

Chapter 1: Introductions

This chapter discusses about the research background, research question, research objective, research delimitation, and research significance. These points are explained in the following sections.

Basic Consideration

As the main tool of communication, language is used to deliver messages and express the human mind to others. Human cannot avoid language, because language has important role of their life. Since they were young, humans are equipped with language ability, whether it is verbal or non verbal, written or spoken. As indicated by Wardhaugh (2006, p.1) “a language is what the individuals from a specific culture talk”. It implies that utilizing language is human’s normal method for conveying thoughts, data, and feeling.

Gender has affected people’s language in the public arena. Unknowingly, people have various routes in language use. Lakoff (1975) in his book *Language and Woman’s Place*, investigates how women speak differently than men. In other words, they have their own ways in producing language for communication as the researcher mentioned before. It is also supported by Wardaugh (2006, p.320), “There are positively distinctions in sexual orientation in word decision in different dialects”. It tends to be reasoned that people have their own language styles. Language style itself is partitioned into two; spoken and written. According to Holmes (2001, p.233) “style is a choice of code or variety, whether language dialect or style that can be changed depend on the addressees and the context”. It

means that people will produce language differently in society based on the context and situation. It is available for both of spoken or written language.

In written language form, there are differences between men and women. According Mullac et al. (2001) “Boys used more active verb and judgmental phrase, wrote more informally, use more rhetorical question and more run on sentences than the girls in the study. The girls wrote more about emotions, used more relative clauses, hedges and sentences initial adverbs than boys, use judgmental phrase, action verbs, grammatical errors, contradiction and rhetorical questions. Female, on the other hand, are more likely to use relative clauses, hedges, and intensive adverbs, and subordinating conjunctions, references to emotion, personal pronoun, self derogatory comments, questions, complements, apologies and tag, question”.

People are known to foster different language styles. Women language ordinarily manage pleasantness and conveying feeling (Holmes, 2001), and furthermore utilizing more fences and question tag (Lakoff, 1973) in their discourse. Men language is generally connected with shoptalk (Holmes, 2001), and utilize more straightforward language rather than women (Wardaugh, 2006). Their language style can likewise be changed in view of the contexts, situations, and furthermore private objectives in doing correspondence. Obviously, language is the most important tool a human uses in communicating with others, whether it is men or women, and one of the most important tools of communication is expressing ourselves through the words in literary works. A literary work can express all about human problems, humanity, and life. We can draw the suffering,

the struggle, love, faith, and hate in it. Poetry is one of the literary works that is always related to the expression of feelings.

Since speech style is similar to writing style, because writing language is actually spoken language in the form of text (Wen, 2009), the researcher considered using Adelaide Haas (1979) theory to support this study and find out language style differences by men and women, but in written language field. A poem has its own character from one to another whether for men or women poets, their characteristics can be seen from the word choice or diction they used. Diction alludes to the etymological decisions an essayist makes to successfully convey a thought, a perspective, or recount a story. In writing, the words utilized by a writer can assist with laying out a particular voice and style.

Diction is a word decision, or the way of talking that an essayist, speaker, or character employments. The diction that you use when you talk or compose ought to be matched to reason or crowd. Diction alludes to the phonetic decisions an author makes to really convey a thought, a perspective, or recount a story. In writing, the words utilized by a writer can assist with laying out a particular voice and style. A sonnet's expression is comprised of two components: the jargon that the sonnet utilizes and the linguistic structure of those words. The essayist's motivation - regardless of whether to convince, engage, illuminate - halfway decides style. Words decided to grant a specific impact on the peruser mirror the author's motivation. For instance, on the off chance that a writer's motivation is to illuminate, the peruser ought to anticipate direct style.

Every poet has a different language style and different purposes in writing a poem to convey their idea to the reader. A poem is a piece of composing that generally has non-literal language and is written in a different line that regularly has a repeated mood and sometimes rhyme. So, the meaning of the poem itself is generally described as a form of writing using beautiful language. Choosing the right words in building a sentence is very important. The use of appropriate words will make the idea well conveyed. Through the words, as a reader we can understand the poet's feelings.

From the explanation above, the researcher focuses on the analysis of men and women diction used in poetry created by English Department students. The researcher took 10 poems which consist of 5 poems by male students and 5 poems by female students, entitled: "*Red Spider Lily*" by Adrianto Karim, "*Dream of Death*" by Apriansyah Harun, "*When Someone Wrong Way, God Looks Angry With Disaster Flood in Bolaang Mongondow Utara*" by Mufti Lares Tabo, "*It's Me, Again*" by Muh. Rifay A. Warouw, "*Killer or Future?*" by Rapiyanto Polimengo, "*True Love*" by Satria Utina, "*Lonely*" by Anis Firda Liyanti, "*Dear My Earth*" by Dewi Septia Putri W. Suleman, "*Silent love*" by Larawaty Nusi and "*The Unspoken*" by Pritalia Cita Datau.

Research Question

In this research, in view of the foundation of the issue that has explained, the researcher formulates the research question as follows: how is the diction used in poem of men and women students of English Department?

Research Objective

In line with the problems formulated above, the targets of the review is to figure out the diction used in poem of men and women students of English Department. The objective data are taken from 10 poems by 5 male students and 5 female students, whose purpose is to support the intuitions of the diction used by male and female students in their poetry.

Research Delimitation

This study is focused on analyzed the diction used in poetry by English department students in 2nd semester of Universitas Negeri Gorontalo, 2019/2020 academic year.

Research Significance

The consequence of this research is relied upon to give significance in teaching and learning process theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this research is relied upon to give helpful data to the readers about diction used by men and women in literature especially poetry. In addition, this research is also expected to be a complement to the shortcomings of previous studies and contribute to further research that uses diction as objects of study.

Practically, this research is expected to make a positive contribution that can be used as a reference for language study leaders who are interested in examining the diction used in literature.