

**THE SEXIST LANGUAGE OF JOKES COLUMN
IN *HELLO* MAGAZINE**

THESIS

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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated for:

- *My family in Situbondo Bapak Syaiful, Ibu Rahema,
and my two brothers Syarif and Sardi
.Thanks for the love, Sacrifice, and pray
Thanks for giving me a fascinating spirit and giving me
A true example of a nice family*

*Everybody who admires themselves
Living equally and fairly
In this universe*

- *My family in Madura Bapak Nasuwi, Ibu Ernawati
My brother Budi, and my little sister Putri
Thanks for the love, happiness, peaceful and laugh
Thanks for teaching and for inspiring me
to have a wonderful personality*

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Proudly, I would like to express my best gratitude to our greatest god Allah who has given me a drop of knowledge with a million powers. Peace and salutation be upon to greatest reformer in Islam, he is Muhammad Saw. Through his endless mediation that I am recognized as a true exist Moslem.

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Malang, 29th March 2008

The writer

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ABSTRACT

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Since language is viewed as a tool to establish and to maintain a social relationship, it will become a very crucial thing to convey and to share ideas in certain communities, and it will also be a medium to strengthen and to defend their social relationship each other. Therefore, today's language is not only a mean of communication and social interaction but also a tool for sharing the information of what is going on in the world. As the fact goes broadly, the society tends to rely on their language share on media, and media needs the language as the most effective medium to transfer the information to the people.

Recently, the media often creates and constructs the domination of men toward women which only can be reflected through the presence of the language. The sexist language is the fact which promotes the women discrimination and the word division in the media. Those discriminations in term of language usage bring a negative stereotype and labeling on women. For instance the belief those women are responsible for all the duties of household and they do not a high position in the society. Finally, those claims make women as a passive, exclusive, introvert, and narrow minded person.

This research uses a descriptive qualitative research because the researcher efforts in discussing, analyzing and finding the social phenomena which are running naturally; it is not a controlled or based on laboratory research. In this case, the researcher attempts to arrive at a rich description of the people, objects, events or conversations of the language usage that differentiate men and women or which insult women. After classifying the sexist languages, the data are presented and analyzed by explaining briefly in terms of the morphological process, the reason of using it, and the alternative words which are gender neutral to substitute the sexist languages. The description of the sexist words is directly linked and is described with the social realities.

The sexist languages which are found in jokes column of *Hello* magazine can be classified into three general types, they are sexism in words, sexism in proverbs, and sexism in swear words. Sexisms in words are the words which are morphologically identified by the use of *man* as generic noun that is noun referring to men and women, the use of *he/him/his* as generic pronouns that are pronouns referring to both men and women, the use of suffixes *-man*, *-ette* *-ess* and *trix* in occupational nouns and job titles, the use of pairs of words showing non parallel term between men and women. Sexism in swear word is mean taboo words or the words that have negative connotation, but they could be more understandable and more acceptable, for instance the word *bitch* and *bastard*. Indeed, sexism on the use of *he/him/his* as generic pronouns that are pronouns referring to both men and women is the most dominant findings in the jokes column of *Hello* magazine.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of Study

Human is the best creature in this universe. Whereas men and women are one of the God creatures that are hardly different in any cases, the differences include the negative labeling on females which is almost unfair for women. Females are often described as a creature that fatter and weaker than males. They also mature rapidly and live longer. Women also have a limited access in the public space. In addition, female's voice usually has different characteristics from the male's voice. Likewise, females and males exhibit different ranges of verbal skills.¹

In principle, the image of women is stereotypically cannot be separated from society belief.² The beliefs demonstrate an extreme distinction between men and women in biological and psychological aspect. In the end, belief will classify women as the *second class* and man as the *first class* level of society. Socially, they almost differ in terms of social role in the society; women are considered does not need a high position and education as men had, demanded only to maintain the household or domestic business, underestimated as an inferior creature whereas man as a superior one. As Subhan argued that is proven by the fact that man much more dominates several executive positions in the social life. More than thousand years women are placed as the minority creature. It seems that can

¹ Ronald Wardaugh, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics* (Great Britain: Oxford Page Bros, 1986), p. 303

² *Beliefs* are also known as a myth, it is a strong faith that is passed from one generation to the next generation in which they live. Too, the Oxford Pocket Dictionary defines *belief* as a firm opinion, acceptance or religious conviction.

not be abolished and certainly this concept useful for men and harmful for women.³ This fact will factually create discrimination and gap between men and women.

In brief, the discourse of women discrimination definitely cannot be separated from the discourse of patriarchal culture. As mentioned in *Sexual and Politics* of Millet that patriarchal construct is the very fundamental factor creating women disorder and pathology in social life. In the frame of patriarchy, the women are the sexes that is formulated to take care, service, and trait under the men authority.⁴ Moreover, Millet explained that patriarchy has a big and strict control in limiting the women's access. The limitation of access happens in private and public one. Ironically, it becomes a systemic and structured mechanism for women as a possible thing to internalize them in inferior position.

This point of view is also cited in holy Koran on surah An-Nisa: 34 as follow:

الرِّجَالُ قَوَّامُونَ لِلنِّسَاءِ بِمَا فَضَّلَ اللَّهُ بَعْضَهُمْ بِبَعْضٍ وَبِمَا أَنْزَلْنَا مِنَ الرِّجَالِ قَوْلَ امْرَأَتٍ لِنُؤْمِنَهُنَّ لَعَلَّ يَتَّقِينَ
مَنْ أَمَرَ بِالضَّرِّ فَأَلَيْسَ لَهَا مِنَ اللَّهِ وَاللَّاتِي
نُشْرُؤَهُنَّ فَعَظُوهُنَّ فَإِذَا تَبَيَّنَ لَهُنَّ سَبِيلُ اللَّهِ فَكَلِمَاتٍ كَبِيرًا
أَطَعْتُمْ فَلَا تَبْغُوا إِلَيْهِنَّ سَبِيلًا اللَّهُ كَلِمَاتٍ كَبِيرًا

“Men are the protectors and maintainers of women, because Allah has given the one more (strength) than the other, and because they support them from their means. Therefore the righteous women are devoutly obedient, and guard in (the husband's) absence what Allah would have them guard. As to those women on whose part ye fear disloyalty and ill-conduct,

³ Mariana Amiruddin, *Feminisme; Ilmu Pengetahuan Merindukan Kebenaran Pengetahuan Perempuan* (2006), p. 48

⁴ Akhol Firdaus, *Sindrom Iri Penis; Sketsa Kritik Nalar Feminisme*, (Surabaya: Pinggir Indonesia, 2005), p. 20

admonish them (first), (Next), refuse to share their beds, (And last) beat them (lightly); but if they return to obedience, seek not against them Means (of annoyance): For Allah is Most High, great (above you all)”.⁵

Indeed, this kind of verse relates to the leadership function of men. This verse invites misunderstanding as well as guiding discrimination between men and women. It is caused of some of interpreters define and derive the word *qowwam* to the man who are able to guarantee and to keep the women business. Furthermore, the word *qowwam* relates to the ability and responsibility of men in fulfilling the needs of wife and family or any household expenses. It is not exactly relates to authority of men to create a gap between men and women.

Concerning to the men's responsibility to be leader as mentioned in the holy Koran, that a good leader is a person who understand and know whomever he is being led, man also does not executed to do anything arbitrarily like insulting or excluding women under his authority so does in language.⁶ It means, Islam and possibly other else religions never discriminates one of God creatures. As the researcher has noted before, Islam placed men and women to have the same position as the caliphs of God. Therefore, it is prohibited to discriminate one of them. Gender discrimination in the society is the problem of the culture. As a matter of fact, almost all of the cultures in the world distinguish men and women which are reflected in every aspect of life, involves the language.

⁵ The Noble Qur'an; *English Translation of The Meanings and Commentary*, (Madinah Munawwaroh K.S.A: King Fahd Complex, 1417), p. 113

⁶ Zaitunah Subhan, *Tafsir Kebencian; Studi Bias Gender Dalam Tafsir Al-Quran*, (Yogyakarta: LKiS, 1999), p. 105-106

Similarly, It is stated that men and women has the same possibility to be a mutual partner and of course with no gender discrimination. Thus, the God will only view the human beings based on their charity, not their sex.⁷

Meanwhile, sexism is discrimination on the basis of gender. Before then, gender what we are issued here refers to the differences between men and women. For further the *Encyclopædia of Britannica* notes that gender identity is an individual's self-conception as being male or female, as distinguished from actual biological sex. Although gender is commonly used interchangeably with sex, within the social sciences it often refers to specifically social differences.⁸ While sexism is primarily women who are affected by sexism, it can be used to discriminate against either men or women. In other words, discrimination against people based on their sex or gender is called sexism. Sexism can refer to three different beliefs or attitudes.⁹ The first belief is that one sex is superior to another. The second one is that men and women are very different and that is should be strongly reflected in the society, language, the right to have sex, and the law. The last belief is that sexism also refers to simple hatred of men (misandry) or women (misogyny). However, many people still try to find the way to prove whether women are superior, inferior or equal to men.¹⁰

⁷ This statement clearly cited in The Noble Qur'an; *English Translation of the Meanings and Commentary* in At-Tawba: 71 that "The Believers, men and women, are protectors one of another: they enjoin what is just and forbid what is evil: they observe regular prayers, practice regular charity, and obey Allah and His Messenger. On them will Allah pour His mercy: for Allah is exalted in power, Wise". From this verse we can understand that Islam and perhaps other religions never differentiate the creatures based on their sex, but on their charity.

⁸ Simone De Beaviour, *Sexism* (<http://www.Wikibooks.com>, accessed on 17th of December 2007)

⁹ *Gender-neutral language in English* (<http://www.Wikipedia.com>, accessed on 05th of August 2007)

¹⁰ Simone De Beaviour, Op. cit

For this reason, as the researcher has been stated before that sexism is also reflected in a language. Sexist language uses language as a weapon for separating men and women and most often as a means of excluding women.¹¹ In addition, other view asserts that sexist language is a language that is used to create, constitute, promote, or exploit an unfair or irrelevant distinction between the sexes.¹² According to this definition it can be concluded that the same thing happening in women can also happen in men. Sexist language distinguishes men and women in terms of language usage. Particularly, the fact shows that the discrimination on the language very often happens in women. The existence of the words, such as *barman*, *businessman*, the non parallel term between *Mr* and *Mrs/Miss*, the use of masculine noun and pronoun as the generic words are few examples proving the linguistic differences between men and women. In fact, those differences give no advantages to women because those practices of sexist language make the women unseen. Women are marginalized over the practice of sexist language. Moreover, it creates a male-dominated society as well as eternalizes the patriarchal system of culture in which a man as a side controlling women.

Meanwhile, Cameron stated that language is a direct reflection of social identity.¹³ Since language is considered as a reflection of social identity. So that language has a big contribution to abolish and to eliminate the gender discrimination through a language.

¹¹ Vetterling Braggin, *Guidelines for Nonsexist Language*. ([http: www.google.com](http://www.google.com), 1981, accessed on 12nd of September 2007)

¹² Vetterling Braggin, *Ibid*

¹³ Deborah Cameron, *Feminism and Linguistic Theory*, (London : Macmilan Press, 1985), p. 43

Then, talking about language cannot be separated from its primary functions as a means of communication of the people in the society. Since language is used to keep the communication among the people, it becomes a valuable weapon to describe or to express our feeling and thought. In this case, the language is not only the collection of words, phrases or sentences but also a means of express something implied and explicit; a means to express what the people felt and thought.¹⁴ In Addition, Simanjuntak explained that the structure of the language determines the people thought and we are attuned to the emotive force of words and to the ways in which language influences thought and behavior.¹⁵

Furthermore, S.I. Hayakawa (linguistic behaviorism) strongly argued that language that how we *talk* determines how we *think* (to paraphrase something the semanticist a kind of and that the structure of language creates the structure of the world). Besides, Wittgenstein convinced that if we talk with grammatical gender, so this goes, then this determines not only that we think in exactly the same way but that the grammatical structure is projected into the world.

Temporarily, language is not only a mean of communication among two or more people but also as the transformational process of information through the worldwide and the global competition. The fact that the development of the world is going rapidly makes the language becomes a valuable thing to inform the people about that development. Language is not static, but dynamic. It is constantly changing to reflect the changing nature

¹⁴ Abdul Chaer, *Psikolinguistik Kajian Teoritik*, (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2003), p. 52

¹⁵ *Ibid*, p. 53.

of society. As we are moving towards equality in all areas of life, it is important that our language facilitate and reflect this change. Simply, this practice is possible to be applied through media. Language in media becomes the most appropriate representative in informing whatever is going on the world. In addition, language through media becomes an effective tool to marginalize of certain people to another,¹⁶ to create image of certain people either positively or negatively, as well as to construct the public opinion about certain issues.

Most of media today represents the supremacy of men to women interconnected to the use of words of language. The media tends to use the language which is male centered. The English language in media has developed in a male-dominated and male-centered society. On the other hand, media holds the great authority in reporting events, constructing the public opinions, and informing whatever is going on around the world. It means that media uses the language freely in order to succeed the transformational process of information to the society. Furthermore, it is stated that language cannot be controlled and planned. Language grows and changes spontaneously.¹⁷ Consequently, the trend of sexist language in media can not be controlled regularly. In addition, Lestari proposed that the representation of gender, masculine, and feminine is exposed in media everyday.¹⁸ Men and women are presented differently through different use of language, and in fact, those differences discriminate women.

¹⁶ Eriyanto. *Analisis Wacana: Pengantar Analisis Teks Media (5th ed)*. (Yogyakarta: PT. LKiS Pelangi Aksara, 2006), p. 208

¹⁷ *Against the Sexist Language* ([http: www.google.com](http://www.google.com), accessed on 12nd of September 2007)

¹⁸ Indah Lestari. *Katakan dan Lawan: Bahasa dan Perjuangan Feminisme in the theory Julia Kristeva, Pengetahuan perempuan*, p .48

Consequently, the male dominated society is strongly created and seems to be inclined. It is because the different of language use between them. This fact of course is not useful for women.

Recently, the development mass media such as newspaper, tabloid, and magazine is not only a media to get information but also a media of entertaining people as Siti noted that media holds an entertainment function.¹⁹ It is one of the big reasons why the people consuming information addictively and the various media growing rapidly.²⁰

In this research project the researcher analyzes the trend or phenomena of sexist language in English. All people recognize that English is an international language. English becomes an official language of most developed countries which believe that all human are equal. Unfortunately, the tendency of sexist language, in fact, mostly reflected in English. Especially, it is found in jokes column of *Hello* magazine. On the contrary, the researcher found there are several parts of countries in the world that disappear gender in language such as Old Persian, Greek, Latin and Sanskrit. Next, German and Spain are also the countries that abolished the sexist language.²¹

The researcher chooses English *Hello* magazine which is considered as one of the pioneer English magazine in Indonesia. *Hello* is a monthly magazine that has no affiliation with the government or such political parties. *Hello* is also accessible and mostly consumed by teenagers, students,

¹⁹ Ibid, p. 34.

²⁰ Siti Solihati, *Wanita dan Media Massa* (Yogyakarta: Teras, 2007), p. 31

²¹ F. Carolyn Graglia, *Against the Theory of Sexist Language* ([http: www.google.com](http://www.google.com), 1998, accessed on 15th of November 2007)

and the youth. *Hello* English magazine is published by Niti Bahasa Foundation to provide English learners of any background of study (especially youth) with good reading materials, such as stories, articles, poems, etc. *Jokes* column is one of the *Hello* columns that can make people, objects, or situations to evoke feelings of amusement in other people, or which makes people laugh and feel happy.

Since this magazine dominates the market competition, it is significant to provide good reading materials to reader and people who do not involve gender discrimination or sexist language practices. Moreover, jokes column is still one of the favorite's columns in *Hello* magazine and it is found that jokes column in *Hello* magazine much more sexist than other jokes which exist in other media such as Jakarta Post. Finally, the researcher will analyze **"THE SEXIST LANGUAGE OF JOKES COLUMN IN HELLO MAGAZINE"**.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

Based on the description of background of the study above, the researcher formulated the research questions as follows:

1. What types of sexist language are in jokes column of *Hello* magazine?
2. How is sexist language described in jokes column of *Hello* magazine?

1.3. Objective of the Study

This study is aimed at studying as well as comprehending the sexist language in media, and how it is presented in media. In addition, this study is significant for the following objectives:

- a. To know the types of sexist language in jokes column in *Hello* magazine which is male centered, built *men image*, and then presented in media
- b. To know the construction of gender biased expressions and how they are described and are presented in jokes column of *Hello* magazine from August 2007 up to January 2008.
- c. To provide substituted words, phrases, sentences, utterances or expressions which are considered male centered and gender biased which is established in the jokes column in *Hello* magazine from August 2007 up to January 2008 to the more neutral term for both of the sexes.

1.4. Significance of the Study

Theoretically, this study on sexist language in media, precisely a study of sexist language in Jokes column of *Hello* magazine is definitely significant to enrich our understanding in sociolinguistics field. Precisely in studying language varieties between men and women. At least, there are several significances that can be taken from this research as follows:

- a. This study will be a valuable starting place or reference for those who concern in feminist linguistics.
- b. In addition, this study as the constructive critics for those who are concern in media and the process of producing and constructing a text. For the next they are strongly expected to establish a media based on

cultural balancing between men and women, and finally no one will feel excluded in the text or in media and no one superior or inferior to the other.

- c. For further objective, this research will be one of the efforts of minimizing or abolishing the sexist language through the media, especially in jokes column of *Hello* magazine that mostly consumed of the youth.
- d. In the end, this study will lead us to understand the types of sexist language which are male centered described in jokes column of *Hello* magazine.

1.5. Scope and Limitation of study

This study is only focusing on analyzing the words, phrases, sentences, utterances, or the expressions which are categorized or classified as sexist language or gender biased in jokes column of *Hello* magazine. The data are taken from August 2007 up to January 2008. This decided time is considered as the ideal and the appropriate time to find all the variations of data that the researcher needs to find the variation of sexist language in jokes column of *Hello* magazine. In addition, in this period is also the celebration of mother day, exactly on December of 22nd which is recognized as the starting point for mothers and women in the world to show the significance and contribution of women in all areas of life, especially in carrying out their duty in the household or domestic business, educating their children, and providing a best treatment to their children and husbands.

This study only focuses on the different language use for both men and women that considers sexist, unequal and unfair for women. The researcher does not imply to search and identify the different language use between men and women in term of the language style such as women use more question tag, use more hypercorrect grammar and pronunciation and so on. Here, the researcher only emphasizes the study on language practices and uses that is considered unfair for women. It is a sexist language.

This study uses *Hello* which is originally published only in English version. However, although the English version of this magazine is not a translated edition one, this study is still lack of the neutrality of the English native language. Ideally, when the researcher research or study about the English sexist language, the researcher has to find and use the object which its language is natively English. Fortunately, some of the jokes column in *Hello* magazine is taken from any sources that come from the English native language or the author is an England. So, it helps the researcher to analyze the text that is created by the English native speakers.

