#### CHAPTER IV

## ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

To discuss the findings of the study, the writer uses table that serves two functions. First, it shows the types of linguistic features used by male and female Objects. Second, it points out the types of linguistic features that are mostly used by the male and female Objects. The writer begins to discuss the linguistic features of the male Objects first; then the female Objects. And to find the type of linguistic features that are mostly influenced by the gender differences, the writer compares the linguistic features of the male and female Objects.

## 4.1. Types of Male's Linguistic Features

Briefly, in the opening unit, the male Objects mostly use filer, and question repeat before answering the direction seeker's question and only a few of them use interjection and summary like statement in opening unit, for other linguistic types, such as different question, comment, and pause never used by them in opening unit.

Meanwhile, in the main body unit, they produce bald imperative as the dominant directive type while giving directions, they also use you + auxiliary + main verb, and you + verb directives (you + verb) in main body unit, And in main body exchange Parenthetical remarks becomes the dominant directive type, even though there is an object uses Orientation checks in main body exchange too.

But there is some linguistic type that do not appear in the male Objects direction-giving conversation, such as: indirect directive which begins with extra position clause, indirect directive which Imply a more direct directive, and comprehension check. In pre-closing unit mostly the object synthesize the directions, and in the closing unit informal closing is mostly use than the formal one.

# 4.1.1 Types of Male's Opening Linguistic Features

Opening move is "a type of insertion sequence occurring in the direction givers initial turn and containing other semantical material than the immediate prepositional answer to the request for directions." Based on this definition, the writer found opening linguistic features in the males' direction-giving conversation.

Table frequency	of Object &	c opening ling	uistic features

				1
Type of Linguistic Features	Total	%	Object	%
Interjection	1	100/	1	200/
merjection	1	10%	1	20%
Question repeat	4	40%	4	80%
	-			
D'CC i i				
Different question	-	-	-	-
Summary-like statement	1	10%	1	20%
Builling into statement	-	10/0	-	20/0
~				
Comment	-	-	-	-
Pause	_	_	_	_
1 uuse				
Filler	4	40%	4	80%
		1		

Total unit: 10

Total male object: 5

As shown in table above, we can see that in opening linguistic type, male produced interjection, Question repeat, summary like statement and filler. Question repeat and filler are the most opening linguistic types that are used by the male lecturers, out of 10 opening unit type are produced, question repeat is used 4 times (40%), and Question repeat is an utterance which repeats the requested site asked by the direction seeker. In this case, the direction giver begin their response with a part of the question for Example: see Appendix 1 (M1, M3, M4, and M5)

M1, Building A

S: Excuse me, where is the location of ELTIS? Fi Qr G1: \\ Um\\, \\ELTIS\\?

Further, the researcher also notice that male lecturers also use filler in opening linguistic type, Fillers is one of opening linguistic types that usually defined as filled pause for Examples: "Uh," "umm/' or "well.". They produce 4 times (40%) fillers in opening linguistic types, for example, see appendix 1 (M1, M2, M3, and M5) M3, Building A

- S: Excuse me, Where is the location of ELTIS? Fi Qr

Besides two opening linguistic features above, the male lecturers also use summary like statement, and interjection in opening linguistic type, out of 10 opening unit types are produced, both summary like statement and interjection are used 1 time (10%), for example of summary like statement: see appendix 1 M2, Building A:

- S: Excuse me Where is the location of ELTIS? Fi Sls
- G1:  $\langle umm \rangle \in ELTIS$  in the SAC building  $\langle umm \rangle \in SAC$

Summary-like statement is the direct answer of request site of the direction. In this case, the direction giver only gives a short answer. Usually, it consists of the crucial landmarks around the request site of the direction, such as, "ELTIS is...." As shown in Table frequency above we know that male lecturers also produce summary like statement to give direction, they try to give short answer rather than directly giving the route to the ELTIS.

Another opening linguistic types are produced by male lecturers is interjection. Interjection are Words or phrase use as exclamation which indicates an emotional state or attitude such delight, surprise, shock, disgust, but which has no referential meaning. For examples; "Oh, gosh!", "Good God", "Damn!". However, the frequency of this directive type is very small. Out of 10 opening linguistic types male lecturers use interjection only 1 time (10%) they produce. An example of interjection: see appendix 1 (M4, Building A)

S: Excuse me sir where is the location of ELTIS?

