

**GENDER INEQUALITY PORTRAYED THROUGH
SEXIST LANGUAGE USED BY MALE CHARACTERS
IN THE *NORTH COUNTRY* MOVIE (2005)**

THESIS



**UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A**

BY:

NOVITA VITRIA DEWI

REG. NUMBER 03020320068

**ENGLISH LITERATURE DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF ADAB AND HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SUNAN AMPEL
SURABAYA**

2024

DECLARATION

I am the undersigned below:

Name : Novita Vitria Dewi
NIM : 03020320068
Department : English Literature
Faculty : Adab and Humanities
University : UIN Sunan Ampel

declare that the thesis entitled:

**Gender Inequality Portrayed through Sexist Language Used by Male
Characters in the North Country Movie (2005)**

is my own work, and not a plagiarism/fabrication in part or in whole.

If in the future it is proven that this thesis results from plagiarism/fabrication,
either in part or whole, then I am willing to accept sanctions for such actions in
accordance with the applicable provisions.

Surabaya, March 25th 2024

Who makes the statement



Novita Vitria Dewi

Reg. Number. 03020320068

APPROVAL SHEET

GENDER INEQUALITY PORTRAYED THROUGH SEXIST LANGUAGE
USED BY MALE CHARACTERS IN THE *NORTH COUNTRY* MOVIE
(2005)

by
Novita Vitria Dewi
Reg. Number 03020320068

approved to be examined by the board of examiners of English Literature
Department, Faculty of Adab and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya

Surabaya, 25 March 2024

Advisor 1



Tristy Kartika Fi'aunillah, M.A.
NIP. 199303182020122018

Advisor 2



Prof. Dr. A. Dzoul Milal, M.Pd
NIP. 196005152000031002

Acknowledged by
The Head of the English Literature Department



Endratno Pilih Swasono, M.Pd.
NIP. 19710672003121001

EXAMINER SHEET

This is to certify that the *Sarjana* thesis of Novita Vitria Dewi (Reg. Number 03020320068) entitled **Gender Inequality Portrayed through Sexist Language Used by Male Characters in the *North Country* Movie (2005)** has been approved and accepted by the board of examiners for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra (S.S.)*, English Literature Department, Faculty of Adab and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

Surabaya, 29th April 2024

Board of Examiners:

Examiner 1



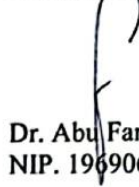
Tristy Kartika Fi'aunillah, M.A.
NIP. 199303182020122018

Examiner 2



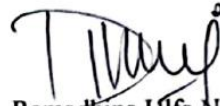
Endratno Pilih Swasono, M.Pd.
NIP. 197106072003121001

Examiner 3



Dr. Abu Fanani, SS, M.Pd.
NIP. 196906152007011051

Examiner 4



Ramadhina Ulfa N., M.A.
NIP. 199203062020122019

Acknowledged by:



Dean of Faculty of Adab and Humanities
UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya

Prof. Dr. H. Mohammad Kurjum, M.Ag
NIP. 196909251994031002

LEMBAR PERNYATAAN PERSETUJUAN PUBLIKASI
KARYA ILMIAH UNTUK KEPENTINGAN AKADEMIS

Sebagai sivitas akademika UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, saya:

Nama : Novita Vitria Dewi
NIM : 03020320068
Fakultas/Jurusan : Adab dan Humaniora/Sastra Inggris
E-mail address : novita.vd3110@gmail.com

Demi pengembangan ilmu pengetahuan, menyetujui untuk memberikan kepada Perpustakaan UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, Hak Bebas Royalti Non-Eksklusif atas karya ilmiah :

Sekripsi Tesis Desertasi Lain-lain (.....)
yang berjudul :

Gender Inequality Portrayed through Sexist

Language Used by Male Characters in the

North Country Movie (2005)

beserta perangkat yang diperlukan (bila ada). Dengan Hak Bebas Royalti Non-Eksklusif ini Perpustakaan UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya berhak menyimpan, mengalih-media/format-kan, mengelolanya dalam bentuk pangkalan data (database), mendistribusikannya, dan menampilkan/mempublikasikannya di Internet atau media lain secara **fulltext** untuk kepentingan akademis tanpa perlu meminta ijin dari saya selama tetap mencantumkan nama saya sebagai penulis/pencipta dan atau penerbit yang bersangkutan.