Furthermore, the grand theory used to identify and to classify morphologically the sexist language found in this research is not a quite fixed theory. There are no other optional theories which are closely related to this study, whether they are from literature of feminist study or linguistic study. The only theory the researcher thought closely related to this study is the theory of Diane Searls published in "Sexist Language" *Committee on Equality of Opportunity* in New York. Moreover, the theory of feminism and culture that the researcher used to support the arguments of the reason

behind the use of the sexist language in a certain sentence of a certain column are not described broadly. It is because of the researcher does not want this thesis tends to be like a social research. So, the researcher avoids explaining excellently about socio cultural condition and ideology behind the use and the practice of the sexist language.

1.6. Operational Definition of Key Terms

- Gender : The classification of nouns, adjectives, or pronouns as masculine, feminine or neuter or the condition of being male or female.
- Sexism : Any kinds of discrimination against man or women on the basis of their sexes or gender with irrelevant and illogical reasons.
- Sexist Language : An expression of the language whether in the form of words, phrase, or sentences that use to create, constitute, promote or exploit an unfair or irrelevant distinction between the sexes.
- Feminist Linguistics : A group of people that seeks equality between men and women in term of the use of language and so on through criticizing, reevaluating, even altering or transforming the idea which creates that inequality among human beings.
- Jokes Column : A piece of composes or writing that is arranged to make people, objects, or situations to evoke feelings of amusement or which makes people laugh or feel happy. The jokes column are

written by the *Hello* editor that they take from any resources include the English native speaker, and almost 60% of the jokes column are taken from English native language.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1. Language and Media

Language and media are two important things that are interrelated and interconnected one another. Language as a means of communication is not only used and practiced in verbal communication but also in written form. Consequently, language and its system is the crucial devices to convey various ideas of the speaker. There is no society without language and there is no language without society.²² So does media cannot do anything without language. Besides, language also holds several functions as will be explained follows.

2.1.1 The Function of Language

Language is an arbitrary sound system, which next is known as a means used by a group or a member of society to interact and to identify themselves in certain social group.²³ From this definition we can say that language is a set of system, similar as other language systems, and it has systemic and systematic characteristics. Then, we can conclude that language is not a single system but it is built of several language subsystems such as phonology, syntaxes, and lexicon.²⁴

²² Soeparno, *Dasar-dasar Linguistik Umum* (Yogyakarta: PT. Tiara Wacana, 2002), p. 5

²³ Abdul Chaer, *Psikolinguistik; Kajian Teoritik* (Jakarta: PT. Rineka Cipta, 2003), p. 30

²⁴ *Ibid*, p. 30

In addition, the previous definition implicitly asserts that the language function socially as a media of interaction and a media of communication in the society.²⁵ Concerning to the language function there are many experts, linguists, and sociolinguists explained briefly about the functions of language. One of them is Chaer. He explained that the functions of language as a tool of social interaction, means a tool to express ideas, thoughts, concepts and feelings of the speakers.²⁶

Furthermore, Wardaugh explained language function as a tool of human communication in term of oral or written form, verbal or nonverbal communication. To simplify various ideas of language function, there are four functions of language which is proposed by Michel, namely:

- a. *Information function* means that a language is a media to inform or convey messages or speeches to the others.
- b. *Exploration*, it means language is valuable to explain and describe a situation, fact, and a matter of thing.
- c. *Persuasive*, in this case language is also useful to influence, persuade, and invite others to do or not to do something.
- d. The last one is *entertainment*, language can be used to entertain and to make others happy or feel satisfied.²⁷

²⁵ Ibid, p. 31

²⁶ Ibid, p. 33

²⁷ Ibid, p. 33

Those four functions definitely do not stand alone as a single function, but they are possibly bound one to another in unity and affect each other, but still in unity.

For broader explanation language has a wider function rather than what we have described before. In social context language is viewed as a tool to establish and to maintain a social relationship.²⁸ Means since language is used and is practiced to convey and to share ideas in certain communities, language will also a medium to strengthen and to defend their social relationship each other. In addition, language is considered as a tool to express and to create the social identity of the speaker.²⁹ In addition, language as a micro phenomenon, means that every single person or person speak different languages. The speaker is possible to speak in different intonations, pronunciations, vocabularies and many other language uses. Since many people speak in different language, language has a function to identify and to describe the social condition of the speaker or those who speak those languages.

Affirm to this idea, Allah has also implicitly cited in the holy Koran about the primary function of the language, that is a means of communication. It has been briefly stated in surah Al-Hujurat: 13.³⁰

يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ إِنَّا خَلَقْنَاكُمْ مِنْ ذَكَرْتِكُمْ وَجَعَلْنَاكُمْ شُعُوبًا وَقَبَائِلَ

لِتَعَارَفُوا لَئِنْ كُنْتُمْ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ لَخَبِيرَاتٍ

²⁸ Op. Cit, p. 10

²⁹ Op. Cit, p. 10

³⁰ The Noble Qur'an; *English Translation of The Meanings and Commentary*, (Madinah Munawwaroh K.S.A: King Fahd Complex, 1417), p. 700

“O mankind! We created you from a single (pair) of a male and a female, and made you into nations and tribes, that ye may know each other (not that ye may despise (each other). Verily the most honoured of you in the sight of Allah is (he who is) the most righteous of you. And Allah has full knowledge and is well acquainted (with all things)”.

This verse asserts us to know each other because God has created many tribes and families in the world. Moreover, the practice of knowing each other needs a means or a tool that is a language. We can not interact and communicate each other if there is no language as a means of communication. On the other words, it is impossible to interact and communicate with others without the presence the language as a means of communication.

Regardless to the previous explanation, Soeparno has a broader and different opinion about the function of language.³¹ Due to language use for several reasons and objectives in any aspects of life, whereas the human behaviors are keeping develop broadly and universally, so does the language function can be explained and generated into a wider description depends on the need of people to the language in their life. So, it is possible for the next discussion we will find another varied and different language functions.

2.1.2 The Function and Role of Media

Nowadays, as the world keeps growing, the presence and the existence of media play a crucial thing. Since it becomes the most

³¹ Soeparno classified the language function into seven aspects they are; referential, poetic, phatic, metalingual, conative and emotive function. It explained briefly in p. 7-10.

effective medium to spread out the information to the people around the world, the people will much rely their life on its development. As Solihati has already noted that there are many things that can be classified as media. They are newspaper, magazine, tabloid, radio and television.³² Based on Solihati *Media* or *Mass Media* is defined as a tool of modern communication which is used to deliver information to public, society or unrestricted areas.³³ She argued that at least there are four characteristics that are considered as media,³⁴ they are:

- a. The delivered message must be universal, not specific one (does not intended for personal, group or certain purposes)
- b. Published simultaneously, means that the message of this tool of modern communication can be directly and easily accessed by all the readers in any areas at the same time.
- c. Periodically published; means the media must be published in the society in routine or periodic, for instance the media are published daily, weekly, monthly and etc.
- d. Having heterogenic readers, means those who are consumed the media comes from a diversity of society in which their identity cannot be easily identified.

Accordingly, from those characteristics we know that media has a broad access to be consumed by many people with

³² Siti Sholihah, *Wanita dan Media Massa*, (Yogyakarta: Teras, 2007), p. 32 concerning to this book it is not easy to define and to classify media or mass media in this modern era. It is also hard to make a concept and limit to the use of media. It means that not all reading sources of information can be categorized as media.

³³ Ibid, p. 33

³⁴ Ibid, p. 31

different ages, professions, social class and regions. Since the media access many people, media also holds a significant function to the existence of human life.

Talking about the functions of media, here are the listed functions of media which is proposed by Siti Solihati.³⁵ There are five functions of media, namely:

a. Information function

In this case, to inform something is the primary and absolute function that must be required by media. Nevertheless, media often fails to cover the need of the readers or users. In other word, the media does not totally pay attention the *people based needs* orientation. Since the media is required to inform the information, media also can not be separated from the ideology inside of the maker of media; it is the company and the journalist. Here, the journalist is free to choose, select, interpret, write and inform the fact based on their cognitive capacities or what in their mind. Simply, the practice of informing events can only be decided by the media, not the society. As a result, what can be perceived and accepted by the society depends on the selected text in the media. Finally, media can create the public opinion and image based on the expected goal of the media itself. To sum up, media has a strong potency to create a public opinion over the fact construction as what have been expected by the media.

b. Education function

³⁵ Ibid, p. 36-44

In this context, education function is known as a 'social learning process'. It means media are able to provide many facts and events overall the process of social, politic and culture in the society that can give and enrich a broader knowledge of society. The media teaches the people and lets the next generations know the social inheritance (norms and values).³⁶

c. Entertainment function

Ideally, entertainment is one of the elements that should be fulfilled by media. Lately, entertaining audience is considered as the most significant goal that must be presented in some media. This function comes as the representation of media awareness in providing reading sources that can make them feel enjoy, entertained, happy, and satisfied.

d. Persuasive function

In conducting this function, the media holds an important role to influence and to change the life style and the mind construction of society overall the delivered message by using a persuasive text. In other words, this function is a given label of media as the process of '*social character builder*'. Based on Solihati, by choosing and selecting certain words or sentences, the text can immediately or slowly persuade others. These persuasive things can be usually found in advertisements.

e. Social control function

³⁶ W.L. Rivers, T. Peterson and J.W. Jensen, *Media Massa dan Masyarakat Modern* (2nd ed.) (Jakarta: Prenada Media, 2003), p. 34

Lately centuries, the world is changing and growing unpredictably, so those, this significant change of the world can influence the mind, idea, perception, concept and behavior of people positively or negatively. At the same time the people can transfer any ideas and behaviors through the system of communication, technological growth, economic development and cultural transmission. Since the media as one of the elements in social structure, media is demanded to take apart and oversee the society in the process transferring ideas and behaviors to perform a social control function and to avoid the problem that might occur.

The function of media can be vary and different from one place and another place depends on the need of the society.³⁷ Talking about media and society in relation, if any, the attendance of media plays a considerable thing for certain modern people and modern life. In any aspect of life media gives a noteworthy contribution in developing social structure and maintaining the social values.³⁸ Finally, the people will be much dependent on media.

Next, the points that the researcher have been discussed before such as the characteristics and the functions of media definitely cannot carry out those functions without the presence of the language. It is language which the media can ask for

³⁷ Besides, Laswell and Wright propose four primary functions of media they are; *surveillance, correlation, transmission of social heritage and entertainment*. (This idea is cited from Severin and Tankard, 2005: 386-388)

³⁸ William J. River et al, 2003:27 in Siti Solihati, *Wanita dan Media Massa*, (Yogyakarta: Teras, 2007), p. 45

the help to conduct its duties and functions because language is only the one which can explain something unreal becoming real without presenting the object.³⁹

2.1.3 The Interrelationship Between Language And Media

At the present time, as the world keep up-and-coming, the role of language becomes very important not only a tool of communication among the people but also a tool for sharing the information of what is going on in the world. Language is also assumed as one of the media to transfer cultural understanding and background among the people.⁴⁰ Language is used broadly in mass media, such as television, newspaper, magazine, etc to inform the most up to date and the actual information about the advance of the world and social life.

Mass media is defined as a modern fundamental device used for delivering information to the public.⁴¹ Furthermore, mass media needs the language as the most effective medium to transfer the information to the people. Therefore, the language in the media holds the primary role in reporting the news, the events, or the phenomena.⁴² These facts give us an idea that the language has the

³⁹ Eriyanto, *Analisis Wacana: Pengantar Analisis Teks Media (5th ed)*, (Yogyakarta: PT. LKiS Pelangi Aksara, 2006), p. 134

⁴⁰ W.L. Rivers, T. Peterson and J.W. Jensen, *Media Massa dan Masyarakat Modern (2nd ed.)* (Jakarta: Prenada Media, 2003), p. 117

⁴¹ Siti Sholihah, *Wanita dan Media Massa*, (Yogyakarta: Teras, 2007), p. 31

⁴² Mudjia Rahardjo, *Relung-Relung Bahasa*, (Yogyakarta: Aditya Media, 2004), p. 185

power to create an image of a certain issues, to explain something unreal becoming real without presenting the object.⁴³

Language is a media which has a possibility or option to construct misrepresentations and misinterpretation. For instance, how women are described in gender biased condition, it is caused of language. The language usage in media leads the reader's understanding about the reality. Consequently, language is the only medium that can bring a good or bad image to the public whether women description is good or bad.⁴⁴ Furthermore, language and symbol are *set of a rule that is used to generate a meaning*.⁴⁵

If we carefully identify how one situation or fact can be viewed, interpreted and analyzed differently by media, it is caused the presence of language. Since the language is used to present and draw the reality, there will be a '*social struggle*' among the people. Again, it is possible to be performed through the practice of language.⁴⁶ So, news in media is not something given but something constructed by using the selected language.⁴⁷

In addition, as has been noted in *Wanita dan Media Massa* Alex Sobur explained that:

“.....Mass media is not only principally picturing the social culture; it is also constructing the social culture”⁴⁸

More, Sobur Explained his idea as follow:

⁴³ Eriyanto, Op.cit, p. 89

⁴⁴ Eriyanto, Op.cit, p. 116

⁴⁵ Eriyanto, Op.cit, p. 35

⁴⁶ Eriyanto, Op.cit, p. 29-30

⁴⁷ Eriyanto, Op.cit, p. 36

⁴⁸ Alex Sobur: 2002, 40 in Siti Solihati, *Wanita dan Media Massa*, (Yogyakarta: Teras, 2007), p. 9

“Language is the most effective strategy in setting the *mind construction* of social life.”⁴⁹

So far, mass media have succeeded to inform the people the rapid development of the world. But, unfortunately, mass media are unsuccessful and fail to minimize and to close down the different representation of gender, masculine, and feminine.⁵⁰ Men and women are presented differently through using language differently to refer them. Ironically, the differences are precisely harmful for women.

Women are discriminated through several words, different language terms, which next influence the representation of women in media. The word of sexist language becomes one of the violence suffered by women. Women are not served equally to men in term of language use. Since language can also create a social image of certain thing, it is possible for the language to create a negative image for the women. In addition, the opinion is constructed because of the different of language usage in media between men and women finally create the image of male dominated society.⁵¹ In this condition, the existence of women is denied. It marginalizes women.

However, we have to remember that media cannot run well without the presence of the people behind the media. The news in media is just the reconstruction of the people working behind. It means that there will be no discrimination between man and women

⁴⁹ Ibid, p. 9

⁵⁰ Loc. Cit, p. 48

⁵¹ F. Carolyn Graglia, *Against the Theory of Sexist Language*, 1998, (www.google.com, accessed on 17th of December 2007)

in media as long as the people working in media are very careful to choose the words. Language cannot do anything by themselves. They are means to do anything. Whether for bad things or for good thing, it depends on the people who use that language.

2.2 Language and Gender

These two substantive words on the phrase “language” and “gender” are against each other and interrelation each other. The topic that has come to the fore in sociolinguistics in latest years in the connection, if any, between the structures, vocabularies, and the ways of using particular languages and social role of the men and women who speak these languages.⁵²

The term *gender* is generally used to refer to propose social and cultural constructions of masculinities and femininities. In this context, *gender* explicitly excludes reference to focus on cultural differences. In addition, Graddol and Swann define gender as social difference in term of masculinity and femininity.⁵³ Furthermore, Simone De Beauvoir explained gender is not more than the instrument which is constructed socially, not biologically. So, gender is different with sex.⁵⁴ If we say a 'gendered society' means that gender has a significant influence in the society include the language.

⁵² Ronald Wardaugh, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*, (Oxford: Page Bros, 1986), p. 306

⁵³ David Graddol & Joan Swann, *GenderVoices; Telaah Kritis Relasi Bahasa dan Struktur Sosial*, (Pasuruan: Pedati, 1989), p. 11

⁵⁴ In Oxford Pocket Dictionary published by Oxford University Press Sex is defined as "Each of the main groups (male and female) into which living things are categorized on the basis of their reproductive functions"

There are several talks discussed about the relation between the language and gender. At least, there are three different views of relation between language and gender.⁵⁵

1. Language reflects gender division in society

It means that language does not generate gender division, it reflects them. As a matter of fact that there are several of English words such as pilots, polices, lawyers, and ambassadors, etc. are all masculine reflect the fact that until presently, those positions are carried out and are occupied almost exclusively by men. The gender divisions in the society are socially constructed, not linguistically constructed. Since language can be used to construct the public opinion, the society makes the use of it.⁵⁶

In accordance to that, Coates explained that:

“Linguistics difference is only the picture of social differences, and since the society views a man and woman different, unequal, so, linguistic differences will keep exist.”⁵⁷

The development of sociolinguistics theory shows that language tends to use sensitively into patterns of life and social interaction. Thus, we can say that gender divisions in language practices are assumed as the effect of social experiences between men and women which are systematically different.⁵⁸ The distinction of men's and women's language represents the fact that men and women are expected to have different roles in society.

⁵⁵ Coates, 1986: Vi in David Graddol & Joan Swann, *GenderVoices; Telaah Kritis Relasi Bahasa dan Struktur Sosial*, (Pasuruan: Pedati, 1989), p. 12

⁵⁶ Hilda Izzati Madjid, *The Sexist Language in Tempo's Column*, (Malang: UIN Malang, 2007), p. 15

⁵⁷ Coates, 1986: Vi in David Graddol & Joan Swann, Op. Cit, p. 13

⁵⁸ David Graddol & Joan Swann, Op. cit, p. 13-14

2. Language creates and promotes gender division in society.

This second type views differently as the previous one. Language is not viewed as a reflection of social experiences between male and female. But it is strongly implied to create a gender division and gender discrimination in the society. The idea of this statement comes from Sapir-Whorf hypothesis. They stated that language influence the world view of the speaker of that language. This is what we call as a linguistic determinism⁵⁹

The [Sapir-Whorf hypothesis](#) primarily deals with the way that language affects thought. This theory claims that the language a person speaks affects the way that he or she thinks, meaning that the structure of the language itself affects [cognition](#). There is a same strong version is also clarified by feminists that perhaps the people's world view is androcentric (male centered) as the conventions of language have been developed in a patriarchal context.⁶⁰

In addition, Chaika states that the Whorfian hypothesis believes that the existence of certain words allows the people view the world or reality based on the provided words. The existence of words which differentiate men and women causes the people divide the gender classifications in the society. The gender division in the society is merely because of the words, which differentiate men and women, provided by the languages.

⁵⁹ Deborah Cameron, *Feminism and Linguistic Theory*, (London: Macmillan Press LTD, 1992), p. 30

⁶⁰ Deborah Cameron, *Ibid*, p. 30

In addition, Spender proposed the same idea as Sapir-Whorf hypothesis,

“Language efforts to form particular restrictions in reality, language is a media of social structure, gender classification and the world’s view reconstruction”

For this reason, Graddol and Swan firmly stated that language had already served the need of the speaker in communication in which the society and the language had grown up.⁶¹ In addition, Graddol and Swan assert:

“.....language is a ‘*guide*’ to come in social reality”

Meanwhile, it almost happens in media. Consequently, our social life is built by our language and discourses in which we involved.⁶²

3. Interplay between the language and social structure

“Communication in speaking functions as a way to create and defense stereotype of *men* and the domination. Our speaking utterances does not truly reflect the user of language in the society, but language also helps in building up the culture”⁶³

It means, there was a truth and interplay in both position between language and gender. Gender has a significant contribution in generating the social life and vice versa.⁶⁴ That is language and gender cannot be studied independently.