Inj Qr

G1:  $(Ohh) \in ELTIS?$ 

From table frequency above, we can conclude that male lecturers have more variation when they answer the direction seeker question. They always produce filler and question repeat first before they give direction, it can be evidence with the frequency that are made by male objects, out of 10 opening unit types are produced, male lecturers use question repeat and filler 4 times (40%). And only 1 time (10%) male objects use interjection and summary like statement.

## 4.1.2 Types of Male's Main Body Linguistic Features

Main body linguistic features is the main route directions are given. It is compose of directives and other comments or expression while giving directions.

Type of Linguistic Features	Total	%	Object	%
Bald imperative	13	28,8%	5	100%
Conditional clause	2	4,4%	1	20%
Extra position clause	-	-	-	
Imply more direct - Directive	-	-	-	
You + aux + verb	8	17,7%	3	60%
You + verb	11	24,4%	4	80%
Parenthetical remark	10	22,2%	2	40%
Orientation check	1	2,2%	1	20%

Table frequency of Object & Main body linguistic features

Comprehension check	-	-	-	-
<b>m 1 1 1 1</b>				

Total main body unit: 45 Total male object: 5

As the Table frequency in male main body unit shows that male lecturers do not use all the types that have been categorized by (*Scotton* and *Bernsten*) in the main body linguistic features. They only produce bald imperative, indirect directive which begins with conditional clause, you + verb directive, you + aux + verb, conditional clause, parenthetical remark, and orientation check.

Bald imperative are produced 13 times by 100% of the male objects. It means that the male lecturers tend to begin their instruction or directive with the verb, directives, for examples: see Appendix 1 (M1, M2, M3, M4, and M5)

Bi (M1, Building A) \\just pass on the Building \\ And \\when you meet three Junction, Bi just go on to turn right \\ and then \\go on to the North Bi (M2, Building A)

\\turn right\\, after that \\you go straight the street to the corner\\ and then Bi \\ Turn left

The second directive that are mostly used by the male lecturers is directive that begins with address term you then is directly followed with verb directive (you + verb), this directive type are used 11 times by 80% of the male objects. For examples: see Appendix 1 (M2, M3, M4, and M5):

<b>S</b> :	Where is it?		
	Y+V	Y+V	(M2, Building A)
G1:	\\from here you go west\	\\until you find rectorat	e office\\ and then

 $\begin{array}{ccc} Y+V & Y+V & (M4, Building A) \\ G1: \quad \ \ From here you go west road \ and \ \ you turn left \ \ \end{array}$ 

Another directive that are mostly used by male lecturers is directive that also begins with address term *you*. However, it is followed with auxiliary verb first, such as, will, need, and Etc. before using main directive verb (You + aux + verb), out of 45 main body unit are produced, male lecturers use 8 times by 60% of the male objects, for examples see appendix 1 (M1, M2, and M3):

Y+A+V Y+A+V (M1, Building A) \\ you have to go south\\ and \\You have to go out from this building

Based bald imperative, (Y+V), and (Y+A+V), conditional clause also appear. However the frequency of this directive type is very small, it is 2 times and only use 20% of the male objects. It means that there are male lecturers tend to begin their instruction with conditional clause. For example: see appendix 1 (M1, Building A):

Cc (M1, Building A) \\when you go out from the building, just go on Straight to the west direction\\

In addition, male Lecturers also produce comments pertaining to the direction explanation (parenthetical remark) and expressions to check direction seeker's understanding about some crucial landmarks (orientation check). As shown in the Table frequency main body linguistic features above, the male lecturers use parenthetical remark 10 times by 20% of male objects, It means that the male lecturers give the crucial landmarks along the route to the Auditorium. Parenthetical remark is one of the crucial features of the direction-giving conversation because it contains the further direction givers explanation of the landmarks around the destination, which helps the direction seeker to identify the request site of the direction. Some examples of parenthetical remark. See appendix 1: (M1, and M4)

Pr (M1, Building A) \\First one will Be the *Lecturers* office of Tarbiyah Faculty or Islamic Pr education Faculty\\ \\After that Building will be Academic office\\ and Pr then \\the next one will be Rectorate office\\

The male lecturers also use orientation check in the main body unit to check the direction seeker understanding of crucial landmarks along the route. There is 1 time and 20% of the Object use orientation check, for example: see appendix 1 (M4, building A).

Oc \\do you see mosque there? (M4, Building A)

#### 4.1.3 Types of Male's Pre-closing and Closing Linguistic Features

To discuss the type of linguistic features in the pre-closing and closing unit, the writer used the table below.