Saya bersedia untuk menanggung secara pribadi, tanpa melibatkan pihak Perpustakaan UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, segala bentuk tuntutan hukum yang timbul atas pelanggaran Hak Cipta dalam karya ilmiah saya ini.

Demikian pernyataan ini yang saya buat dengan sebenarnya.

Surabaya, 31 Mei 2024

Penulis



(Novita Vitria Dewi)
nama terang dan tanda tangan

ABSTRACT

Dewi, N. V. (2024). *Gender Inequality Portrayed through Sexist Language Used by Male Characters in the North Country Movie (2005)*. English Literature Department, Faculty of Adab and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisors: (I) Tristy Kartika Fi'aunillah, M.A., (II) Prof. Dr. A. Dzo'ul Milal, M.Pd.

This research aims to find out types of sexist language and discuss gender inequality from the use of sexist language by male characters in the North Country movie. There are two research problems to be solved in this research, namely: (1)

What types of overt and indirect sexism are used by male characters in the North Country movie (2) How is gender inequality portrayed through sexist language used by male characters in the North Country movie. This research uses a descriptive qualitative method to describe the phenomena studied systematically and clearly. To collect data, the researcher downloaded the movie transcript of North Country and matched it with the dialogue, then classified them by using the theory of Mills (2008) and Fakhri (2005). The movie transcript was then analyzed to identify types of sexist language. The analysis continued by identifying how gender inequality was portrayed through types of sexist language used by male characters in the North Country movie.

The result of this research revealed that there are 24 of the overall data obtained contained sexist language, 10 data contained types of overt sexism, namely 3 naming data, 2 generic pronoun data, 3 insult terms for women data, and 2 semantic derogation data. On the other side, 14 data contained indirect sexism, this research found six types of indirect sexism, namely, 3 humors data, 2 presuppositions data, 1 metaphor data, 1 conflicting message data, 1 collocation data, and 6 androcentric perspectives data. The researcher found that male characters in the North Country movie used the androcentric perspective more often. In connection with sexist language and gender inequality, male characters using derogatory language and perpetuating unfair stereotypical beliefs to belittle women, alongside the depiction of the mining company as a male-dominated space with women as a minority, portray the issue of gender inequality. The use of sexist language that portrays gender inequality is influenced by the male-dominated working environment and social expectations related to gender roles prevalent in society. The findings of this research offer comprehensive insights into how sexist language can portray the phenomenon of gender inequality.

Keywords: Sexist Language, Overt Sexism, Indirect Sexism, Gender Inequality.

ABSTRAK

Dewi, N. V. (2024). *Ketimpangan Gender Digambarkan Melalui Bahasa Seksisme yang Digunakan Tokoh Pria di Film North Country (2005)*. English Literature Department, Faculty of Adab and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisors: (I) Tristy Kartika Fi'aunillah, M.A., (II) Prof. Dr. A. Dzo'ul Milal, M.Pd.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis-jenis bahasa seksisme dan mendiskusikan penggambaran ketidaksetaraan gender dari penggunaan bahasa seksisme oleh karakter pria dalam film *North Country*. Ada dua permasalahan penelitian yang akan dipecahkan dalam penelitian ini, yaitu: (1) Jenis-jenis seksisme eksplisit dan tidak langsung yang digunakan oleh karakter pria dalam film *North Country* (2005) (2) Bagaimana ketidaksetaraan gender digambarkan melalui bahasa seksisme yang digunakan oleh karakter pria dalam film *North Country* (2005).

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif untuk menggambarkan fenomena yang diteliti secara sistematis dan jelas. Untuk mengumpulkan data, peneliti mengunduh transkrip film *North Country* dan mencocokkannya dengan dialog, kemudian mengklasifikasikannya dengan menggunakan teori Mills (2008) dan Fakih (2005). Transkrip film kemudian dianalisis untuk mengidentifikasi jenis-jenis bahasa seksisme. Analisis dilanjutkan dengan mengidentifikasi bagaimana ketidaksetaraan gender digambarkan melalui jenis-jenis bahasa seksisme yang digunakan oleh karakter pria dalam film *North Country*.