In addition, Wardaugh adds the fourth possibility of relation between language and gender. The fourth possibility is to assume that there is no relationship at all between linguistic structures and that each is

⁶¹ Coates, 1986: Vi in David Graddol & Joan Swann, *GenderVoices; Telaah Kritis Relasi Bahasa dan Struktur Sosial*, (Pasuruan: Pedati, 1989), p. 214

⁶² Op. Cit p. 14-15

⁶³ Sally Mc. Conel-Ginet: 1983, 69 in David Graddol & Joan Swann, Op. cit, p. 14

⁶⁴ Op. Cit. p. 15

independent of the other. It means that language is not related at all to the gender divisions and discrimination in the society. There is no an intentional purpose of the language distinction for gender. It is natural.⁶⁵

All of those four views presenting the idea of the interrelation between language and gender in the society have its own convincing argument. There is no one view that can be considered the best or the worst among others. We cannot deny that every opinion above is strongly supported by theoretical background. Although each view has different belief and opinion based on different theory, those views focus on the main discussion about 'Culture', 'Society', and 'Language' as the main key words illustrated in all of those views.

Every we come to the 'culture' means that we have to talk about 'society'. As Soerjono Soekanto argued that society is a group of people who live together creating culture. Therefore, no one society without culture and there is culture that can be exist without the presence of the society.⁶⁶ This opinion asserts us that culture and the society are two important terms both are interrelated.

There are many definitions about culture has been proposed by many experts. One of them is Melville J. Herkovits defines culture as a thing which occur in the society and transferred from one generation to generation, in next, it can create a civilization⁶⁷. Despite this, E.B Taylor proposes a definition as complex whole which includes knowledge, belief,

⁶⁵ Ronald Wardaugh, p. 11

⁶⁶ Soerjono Soekanto, *Sosiologi Suatu Pengantar*, (4th ed), (Jakarta: Raja Grafindo Persada, 1990), p. 187

⁶⁷ Soerjono Soekanto, *Ibid*, p. 187-188

art, morals, law, custom, and any other capabilities and habits acquired by human as a member of society.⁶⁸ Basically, his two simple definitions cover a complex understanding since way of life includes many things, such as knowledge, belief, custom, and so on.

Indeed, every member of society has its own culture which is different from others. One culture of a society shows and reflects the characteristics of that society which differentiates or distinguishes from other member of societies. Whatever the differences between one culture to another, the main content or the main element is the same. Perhaps one culture to others is different, but the general concept of culture is same. They have general principles in which all the part of the world has. For Soerjono this point of view is called as *universal culture*. There are seven elements of universal culture owned by every culture in the world.⁶⁹

1. Everyday tools or equipment of human's life, such as clothes, houses, etc.
2. The economic system or the occupational system, such as agriculture, system of production, etc.
3. The social system, such as the kinship system, the marital system, and the inheritance system
4. Language as media of communication, both oral and written forms
5. Science or knowledge
6. Arts
7. Religious system

⁶⁸ Soerjono Soekanto, Ibid, p. 188

⁶⁹ Soerjono Soekanto, Ibid, p. 192-193

In general, those seven elements cannot be separated each other. Those of all are interrelated and integrated in unity in forming the system and the structure of culture in the society. Furthermore, the seven elements of culture above have the reciprocal relationship, meaning that the change of one element effects on the change of other elements. A good relationship of each element may create an incredible harmony in society.

As has been clearly explained above, language as a media of communication is one of the important elements of culture. It means that language is a part of culture. On one hand, the essence of a culture of certain society only can be reflected overall of the human behaviors. Finally, that culture will be deeply transferred and applied into their daily behaviors and attitudes. Since the gender discrimination in the society is included in the social system, which is one of the elements of culture. It means that gender classification in the society is also a part of culture. In other words, since the language is a part of culture, and the language serves gender discrimination in the society. It means that the inequality in the language will also influence and create gender inequality in the social life. Language is not only a passive reflector, but also a creator of gender classifications in the society. On the other hand, create the language that serves differently between men and women.

To sum up, gender, in any language, is just an expression of the affinity of our understanding for logical divisions and hierarchies. Since logical divisions and hierarchies are essential to thought, the principle of

eradicating gender or hierarchy through the practice of the language is definitely estimated.

2.3. Sexism

The word sexism originally is coined to refer to ideas and practices that downgrade women relative to men.⁷⁰ Nowadays, sexism is commonly considered to be discrimination and or hatred towards people based on their sex rather than their individual merits. It is also often used to refer to ideas and practices that treat either sex unfairly or even just differently. Simply, sexism can be defined as unfairness against people based on their sex or gender.⁷¹ It means that this practice can go on either men or women. To begin with, sexism can refer to the three different beliefs or attitudes,⁷² they are as follows:

1. The belief that one gender or sex is inferior to or more valuable than the other.

Similarly, this first belief shows that one of the sex neither men nor women can dominates others. Discussing the superiority of one sex to other sex in the society is everlasting talks for many centuries. Aristotle as the father of philosophy stated that the great soul of life is only given to his great person in this universe, namely men.⁷³ Indeed, male is more marked and valuable in the society, while the female is less marked and valuable. Woman is created to serve the need of men. This stereotype

⁷⁰ Deborah Cameron, *Feminism and Linguistic Theory*, (London: Macmillan Press LTD, 1992), p. 99

⁷¹ Virginia L. Warren, *Guidelines for nonsexist language*, 1981 (www.wikipedia.com, accessed on 13th of December 2007)

⁷² Sexism: 2007 (www. wikipedia.com accessed on 15th January 2007)

⁷³ Zaitunah Subhan, *Tafsir Kebencian; Studi Bias Gender Dalam Tafsir Al-Quran*, (Yogyakarta: LKiS, 1999), p. 33

seems and becomes deeply rooted in the society. Moreover women taken for granted for this labeling.

In society, women have no existence and no essence, no share in ontological reality, no relation to the idea. She has non-moral as she is non-logical. So woman has no existence. Since the patriarchal system holds an important role in the society. The men will keep dominate women.

2. The principle that male are basically very different and that this should be reflected in having social life, practicing language, having the right of sex and law.

This second belief wants to agree to the opinion who agrees that men and women are originally created differently. So that it must be strongly applied in society. This core idea comes from the different biological anatomy that men and women have. The fact of women must have breast, pregnant, menstruation and men must have a muscular body and they have no menstruation. Due to this fact brings the idea that those differences must be reflected in every aspect of life. Finally people treat men and women differently, even unfairly for imbalance discrimination and illogical reason.

3. It can also refer to simple hatred or men (misandry) or women (misogyny).

On the contrary to first and the second belief, misogyny is considered as a justification and maintaining the subordination of women to men. Therefore, misogyny is often associated with anti-woman sexism. In its most expression, a misogynist will openly hate all women simply

because they are female. Some misogynists may simply be prejudiced against all women, or may hate women who do not fall into one or more acceptable categories. Entire cultures may be said to be misogynist if they treat women in ways that can be seen as harmful.

Regardless to the three types of sexism above, there are various talks and theories that discuss about the sexism. One of the well known contradictory theories is nature and nurture theory, as has been written by Subhan in *Tafsir Kebencian*. The nature theory is the belief which emphasize on the biological differences of women and men. In other words, this biological difference is also known as a God's will. However, in Islamic belief this is also called as *kodrat* or *fitrah*.⁷⁴ The nature theory is something absolute and fixed which refers to the biological elements. For instance, women have a scortum, breast, uterus, pregnant, and menstruation. In contrast to women, men have penis and sperm.

In accordance to that explanation, we can conclude that this nature theory is something absolute, not change from time to time. In addition, it also happens for any social class, for those who are rich or poor, modern people or villagers, even to theist or atheist. From this statement we understand that the term *kodrat* has two forms; they are biological *kodrat* and universal *kodrat*.

The second theory is nurture theory. The nurture theory argues that the different gender role between men and women is not the consequence

⁷⁴ As has been noted by Subhan that she proposed several definitions: (1) God's authority or absolutism on the human, however, human as the caliph of god can not challenge this, (2) natural law that grows naturally based on the God's will, (3) A heredity or personal characteristics that the people have.

of natural biological differences but is merely socio-cultural construction of the environment. Simply, this theory is deeply resulted from the social and symbolic interpretation or social construction. Nurture theory is something relative, not universal, and interchangeable or nurture.

One of the obvious examples is to say women are emotional, narrow minded and sensitive are the listed unbalanced characteristics which is only constructed for women. Unfortunately this social stereotype is considered as something God's given and must be strongly accepted as the norm of women for along centuries. Finally it is accepted as something absolute and cannot be denied. This is what we call as gender.

In accordance to two theories above, Subhan gives two different views on women as the social group.⁷⁵ First, women are considered as a second class or inferior. This inferiority is strongly reflected in housewife. Subhan claims that women are responsible for all the duties of household, treating the children and husband, house keeping and so on. Whereas men is responsible to look for money and fill the whole of the household needs. Consequently, this claim makes women as a passive person, exclusive, introvert, and has a narrow minded. It is because they only keep stay around the chores. Socially women do not need a high education or a top position in the society. However, those of claims are not totally correct and acceptable in the society, and the domestic duties as the women responsibilities are assumed as one of the special God's gift is definitely something false.

⁷⁵ Zaitunah Subhan, *Tafsir Kebencian; Studi Bias Gender Dalam Tafsir Al-Quran*, (Yogyakarta: LKiS, 1999), p. 81

In the end, this gender stereotype put together women as old-fashioned person, having a low intellectual capacity, having unimportant job, because the household duties does not require special competencies or produce money. However, those of all are part of traditional thought that is given for women due to of certain interest of male. This condition will be continued under controlled men. This fact is just one of many other examples of unfairly treatment between males and females based on their sex.

In relation to the characteristics of men and women,⁷⁶ Subhan describes in this following table (See table 1):

Table 1
Characteristics of men and women

Men	Women
Aggressive	Amicable
Independent	Dependent
Assertive	Emotional
Objective	Subjective
Active	Passive
Logic	Illogical
Popular	Exclusive
Insensitive	Sensitive
Adventurous	Not adventurous
Able to solve the problem	Hard to solve the problem
Rarely cry	Always and Almost cry
Full of confidence	Lack of confidence
Can differentiate between mind and emotion proportionally	Unable to differentiate between mind and emotion proportionally
Feel in freedom	Not totally feel in freedom
Has a brilliant mind	Has a weak thought

The positive view argues that job classification (women responsible for domestic duties and men in charge with public duties) in

⁷⁶ Siti Sholihah, *Wanita dan Media Massa*, (Yogyakarta: Teras, 2007), p. 61

the society is something normal and acceptable. This opinion refers to the functional theory which is proposed by sociologists Emile Durkheim. He stated that modern society is an organic social system. It means that job classification or division between men and women is something equal and correct.⁷⁷ In this case, a woman as a housewife is recognized as something natural and relevant with the job classification in the society. This general job classification is a requirement to get a harmony in life, exactly in household.

In the same way, Islam over its verses implicitly explained the differences between men and women. In An-Nisa: 34

الرِّجَالُ قَوَّامُونَ عَلَى النِّسَاءِ بِمَا فَضَّلَ اللَّهُ بَعْضَهُمْ عَلَى بَعْضٍ وَلِيْلَهُنَّ مَا كَسَبْنَ وَهُنَّ حَافِظَاتٌ لِّمَا كَسَبَتِ الْوُجُوهُنَّ وَأُولَٰئِكَ حِزْبُ اللَّهِ أُولَٰئِكَ أَصْحَابُ الْمَقَامِ الْحَسَنِ إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَلِيمٌ خَبِيرٌ

“Men are the protectors and maintainers of women, because Allah has given the one more (strength) than the other, and because they support them from their means. Therefore the righteous women are devoutly obedient, and guard in (the husband's) absence what Allah would have them guard. As to those women on whose part ye fear disloyalty and ill-conduct, admonish them (first), (Next), refuse to share their beds, (And last) beat them (lightly); but if they return to obedience, seek not against them Means (of annoyance): For Allah is Most High, great (above you all)”.

According to this verse that the idea that men and women have different biological anatomy of the sexes. For instance men are stronger than women; men are more rationale than women, and so on. Principally,

⁷⁷ Zaitunah Subhan, *Tafsir Kebencian; Studi Bias Gender Dalam Tafsir Al-Quran*, (Yogyakarta: LKiS, 1999), p. 86

this interpretation is taken from the word ‘*qowwamun*’. Moreover Subhan Stated that the word ‘*qowwamun*’ tends to be decoded as a leader power that is given only to men. However, this statement it cannot be perceived as a doctrine discriminating one of God creatures. Rather it is a matter of Islamic teaching taught a beautiful balance between what the people get and what duties and responsibilities the people have to do. However, the word ‘*qowwamun*’ is not frequently interpreted as a leader but tends to be stand out firmly for Allah as has been cited in Al- Maidah: 08.⁷⁸

Therefore, the dissimilar biological anatomy of the sexes between men and women should not associate to the gender categorization in the society, but we should imply the people based on their effort in maintaining their life. This is cited in At-Tawba: 71

وَالْمُؤْمِنَاتُ مَنَافِعُهُمْ ۖ أَوْلِيَا بَعْضُهُمْ أَوْلِيَا بَعْضٍ يَمَآرُؤْنَ بَيْنَ الْمَعْرُوفِ وَيَنْهَوْنَ عَنِ الْمُنْكَرِ
وَيَقِيمُونَ الصَّوَابَ وَيُقِيمُونَ الزَّكَاةَ وَيَطْعَمُونَ عَلَىٰ أَيْدِيهِمْ وَأُولَٰئِكَ هُمُ الْمُتَذَكَّرُونَ
سَيَرْحَمُهُمُ اللَّهُ إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَزِيزٌ حَكِيمٌ

“The Believers, men and women, are protectors one of another: they enjoin what is just and forbid what is evil: they observe regular prayers, practice regular charity, and obey Allah and His Messenger. On them will Allah pour His mercy: for Allah is exalted in power, Wise”.

Thereby, the principles of the equality between men and women, taught on the Koran, are not based on the biological sex difference. Men and women have the same position as the caliphs to succeed or even to fail.⁷⁹ Furthermore God said in An-Nahl: 97

⁷⁸ “O ye who believe! stand out firmly for Allah, as witnesses to fair dealing, and let not the hatred of others to you make you swerve to wrong and depart from justice. Be just: that is next to piety: and fear Allah. For Allah is well-acquainted with all that ye do”.

⁷⁹ Hilda Izzati Madjid, *The Sexist Language in Tempo's Column*, (Malang: UIN Malang, 2007), p. 24

مَنْ عَمِلَ صَالِحًا مِّنْكَرٍ أَوْ أُنْتَهَىٰ هُوَ مُؤْمِقًا دُحِيْدًا هَدِيَاةً طَيِّبَةً
وَلَنَجْزِيَنَّهُمْ أَجْرَهُمْ بِأَحْسَنِ مَا كَانُوا يَعْمَلُونَ

“Whoever works righteousness, man or woman, and has Faith, verily, to him will We give a new Life, a life that is good and pure and We will bestow on such their reward according to the best of their actions”.

The same talks on women discrimination does not only take place in Islamic teaching but also invite many feminists movement, for instance liberal feminism, radical feminism and individualist feminism. In principle, the feminists aim to seek equality between men and women in any issues. For Liberal feminism all women are capable of asserting their ability to achieve equality, therefore it is possible for change to happen without altering the structure of society.⁸⁰ According to liberal feminists, to look at the personal interactions of men and women as the starting ground from which to transform society into a more gender-equitable place.

Radical feminism sees the capitalist sexist hierarchy as the defining feature of women’s oppression. Radical feminists believe that women can free themselves only when have done away with what they consider an inherently oppressive and dominating system.⁸¹ Radical feminists feel that the male-based authority and power structure are responsible for oppression and inequality, and that as long as the system and its values are in place, society will not be able to reform in any significant way.

The last one is individualist feminists, individualist feminists attempt to change legal systems in order to eliminate class privileges,

⁸⁰ Feminism Many Forms, (www.wikipedia.com, accessed on 05th of January 2007)

⁸¹ Feminism Many Forms, (www.wikipedia.com, accessed on 05th of January 2007)

including gender privileges and to ensure that individuals have an equal right, an equal claim under law to their own persons and property. Individualist feminism encourages women to take full responsibility over their own lives. It also opposes any government interference into the choices adults make with their own bodies, as it contends such interference creates a coercive hierarchy for instance the system of hierarchy.⁸²

In addition, Mansour stated that although the feminism movement starts from different ideology, philosophy and analysis, but in general they have the same concern, it is to offer and to struggle for women equality. Feminism builds an equal perception and concept that they come to blows for the freedom and equality between men and women. This is the strong prove that is held by feminist for the last decades.⁸³

On the whole, feminism movement has a great contribution and inspiration and for the better of understanding to create an equal social norm between the sexes.

2.4. Sexist Language

First of all, the theory of 'sexist language' seems to say that words cannot have more than one meaning. If the word 'man' and 'he' in some usage mean males, then they cannot mean both males and females in other usage. This view is absurd enough that there is usually a more subtle take on it. That the use of 'man' or 'he' to refer to males and to both males and females. It

⁸² According to Hornby, Hierarchy is a system and an organization with ranks of authority from lowest to highest which is socially constructed

⁸³ Mansour Fakih, *Perempuan Di Garis Depan*, (Jakarta: PB. Korp PMII Putri, 2000), p. 142

means that maleness is more fundamental than femaleness, subordinating femaleness to maleness.

Sexist language is any expression of the language whether in the form of words, phrase, or sentences that is used to create, constitute, promote or exploit an unfair or irrelevant distinction between the sexes.⁸⁴ Based on this definition, sexist language might not mean only expression that exclude, insult or trivialize the women, but also those that do the same thing to men. However, the fact is that the discrimination on the language very often happens in women. Sexist language makes women invisible and presents a view of society where 'male' is seen as the norm. Language itself has constructed the women's position as the second class citizen since women are the second sex.⁸⁵

The expressions which insults and trivializes women are part of the more serious problem of women's invisibility in philosophic discourse. Perhaps the use of sexist language is often unconscious and unintentional but nonetheless damaging, it is because omitting women's distinctive interests and experience also perpetuates sexual stereotypes. Since the English language evolved in a patriarchal or male-dominated society and, as a result, its vocabulary and grammar tend to exclude women.⁸⁶

Accordingly, Wardhaugh noted that there are many differences between men and women in reference to the language.⁸⁷ He stated that men and women are different in terms of phonological differences of the speech,

⁸⁴ Virginia L. Warren. *Guidelines for nonsexist language*. 1981 (www. wikipedia.com, accessed on 13rd of December 2007)

⁸⁵ Mudjia Rahardjo. *Relung-Relung Bahasa*. (Yogyakarta: Aditya Media, 2002), p. 132.