# Table frequency of Male Object, Pre – Closing and Closing linguistic features:

Type of Linguisti	Type of Linguistic Features		%	Object	%
Pre-closing					
Synthesize		4	100%	4	80%
Closing	1				
Informal		4	100%	4	80%
Formal		-		-	

Total pre-closing unit: 4 Total closing type unit: 4 Total male object: 5

The pre-closing unit is a unit that consists of the synthesis of the route direction. In other words, after the direction giver gives their directions, they synthesized and conclude their directions in one-line utterance. Synthesized is a part of giving directions that uniting the explanation into one-line utterance or more.

In the Table frequency pre-closing unit above, it shows that the frequency of the male lecturers that synthesized the route have big frequency, that are 4 times and out of 80% the male lecturers use synthesize in pre-closing unit. And examples of synthesized in pre-closing unit: see appendix 1 (M1, M2, M3, and M5).

Syn

(M2, building A)

ELTIS in the inside of SAC building

Syn

(M5, Building A)

\\ELTIS in the right side in the first floor\\.

And the last is closing unit, closing unit is a unit which consist of the response of direction giver to direction-seeker. The respond could be in formal or informal ways, such as: "Thank you, Yeah, or Etc." As shows in the Table frequency closing unit above, almost all the male lecturers (80%) give informal responses to the direction seeker's, such as, "Yeah" and "Ok" (See appendix 1 M2, M3, M4, and M5).

## 4.2. Types of Female's Linguistic Features

Generally, the female objects mostly use question repeat in the opening unit, and sometimes they also use filler and comment in opening unit too. Bald imperative, you + verb directive, you + auxiliary + verb directive and parenthetical remark are the main body linguistic features that are mostly used in giving directions. And most the female object synthesize the directions. Finally, as the response of the directionseeker's thanking, the informal one is the mostly used than the formal one. Similar to males object that Pause, indirect directive which begins with extra position clause and which implies more as direct directive, and comprehension check do not appear in the females' direction giving conversation, the detail explanation of the female linguistic features will be discussed below.

# 4.2.1. Types of Females Opening Linguistic Features

From the Table frequency of female below, it shows that question repeat is the dominate linguistic feature that is used by female lecturers in opening unit. From the total number of opening unit, question repeat is used 5 times (55, 5 %) by100% of female objects.

Type of Linguistic	c Features	Total	<mark>%</mark>	Object	%
Interjection		-	-	-	•
Question repeat		5	<mark>55</mark> ,5%	5	100%
Different question		-	-		-
Summary-like star	tement	-	7		-
Comment		1	11,1%	1	20%
Pause		1	11,1%	1	20%
Filler		2	22,2%	2	40%

Table frequency of Females & opening linguistic features

Total unit: 9

1

Total female object: 5

It means that the direction giver begin their response with a part of the question,

for examples: see appendix (F1, F2, F3, F4, and F5)

Qr \\the location of ELTIS\\ Qr \\ELTIS? (F1, Building A)(F3, building B)

Another opening linguistic types that females lecturers produced are Filler, comment, and pause, out of 9 opening linguistic types are produced, they use filler 2 times (22, 2 %) by 40% of female objects, and both comment and filler are used 1 time (11, 1 %) by 20 % of female objects, the examples of filler can be seen in Appendix 1 (F2, and F3)

Fi

\\the location of ELTIS? \\ \\ Umm\\

(F2, Building A)

And the last is comment, the expression that are often used in comment is "Let's see..." and Etc. but unfortunately the frequency of it is very small, that is 1 time (11, 1%) by 20% of female object, the examples of comment can be seen in appendix 1 (F1, Building A).

## 4.2.2, Types of Female's Main Body Linguistic Feature

Among the directive types that are suggested by *Scotton* and *Bernsten*, only four directive types that are used by the female objects. That are bald imperative, you + Auxiliary verb + Main verb directive (Y+A+V), you + verb directive (Y+V), and parenthetical remarks.

Type of Linguistic Features	Total	%	Object	%
Bald imperative	11	28,9%	5	100%
Conditional clause	-	-	-	-
Extra position clause	-	-	-	-

Table frequency of Females & Main body linguistic features

Imply more direct - Directive	-	-	-	-
You + aux + verb	8	21,05%	4	80%
You + verb	14	36,8%	5	100%
				-
Parenthetical remark	5	13,1%	5	100%
Orientation check			-	-
Comprehension check	-	-	-	-
Total unit: 38	Total male o	object: 5		

As shown in the Table frequency main body unit above, directive that begins with address form *you* and then followed directly with verb directive (you + verb) are the most directive types that are mostly used by the female lecturers. There are 100% of the female lecturers use it in giving directions, and the frequency are (36, 8%) from total main body unit. It means that the female lecturers tend to address the direction seeker by begin their directives with *you* before using the verb directives, for examples: see appendix 1 (F1, F2, F3, F4. And F5).

