs. Pearce there are 16 pieces. Private Speaking is a category contained in rapport talk or feminine style speaking style, in Eliza, most of the functions of private speaking is responding to the response, then expressing personal opinions and there is one that states relationship building. To Mrs. Pearce, the overall function of private speaking in the speech of private speaking is to express personal opinion. There is a private speaking function that expresses responses, maintains relationships and expresses personal opinions to Mr. Pickering.

Telling Story

The Telling Story Rapport Talk is only found in Eliza's figure, which is 2 pieces. The person uses the comparison to make the conversation clear, as well as the response to take sympathy to obey his will.

Asking Question

Speeches categorized into the asking question are in Eliza's speech, Mrs. Pearce, and Mr. Higgins. Eliza said asking question as many as 8 pieces, Mrs. Pearce said asking question as many as 5 pieces, whereas in Mr. Higgins there is 1 piece of speech. Most of the asking question functions he says are (1) establishing connections (2) establishing relationships (3) refining disagreements (4) validating insights. All speeches are feminine spoken by women, but there is 1 utterance expressed by Mr. Higgins a man with speech functions to build relationships or connections.

Listening

In the Listening category found only 3 pieces of speech on the character Eliza. Eliza attempted to interrupt and respond to the statements made to her but tended to be unable to control the situation and made 'make it stick'

Conflict

Speeches categorized into Conflict are in Eliza, Mrs. Pearce and Mr. Pickering. The Conflict function in Eliza's speech is a threat to a relationship under various conditions. Meanwhile, the characters Mrs. Pearce and Mr. Pickering function that is found is to avoid conflict and efforts to reduce anger. The following matrix genderlect style is presented in the Pygmalion Act 2 drama that summarizes the overall results of category analysis in Report Talk and Rapport Talk found in each character.

Tabel 1. Genderlect Style Pygmalion Act 2

Q	Number of Speeches	Gender	Figures	Categories Genderlect Style			
				Report Talk	Frequency	Rapport Talk	Frequency
Genderlect style in Pygmalion Act 2 by George Bernard Shaw	136	men	Mr. Higgins	Public Speaking	27	Asking Question	1
				Asking Question	12		
				Conflict	9		
				Listening	3		
				Telling Story	1		
			Mr. Pickering	Public Speaking	2	Asking Question	6
				Telling Story	1	Private Speaking	3
						Conflict	2
		woman	Mrs. Pearce	Asking Question	2	Private Speaking	16
						Asking Question	5
						Conflict	3
			Eliza	Listening	10	Private Speaking	17
				Conflict	2	Asking Question	8
				Public Speaking	2	Listening	3
						Telling Story	2
						Conflict	2

The Changes in Communication Style in Pygmalion Act 2

According to Tanen based on the different styles of speech between men and women. Women use "Rapport Talk" to express relationships with their interlocutors, while men use "Report Talk" to reveal status in relation to the other person. From the analysis on the novel Pygmalion Act 2 by

George Bernard Shaw found some style changes are:

- 1) On a male character named Mr.Higgins, he uses Rapport Talk's speaking style with the category asking question. Mr.Higgins reveals a feminine style style of conversation with the aim of establishing connections and persuading Eliza to follow her wish to continue the project of changing the style of speaking Eliza into Lady.
- 2) In a male character named Mr.Pickering, he uses the Report Talk style of speaking with Private Speaking, Asking Question and Conflict categories. Mr. Pickering was found to often use Rapport Talk's speaking style on the grounds that he appreciated Mr. Higgins's status as host and he chose to take a neutral role in the conversation between Mr.Higgins, Eliza and Mrs.Pearce.
- 3) On a female character named Eliza, she uses Report Talk with the categoryPublic Speaking, Listening, and Conflict. Eliza uses a masculine style due to her poor knowledge in speaking, a feeling of affirming her original desires and characters and she wants to show her power.
- 4) On a female character named Mrs.Pearce, she uses Report Talk with the category asking question attempts to break the speaker's concentration.

CONCLUSION

Genderlect style contained in pygmalion act 2 category report style found is public speaking, asking question, telling story, listening, and conflict. And in the category of rapport style found is private speaking, asking questions, conflict, listening, and telling story. In the discussion of the Genderlect Style contained in the Pygmalion Act 2 which represents the social state of England in the early 20th century at which time the style of speech became a benchmark of the social value of British society. Genderlect Style changes found on the whole character in Pygmalion Act 2, which is 4 people.

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