⁸⁶ Virginia L. Warren, op. cit

⁸⁷ Ronald Wardaugh, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics* (Great Britain: Oxford Page Bros, 1986), p. 304-307.

the area of morphology and vocabulary, words choice, forms of languages, language varieties, grammatical matters, and paralinguistic systems.

On the other hand, Robin Lakoff also stated that women and men speak English in several different ways.⁸⁸ The different patterns of women and men talks are illustrated in table below. (See table 2):

Table 2
The Differences between Men's and Women's Language

No	Men	Women
1	They use more non hedges words in speaking	They use more hedges in their speech, such as qualifying adjectives with <i>so</i> (i.e. it's so nice, I guess, may be)
2	They speak more firm words and direct. Such as (i.e. I am sure..., you must be..., I like to.....)	They use more super polite forms such as (i.e. would you please..., I'd really appreciate it if....)
3	They are rarely speaking in italics and intonational emphasis equal to underline words.	They are speaking in italics and intonational emphasis equal to underline words. For example (i.e. so, very, quite)
4	They rarely use an empty no forceful adjectives and expletives.	They tend to use an empty no forceful adjectives and expletives, for instance the word (i.e. charming, sweet, adorable)
5	They use fewer hypercorrect grammar and pronunciation	They use more hypercorrect grammar and pronunciation
6	They are full of sense of humors	Women are lack of a sense of humor such as poor at telling jokes.
7	They are rarely to speak using a direct quotations	They speak in direct quotations, such as (i.e. Hannah said that he said...)
8	They speak with the universal and popular vocabulary.	They speak with special vocabulary, such as specialized colors terms like (i.e. Dove grey)
9	They ask fewer questions to stimulate conversation	They use more Question intonation in declarative contexts.
10	They make more declarative statements (i.e., "It's a nice	They often speak with a questions Tag. Thus, weakening their

⁸⁸ Elaine Chaika, *Language the Social Mirror*, (Massachusetts: Newbury House Publishers, Inc. 1982), p. 212

	day.")	statements. Such as (i.e. You're going to dinner, aren't you?)
11	They tend to dominate topics of conversation	They are less able to complete their turns at talk and tend to talk less. In addition, women tend to take on the role of listener
12	They uses more directive and informative statements	They produce significantly more expressive statements such as (i.e. Ouch! or Darn!)
13	They use more aggressive speeches and convey their opinions clearly to show their involvement in the conversation and to support the discussion from the current speaker	They are much more likely to use minimal responses (e.g. 'yeah' or 'mhm',) to signal their active involvement in the conversation and to support the current speaker
14	They explore themselves to argue, negate, refute and debate powerfully rather than asking many questions	They have relative weakness in interactive situations: they exploit questions and answers in order to force a response and keep the conversation going. Even, they often asked the vast majority of questions

Those differences illustrated above are much more referred to the characteristics of men and women in having a speech. Lakoff strongly observed how the women have a significant differences language patterns than the man had. Still, Lakoff had successfully described and convinced us that the women's language is different than men in having speech features. However, Lakoff believed that women, in general, have a language style in which they make use of the above mentioned speech patterns. He did not deny, however, that there are cases in which women do not use all or even some of these patterns. But those speech patterns are still believed happen to almost women speeches.⁸⁹ Since these judges are considered for women only the existence of women is denied and finally abolished.

⁸⁹ www.wikipedia.com (accessed on 17th of December 2007)

To sum up, our vocabulary treats women as passive, trivial and sex objects. It treats women's talk as trivial, carping, annoying and as foolish as a baby's or mental incompetents. Furthermore, so the myth and our language go, women talk a great deal, and their speech is irritating and unpleasant. Indeed, so the myth goes, women are at no disadvantages when talking to men. One of the most enduring myths of our society is that women talk more than men do.

As robin Lakoff suggests that if women are not primarily sex objects in our culture, why do words for the women take on sexual connotations over time? Why are elevated terms so regularly regarded? Why are there so many terms for sexually desirable women?

In sociolinguistics theory, Tannen also noted that if we believe that women and men have different styles and that the male is the standard, we are hurting both women and men. The women are treated based on the norms for men, and men with good intentions speak to women as they would other men and are perplexed when their words spark anger and resentment. Finally, apart from her objection to women having to do all the changing, Tannen states that women changing will not work either.

For example, Tannen's best-selling book *You Just Don't Understand: Women and Men in Conversation* argues that gender differences are parallel to cross-cultural differences. She claims that when interpreting the cultural information encoded by language, men and women rely on different sub cultural norms. Female subculture uses language to build equal

relationships, while male subculture uses language to build hierarchical relationships.⁹⁰

Tannen is also one of the people who inspiring many linguist who are concern in feminism linguistic. She argued that the differences in language between women and men result from a misunderstanding of the intent of the other sex, and not (necessarily) from the dominant position of men in society.

Tannen claims that there are gender differences in ways of speaking,

“We need to identify and understand them in order to avoid needlessly blaming others or ourselves or the relationship for the otherwise mystifying and damaging effects of our contrasting conversational styles”⁹¹

She takes a sociolinguistic approach to these gender differences since she feels that because boys and girls grow up in what are essentially different cultures talk between women and men, so the language usage between them are going to keep exist.

In those parts of the world, some feminists, who are unaware of the etymology of their own language, complain about what they perceived as sexist language, they argued that language fails to reflect the presence of women in modern society adequately.

In feminism area, Irigary Kristeva noted that that language itself is an effect of generations of social interactions, rather than being a pure system in the mind.⁹² Moreover, Irigaray insists that women have a different language from men's. Therefore, she offered three suggestions which might be

⁹⁰ Deborah Tannen, *You Just Don't Understand: Women and Men in Conversation*, (1990) p.15

⁹¹ Deborah Tannen, *Ibid*, p. 17

⁹² Deborah Cameron, *Feminism and Linguistic Theory*, (London: Macmillan Press LTD, 1992), p. 172

used for women to release themselves from the marginalized structure.⁹³ The first is that women can create their own language by avoiding both the neutral gender language and men's language. The second suggestion stated that women can produce the women's language which is far different from men's. The last is that women may accept the image of men, and then reflect that image back to men through hyperbolic language.

In the end, what have been seriously talked by feminists that sexism in language effects on cultural perceptions of gender. Sexist language not only marginalizes and gives no advantages to women, but also influences people's perception about men and women. And it is woman who has bad perception.

Accordingly, Islam points out that language is not the primary consideration to claim that person is special than other or stronger than others. From this idea, Koran noted that Allah has respectfully honored all his creature nor men or women, as he said in An-Nisa: 32.

وَلَا تَدْمَنُوا مَا الْفَضَّلَ اللَّهُ بِرَبْعِكُمْ عَلَىٰ بَعْضِهِمْ خَالٍ ذَالٍ نَصِيبٌ مِّمَّا كَسَبُوا
وَلِلنِّسَاءِ ذِصَابٌ مِّمَّا كَسَبْنَ وَلِللرَّوَالِ اللّٰهُ مِن فَضْلِهِ إِن اللّٰهُ كَبِيرٌ كَلِّ شَدِيءٌ
عَلِيمٌ

“And in no wise covet those things in which Allah Hath bestowed His gifts More freely on some of you than on others: To men is allotted what they earn, and to women what they earn: But ask Allah of His bounty. For Allah hath full knowledge of all things”.

From this verse we can conclude that Islam determines the people by their charity, not their language usage.

⁹³ Deborah Cameron, *Feminism and Linguistic Theory*, (London: Macmillan Press LTD, 1992), p. 170

2.5. Sexism in English

We cannot deny that English is the only language which is officially used by the people across the world. It was largely a 20th century phenomenon in the English-speaking world. However, sexism also occurs in English and the trend of sexism still exists in English. English speaking countries which are mostly categorized as developed countries, in fact still differentiates the use of language between men and women. At least there are three types of sexism in English.

2.5.1. Sexism in Words

Gender-based words also play an important role in maintaining sexual inequality when it is used in an insulting manner. In society, men are considered the norm of the human species. They are viewed as those representing all the human beings, male and female. Simply, it can be said that “male = “human” norm. This practice makes women invisible in language.⁹⁴ In addition it marginalizes women and reflects a male dominated society.⁹⁵ In accordance to that, Diane Searls gives a guideline how to identify the linguistic structure differences used in English, we can analyze morphologically by these following ways:

1. The frequent form of sexism in English includes the use of “man” as generics that mostly refer to both men and women. Today *man* is often used sometimes to refer to include all human beings. In which

⁹⁴ www.wikipedia.com, 2007, (accessed on 13rd of December 2007)

⁹⁵ Loc.Cit.

the meaning is intended is often unclear. Whether the intention, the use of *man* obscures the presence and contribution of women. When we use *man* it conjures up images of male persons only, not females or males and females together. Consider the following examples:⁹⁶

- a. *The man is mammal*
- b. *One of the men in the farm is rich*

In the first sentence the word *man* refers to human being. Despite this, in the second sentence also state the word *men* in which we do not know the exact sex of the persons is rich. The use of *man* is possible to refer either boy or girl, but here *man* is used. By using *man* as a generic noun to represent groups that include women, the writer misrepresents the species as male. Here are also the irrelevant examples of the usage of the word *man* in English *man-hour*, *manpower*, and *man-made*. Thus, *man* makes males linguistically visible and females linguistically invisible.⁹⁷

2. The generic use of male pronouns, *he*, *his*, *him*, is misleading and exclusive. Simply stating that male pronouns should be understood to include females does not suffice. Male pronouns should be used only in relation to males.⁹⁸ When referring to humans in general, or to a group which includes females and males, *she* and *he*, *he* and *she*, *she/he* or *s/he* can be used.

⁹⁶ David Graddol & Joan Swan, *Gender Voices; Telaah Kritis Relasi Bahasa-Jender*, (Pasuruan: Pedati, 2003), p. 162

⁹⁷ Y.K. Yusuf, *Sexism in English*, 2002, ([www. google.com](http://www.google.com), accessed on January 05th 2008)

⁹⁸ Diane Searls, *Non Sexist Language*, (London: University College Cork, 1994)

Masculine pronouns such as *he*, *his*, *him* should be used as the default in situations where the referent (that is, the person or thing to which we are referring) could be either male or female, that usage is generally considered unacceptable. Study the following examples:⁹⁹

- c. *Each student must complete his assessment by Friday*
- d. *Everyone thinks he has an answer*
- e. *The head never talk to him in London*

The three examples above do not clearly mention the sex of the subject or the object. We do not know the sex of *student*, *he* and *the head a reporter*, or *a customer* whether they are males or females. However, the pronoun is used here is male pronoun.

3. The third type of sexism in word is the usage of suffixes *-man*, *-ette*, *-ess*, *-trix* in occupational nouns and job titles are also considered to be male oriented.

The common English suffixes are classified into prefixes and suffixes; English does not have any infixes. The suffixes *-ette* and *-ess* along with *-let* are built-in in noun suffixes forming the diminutive and feminine nouns.

The suffix *-ette* forming the noun to noun class of word has three possible meanings. The first meaning of this suffix is "small, compact", such as in the words *kitchenette*, *cigarette*, and so on. The second meaning is "imitation (material)", such as in the words *leatherette*, *flannelette*, and so on. In addition, the suffix *-ette*, used

⁹⁹ Ibid

to mean “female,” as in *usherette* or *drum majorette*, was attacked on etymological grounds long before it was widely considered sexist.¹⁰⁰

On the other hand, the suffix *-ess* are also considered sexist connotations. It indicates a female in words like *sculptress*, *waitress*, *stewardess*, and *actress*. The heart of the problem lies in the nonparallel use of terms to designate men and women. The word *sculptress* seems to be marked for gender, implying that the task of sculpting differs as performed by women and men or even that the task should typically be performed by a man.

So does the suffix *-trix* is also indicated which refer to women, for instance the word *aviatrix* and *administratrix*. However, those words are rarely used in today’s English. For further understanding consider the following examples of the words which have suffixes *-ette* and *-ess* in this following table, (See table 3):

Table 3
Example of Sexist Words Based On Gender Division

MALE	FEMALE
Actor	Actress
Manager	Manageress
Poet	Poetess
Sailor	Sailorette
Conduct	Conductette
Duke	Duchess
Mayor	Mayoress
Administrator	Administratrix
Aviation	Aviatrix

The examples show and prove that the suffixes *-ette* and *-ess* are for woman only. It is considered sexist because when men do not

¹⁰⁰ A Practical and Authoritative Guide to Contemporary English, (America: Houghton Mifflin Company, 2006), p. 175

need any affixes to refer to them, women need it. Furthermore, the terms in the right side are the feminine terms which are only indicated to the women only. Those feminine accents in the words *actress, manageress, and poetess* and so on are not referred to the men or even to all human being, but those are especially marked to the women.

After all, it shows that the feminine suffixes means an additional connotation, for instance the word *manageress* refers to someone who has a low status. Since those affixes and suffixes are used to refer to the women marks, again and again it seems that women are linguistically excluded.

4. The non parallel term between men and women are also the real example how sexist the English is. In accordance to that, Lakoff pointed out that words that were once equivalent terms for males and females have often diverged in meaning over time.¹⁰¹ Consider these following examples:

a. Mr and Mrs/Miss

The terms *Miss* and *Mrs* indicate the sex and marital status of the person while the term *Mr* indicates the sex only. It is unbalanced and unnecessary to specify the marital status of women but not of men. This is one of the obvious examples is

¹⁰¹Elaine Chaika, *Language the Social Mirror*, (Massachusetts: Newbury House Publishers, Inc. 1982), p. 205

the English distinction usage between *Mrs* and *Miss*. The use of *Mr* is for both married and single men.¹⁰²

b. King/Queen

This is also evidence in the words for the highest ranking of all in the English-speaking world. A *king* is either a crowned head or a top dog. A *queen* may be the former and, in her home, the latter. Elsewhere if women act like a queen she is likely to be considered a bitch rather than a top dog.

Again, *queen* has two others meanings as well, both unfavorable, both sexual, a male homosexual who acts like women are called *queen*. But a female homosexual who acts like a man is not called a *king*. An outcast male who acts like a woman is called a *queen* is considered as the highest ranking women. By contrast to, a women who acts like a man becomes a lower class boy, not even a man, much less a king.

c. Gentleman/Lady

This pair shows a curious disparity. *Gentleman* seems to be dying out. It survives in the stock salutations. Recently, *gentleman* is considered 'very polite and honorable' as in 'he's a real gentleman'. Despite this, Chaika argued that the term *lady* has a negative connotation, *lady* connotes sexless ness. Through the illustration above, we come up with the conclusion that *gentleman* and *lady* do not have the parallel or equivalent

¹⁰²Ronald Wardaugh, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*. (Oxford: Page Bros, 1986), p.306

meaning. While *gentleman* has such a very positive meaning that a man will be honorable to be said that he is a gentleman, *lady* cannot pose the same honorable position as *gentleman*.

d. Governor/governess

The fact of cultural unbalancing between men and women also happens in those unparallel terms. *Governor* and *governess* are considered to be the parallel term to refer to any people who have an authority to govern others. However, the usage and the meaning of those terms are quite different. Thus, can be seen from this definition, *governor* means a person who is the official head of a country or region that is politically controlled by another country.¹⁰³ *Governess* brings a meaning which is unequal with *governor*. *Governess* means a woman who is employed to teach the children of a rich family in their home and to live with them.

2.5.2. Sexism in Proverbs

Proverbs are a short pithy saying in common and recognized use; a concise sentence, often metaphorical or alliterative in form which

¹⁰³ A S Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (5th ed), (New York: Oxford University Press, 1995), p. 583

is held to express some truth as-ascertained by experience or observation and familiar to all; an adage, a wise saw.¹⁰⁴

The fact that there are many English proverbs which contain the words discriminating, distinguishing women, making women are worry about it. Since proverbs are standard, it is hard to change and create new proverbs substituting the old ones.

Consider these following examples of English proverbs:

1. “*A man or a mouse*” this example implicitly creates an image that is an only a man who can be success and work hard. In fact, there are women who also can be more successful than men.
2. “*A man’s home is his castle*”. This example also discriminate the women. It implicitly create an image that the peaceful and lovely house is only man has.
3. “*All things come to him who waits*” the proverbs means that everything will come to somebody who are able to wait. It indicates that only men who are able to wait, even women can also do the same thing.

To sum up from those kinds of examples proverb shows that a woman is fussy or sharp-tongued. Meanwhile, fussiness can also happen in men. But this proverb makes the people believe that women are always identical with fussiness. Therefore, a woman does not need to have more than one tongue.¹⁰⁵

¹⁰⁴ Hana Melita Ekasari, *English Popular Proverbs*, (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Widyatama, 2002), p. 3

¹⁰⁵ Hilda Izzati Madjid, *The Sexist Language in Tempo's Column*, (Malang: UIN Malang, 2007), p. 39

2.5.3. Sexism in Swear Words

Sexism in English does not merely occur in words and proverbs, but it also happens in swear words. Swear word is a word, expression, or other usages which is general which is swearing words is considered to be in some way disagreeable or objectionable depends on context, timing and various other factors.

Based Steven Pinker's book *Language as a Window into Human Nature* he argued that swear words mean taboo words or the words that have a negative connotation, but it could be more understood and more acceptable. However, knowing the meaning swear word requires us the background of the culture in some society who speak those words. The degree to which a profanity is offensive relies upon how the use of the word affects an individual. Some will consider the original meaning of a word (for example, the sexual act) to be offensive or a subject not fit for polite conversation

Furthermore, some may be in the habit of using profanity in order to seem cool. Thus, insults can even be used as terms of endearment. This modern concept of profanity has evolved differently in different cultures and languages. Here are the examples of swear words are commonly practiced in English:

1. Motherfucker
2. Fuck
3. Nigger

4. Bastard
5. Prick
6. Bollocks
7. Asshole
8. Bitch
9. Shit crap

Those examples above are definitely can refer to both sexes man and women. Unfortunately, in practice those words are mostly indicated to the women behaviors and attitudes. It is the fact that English has linguistic and semantic discrimination through the practice of language usage; it is briefly can be seen in the word *motherfucker* and *bitch*.

2.6. Previous Studies

There are many scientist, experts, women activists, students, and social observers who had already conducted research on the basis of language and gender, and its relation to media. Here are the listed of research review based on period of time:

1. In 2003, David Graddol and Joan Swann wrote a comprehensive discussion about language and gender under the title *Gender Voices* (it has been translated into Indonesian version by M. Muhith). The book representatively and completely talk about language and gender which covers several topics, they are:
 - a. The authority of vocalization between men and women

- b. The accent of feminism “The difference of gender on language use”
- c. Job classification based on gender
- d. Sexist language
- e. Language, communication and consciousness and
- f. Language intervention

On this book the writer deeply analyze about the language and its interrelation to the culture, media, and social life. They concluded that the ideals to make a linguistic revolution or linguistic change are such a simple and useless thing. But the linguistic domination under *men* can not be ignored. The efforts of abolishing sexist language under the gender discrimination between men and women must be strongly against.