Hasil penelitian ini mengungkapkan bahwa dari keseluruhan data yang diperoleh, terdapat 24 data yang mengandung bahasa seksisme, 10 data mengandung jenis seksisme terang-terangan, yaitu 3 data penamaan, 2 data kata ganti umum, 3 data istilah penghinaan untuk perempuan, dan 2 data penurunan makna semantik. Di sisi lain, 14 data mengandung seksisme tidak langsung, penelitian ini menemukan enam jenis seksisme tidak langsung, yaitu, 3 data humor, 2 data asumsi, 1 data metafora, 1 data pesan yang bertentangan, 1 data kolokasi, dan 6 data perspektif androsentris. Peneliti menemukan bahwa perspektif androsentris lebih sering digunakan oleh karakter laki-laki dalam film *North Country*. Dalam kaitannya dengan bahasa seksisme dan ketidaksetaraan gender, karakter pria yang menggunakan bahasa merendahkan dan memperkuat keyakinan stereotip yang tidak adil untuk merendahkan wanita, bersamaan dengan penggambaran perusahaan pertambangan sebagai ruang yang didominasi oleh laki-laki dengan wanita sebagai minoritas, menggambarkan masalah ketidaksetaraan gender. Penggunaan bahasa seksisme yang menggambarkan ketidaksetaraan gender dipengaruhi oleh lingkungan kerja yang didominasi oleh laki-laki dan harapan sosial terkait peran gender yang umum di masyarakat. Temuan dari penelitian ini menawarkan wawasan yang komprehensif tentang bagaimana bahasa seksisme dapat menggambarkan fenomena ketidaksetaraan gender.

Kata Kunci: Bahasa Seksisme, Seksisme Secara Langsung, Seksisme Terselubung, Ketidaksetaraan Gender.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Declaration	ii
Approval Sheet	iii
Examiner Sheet	iv
Declaration of Publication.....	v
Abstract	vvi
Abstrak	vii
Table of Contents	viii
List of Tables.....	x
List of Figures	xi
List of Appendices	xii
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of the Research	1
1.2 Problems of the Research.....	10
1.3 Objectives of the Research.....	10
1.4 Significances of the Research	11
1.5 Scope and Delimitations	11
1.6 Definition of Key Terms	12
CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	13
2.1 Sexist Language	13
2.1.1 Overt Sexism	14
2.1.2 Indirect Sexism.....	22
2.2 Gender Inequality.....	27
2.2.1 Gender and Marginalization.....	28
2.2.2 Gender and Subordination.....	29
2.2.3 Gender and Stereotypes.....	29
2.2.4 Gender and Violence	30
2.2.5 Gender and Workload	31
CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD	32
3.1 Research Design.....	32
3.2 Data Collection.....	33
3.2.1 Research Data.....	33

3.2.2 Data Source	34
3.2.3 Instrument(s)	34
3.2.4 Data Collection Technique.....	35
3.3 Data Analysis Technique	36
CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION	41
4.1 Findings.....	41
4.1.1 Types of Overt Sexism and Indirect Sexism by (Mills, 2008).....	42
4.1.2 Gender Inequality Portrayed through Sexist Language	68
4.2 Discussion	77
CHAPTER V CONCLUSION.....	82
5.1 Conclusions.....	82
5.2 Suggestions	84
REFERENCES.....	87
APPENDICES	92



UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

LIST OF TABLES

Table	page
Table 3.1 Coding: Classification Types of Overt Sexism	37
Table 3.2 Coding: Classification Types of Indirect Sexism	37
Table 3.3 Coding: Classification Types of Gender Inequality.....	38
Table 4.1 The Amount of Overt Sexism	42
Table 4.2 The Amount of Indirect Sexism.....	42



UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure	page
Figure 3.1 Sexist Language in the <i>North Country</i> Movie	35
Figure 3.2 Gender Inequality in the <i>North Country</i> Movie	36



UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

LIST OF APPENDICES

Appendix	page
Appendix 1. Sexist language used by male characters in the <i>North Country</i> Movie	92
Appendix 2. Sexist Language Portraying Gender Inequality.....	93



UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

REFERENCES

- Abdulrahman, S. S. (2022). How Language Creates Bonds among Cross-Cultural Communities. *Cihan University-Erbil Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences*, 6(1), 59–63. <https://doi.org/10.24086/cuejhss.v6n1y2022.pp59-63>
- Abubakar, R. (2021). *Pengantar Metodologi Penelitian*. SUKA-Press. https://books.google.com/books/about/PENGANTAR_METODOLOGI_PENELITIAN.html?hl=id&id=5ijKEAAAQBAJ
- Afandi, A. (2019). Bentuk-Bentuk Perilaku Bias Gender. *LENTERA: Journal of Gender and Children Studies*, 1(1), 1–18. <https://journal.unesa.ac.id/index.php/JOFC/article/view/6819%0Ahttps://journal.unesa.ac.id/index.php/JOFC>
- Andoh, E. (2022). *Why Inclusive Language Matters*. Psychology Student Network. <https://www.apa.org/ed/precollege/psn/2022/09/inclusive-language#:~:text=It can enhance our empathy,further exclusion of marginalized people.>
- Ariani, R. T. (2013). *Gender Stereotypes and Reinforcement of Patriarchy Constructed in the Reality Show Pilih-Pilih Mantu* [Airlangga University]. <https://repository.unair.ac.id/27326/2/FS.BE.48-13 Ari g.pdf>
- Bukido, R. (2016). DIKOTOMI GENDER (Sebuah Tinjauan Sosiologis). *Jurnal Ilmiah Al-Syir'ah*, 4(2). <https://doi.org/10.30984/as.v4i2.205>
- Caldas-Coulthard, C. R., & Coulthard, M. (1995). *Texts and Practices: Readings in Critical Discourse Analysis*. Routledge. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203431382-13>
- Christie, C. (2001). *Gender and Language: Towards a Feminist Pragmatics*. Edinburgh University Press.
- Christy Bieber, J.D. & Brette Sember, J. D. (2023). *What Is Alimony? Definition & Examples*. Forbes Advisor. <https://www.forbes.com/advisor/legal/divorce/what-is-alimony/>
- Dewi, A. A. S. N., & Pratama, A. D. Y. (2023). The analysis of sexist language in the queen's gambit drama series. *Lingua*, 20(1), 32–42. <https://doi.org/10.30957/lingua.v20i1.815>
- Dörnyei, Z. (2007). *Research Methods in Applied Linguistics (Oxford Applied Linguistics)* (p. 336).
- Fakih, M. (2005). *Analisis Gender dan Transformasi Sosial*. Insistpress.
- Fandari, A. (2021). *Sexist Languages in “ Pitch Perfect ” Movie series*.

<http://digilib.uinsby.ac.id/47782/>

Farida, N. (2014). *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif dalam Penelitian Bahasa*. Cakra Books.

Fi'aunillah, T. K. (2015). Sexist Language in "The Lord of the Rings" Film Trilogi. *Language Horison*, 3(1), 143–149.

Fitzgerald, C. M. (2006). Sexist Humor and Willingness to Discrimination Against Women [Western Michigan University]. In *ScholarWorks at WMU*. https://scholarworks.wmich.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=5254&context=masters_theses

Grzaśko, A. (2015). On the semantic history of selected terms of endearment. *Linguistics Beyond and Within (LingBaW)*, 1, 104–118. <https://doi.org/10.31743/lingbaw.5626>

Hasanah, U. (2013). *Konsep Keadilan Gender Perspektif Mansour Fakhri dan Relevansinya dalam Pendidikan Sosial*. Institut Agama Islam Negeri (IAIN) Syekh Nurjati Cirebon.

Hellinger, M., & Pauwels, A. (2007). Handbook of Language and Communication: Diversity and Change. *Handbook of Language and Communication: Diversity and Change*, 9, 1–786. <https://doi.org/10.1515/9783110198539>

Hess, W. (2016). Slut-Shaming in The Workplace: Sexual Rumors & Hostile Environment Claims. *New York University Review of Law & Social Change*, 40(581), 581–621.

Hibbs, C. (2014). Androcentrism. *Encyclopedia of Critical Psychology*, 94–101. https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1007/978-1-4614-5583-7_16

Irshad, S. (2023). Analyzing The Influence of Language in Devising Stereotypes, Linguistic Inclinations and Social Inequalities: The Social's Perspectives. *Journal of Arts and Linguistics Studies*, 1(4), 745–760.