 $\parallel$  you go straight $\parallel$ , you turn right $\parallel$ , (F4, Building A)

\\you go straight to the west\\ And then \\you turn right\\ (F5, Building A)

The second directive type is bald imperative, out of 38 main body unit are produced, the female lecturers use 11 times (28, 9%) by 100% female objects, So, in this case, female lecturers tend to begin their directive with verb directive. For examples,

$\parallel just turn right \parallel and \parallel go straight to the north \parallel$	(F3, Building B)
\\go straight to the north\\	(F2, Building A)

Another expression of bald imperative can be seen in appendix 1 (F1, F2, F3, F4, and F5).

The next directive that is used by female lecturers is: (you + Aux + Verb directive), out of 38 total main body unit that are produced by female lecturers, they use (you + Aux + Verb directive) 8 times (21, 05%) by 80% female object. It can be seen in appendix 1 (F1, F2, F3, and F5).

In addition, the female lecturers also use parenthetical remark in their direction, as the Table frequency female's main body unit above shows that all of them include parenthetical remark in their main body unit. Out of 38 main body unit are produced they use 5 times (13, 1%) by 100% female lecturers produce parenthetical remarks. It can be seen in appendix 1 (F1, F2, F3, F4, and F5).

## 4.2.3, Types of Female's Pre-Closing and Closing Linguistic Features

As shown in the Table frequency females pre-closing below, most of the female lecturers use synthesized in pre-closing linguistic types, out of 4 total female frequency in pre-closing unit are produced, they use synthesized 4 times by 80% female object. For examples: it can be seen in appendix 1(F1, F2, F3, and F5).

Type of Linguistic Features	Total	°⁄0	Object	%			
Pre-closing							
Synthesize	4	100%	4	80%			
		10070					
Closing							
Informal	3	75%	3	60%			
Formal	1	2 <mark>5%</mark>	1	20%			
Total pre-closing unit: 4							
Total closing unit: 4							
Total female object	: 5						

Table frequency of female Object, Pre – Closing and Closing linguistic features:

Further, the type of response to the direction seeker's thanking in the female closing unit is informal response, it is shown in the table frequency female linguistic types above, that informal response are used 3 times (75%) by 60% while, the formal one is only I time (25%) by 20% of the female objects.

#### 4.3. Comparison of Male and Female's Linguistic Feature

To answer the second question, the writer compares the linguistic features of the male and female frequency unit, and found the influence of the gender different on the production linguistic feature types. Here the researcher will discuss the types of linguistic features that have biggest difference in male and female frequency first.

Type of Linguistic Features		Mal	e			Fema	ale	
	Total	¢⁄o	Object	%	Total	¢⁄o	Object	%
Interjection	1	5,2%	1	20%		-	-	-
Question repeat	4	21,05%	4	80%	5	26,3%	5	100%
Different question	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Summary like statement	1	5 <mark>,2%</mark>	1	20%	-	-	-	-
Filler	4	2 <mark>1,</mark> 05%	4	80%	1	5,2%	1	20%
Comment	-	_	-	-	1	5,2%	1	20%
Pause		-	-	-	2	10,5%	2	40%

# 4.3.1. Male and Female's Opening Linguistic Features

Table frequency and Object of male's, female's opening linguistic features;

Total male opening unit: 10

Total female opening unit: 9

Total male and female opening unit: 19

In supporting to the previous finding (Liberty Carolina Lasut: 2001) the researcher finds evidence both to support and refute previous findings, in previous finding use female direction seeker found that the gender different happen in production summary like statement, question repeat and interjection in opening unit, it has similarity with this research that use male direction seeker, gender different also happen in this research such as: in question repeat, and filler, as shows in table frequency male and female above, out of 19 opening unit, female lecturers use question

repeat 5 times (26,3%) and male lecturers only use 4 times (21,05%). Besides having different frequency in the production question repeat, they also have different number of subject. Female lecturers dominate 100% than male which only use 80% number of subject.

However, in contradiction to previous study (Liberty Carolina Lasut: 2001), the researcher does not find gender different in summary like statement, but the researcher finds the gender different in filler types, it shows in table frequency male and female lecturers above: Out of 19 Total male and female opening unit, male lecturers use filler 4 times (21,05%) by 80% male's object, and only (5,2%) from the total frequency by 20% female's object use filler.