2. In 2004, Multamia Lauder and Basuki Rahmat have researched about *Women Language Attitude in Some Areas in Jakarta*. In contrast to the previous research, her research much more focused on how women perform their language attitude. He used 364 samples. 181 (52,3 %) are men and 165 (47,7%) are women. The variables he used are age, job, education, and status related to their language attitude. The findings of the research are women attitude toward language are androgyny. Women want to be as men but they also do not want to lose their femininity.
3. In 2005, Aminah took a title *A Sexist Language in the Headline News of Kompas*. The researcher only focuses the sexist words in Indonesian

daily news. Findings of the research are in term of words and expressions which are morphologically constructed by:

- a. Adding suffix to the base words such as *-wan and -wati* to *relawan and relawati*
 - b. Changing suffix refers to male term such as *putra-putri, saudara-saudari*.
 - c. Using the standard word. For example *raja and ratu*
 - d. Adding word, adding word *wanita* to several words such as *polisi, dokter, and panglima*.
4. At the same year 2005, Siti Maulidah searched *Sexist Language in Radar Bromo*. In principle, Maulidah searched the same focus of sexist language as Aminah did, it is Indonesian. But the different is only on the choice of media. The findings of the research are as follows:
- a. The signed term as feminine:
 - Female ending *wati* and *I olahragawati*
 - Generic equivalent on the basis of gender, *janda, ibu, gadis, tante*.
 - b. The use of job names that refer to men or women such as *pengacara wanita and bidan*.
 - c. Status Consciousness such *Sinta Nuriyah Abdurrahman Wahid*
 - d. Distinction of active verb (*-me*) and passive verb (*-di*) such *dihamili and menghamili*.
 - e. The use of euphemism such as *ratu ekstasi, wanita malam and ratu gosip*.

- f. Sexual terms such as *semok*, *aduhai*, *bahenol* and *semlohe*.

Maulidah had already found more details sexist language in Indonesian for instance the use of generic equivalent, distinction of active verb, the use of euphemism and sexual terms. All of them are not included in Aminah research.

5. The following year in 2006, Umni Khotimatin searched *The Sexist Language in Miss Congeniality Movie*. She is the first researcher who searches a movie based on sexist language study at UIN Malang. The findings of her research are classified into three categories, they are:

- a. Gender biased statements in proverbs, such as *shinny ass*, *the dog's hair is smooth*, and *beauty is in the eye of the beholder*.
- b. Gender biased statements in idiomatic expressions, for instance the word *Slow down Da Vinci* and *Miss delicious*.
- c. Gender biased statements in swear words, for example *Bastard*, *bitch*, *buttock*, *fuck you*, *asshole* and *you're dog*.

6. In 2006, a popular qualitative research was conducted by Siti Sholihati under the study *Wanita dan Media Massa*. The researcher much focuses on women discrimination in television advertisements which is represented in several private television stations such as SCTV, RCTI, TPI, ANteve and Indosiar. In other words, this study much concerns on popular culture in media especially in the television advertisements. The findings of the discussion the advertisement on Indonesia televisions place the Indonesian women as:

- a. Women is assumed as a pillar of domestic or household parts

- b. Women like to dress up and get fashionable. It means that women must be beautiful and lovely in the public
- c. Women are the means of men sexual arousal
- d. Women are categorized as the second class creature or inferior creature than the men position

7. The latest research in relation to gender and language and its relation on media was conducted by Hilda Izzati Madjid under the title *The Sexist Language in Tempo's Column*. Hilda is the only one researcher of sexist language that the researcher knew who choose a magazine as the object of the study, it is a Tempo magazine. The findings of the research are as follows:

1. Sexism in words. Sexism in words is divided into these following items:
 - a. Sexism in words using *man* as generic noun that is noun referring to both men and women, such as *fellow men* and *manmade*.
 - b. Sexism in words using *he/him/his* as generic pronouns that are pronouns referring to both men and women.
 - c. Sexism in words using suffixes *-man*, *-ette* and *-ess* in occupational terms and job titles, such as *manager*, *railwaymen*, *trackmen*, *signalmen*.
 - d. Sexism in words using English pairs of words showing non parallel term between men and women.
2. Sexism in proverbs

Sexism in proverbs was also found in this research, such as *man proposes, God disposes*. Proverb is the condensation of the language; therefore, it is difficult to create other alternative proverbs which are gender neutral.

Moreover, the findings of the research does not stop here, she explains more by combining his research on *Tempo's* column with Islamic verses in the holy Koran. She briefly explained how Islam never differentiates men and women, especially in term of language usage. This statement can be found in An Nisa: 124 that men and women have the same opportunities to fail or to succeed based on their efforts. In addition, she argued that the biological difference between men and women which in turn affects the roles of both men and women is only a matter of balancing and a fair distribution between what the individual have and what responsibilities the individual have to fulfill, and it cannot be a justification to discriminate one of God creatures. This can be found in An Nisa: 32.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1. Research Design

In conducting this research, the researcher uses the descriptive qualitative research. Qualitative approach is taken because the decided research efforts in discussing, analyzing and finding the social phenomena which is running naturally; it is not a controlled or based on laboratory research. In addition, the qualitative inquirer deals with data those are in the form of words, rather than number and statistics. The collected data are the subjects of experiences and perspectives; the researcher attempts to arrive at a rich description of the people, objects, events or conversations and so on.¹⁰⁶

Bodgan and Taylor have defined the qualitative approach as a research procedure which produces a descriptive data such as verbal or nonverbal utterances or words from the object is being observed.¹⁰⁷ There are several characteristics and pattern which differentiate from other research design; they are: (1) natural background; (2) researcher is the main instrument; (3) qualitative method; (4) inductive data analysis; (5) grounded theory; (6) descriptive; (7) tends to concern in the process than result; (8) scope and limitation is determined by the focus of study; (9) temporary

¹⁰⁶ Robert Bodgan, *Qualitative Research For Education; An Introduction to Theory and Methods*, (America: A Viacom Company, 1998), p. 77

¹⁰⁷ Lexy, J. Moeloeng, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif* (Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosda Karya 2002), p. 3

design; and (10) the research result can be discussed and conferred in group.¹⁰⁸

The researcher uses this method because she wants to get a brief description and a rich understanding including to sexist language and their kinds in jokes column of *Hello* magazine which are published from August 2007 up to January 2008.

3.2. Research Subject

The research subject of this study is the words, sentences, utterances, or the expressions which distinguish men and women or the expressions which trivialize women in jokes column. The researcher takes *Hello* magazine which is published from August 2007 up to January 2008.

3.3. Research Instruments

In this research, the researcher is the main instrument in maintaining and analyzing the data. Arikunto defined Instrument as a tool or a means that the researcher used to collect the data.¹⁰⁹ One of the major characteristic that distinguish qualitative research than others is the method used to collect and analyze the data. In qualitative studies, the human investigator is the primary instrument for gathering and analyzing of data.

In addition, Lincoln and Guba has introduced that the concept of human as an instrument to emphasize the unique role that qualitative

¹⁰⁸ Lexy, J. Moeloeng, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif* (Bandung: PT. Remaja Rosda Karya, 2002), p. 8-13

¹⁰⁹ Suharsini Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian; Suatu Pendekatan Praktek*, (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2002), p. 126

research plays in their inquiry. Because qualitative research studies human experiences and situation, researcher needs an instrument that flexible enough to capture the complexity of the human experience.¹¹⁰ Lincoln and Guba believed that only a human instrument is capable of this task.¹¹¹ To get and collect the data, the researcher collects the *Hello* magazine from August 2007 up to January 2008, and then finds out the jokes column. After that, the researcher searches the words or the expressions which are categorized as sexist language or gender biased in that magazine.

3.4. Research Procedure

In conducting the research procedure, the researcher follows three steps as follows. First, the data are collected by finding out the words, the utterances, the sentences or the expressions which are categorized as sexist language. In other words, the researcher looked for the words, the utterances, or the expressions of the language which are used differently to refer to men and women or which insult women in the in jokes column of *Hello* magazine which is published from August 2007 up to January 2008.

The next process, in order to pick up the pace of this process of finding out the sexist words, the researcher looks at a morphological meaning at the words which the researcher assumes that those words are related to male terms or referred only to male.

The last, the researcher will investigate the data which are related to the study by reading the text. This reading activity is intended at

¹¹⁰ Robert Bodgan, *Qualitative Research For Education; An Introduction to Theory and Methods*, (America: A Viacom Company, 1998), p. 76

¹¹¹ Robert sBodgan, *Ibid*, p. 76

understanding and considering the context of a certain sentence in which the sexist languages are found, to help the researcher in analyzing the data.

3.5. Data Analysis

After the researcher finishes collecting the data completely, the researcher comes to the analysis steps. The data are analyzed as the following steps. First of all, after having the complete data of the sexist languages found in the jokes column of *Hello* magazine which is published from August 2007 up to January 2008, the researcher classified them into three general types of sexism in English that is sexism in words and sexism in proverbs and sexism in swear words. The next step is still related to the process of classifying of sexism in English. But it is different from the first step. In this next process, the researcher classified the sexist languages which has been identified and classified into sexism in words. It means that the sexist languages previously classified as sexism in words are divided or classified again into several more specific classifications. As has been explained briefly in the chapter two, based on the grand theory of Dian Searle sexism in words are classified into three categories. They are sexism in words using *man* as generic noun that is noun referring to both man and woman, sexism in words using *he/him/his* as generic pronouns that are pronouns for both men and women, sexism in words using suffixes *-man*, *-ette*, *-ess* and *-trix* in occupational nouns and job titles, and sexism in words using English pairs of words showing non parallel terms between men and women.

After the researcher had finished classifying those sexist languages the researcher found in the jokes column of *Hello* magazine which is published from August 2007 up to January 2008, the researcher begin to explain them. This explanation is intended at answering the second research problem of how the sexist languages are used in the jokes column of *Hello* magazine. The first explanation or analysis of each sexist language is about how the sexist languages are used in Jokes Column of *Hello* magazine in terms of the morphological meaning. Simply, every sexist language was analyzed morphologically based on its classifications. The dictionary meaning of each sexist word is also involved. Then, the researcher explained the probable reason beyond the practice of the sexist language. In doing this step, the researcher based the arguments on the theory of feminism, linguistics, and culture presented in the chapter two of this thesis. The sexist languages are analyzed not only in terms of the way how they are used morphologically, but also in terms of their functional usages. In addition, the researcher included the other optional languages which are more gender neutral. The researcher did not imply to offer the new terms in English, but give the provided terms, existing in English. Finally, the researcher makes the final conclusion.

The steps of analyzing data explained above are best illustrated in this following chart:

Data Analysis

Classifying the sexist languages into three general types of sexism in language: sexism in words, sexism in proverbs and sexism in swear word

Classifying the sexism in words into four types; (1) the use of word *man* as generic noun that is noun referring to both man and woman, (2) the use of *he/him/his* as generic pronouns that are pronouns for both men and women, (3) the use of word suffixes *-man*, *-ette*, *-ess* and *-trix* in occupational nouns and job titles, and (4) the use of English pairs of words showing non parallel terms between men and women.

Explaining the morphological meaning of the sexist languages based on their classifications

1. Explaining the functional usage of the sexist language
2. Explaining the reason behind the use of the sexist language based on either the theory of feminism, linguistics, or culture
3. Giving other optional terms which are more gender neutral

CHAPTER IV

DATA ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

4.1. Data Analysis

4.1.1. Sexism in words

4.1.1.1 The use of *man* as generic noun that is noun referring to both women and men.

- a. A vampire goes into a pub and asks for boiling water. The barman says, “I thought you only drink a blood?” the vampire pulls out a used a tampon and says, “I’m making tea” (August :A Vampire’s Tea, 2007, 20)

This word is well thought-out sexist because of the use of the word *man*. The word *barman* means man serving in a pub.¹¹² The word *man* forms the word *barman*. The sexist language clearly exists in this sentence by generalizing the word *man* who can refer to both women and men, all human beings. By using the word *man* in the sentence *barman* implies the idea that only a man who is able and possible to serve and to work in a pub. In other words, the word brings an implicit meaning that man is the only one God’s creature that has a capacity to be a good worker in the pub. However, we cannot deny that in this modern era, there are a lot of women that we can find in the

¹¹² A S Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary* (5th ed), (New York: Oxford University Press, 1995), p. 81

pub. They can serve a visitor in a pub as well as men do. In this case, the existence of women is linguistically excluded and expelled from the text. In other words, women are linguistically invisible and men are visible.

In this case, men still look more valuable and qualified person from the practice of this sexist language. As the researcher has been noted in chapter two of this thesis, this language discrimination is not reasonable both for women and men. What the researcher wants to prove here is that there is no essential and no use to make use the sexist language to be implemented in a certain sentence or a certain text. Minimizing or even abolishing the practice of sexist language is not only for women's equality but also for the sake of all human being and for the universality of the language itself.

There was an alternative word which is more acceptable. For example the word *bartender* this has equal meaning as barman.

4.1.1.2 The use of *he/him/his* as generic pronouns that are pronouns referring to both women and men.

- a. A man goes to the restaurant and orders the chicken dish. By the time the food is ready and he is about to eat, the

waiter comes back and says, “Sir, I’m afraid there has been a mistake. (August: Chicken Threat, 2007, 8)

The use of masculine pronoun is the most common practice of the sexist language in English. The sentence uses the masculine possessive pronoun to refer to the word *man*. Since the use of the word of *man* refers to all human beings or person,¹¹³ we cannot directly replace the word *man* into male, and finally change it into the masculine possessive pronoun such as the word *he*. However, the context of the sentence is to imply that the word *man* can refer to both male and female. In today’s language the word *man* is often used to refer to include all human beings rather than to male only.

In this case, the word *man* is intended for unclear meaning, whether the intention is male or female. By this fact, the use of masculine pronoun *he* to replace the word *man* is surprisingly obscures the presence and the contribution of women. Therefore, the usage of masculine pronoun functions as generic pronoun which can refer to both women and men. Hence, this practice excludes women from the text. Finally, this fact creates one of the discrimination in the language.

¹¹³ A S Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary* (5th ed), (New York: Oxford University Press, 1995), p. 711

Surprisingly, these similar words are also found in many texts which use the unidentified sex and referred only to men through the practice of the usage of masculine pronoun. They are as follows:

a) A man comes home from a night of drinking. As he falls through the doorway, his wife snaps at him, “what’s the big idea coming home half drunk?” The man replies, “I’m sorry honey. I ran out of money.” (September: Only Half, 2007, 28)

b) A man was wandering around affair ground and he happened to see a fortune teller’s tent. Thinking it would be good for laugh; he went inside and sat down. “Ah.....” said the woman as she gazed into her crystal ball. “I see you are the father of two children.” “That’s what you think,” said the man scornfully. “I’m the father of THREE children.” The women grinned and said, “That’s what you think!” (September: Know-It-All Fortune Teller, 2007, 37)

c) In reaching his plane seat, a man is surprised to see a parrot strapped into the seat next to him. The man asks the stewardess for a cup of coffee and the parrot squawks, “And why you don’t get me a whisky you bitch.” The stewardess, flustered by the parrot’s outburst, brings back a whisky for the parrot but in

advertently forgets the man's cup of coffee. As the man nicely points out the omission of his coffee to the stewardess. (September: Flying Bastard, 2007, 37)

d)Unaccustomed to such slackness, the man decide that he is going to try the parrots approach, "I've asked you twice for a cup of coffee bitch, (September: Flying Bastard, 2007, 37)

e) "Calm down, honey," the man replied. "Remember last week when I was at the dog track? That was the name of the dog I bet on." The next morning, his wife snuck up on him and smacked him again. "What was that for?" he complained "your dog called last night" (September: A dog's name, 2007, 37)

f) A man walked out into the street and managed to get a taxi just going by. What luck, he thought, as he slid into the cab. "Perfect timing," the cabby said. "You're just killed the Bill" (October: Lucky Cabby, 2007, 19)

g) A man just walking up from anesthesia after surgery, and his wife was sitting by his side. His eyes fluttered open and he said, "You're beautiful." Then he fell asleep again. His wife had never heard him say that, so he stayed by his side. A few minutes later, his eyes fluttered open and he said, "You're cute!" the wife was disappointed because instead of "Beautiful," it was now

“cute.” She said “What happened to ‘beautiful’?” The man replied, “The drugs are wearing off!” (November: On Drugs, 2007, 21)

h) One day this man was driving for hours through the country side and needed to go to the bathroom urgently.

He sees an old store off the side of the road, pulls up and proceeds to the bathroom. When he was done dumping his captain's log, he looked around and noticed to his shock there was no toilet paper and sign on the wall "Sorry, there is no toilet paper, but if you wipe your arse with your index and middle fingers and stick them in this hole they will be licked clean." The man thought to himself that was nasty and that he was not going to do that. So he sits for a further hour trying to figure out what to do, and eventually realizes that although it's nasty, that he would do it. So he wipes his arse with his fingers and sticks them in the hole. (December: Licked Clean, 2007, 11)

i) The man on the other side slams his fingers onto the man's fingers so hard the unbelievable pain causes him to shove his fingers in his mouth. (December: Licked Clean, 2007, 11)

j) A man from Texas buys a round of drinks for everyone in the bar as he announces his wife has just produced

“A typical Texas baby boy weighing twenty pounds” congratulations shower all around, and many exclamations of ‘wow!’ are heard. Two weeks later he returns to the bar. The bartender says, ‘Say you’re the father of the typical Texas baby that weighed twenty pounds at birth, aren’t you? How much does the baby weigh now?’ The proud father answers, ‘Fifteen pounds.’ The bartender is puzzled. ‘Why? What happened? He already weighed twenty pounds at birth. ‘The Texas father takes a slow sip from his beer, wipes his lips on his shirt sleeve, leans over to the bartender and proudly announce, ‘Had him- circumcised’.

(December: Oversized, 2007, 9)

k) One afternoon, a man was riding in the back of his limousine when he noticed two men eating grass by the road side. He ordered his driver to stop and he got out to investigate. “Why are you eating grass?” he asked one man. “We don’t have any money for food,” the poor man replied. “Oh, come along with me then.” The man from the limousine said excitedly. “But sir, I have a wife with two children!” “Bring them along! And you, come with us too!” he said to the other man. “But sir, I have a wife with six children!” the second man answered. “Bring them as well!” So, they all climbed

into the car, which was no easy task, even for a vehicle as large as the limousine. (January: So Generous Man, 2008, 13)

The listed texts above are fascinating facts that mostly use masculine pronoun *he/his/him* to refer to the word *man*, which has unclear meaning. This fact shows that the male dominated society is truly reflected and is illustrated in the language. Despite the use of masculine pronoun is grammatically correct and acceptable, but it is socially unacceptable. Perhaps replacing the word *man* into more specific name indicating to the male names is something excused. For example the words *Bob*, *George*, *John*, *Robert* are the listed examples that can replace the word *man*, and those names can be directly replaced into masculine pronoun *he/him/his*.

b. You see the police officer who is sitting at the next door is a regular customer of ours and he usually orders the same dish. The problem is, this is the last chicken in the house. I'm afraid I'll have to take this to him and arrange for another dish for (August: Chicken Threat, 2007, 8)

This sentence uses the subject and object masculine pronoun to refer to the word *police officer*. Therefore, as A.S Hornby defined that *police officer* is a noun phrase

meaning is the member of a police force.¹¹⁴ This practice makes the reader assume that only male or man can be the member of police officer. Despite of this profession is mostly occupied by men, but it does not mean that women are not able to do the same thing. This reality reminds us that men are stronger creature than women. Hence, this example excludes the female from this kind of profession. In this context women are linguistically invisible through the usage of masculine pronoun to replace the word *police officer*.