Jensen, G. (2018). *Stop Calling Women B*tch*. The Communicator. <https://chscommunicator.com/59086/opinion/2018/01/stop-calling-women-btch/#>

Juhana, J., Qalbi, N., & Arfani, S. (2021). Gender Inequality in The Novel "Death of an Ex-Minister" by Nawal El Saadawi. *Eralingua: Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Asing Dan Sastra*, 5(1), 107. <https://doi.org/10.26858/eralingua.v5i1.12543>

Lakoff, R. (1975). *Language and Societies Language and Societies*. 637–657.

Laksmi, L. P., Primahadi, G., & Rajeg, W. (2023). Sexist Language in Indonesian

via Metaphor and Transitivity. *Lingual Journal of Language and Culture*, 15(1), 1–10.
<https://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.24843/LJLC.2023.v15.i01.p02>

Larasati, T. (2018). Stereotip Terhadap Perempuan Pengemudi Transportasi Umum Berbasis Online di Jakarta Timur [Airlangga university]. In *Departemen Antropologi FISIP Universitas Airlangga*.
<https://repository.unair.ac.id/69511/>

Lei, X. (2006). Sexism in Language. *Journal of Language and Linguistics*, 5(1), 1–8.
<https://doi.org/10.1002/9781118663219.wbegg146>

Linda Steg, Abraham P. Buunk, T. R. (2008). Applied Social Psychology: Understanding and Managing Social Problems. In *Applied Social Psychology: Understanding and Managing Social Problems*. Cambridge University Press.

Mardiyani, R., & Tawami, T. (2022). Gender Inequality and Feminism in Arundhati Roy's *The God of Small Things*. *MAHADAYA: Jurnal Bahasa, Sastra, Dan Budaya*, 2(2), 165–174. <https://doi.org/10.34010/mhd.v2i2.7598>

Maryam, L. H., Astuty, L. T., & Pradana, A. (2022). An analysis of gender inequality on black women characters in *Hidden Figures* film. *Literary Criticism*, 8(1), 44–50.

Mayoriska, U., Febrianti, Y., & Widodo, H. W. (2022). Sexist Language of the Characters in the Movie *Colette*. *JoLLA: Journal of Language, Literature, and Arts*, 2(7), 1054–1064. <https://doi.org/10.17977/um064v2i72022p1054-1064>

Mills, S. (1995). Feminist Stylistics. In *Feminist Stylistics*.
<https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203408735>

Mills, S. (2008). *Language and Sexism*. Cambridge University Press.
<https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9780511755033>

Younes, M. M. A. (2021). Human Language, (Its Concept, Features and Functions). *Arabic Language, Literature & Culture*, 6(1), 20.
<https://doi.org/10.11648/j.allc.20210601.13>

Mulyadi, Iskandar, D., & Fauzi, M. (2022). Sarcastic Utterances in North Country Film as English Teaching Materials. *World Journal of English Language*, 12(4), 57–64. <https://doi.org/10.5430/wjel.v12n4p57>

Noh, P. S., Laili, E. N., & Marginingsih, M. (2022). Sexist Language in Virginia Woolf's Novel *Mrs Dalloway* (Critical Discourse Analysis). *FRASA: English Education and Literature Journal*, 3(2), 72–79.
<https://doi.org/10.47701/frasa.v3i2.2305>

Parks, B. (1998). Contemporary Arguments Against Nonsexist Language:

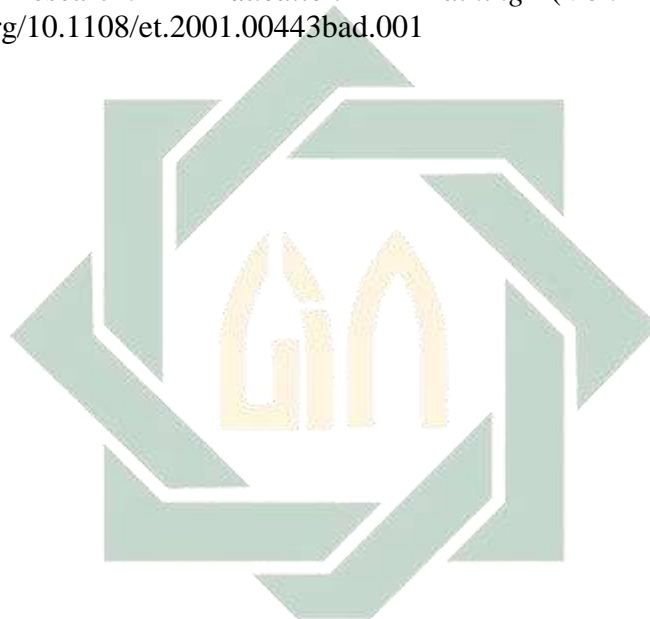
- Blauberger (1980) Revisited. *Change*, 39(1980).
- Romaine, S. (n.d.). Language and Gender. *Linguistic Anthropology in Encyclopedia of Life Support Systems (EOLSS)*, 1, 6.
- Roy, R. (2020). Toxic Masculinity In Legal Profession : Lessons From A Botched Up Webinar. *Live Law*. <https://www.livelaw.in/columns/toxic-masculinity-in-legal-profession-lessons-from-a-botched-up-webinar-156971>
- Salman, M., Ahmad, S., & Arshad, K. (2023). Language, Society and Gender: A Critical Discourse Analysis of the Linguistic Variation in the Language of Men and Women in the Movie North Country. *Journal of Social Sciences Review*, 3(2), 403–416. <https://doi.org/10.54183/jssr.v3i2.265>
- Sandra, N., & Suharsono. (2012). The Sexist Language Used by the Characters in the Dutchess Movie. *English Language and Literature Journal*, 1(1), 1–8.
- Saraswati, N. & Ayu, R. S. (2021). Sexist Language Showing Gender Stereotypes as Depicted in EFL Textbooks. *UC Journal: ELT, Linguistics and Literature Journal*, 2(2), 119–132. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.24071/uc.v1i2>
- Schneider, D. J. (2003). *The Psychology of Stereotyping*. The Guilford Press.
- Schulz, M. (1986). Grammar and Gender. By Dennis Baron. New Haven: Yale University Press. 1986. 249. Women, Men and Language. By Jennifer Coates. London: Longman. 1986. 178. A Feminist Dictionary. Edited by Cheri Kramarac and Paul A. Treichler with assistance from Ann Russ. *Journal of English Linguistics*, 22(2), 240–243. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1177/007542428902200206>
- Schwartz, D. (2010). *Second Circuit: Repeated Use of “Bitch” May Be Enough to Create Hostile Work Environment*. Connecticut Employment Law Blog. <https://www.ctemploymentlawblog.com/2010/08/articles/second-circuit-repeated-use-of-bitch-may-be-enough-to-create-hostile-work-environment/>
- Scruton, E. (2017). *Gendered Insults in the Semantics-Pragmatics Interface*. April, 1–79.
- Sofia, L. (2008). The Sexist Language of Jokes Column in Hello Magazine [The State Islamic University of Malang]. In *Etheses of Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University*. <http://lib.uin-malang.ac.id/thesis/fullchapter/03110092-linda-sofia.pdf>
- Twenge, J. M. (1997). “ MRS . HIS NAME .” *Sage Journals*, 21(3), 417–429. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1471-6402.1997.tb00122.x>
- VanderStoep, S. W., & Johnston, D. D. (2009). *Research methods for everyday life: blending qualitative and quantitative approaches* (Vol. 24).

Wahyuni, S. D. (2010). *Konflik Dalam Keluarga Single Parent (Studi Deskriptif Kualitatif Tentang Konflik Dalam Keluarga Single Parent di Desa Pabelan Kecamatan Kartasura Sukaharjo)*. 1–175.

Wardhaugh, R. (2006). *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics, Sixth Edition*. In *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics (Fifth Edit)*. Blackwell Publishing. <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780367821852>

Warner, E. (2005, March 12). Jilted Clara seeks suitor, Frenchman preferred. *The Guardian*. <https://www.theguardian.com/business/2005/mar/12/7>

Wilkinson, D. (2000). The Researcher's Toolkit. The Complete Guide to Practitioner Research. In *Education + Training* (Vol. 43, Issue 2). <https://doi.org/10.1108/et.2001.00443bad.001>



UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A