## 4.3.2 Male and Female's Main Body Linguistic Features

Table frequency and Object of male's and female's main body linguistic features;

Type of Linguistic Features	Male					Female				
	Total	%	Object	%		Total	%	Object	%	
Bald imperative	13	15,6%	5	100%	6	11	13,2%	5	100%	
Conditional clause	2	2,4%	1	20%		-	-	-	-	
Extraposition clause	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	
Imply more direct - directive	-	-	-	-		-	-	-	-	

You + aux + verb	8	9,6%	3	60%	8	9,6%	4	80%
You + verb	11	13,2%	4	80%	14	16,8%	5	100%
Parenthetipal remark	10	12,04%	2	40%	5	6,02%	5	100%
Orientation check	1	1,2%	1	20%	-	-	-	-
Comprehension check	-	-		-	-	-	-	-

Total male's main body unit: 45 Total female's main body unit: 38 Total male's and female's main body unit: 83

Now we will look at the main body unit. In the main body unit, gender different happens in production Bald imperative, the production of directive that begins with address term you then directly followed with verb directive {you + verb), You + auxiliary verb + main verb directives (you + aux + Verb), and comments pertaining to the directions (Parenthetical remarks).

As shows in Table frequency of male and female's main body linguistic features above; male's objects tend to use bald imperative such as: \\ turn right\\, \\ turn left\\ then the female's objects do, out of 83 linguistic types in main body unit, male objects use 15,6% by 100% male's object, and female lectures use 13,2% by 100% total females object, from the frequency above the researcher can conclude that male's object produce more directive that begins with verb directive then female's object.

The researcher also finds a significant gender different frequency for the production of directive that begins with address term you then directly follow with verb

directive (you + verb), as shown in Table frequency of male and female's main body linguistic features above that, female's object tend to use You + verb than male's object do. Out of 83 linguistic types from Total male's and female's main body unit, female's object use (you + verb) 16,8% by 100% total female's object and male's object use 13,2% by 100% male's object. This finding have similarity with previous study in (Liberty Carolina Lasut: 2001) that female's object are tend to address the direction seeker with term *you* in giving directions than the male's object.

And the next linguistic types in gender different is Parenthetical remarks, as shows in table frequency of male and female's main body linguistic features above: we know that female's object use more parenthetical remarks then male's object, out of 83 linguistic types from total male's and female's main body unit, male objects use parenthetical remarks 12,04% by 40% males object and females object only use 6,2% by 100% female object. From the frequency parenthetical remarks above, Even though the male's object have more frequency in total types by (12,04%) than female's object (6,2%), but in the frequency of the total object, female's object have more tendency to use parenthetical remarks than male's object by 100% female's object and 40% male's object, so from the total subject above we can conclude that female's object most use parenthetical remarks than male's object because the females object average to use parenthetical remarks than male's object.

For the directive that begins with address term *you*, and followed with auxiliary verb first then verb directives (Y+ Aux +Verb), there are no such difference because both male's and female's object have same frequency in main body unit.

#### 4.3.3 Male and Female's Pre-Closing and Closing Linguistic Features

From table frequency and Object of male and female's Pre – closing and closing linguistic features below, the researcher found that gender differences did not influenced the production of synthesis in the males and females pre-closing unit. It is clearly seen that they do not have a significant differences number in synthesis, because both males and females object have same frequency in pre-closing unit, out of 9 total frequency males and females in pre-closing unit both males and females use 4 times (50%) by 80% from total object.

Table frequency and Object of male and female's Pre – closing and closing linguistic features;

Type of Linguistic Features	Male				Female				
i cutures	Total	%	Object	%	Total	¢⁄0	Object	%	
Pre-closing Synthesize	4	50%	4	80%	4	50%	4	80%	
Closing Informal	4	50%	4	80%	3	37,5%	3	60%	
Formal	-	-	-	-	1		1	20%	

Total pre-closing unit: 8

Total male's closing unit: 4

Total female's closing unit: 4 Total male's & female's closing unit: 8

Meanwhile, in the closing unit the researcher finds gender different, especially in informal closing unit, as shown in table frequency and Object of male and female's Pre – closing and closing linguistic features above, male's object used more informal closing unit than female's object. Out of 8 linguistic unit from total males and females closing unit, male object use 4 times (50%) by 80% male's object than female's object only use 3 times (37,5%) by 60% female's object.