To this purpose, changing the pronoun *he* and *him* into more gender neutral pronoun such as the word *they* and *them* are not proportionally correct. However the use of police officer which is replaced by masculine pronoun is socially unacceptable.

- c. The guy gets really upset and refuses to give up his food. The waiter walks over to the other table and explains the situation to the officer. A few minutes later the officer walks over the man's table and says, "Listen and listen good. That's my chicken and you're about to eat and I'll warn you, whatever you do to that chicken I'll do the same to you. You pull out one of its legs; I'll pull out one of

¹¹⁴ A S Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (5th ed), (New York: Oxford University Press, 1995), p. 893

yours. You break one of its wings; I'll break one of your arms!" (August: Chicken Threat, 2007, 8)

This truth proves us that media hold an important role in promoting the sexist language through the practice of the language. The writer uses a possessive pronoun *his* to replace the word *guy*. The word *guy* is actually a colloquial that is used by England especially the youth and teenager. In Britain context *guy* is a figure in the form of a man, dressed in old clothes and burned on a BONFIRE on 5 November in memory of Guy Fawkes.¹¹⁵ According to A.S Hornby, *guy* is same as the word *man* or *fellow*.¹¹⁶ Presently, the word *guy* is more practiced to call or to greet someone and to reflect whether the sex of male or female.

As has been stated above that Hornby defined the word *guy* is also referred to the word *fellow*. As I have noted in chapter two of this thesis, English is not possess third person singular pronoun which is more gender neutral. This is one of the reasons of this practice. The same as the previous sentence, it can be concluded that the sexist language is used in this sentence by referring the unidentified sex subjects to men through the use of masculine pronouns functioning as generic pronouns.

¹¹⁵ A S Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (5th ed), (New York: Oxford University Press, 1995), p. 532

¹¹⁶ A S Hornby, *Ibid*, p. 532

Since the language is used to present and to draw the reality, this text brings a brief understanding that media successfully presents the social reality that is in patriarchal structure. This obviously can be proven by the use of the language in the media. In addition, the media treats the women and men differently through the usage of language.

Concerning to the social context in which the word *guy* is mostly used by the people as colloquial. So, the similar words are also easily found in these following texts:

- a) The guy calmly looks at the chicken, then sticks his middle finger in the bird's rectum, pulls out it and licks it. He then gets up and, drops his pants, bends over and says, "Go ahead!" (August: Chicken Threat, 2007, 8)
- b) A guy phones up his boss, but gets the bosses' wife instead. "I'm afraid he died last week." She explains. The next day the man calls again and asks for the boss. "I told you" the replies, "He died last week." The next day he calls again and once more asks to speak to his boss. By this time the wife is getting upset and shouts, "I'VE ALREADY TOLD YOU TWICE, MY HUSBAND, YOUR BOSS, DIED LAST WEEK! WHY DO YOO KEEP CALLING?" "Coz, "he replied laughing, "I just love hearing it...." (August: Love it, 2007, 20)

c) A guy had a major argument with his girlfriend. He was in the wrong, but not enough to back down without an argument. So after storming away, and cooling off, the guy had a think. He is clearly in the wrong and felt pretty guilty, with al the trauma it had caused. So to make it up to his girlfriend, he said he'd buy her a gift. "Anything at all, my love," the guy said, overcomes with remorse. "Oh, I don't know," she replied, "You really shouldn't do this you know. But if you are, just get me something really expensive, that I don't need." The following day he booked her in for chemotherapy. (August: Something Really Expensive, 2007, 20)

d) A guy went out hunting. He had all the gear, the jacket, the boots, and the double-barreled shot gun. As he was climbing over a fence, he dropped the gun and it went off, right on his you-know-what. Obviously, he had to see the doctor. When he woke from surgery, he found that the doctor had done a marvelous job repairing. As he got ready to go home, the doctor gave him a business card. (September: Recommendation, 2007, 23)

e) A guy calls the hospital. He says, "You gotta send help! My wife's going into labor!" the nurse says, "Calm down. Is this her first child?" he says, "No! This is her fucking husband!" (October: Who is This?, 2007, 19)

f) Three guys are discussing women. “I like to watch a woman’s tits best,” the first guy says. The second says “I like to look at a women’s ass.” He asked the third guy “What about you?.” “Me? I prefer to see the top of her head.” (December: Seeing or Not Seeing, 2007, 11)

g)The guy reaches into his wallet and produces a photo of his wife. (January: A True Prescription, 2008, 9).

In accordance to these, there are seven practices of sexist language. This fact proves us that is hard to abolish the practice of sexist language in media, especially the using of masculine pronoun. Indeed, the feminists declare to use more gender neutral pronoun. But the social culture does not estimate it as the effort of minimizing the women exclusion in the text and the media.

d. A young man excitedly tells his mother he’s fallen in, love and is going to get married. He says, “Just for fun, Ma, I’m going to bring over three women and you try and guess which one I’m going to marry.” The mother agrees. The next day, He brings three beautiful women in to the house and sits them down in the couch and they chat for a while. He then says, “Okay, Ma. Guess which one I’m going to marry.” She immediately replies, “The red-head in the middle.” Stunned, the young man says, “That’s amazing,

Ma. You're right. How did you know?" "I don't like her," she says. (August: It's Because, 2007, 8)

Again, the practice of sexist language exists through the use of masculine pronoun. In this sentence the writer uses the subject masculine pronoun *he* to replace the word *young man*. In *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* written by Hornby *young man* is equal to *young person*. According to the law, *young man* or *young person* is a person aged between 14 and 17 years.¹¹⁷

This practice of assigning masculine gender to neutral terms comes from the fact that every language reflects the prejudices of the society in which it evolved. English evolved through most of its history in a male-centered and patriarchal society. According to the context of this text the word *young man* is directly reflected to male only. In addition, *the young man wants to marry one of the girls he brings to his house*. Hence, the text is grammatically and semantically correct and acceptable. Still this practice excludes the women from the text.

However, changing the word *young man* into the male names is more acceptable. The sentence becomes "*George excitedly tells his mother he's fallen in, love and is going to get married. He says, "Just for fun, Ma, I'm*

¹¹⁷ A S Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (5th ed), (New York: Oxford University Press, 1995), p. 1389

going to bring over three women and you try and guess which one I'm going to marry." The mother agrees. The next day, He brings three beautiful women in to the house and sits them down in the couch and they chat for a while. He then says, "Okay, Ma. Guess which one I'm going to marry." She immediately replies, "The red-head in the middle." Stunned, the young man says, "That's amazing, Ma. You're right. How did you know?" "I don't like her," she says".

This change shows that the usage of masculine pronoun is something unproblematic or acceptable. Replacing the word *George* into masculine pronoun *he* is not considered as sexist at all.

The same word was also found in this text:

At a jewelry store, a young man bought an expensive locket as a present for his girlfriend. "Don't you want her name engraved upon it?" asked the jeweler. The young man thought for a moment, and then, ever the pragmatic, steadfastly replied, "No, just engrave it: To My One and Only Love. That way. If we break up and she throws it back to me in anger, I can use it again" (November: A Smart One, 2007, 11)

e."Well, "said the patient, "I finally decided after 37 years of life that I would like to be circumcised." Steve

stared at him in horror and screamed, “S**t! THAT’S the word!” (August: Wrong Word, 2007, 20)

Again, the text uses an object masculine pronoun *him* to refer to the word *patient*. This fact shows us that the unreasonable thing to reflect that the patient is only male. According to Hornby *patient* is a person receiving or registered to receive medical treatment.¹¹⁸ The text brings an image that only men can get a medical treatment, women cannot. The use of masculine pronoun *he* in the jokes column under the title ‘wrong word’ is truly sexist. It becomes one of the violence suffered by women. Women are not served equally to men in term of language use.

From this sentence we know that gender-neutral language is a description of language usages which are aimed at minimizing assumptions regarding the biological sex of human referents. Unfortunately, this fact does not support the idea of minimizing the assumptions of female is under the domination of male.

- f. A man who driving down a quite country lane when out into the road strayed a rooster. Whack! The rooster disappeared under the car in a cloud of feathers. Shaken, the man pulled over the farm house and rang the doorbell. A farmer appeared. The man somewhat nervously said, “I

¹¹⁸ A S Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary* (5th ed), (New York: Oxford University Press, 1995), p. 849

think I killed your rooster, please allow to replace him” Suit yourself, “the farmer replied, “The hens are round the back” (September: Nice Replacement, 2007, 23)

The illogical fact shows the readers that the sexist language does not only happen to human being, but also to the animal. This sentence is the clear example that the writer uses the object masculine pronoun *him* to refer to the word *rooster*. *Rooster is domestic cock*.¹¹⁹ Despite of identifying the sex of animal as not as easy identifying the sex of human by seeing their physical appearance, but this practice seems unacceptable.

From this surprising example we know that how the practice of sexist language in the society is absolutely deep-rooted. It seems cannot be abolished. Although we do not care with the sex of animal in describing it, but it is important to know the sex of animal as well as knowing the sex of human being. It means that we need to recognize the sex of the *rooster* itself. The troublous thing here is not on the sex of *rooster* but the use of masculine pronoun to refer to the word *rooster* which is unidentified sex. Since language can also create a social image of certain thing, it is important to use gender neutral term to describe human or even animal.

¹¹⁹ A S Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (5th ed), (New York: Oxford University Press, 1995), p. 1021

However, this practice of sexist language can be avoided by using the pronoun *it* and the sentence becomes acceptable as well. The sentence becomes “*A man who driving down a quite country lane when out into the road strayed a rooster. Whack! The rooster disappeared under the car in a cloud of feathers. Shaken, the man pulled over the farm house and rang the doorbell. A farmer appeared. The man somewhat nervously said, “I think I killed your rooster, please allow to replace it” Suit yourself, “the farmer replied, “The hens are round the back”*”

Another sexist language which happens to animal are also found in these following texts:

a)the parrot downs his drink and shouts, “And get me another whisky you bitch.” (September: Flying Bastard, 2007, 37)

In this text the writer uses the possessive masculine pronoun *his* to replace the word *parrot*. However, the word *parrot* does not only relate to the male animal. As Hornby explained that parrot is any of various types of usual tropical bird with curved beaks and bright colorful feathers.¹²⁰ From this definition we know that the word parrot does not indicate to male animal. So, the usage of masculine pronoun in the text

¹²⁰ A S Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (5th ed), (New York: Oxford University Press, 1995), p. 842

above is truly problematic in sociolinguistics study. It is categorized sexist.

According to this fact that the practice of sexist language does not only occur in human being but also in animal world, it seems that English does not have any words or pronoun that can replace the animal. However, the word *it* is more neutral and acceptable to replace the word *parrot*. For instance “.....*the parrot downs its drink and shouts, “And get me another whisky you bitch.”*”

- b) One day the first grade teacher was reading the story of the Three Little Pigs to her class. She came to the part of the story where the first pig was trying to accumulate the building materials for his home. (September: Natural Reaction, 2007, 37)

The word *pig* is related to a domestic or wild animal with pink or black skin, short legs, a broad nose and a short tail that curls.¹²¹ Based on the definition we can conclude that the pig does not only relate to the male animal. But it relates to both of sexes. It means the usage of possessive pronoun in the text above is sexist. It is because the writer uses an unidentified subject.

¹²¹ A S Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (5th ed), (New York: Oxford University Press, 1995), p. 873

c) Deep within a forest, a little turtle began to climb a tree. After hours of effort, he reached the top, jump into the air waving his front legs and crashed to the ground. After recovering, he slowly climbed the tree again, jumped, and fell to the ground. The turtle tried again and again, while a couple of birds sitting on a branch watched his sad efforts. Finally, the female bird turned to her mate. “Dear, “ she chirped, “I think it’s time to tell him he’s adopted.” (January: Not Theirs, 2008, 9)

Turtle is a large reptile that lives in the sea and has a large hard round shell.¹²² Based on this fourth case on sexist language which happens to animal it seems that the practice of women female exclusion in text is seriously deep-rooted in the society. This becomes one of the strong reasons that the sexist language cannot be minimized or abolished. To assume that women as the second class citizen is hardly attached to each mind of the people.

g.Her aggressive boss motioned her into his office one afternoon and closed the door. Pointing too her tightly covered dress, he asked, “is that for sale?” “Of course not!” she snapped angrily, blushing furiously. Unchanged, he

¹²² A S Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (5th ed), (New York: Oxford University Press, 1995), p. 873

replied quietly, “Then, I suggest you quit advertising it.”
(September: Nice Advertising, 2007, 28)

This sentence uses the subject and the possessive masculine pronoun *he* and *his* to refer to the word *boss*. The word *boss* is colloquial equal as employer, manager, or supervisor. In addition, Hornby defined that *boss* is a person who controls or gives orders to workers.¹²³ This practice makes the reader think that only male can be a boss. As has been explained in chapter two, that male is a person who has high intellectuality and well educated. So that men are able to control and has power to be a boss. Whereas women cannot.

As this belief goes on, woman cannot be a boss or if woman can be a boss the people refute it. The invisibility of woman in the language as clearly proven in this sentence strongly creates the belief that woman cannot be a boss. Even if there are women who are bosses, the people would disagree that the position is not purely from their hard work.

h. I can't find a cause for your illness, “The doctor said.
“Frankly, I think it's due to drinking.” “in that case,
“replied his patient, “I'll come back when you are sober.”
(October: Coming Back Later, 2007, 11)

¹²³ A S Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (5th ed), (New York: Oxford University Press, 1995), p. 127

The sentence above is categorized sexist and gender biased through the usage of possessive masculine pronoun *his* to refer to the word *doctor*. By this practice, it will bring the idea that the doctor profession is only occupied by men. The term *doctor* is defined as a person who has been trained in and practices medical science.¹²⁴

In this case, the usage masculine pronoun to reflect the specific gender on job titles such as the word *doctor* seems a status quo of male on female. Men are able to have the high position and a good profession, and women cannot. To say that the doctor profession is only for male, it seems exclude the women from that profession. In other words, the text implies the idea that male centered society is really reflected in the language. In this condition, the existence of women is denied from the text.

- i. The judge says to a double-homicide defendant. “You’re charged with beating your wife to death with a hammer” A voice that at the back of the courtroom yells out, “you bastard.” The judge says, “You are also charged with beating your mother-in-law with a hammer.” The voice in the back of courtroom yells out, “You got damned bastard.” The judge stops, and says to the guy in the back of the courtroom, “Sir, I can understand your anger and frustration

¹²⁴ A S Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary* (5th ed), (New York: Oxford University Press, 1995), p. 342

at this crime. But no more outbursts from you, or I'll charge you with contempt. Is that a problem?" The guy in the back of the court stands up and says, "For fifteen years, I've lived next door to that bastard, and every time I asked to borrow a hammer, he said he didn't have one." (October: Having None, 2007, 19)

The text above shows that the linguistics difference is only the picture of social differences. Since the society views a man and woman different, unequal, so, linguistic differences will keep exist. Thus, it is only reflected overall the presence of the language in the text. It is proven by the usage of subject masculine pronoun *he* to replace the word *double homicide defendant*.

According to Hornby, *defendant* is a person accused in a legal case because of murder.¹²⁵ This fact proves us that man is philosophically the great soul of life in this universe. Men have everything in their life whether the goodness or badness. The words *doctor* and *boss* are the listed examples that are only indicated to male which has a positive meaning and useful for men. In contrast to that, the goodness is not always attached to male, even the negative meaning are indicated to male. The example above uses the crime action on homicide is also referred to male. Indeed,

¹²⁵ A S Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (5th ed), (New York: Oxford University Press, 1995), p. 305

male is more marked and more valuable in the society, while the female is less marked and less valuable. Woman is created to serve the need of man. This stereotype seems and becomes deeply rooted in the society.

The gender division in the society is merely because of the words, which differentiate women and men, provided by the languages.

j.“He was a terrific athlete. He could have gone on the pro tour in tennis. He could golf with the pros. He sang like an opera baritone and danced like a Broadway star.”

“Bill was really something. Huh?” “Oh, yeah,” continued the cabby. “Bill had a memory like a trap. He could remember everybody’s birthday. He knew all about wine, which fork to eat with. He could fix anything. Not like me. I change a fuse, and the whole neighborhood blacks out.”

“No wonder you remember him,” the man said. “Well, I never actually met Bill,” said the cabby. “Then how in the world do you know so much about him?” “I’m married his widow,” replied the cabby. (October: Lucky Cabby, 2007, 19)

Based on the text above, the sexist language in media seems cannot be abolished. For the eleventh times the writer uses the subject, object and possessive masculine pronoun, they are *he*, *him* and *his* to refer to the word

terrific athlete. Basically, the term *terrific athlete* can refer to both sexes women and men. But the writer replaces the *athlete* profession to male only. The word *terrific athlete* can be defined as a very great or extreme person who is trained to compete in physical exercises and sports.¹²⁶ According to this definition, we can conclude that the *terrific athlete* does not only refer to the male profession, but also female profession. In other words, the text says that a good athlete is possible to be occupied by men.

The using of the generic pronoun *he*, *his* and *him* is truly problematic because it often leads us to omit the distinctive elements of female experience and behavior. The text can be more acceptable if the writer change the *terrific athlete* into specific male name such as *John* or *Bill*.

k.After traveling for a while, they get pulled over by a state trooper. She rolls down her window and the cop says “I need to see your driver license and vehicle registration please.” The woman turns to her husband and shouts “WHAT DID HE SAY? “ The husband replies, “HE WANTS YOUR LICENSE AND REGISTRATION!” The woman gives the document to the officer and after studying her license the cop says, “Oh, you’re from Chicago, I’ve been there. Actually the worse piece of ass I ever had was

¹²⁶ A S Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary* (5th ed), (New York: Oxford University Press, 1995), p. 64

in Chicago!” the woman turns to her husband and shouts “WHAT DID HE SAY?” And the husband replies, “HE SAYS HE KNOWS YOU” (October: She Sees, He Hears, 2007, 19)

Considering the text above we know that the different language usage in media between man and women finally creates the image of male dominated society. The writer employs the subject masculine pronoun *he* to refer to the word *state trooper*. Despite of this profession is mostly occupied by men but it does not mean women cannot to do the same. According to Hornby the word *trooper* is defined as a soldier in an armoured unit or cavalry unit or a member of state police force.¹²⁷

The text above implicitly brings the idea that men are stronger than women, they are muscular, patriotic and brave and women are not. In the end, this gender stereotype put together women as a weak person, having a low intellectual capacity, and having unimportant job. Women are excluded from this job title. However, those of all are parts of traditional thoughts that are merely given for women due to certain interest of male. This condition will be continued under men’s control. This fact is just one of many other examples of unfairly treatment between males

¹²⁷ A S Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary* (5th ed), (New York: Oxford University Press, 1995), p. 1278

and females based on their sex through the practice of sexist language.

1. The artist tried to concentrate on his work, but the attraction he felt for his model finally became irresistible. He threw down his palette. Took her in his arms, and kissed her. She pushed him away. “May be your other model let you kiss them,” she said “But I’m not that kind!” “Actually, I’ve never tried to kiss a model before, “he protested. “Really?” she said, softening. “Well, how many models have there been?” “Four so far, “He replied, thinking back. “A jug, two apples and a vase.” (November: The Models, 2007, 21)

The word *artist* refers to a person who does something with a great skill.¹²⁸ The usage of masculine pronoun *he/him/his* to replace the word *artist* is something unacceptable. At first the people read this sentence it is possibly assumed that this job is only for men through the usage of these masculine pronouns. It is similar as the previous words that this practice makes women imperceptible in the text.

It is true, as stated in the chapter of this thesis that one of the sex neither men nor women can dominates others. In this sentence the fact shows that male is more marked and valuable in the society, while the female is less

¹²⁸ A S Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (5th ed), (New York: Oxford University Press, 1995), p. 57

marked and valuable. In other words, the text wants to say that men are more intelligent than women. Women who are soft-hearted, calm and charming are considered cannot pose this job because they cannot fulfill that requirement.

In today's life, that profession is not only only engaged with the men, but the women. So, it is definitely not fair to replace the word *artist* into masculine pronouns such as *he/him/his*. Since the writers are very careful to avoid the practice of sexist language. For instance they can use this optional sentence '*While John is trying to concentrate on his work as an artist.....*' This sentence is socially and linguistically more proper and more tolerable.

m. A deep-sea diver is twenty feet below sea level when he sees another guy with no scuba gear. He goes down another thirty feet, and the guy with no equipment stays with him. He takes out the waterproof chalkboard and write, "How the hell can you stay down this deep without equipment?" the guy takes the chalkboard and writes, "You**shole, I'm drowning" (November: Misunderstanding, 2007, 21)

The term *deep see diver* is referred to a person who dives in the deeper part of the sea especially one who works under water using a special suit.¹²⁹ In the same way the

¹²⁹ A S Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (5th ed), (New York: Oxford University Press, 1995), p. 338

writer was very careless in selecting the pronoun to replace the word *deep see diver*. The writer uses the subject and objects of masculine pronouns *he* and *him* to refer to the word *deep see diver*.

This fact is obviously improper for the existence of women. It seems that we cannot stop the writer for not using the masculine pronoun such as *he* and *him* to refer to the unidentified sex such as *deep see diver*. This becomes a strong reason that the sexist language seems can not be abolished from the media. In many cultures of many societies, of course, agree that diving in the deeper part of the sea is a hard work demanding strength, bravery, and healthy. Therefore, *deep see diver* can be required both of women and men. This practice carries a strong assumption that women cannot fill that kind of job.

n. A taxi passenger tapped the driver on the shoulder to ask him a question. The driver screamed, lost control of the car, nearly hit a bus, went up on the footpath, and stopped centimeters from a shop window. (November: Funeral Trap, 2007, 21)

A *driver* is a person who drives a vehicle such as bus, lorry or a taxi driver.¹³⁰ Although this term is universal term or gender neutral, which can be referred to both

¹³⁰ A S Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (5th ed), (New York: Oxford University Press, 1995), p. 357

women and men but the people still relate the word *driver* to refer to only men. It means that whenever this word is mentioned, the people will immediately indicate to the men's job. It is truly proven by the using of object masculine pronoun *he* to refer to the word *driver*.

The opinion above becomes a belief that this kind of job is for men, not women. Indeed, many women can fill this job. As a result of the fact that the usage of masculine pronoun *he* to refer to the word *driver* have come to feel that the generic pronouns exclude women. This means that more and more people find the use of such a pronoun is hardly problematic.

'One day a taxi passenger tapped George on his shoulder to ask him a question. As a driver he screamed...

...' this optional word can be used in the beginning of the sentence, of course, this sentence is more acceptable.

- o. These two starving bums are walking through an alley when one of them sees a dead cat. He runs over, sits down and starts to eat the cat, tearing the meat from its limbs. He says to the other bum, "Hey, I know you are hungry, too. Why don't eat you eat some of this cat?" "Hell no!" replies the second bum, "That's cat been dead for days, he's all stiff and cold and smelly!" The first bum says, "Okay, suit yourself!" and continues to eat everything, skin, muscle,

guts, all but the skeleton. A few hours later as they are walking down the street the first bum says, "Oh! I don't feel so good. I think there might have been something wrong with the cat." And just then, he pukes up a huge puddle of rotten cat flesh and guts with stomach bile mixed in, all half digested and looking like mush. The second bum sits down next to the puddle and says, "Now you're talking! It's been months since I had a warm meal" (December: Warm Meal, 2007, 11)

A *starving bum* is people who is suffered severely or die from hunger and they spend their life wandering from place to place and begging from food.¹³¹ This sentence is considered gender biased because the writer use the subject masculine pronoun *he* to refer to the word *starving bum*. This word is an unidentified subject which can refer to both women and men.

Despite the word *starving bum* is indicated with a negative condition, weakness, and poverty, but it does not mean this condition can take place to men only, and women are far from this condition. Since this practice is considered sexist, it is crucial to avoid the usage of masculine for unidentified subject. Because it will lead the readers

¹³¹ A S Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (5th ed), (New York: Oxford University Press, 1995), p. 148

understanding that women are denied from this condition. It implicitly marginalizes women in the social context.

This optional word can be adopted to provide more gender neutral text or reading source. *'Bill and Eddie are starving bums, and they are walking through an alley. When one of them sees a dead cat, he runs over, sits down and starts to eat the cat, tearing the meat from its limbs...*

.....' It is unnecessary to change the pronouns, but it is possibly to change the subject into more specific male names. So the usage of masculine pronoun is more acceptable.

- p. A professor at the University of Texas was giving a lecture on the supernatural. To get a feel for his audience, he asks "How many people here believe in ghost?" About 90 students raise their hands. "Well, that's a good start. Out of these of you who believe in ghosts, do any of you think you've seen a ghost?" about 40 students raise their hands. "That's really good. I'm really glad you take this seriously. Has anyone here ever talked to a ghost?" about 15 students raise their hands. "Has anyone here ever touched a ghost?" three students raise their hands. "That's fantastic. Now let me ask you one question further....Have any of you ever made love to a ghost?" Way in the back, Bubba raises his hand! The professor takes off his glasses, and says "Son, all

the years I've been giving this lecture; no one has ever claimed to have made love to a ghost. You've got to come up here and tell us about your experience." (January: Bubba's Experience, 2008, 9)

A *Professor* is referred to a university teacher of the highest grade.¹³² A *professor* is a prestigious profession for those who are having a great academically achievement. It means that both women and men have the same possibility to hold this job and title; it is because of this profession was not only specified for male. Unfortunately, the writer promotes the word division that the *professor* is only for men. It is clearly proven by the practice of the usage subject and possessive masculine pronoun *he* and *his* to refer to the word *professor*.

Therefore, having this title can be filled by both of the sexes men or women. But this practice brings the idea that the word *professor* can be only filled by men. This gender stereotype put together women as an out of date person, having a low intellectual capacity, having unimportant job. In other word, women are only demanded to be a good housewife, and the household duties does not require special competencies such as the professor.

¹³² A S Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (5th ed), (New York: Oxford University Press, 1995), p. 924

This fact is just one of many other examples of unfairly treatment between males and females based on their sex through the language practice. In brief, this substitute word can be used to avoid the women distinction in the text. *Leonardo is a professor at the University of Texas was giving a lecture on the supernatural. To get a feel for his audience, he asks “How many people here believe in ghost?”*

- q. The big redneck student replied with a nod and grin, and began to make his way up to the podium. When he reached the front of the room, the professor asks, “So, with a ghost?” Bubba replied, “Heck! From way back there I thought you said “Goats!” (January: Bubba’s Experience, 2008, 9)

Student is a person usually over the age of 16 who is studying at the university or college.¹³³ It is really illogical to replace immediately the word *student* into the subject and possessive masculine pronoun *he* and *his*. This sentence is considered sexist because the writer constitutes and promotes an unfair or irrelevant distinction between the sexes through the practice of language usage. This text means that maleness is more fundamental than femaleness, subordinating femaleness to maleness.

¹³³ A S Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary* (5th ed), (New York: Oxford University Press, 1995), p. 1187

However, the word *student* is not only a status that is only dedicated for male. Each sex has the equal chance to be a student because student does not require with sex whether male or female. Every sex can fill this requirement. Unfortunately, this practice does not imply a good intention that women are group of people that can study at the university.

To avoid the sexist language we offer this optional sentence which is more gender neuter and more acceptable.

'The big redneck student 'John' replied with a nod and grin, and began to make his way up to the podium.....'

- r. This fellow comes into a pharmacy and asks for a vial of Cyanide. The pharmacist, trying to keep a professional posture, asked what he wanted it for. He answered, "I want to kill my wife." "I'm sorry Sir," the pharmacist replied, "But you will have to understand under such circumstances I can't sell you any Cyanide." (January: A True Prescription, 2008, 9).

The word *fellow* is mostly defined as a companion rather than a man or a boy.¹³⁴ According to this definition we know that the word *fellow* refers to both sexes women and men. Since the word *fellow* is used and intended for general terms with an unidentified sex we cannot straightly

¹³⁴ A S Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (5th ed), (New York: Oxford University Press, 1995), p. 428

replace the word *fellow* into the subject masculine pronoun such as the usage of pronoun *he*. It is hardly sexist, because women are exploited from the text.

This text seems cannot place the women and men to have personal interactions as the starting ground from which to transform society into a more gender-equitable place. In addition, this text promotes that men are more visible than women. Therefore, we might use and change the word *fellow* into more specific male name such as Mark or Kim. So the sentence becomes *'Mark comes into a pharmacy and asks for a vial of Cyanide. The pharmacist, trying to keep a professional posture, asked what he wanted it for. He answered, "I want to kill my wife'.* In this case, the usage of masculine pronoun is not considered sexist.

s. The pharmacist looks at the photo of the ugliest women he has ever seen, blushes and replies, "I'm sorry Sir, let me get it for you...I didn't realize you had a prescription."

(January: A True Prescription, 2008, 9).

Unexpectedly, this sentence brings a negative impact for women because of the usage masculine pronoun subject *he* to refer to the word a *pharmacist*. However, a *pharmacist* is known as a person who has been trained to

prepare medicines and sell them to the public.¹³⁵ In this case the male-based authority and power structure are seen for an oppression and inequality between the sexes especially for women. In addition, as long as the system and its values are in place, society will not be able to reform in any significant way.

In other words, the people will assume that kind of profession is only for male, and women cannot fill the requirement of being a *pharmacist*. This practice is often unconscious and unintentional but nonetheless damaging, it is because omitting women's distinctive interests and experience also perpetuates sexual stereotypes. Since the English language evolved in a patriarchal or male-dominated society and, as a result, its vocabulary and grammar tend to exclude women.

The same as the previous sentence this sexist language can be avoided by changing the word *pharmacist* into a specific male name.

- t. A pick pocket was up in a court for a series of pretty crimes. The judge said “Mr. Banks you are hereby fined \$ 100.” The lawyer stood up and said “Thank’s, my lord, however my client only has \$75 on him at this time, but if

¹³⁵ A S Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (5th ed), (New York: Oxford University Press, 1995), p. 866

you'd allow him a few minutes in the crowd.” (January: A Money Chance, 2008, 9)

This sentence is also the example of sexist language through the usage of masculine pronoun as a generic pronoun. The writer uses masculine pronoun object *him* to refer to the word *client*. However, the word *client* is an unidentified sex whether it refers to men or women. Hornby defined a *client* is a person who uses the services of a professional person or organization for instance lawyer or a bank.¹³⁶

Based on the explanation above, we can conclude that the usage of pronoun *him* to replace the subject *client* is considered something unfair and irrelevant. Furthermore, the writer implies a male dominated society through the practice of this sexist language. A *client* or a person who uses the service of professional person is not only for men, women are also God's creature who can get the same thing and the same situation.

Looking at this practice we have to aware that the problem of sexist a language is actually crucial to build a cultural balancing between women and men. For instance, the writer tries to use a specific male name to be replaced into masculine pronoun.

¹³⁶ A S Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (5th ed), (New York: Oxford University Press, 1995), p. 208

u. One day, a man walks into a dentist's office and asks how much it will cost to extract wisdom teeth. "Eighty dollars," the dentist says. "That's a ridiculous amount;" the man says "Isn't there a cheaper way?" "Well," the dentist says, "If you don't use an aesthetic, I can knock the price down to \$60." Looking annoyed the man says, "That's still too expensive!" "Okay," says the dentist. "If I save on anesthesia and simply rip the teeth out with a pair of pliers, I can knock the price down to \$20." "Nope," moans the man, "It's still too much." "Well," says the dentist, scratching his head, "If I let one of my students do it, I suppose can knock the price down to \$10." "Marvelous," says the man, "Book my wife for next Tuesday!" (January: Not For Him, 2008, 13)

This text is also considered a gender biased or women's discrimination on the language. The writer implicitly excludes and insults the women from the text. It does not only marginalize and give no advantages to women, but also influences people's perception about women and men. This women disappearance happens because the writer writes a possessive masculine pronoun *his* to refer to the word *dentist*. However, as Hornby stated

that a *dentist* is a person who has been trained to treat and look after people's teeth.¹³⁷

So, it is unnecessary to specify the gender of a person who works for a job which has traditionally been done mainly by members of the other sex. However, it is presently also occupied by women. By this example it seems that women are gradually not only excluded from a *dentist* profession but also from *other skilled job* which requires a specific capacity of intelligence. Since this practice is commonly used in the media. It is impossible to build or to create an equal language usage between women and men.

v.One of the poor fellows expressed his gratitude, "Sir, you are too kind. Thank you for taking all of us with you." The rich man replied, "No thank you...the grass at my place is about three feet tall and I could use the help!" (January: So Generous Man, 2008, 13)

A *poor fellow* is a companion who is having very little money with which to buy one's basic needs.¹³⁸ Despite the context of this sentence is a description of a negative situation which happen to men, but it does not mean that women are far-off from this condition. Unfortunately, the

¹³⁷ A S Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (5th ed), (New York: Oxford University Press, 1995), p. 311

¹³⁸ A S Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (5th ed), (New York: Oxford University Press, 1995), p. 428

writer uses a possessive masculine pronoun *his* to refer to the word *poor fellow*. However, from the definition above the word *poor fellow* does not only indicate to one of the sex, that is a male.

According to the description above, we know that women are the second creature which has no large space in social life as the men had. This linguistic exclusion through the practice of the usage of masculine pronoun to replace the *poor fellow* creates an idea that women are a subordinate creature under the men's authority. However, this exclusion is harmful for women and useful for men.

w. One day, there was this lawyer who had just bought a new car, and he was eager to show it off to his colleagues, when all of sudden an eighteen wheeler came out of nowhere and took of the driver's side door with him standing right there. "NOOO!" he screamed, because he knew that no matter how good a mechanic tried to fix it, it never would be the same. Finally, a cope came by, and the lawyer ran up to him. "MY JAGUAR DOOR WAS JUST RUINED BY SOME FOOLISH DRIVER!" he exclaimed. "You are a lawyer, aren't you?" asked the policeman. "Yes, I am, but what does this have to do with my car?" the lawyer asked. "HA! Your lawyers are always so materialistic. All you care about is your professions. I bit you even didn't notice

that your left arm is missing did you?” the cop said. The lawyer looked down at his side and exclaimed “MY ROLEX!” (January: Materialistic, 2008, 23)

This sentence is classified into gender biased because the writer employs the subject, object, and possessive masculine pronoun *he/him/his* to replace the word *lawyer*. A *lawyer* who is not identified the sex is always identified and referred to a man, not a woman. Very often, even never, it is referred to woman. In fact, a *lawyer* as long as it has not been identified the sex yet, it can be identified to refer to either man or woman. As has been written by Hornby, he defines that a *lawyer* is a person who has been trained and who is qualified in the law who does legal work for other people, especially a solicitor.¹³⁹

This sex-labeled job titles reinforce the assumption that the job can be, and is only, done by persons of one sex, that is men. This can inhibit members of the other sex from applying for these posts. In other word, the text above implies the idea that women can not be *a lawyer*. Of course, this practice brings a more negative impact to the women. It means that women are not demanded to have a high education or a top position in the society. This idea is truly false, because women and men are able to do the same

¹³⁹ A S Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (5th ed), (New York: Oxford University Press, 1995), p. 667

profession, even to be a *lawyer*. However, this practice can positively be avoided if the writer uses more specific male names to replace the word *lawyer*.

4.1.1.3 The use of suffixes *-man*, *-ette*, and *-ess* in occupational nouns and job titles.

- a. By the time the food is ready and he is about to eat, the waiter comes back and says, “Sir, I’m afraid there has been a mistake. You see the police officer who is sitting at the next door is a regular customer of ours and he usually orders the same dish. The guy gets really upset and refuses to give up his food. The waiter walks over to the other table and explains the situation to the officer. (August: Chicken Threat, 2007, 8)

A *waiter* refers to a person who serves customers at their tables in a restaurant.¹⁴⁰ Despite this term is intended as universal terms that can be referred to men and women, the people still associate the word *waiter* to refer only to a man.

It means that whenever this word is called, the people will assume that *waiter* is a man’s job. It becomes sexist because there exist the female term which refers only to women, that is *waitress*. *Waitress* is the female term referring a woman who serves customers at their tables in a

¹⁴⁰ A S Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary* (5th ed), (New York: Oxford University Press, 1995), p. 1336

restaurant. It can be possibly caused by the fact that only few women or even no woman who poses the job position as a *waiter*. However, in today's world women mostly pose this job position rather than men. This fact creates the strong assumption and belief that a waiter is only for a man. Since *a waiter* is socially identified and referred to man, *waitress* is used to differentiate the sex. The sexist language is used in this sentence by using the general word or the general term which can be applied for both men and women, but in fact this word is always related and is associated to men and there exist the female term brought the same meaning.

In addition, the use of female derivatives in this text is also unnecessary, as the sex of the person is usually irrelevant. Simply, language should aim to achieve a balance between male and female referents and language needs to avoid representing different groups in stereotyped roles. To avoid this sexist language the writer may use the term *member of staff serving at table or restaurant attendant* which is more gender neutral.

- b.The stewardess, flustered by the parrot's outburst, brings back a whisky for the parrot but in advertently forgets the man's cup of coffee. As the man nicely points out the omission of his coffee to the stewardess, the parrot

downs his drink and shouts, “And get me another whisky you bitch.” Visibly shaken, the stewardess comes back with the parrot’s whisky but still no coffee for the man. Unaccustomed to such slackness, the man decide that he is going to try the parrots approach, “I’ve asked you twice for a cup of coffee bitch, I expect you to get me right now or I’m going to slap that ugly face of yours!” next thing they know, both the man and the parrot are thrown out of the emergency exit by two burly stewards. Plunging downwards to the ground the parrot turns to the man and says, “For someone who can’t fly, you sure are a lippy bastard....” (September: Flying Bastard, 2007, 37)

A *stewardess* is a female person who looks after the passenger on a trip, an aircraft, or a train who brings them meals.¹⁴¹ This word is considered sexist because of the usage feminine mark *-ess* in the word of *stewardess*. It is because the feminine mark is only attached to the female. However, the word *steward* which has the same meaning as *stewardess* does not need an additional mark. This fact shows that the language makes a stereotype, gender biased and often-inaccurate assumptions about people.

Through this practice of word division and discrimination in which a semantic codification on

¹⁴¹ A S Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary* (5th ed), (New York: Oxford University Press, 1995), p. 1170

language does not only happen to women such as the suffix *-ess* but this expression has the unintentional effect in trivializing and demeaning the contribution of women in the society. In case, there is an optional word or term that is more gender neutral, it is *flight attendant*.

- c. “You are a lawyer, aren’t you?” asked the policeman. “Yes, I am, but what does this have to do with my car?” the lawyer asked. (January: Materialistic, 2008, 23)

Again, the usage of suffix *-man* above in the word *policeman* is definitely considered sexist. Probably, the people who read this sentence will assume immediately that the mentioned profession is only for man. However, as Hornby stated that a *policeman* is a member of the police force.¹⁴² In fact, the *policeman* is not only referred to man but also to any persons who are being the member of the police force. The usage of suffix *-man* on the word *police* become the word *policeman* brings the idea that women are not appropriate to pose this kind of job.

By this practice, it is possible for some or many people will feel underestimated because the impersonal terms that is used to represent both of the sexes is only represented by adding the suffix *-man*. In other word, this practice ignores the women’s individuality and implies the

¹⁴² A S Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary* (5th ed), (New York: Oxford University Press, 1995), p. 893

disability and incapacity of women to perform this task and activity. However, we are all differently able. It is important that we have to avoid stereotyping and depersonalization by not emphasizing the disability, but rather focusing on the individual.

This sex role stereotyping will continually occur when people assume that engineers, farmers, accountants, or mechanics are always men. It can also occur in portrayals which assume that women are always wives and mothers, men breadwinners or that all childcare workers and nurses are female, while firefighters and police officers are male. So, it is important to avoid expressions that are implicitly sexist. It is equal to the statement that who are strong, intelligent or powerful are generally personified as male, while those who are weak, passive or receptive are personified as female. However, we might use other optional term to avoid this invisibility of one sex in the text such as the word *police officer* rather than *policeman*.

4.1.1.4 The non parallel term between women and men

- a. "I'm married his widow," replied the cabby. (October: Lucky Cabby, 2007, 19)

Widow is a woman whose husband had died and who has not married again.¹⁴³ A *widower* is a man whose wife had died and who has not married again. This parallelism refers to any people who have divorced from their wives or husbands. However, the use and the meaning of those terms are quite different. In the example above, the word *his widow* is a correct and an acceptable sentence, but we cannot say *her widower*. From this example, the conclusion can be drawn that actually *widow* and *widower* is not equivalent term.

It is so surprising that the parallel term referred to the same thing, in fact, has quite different usage and meaning. Unfortunately, this distinction gives no advantages to one of sides representing those terms, that is, woman. It means that we have to try to eliminate offensive and derogatory language and to make our language inclusive of all people.

- b. Finding one her students making faces at other on the playground, Ms. Smith stopped to gently reprove the child. Smiling sweetly, the Sunday school teacher said, “Johnny, when I was child, I was told that if I made ugly faces, it would freeze and I would stay like that.” Johnny looked up

¹⁴³ A S Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (5th ed), (New York: Oxford University Press, 1995), p. 1364

and replied, “Well, Ms. Smith you can’t say you weren’t warned.” (October: Ugly Face, 2007, 19)

Miss is a title that is used with the name of women who is not married.¹⁴⁴ *Mister* is a form of address to a man both for married or unmarried man.¹⁴⁵ This parallelism is considered sexist because of no equivalent functional usage between the word *Miss* and *Mr.* because the word *Miss* is only indicated for unmarried women, whereas, the word *Mr.* is generally referred to both married and unmarried man. It is what the researcher means as this classification is not equitable. It is unbalanced and unnecessary to specify the marital status of women but not of men. This is one of the obvious examples of the English distinction usage between *Mrs.* and *Miss*.

In addition, when the women need different term to classify or identify between the married and unmarried women but man does not need that kind of word division. This practice what the researcher called as a sexist language. It means that English does not inclusively covers the equal language usage between men and women. It is language that treats women and men equally, the language that does not exclude one gender nor demeaning their

¹⁴⁴ A S Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (5th ed), (New York: Oxford University Press, 1995), p. 745

¹⁴⁵ A S Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (5th ed), (New York: Oxford University Press, 1995), p. 747

status, or the language that does not stereotype, nor suggest false generics, nor make irrelevant gender references.

The same words are also found in these following sentences:

a) Mr. Jones gets a call from the hospital. They tell him his wife's been in a terrible car accident. He rushes to the hospital, runs into the ER and says his wife's been in accident. They tell him Dr. Smith is handling the case. They page the doctor. He comes out to the waiting room to see a terribly upset Mr. Jones.

"Mr. Jones?" the doctor asks, "Yes sir, what's happened? How is my wife?" the doctor sits next to him and says, "Not good news. Your wife's accident resulted into two fractures of her spine." "Oh, my god" says Mr. Jones, "What will be her prognosis?" Dr. Smith says, "Well Mr. Jones, her vital signs are stable. However, her spine is inoperable. She'll have no motor skill or capability. This means you will have to feed her.

"Mr. Jones begins to sob. "And you'll have to turn her in her bed every two hours to prevent pneumonia." Mr. Jones begins to wail and cry loudly. "Then, of course, "the doctor continued, "You'll have to diaper her as she'll have no control over her bladder and of course these diapers must be changed at least five times a day."

Mr. Jones begins to shake as she cries, sobs and wails. The doctor continues: “And you’ll have to clean up her feces on regular basis as she’ll have no control over the sphincters. Her bowel will engorge whenever and quite often I’m afraid. Of course you must clean her immediately to avoid accumulation of the putrid effluent she’ll be emitting regularly.” Now Mr. Jones is convulsing sobbing uncontrollably and beginning to wither off to bench into a sobbing pitiful mass. Just then Dr. Smith reaches out his hand and pats Mr. Jones on the shoulder. “Hey, I’m just kidding, she’s dead.” (November: Dr. Mean, 2007, 21)

b)The judge said “Mr. Banks you are hereby fined \$ 100.” The lawyer stood up and said “Thanks, my lord, however my client only has \$75 on him at this time, but if you’d allow him a few minutes in the crowd.” (January: A Money Chance, 2008, 9)

c) “Papa fell in the well last week,” he began. “Good heavens,” shrieked Mrs. Kroop, the teacher. “Is he all right now?” “He must be,” said little Irving. “He stopped yelling for help yesterday.” (January: The Smart Boy, Irving, 2008, 23)

4.1.2 Sexism in proverbs

During the process of analyzing and identifying the sexist words in the jokes column, the researcher does not find any proverbs at all. It shows that it is not common for jokes column or humor using proverbs. Precisely, in *Hello* magazine which is published from August 2007 up to January 2008. However, it does not close the possibility of finding proverbs in others edition of *Hello* magazine. Since verbal or nonverbal jokes are intended to make people, objects, or situations to evoke feelings of amusement or which makes people laugh or feel happy. The proverbs will be rarely or never found in the jokes column of *Hello* magazine, it is because proverb is a wise word saying which aims for serious conversation and speech. It seems hard for us to find proverb in jokes.

4.1.3 Sexism in swear words

a. In reaching his plane seat, a man is surprised to see a parrot strapped into the seat next to him. The man asks the stewardess for a cup of coffee and the parrot squawks, “And why you don’t get me a whisky you bitch.” The stewardess, flustered by the parrot’s outburst, brings back a whisky for the parrot but in advertently forgets the man’s cup of coffee. As the man nicely points out the omission of his coffee to the stewardess, the parrot downs his drink and shouts, “And get me another whisky you bitch.” Visibly shaken, the stewardess comes back with the parrot’s whisky but still no coffee for the man. Unaccustomed to such slackness, the

man decide that he is going to try the parrots approach, “I’ve asked you twice for a cup of coffee bitch, I expect you to get me right now or I’m going to slap that ugly face of yours!” next thing they know, both the man and the parrot are thrown out of the emergency exit by two burly stewards. (September: Flying Bastard, 2007, 37)

In today’s English, there are many definitions that refer to the word *bitch*. A *bitch* is a female dog or other animals of the dog family, or especially a woman who is cruel and unpleasant person.¹⁴⁶ It is also frequently used as an offensive term for a woman, taken to mean that she is malicious, spiteful, domineering, intrusive, or unpleasant or even whore. From those varied definition the conclusion that can be drawn is that this offensive term is only referred to women.

Despite of this term is typically used to describe a female regardless of personality or looks. Often it is a directly negative and violent condemnation of character (referring sometimes to males as well, but especially directed at females). In addition, a *bitch* is also indicated with a lower-hierarchy of people’s status. According to the text above the word *bitch* is intended for a stewardess, it is a woman. Since the word *bitch* is almost referred to a female, however, the unpleasant behavior can be happened for both men and women, but here the word *bitch* mostly a female’s stereotype and labeling.

¹⁴⁶ A S Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary* (5th ed), (New York: Oxford University Press, 1995), p. 109

Since this practice exists, it will posit the women as the second class citizen, unpleasant, bad or the other varied terms which has a negative impact to women.

- b. Plunging downwards to the ground the parrot turns to the man and says, “For someone who can’t fly, you sure are a lippy bastard....” (September: Flying Bastard, 2007, 37)

Bastard is an illegitimate child, and the word is also used as a derogatory term for an unpleasant person.¹⁴⁷ The word *bastard* is also referred to an unpleasant or cruel person usually a man. Since this word is almost indicated to offend somebody either men or women. This word is considered sexist because it implies an insulting or trivializing the people’s behavior with a negative connotation.

Although in some cultures in any countries is quite acceptable as a mean to show an endearment or friendship. But since this word is linguistically and semantically has negative meaning and connotation, this expression must be avoided and abolished. It is because there is no reason to insult or trivialize one’s behavior with a negative term such as the word *bastard*.

These similar words are also found in these following texts:

- a) The judge says to a double-homicide defendant. “You’re charged with beating your wife to death with a hammer” A voice that at the back of the courtroom yells out, “you bastard.”

¹⁴⁷ A S Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner’s Dictionary* (5th ed), (New York: Oxford University Press, 1995), p. 86

The judge says, “You are also charged with beating your mother-in-law with a hammer.” The voice in the back of courtroom yells out, “You got damned bastard.” The judge stops, and says to the guy in the back of the courtroom, “Sir, I can understand your anger and frustration at this crime. But no more outbursts from you, or I’ll charge you with contempt. Is that a problem?” The guy in the back of the court stands up and says, “For fifteen years, I’ve lived next door to that bastard, and every time I asked to borrow a hammer, he said he didn’t have one.” (October: Having None, 2007, 19)

b) Patient : “Doc, you gotta help me. I’m under a lot of stress. I keep loosing my temper with people.”

Doctor : “Tell me about your problem.”

Patient : “I just did, you bastard!” (January: Already a Problem, 2008, 9)

According to the listed findings above we know that the sexist language practices are really hard to be abolished, exactly in swear words which are habitually expressed as colloquial and are practiced in daily conversation. It may happen either in written or spoken form.

c.“No! This is her fucking husband!” (October: Who is This?, 2007, 19)

The word *fuck* is an English word that, as a verb, literally means to have sexual intercourse with.¹⁴⁸ Its use is generally considered censurable and offensive in most formal circles. Yet, this swearing term can be used for both men and women, but in this text the word *fuck* happens to women. Again, this is obvious evidence that the practice of insulting people mostly happen to women through the language usage.

Nevertheless, this term is unclear whether the word has always been considered vulgar, and if not, when it first came to be used to describe often in an extremely angry, hostile or belligerent manner, negative or unpleasant circumstances or people in an intentionally offensive way, such as in the term *motherfucker*, one of its more common usages in some western parts of the English-speaking world.

According to the text above, the term *fucking husband* is an expression that has a meaning *to have an intercourse with*. It means that the text shows the idea that the fuck behavior or the bad behavior is done by women who had an intercourse with their illegal husband, it is *her fucking husband*. Since this word is intended to offend or censure one's behavior, this word is considered sexist as has been found in the example above.

- d.“You**shole, I’m drowning” (November: Misunderstanding, 2007, 21)

¹⁴⁸ A S Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (5th ed), (New York: Oxford University Press, 1995), p. 478

Asshole or *arsehole* in British English is a slang word for the anus and can be used as a derisive descriptor of an unpleasant person.¹⁴⁹ It is formed from the word *arse*, which according to the Oxford English Dictionary has been used since the 14th century that refers to a person's buttocks. This word is mainly used as a profanity towards someone the speaker does not like or whose behavior is hurtful, self-centered, or particularly abrasive. Usually, the term is directed at a male but in female anatomy, the focus is deflected to the nearby genitals, the vagina. It may also sometimes be used to describe people who are viewed as stupid or useless or even meaningless.

Regardless in which the term is referred either for men or women but this term is recognized sexist because this word does translated into a clear meaning, it is part of human body, but it is intended to describe a derisive person or unpleasant person by illustrating them with the arse or anus, which is definitely has a negative meaning and connotation. Definitely, this fact is unfair and unacceptable. We are not allowed to insult, censure, derisive other people with negative term which is socially impolite and offensive.

The similar expressions are also found in these following sentences, they are:

¹⁴⁹ A S Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (5th ed), (New York: Oxford University Press, 1995), p. 56

a) Three guys are discussing women. "I like to watch a woman's tits best," the first guy says. The second says "I like to look at a women's ass." He asked the third guy "What about you?." "Me? I prefer to see the top of her head." (December: Seeing or Not Seeing, 2007, 11)

b) The woman gives the document to the officer and after studying her license the cop says, "Oh, you're from Chicago, I've been there. Actually the worse piece of ass I ever had was in Chicago!" the woman turns to her husband and shouts "WHAT DID HE SAY?" (October: She Sees He Hears, 2007, 19)

c) One day this man was driving for hours through the country side and needed to go to the bathroom urgently. He sees an old store off the side of the road, pulls up and proceeds to the bathroom. When he was done dumping his captains log, he looked around and noticed to his shock there was no toilet paper and sign on the wall "Sorry, there is no toilet paper, but if you wipe your arse with your index and middle fingers and stick them in this hole they will be licked clean." The man thought to himself that was nasty and that he was not going to do that. So he sits for a further hour trying to figure out what to do, end eventually realizes that although its nasty, that he would do it. So he wipes his arse with his fingers and sticks them in the hole. The man on the other side slams to bricks

onto the man's fingers so hard the unbelievable pain causes him to shove his fingers in his mouth. (December: Licked Clean, 2007,11)

- e.She read, “....and so the pig went up to the man with the wheel barrow full of straw and said, “pardon me sir, but may I have some of that straw to build my house? “The teacher paused then asked the class, “and what do you think that man said?” one little boy raise his hand and said, “I think he said ‘holy shit! A talking pig!” (September: Natural Reaction, 2007, 37)

The similar with the previous words and analysis that the sexism in swear words are also the serious discrimination on people through the practice of the language usage. In this case the writer use the word *shit* to express anger. As Hornby defines that *Shit* is an unpleasant person or one regarded with contempt.¹⁵⁰

According to the context of the sentence above, the word *shit* is expressed by a student to draw a story of a pig conversation which is read by the teacher. Despite the term *shit* is referred to the animal, but the word *shit* must be avoided because it is unfair and irrelevant to express others creature with a derisive sentence. It is because the sentence brings a negative idea and connotation.

¹⁵⁰ A S Hornby, *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary* (5th ed), (New York: Oxford University Press, 1995), p. 1087

The similar word is also found in this following sentence.

.....“Well, then,” said little Johnny, “How is that you feel qualified to discuss nuclear power when you don’t know s**t?” (November: Nuclear Talk, 2007, 11)

In addition, the researcher finds several words and expressions which are considered sexist and gender biased, they are as follows:

- a. “Marvelous,” says the man, “Book my wife for next Tuesday!” (January: Not For Him, 2008, 13)

The text above is considered sexist; it is taken from the word *book my wife*. The word brings the idea that women are the person that can be booked. Despite in social life this practice commonly happens to women, it does not mean it closes to the possibility of men from being booked. Unfortunately, this expression is mostly attached to female. Female is something can be booked. However, the word book is intended for general purpose meaning that to order something especially tickets and hotels. Whenever this word is mentioned the people will assume that the word *book* relates to the activity of booking women, not men. Since this traditional thought is deep-rooted in the society, it will place the women as the second class creature in the society.

- b. A guy phones up his boss, but gets the bosses' wife instead.
(August: Love It, 2008, 20)

The word *bosses' wife* brings the other assumption that *boss* is always man and woman cannot be a boss. It is obviously proven by the presence of the text above *bosses' wife*. Regardless to the context of the sentence, we often associate the boss with male. It seems that male is eligible and appropriate to pose this profession. However, it does not close to the possibility for women to pose this kind of job.

In other words, the text above brings the idea that women are excluded in the social life through the practice of language usages and expressions. In this case, women are invisible from this text. Of course, this invisibility is disadvantages for women.

4.2. Findings

According to the presented and explained data above, by verifying the theory of Dian Searls, the researcher explains the findings briefly as following explanations. There are three general types of sexism in English they are sexism in words, sexism in proverbs and sexism in swear words. Sexism in words is classified into four specific types, namely sexism in words using *man* as generic noun that is noun referring to both man and woman, sexism in words using *he/him/his* as generic pronouns that are pronouns for both men and women, sexism in words using suffixes *-man*,

-ette,-ess and -trix in occupational nouns and job titles, and sexism in words using English pairs of words showing non parallel terms between men and women.

The sexist language is employed by generalizing the context where the subjects are referred to both men and women, through the use of *man* which is precisely the male term as generic noun. *Man* has a function as generic noun that is a noun referred to both man and woman. This case can be found in these following sentences: (See table 4)

Table 4
The Findings of Sexist Language on the Use of *man* as Generics That Mostly Refer to both Men and Women

No	Findings	Optional words
1	<i>A vampire goes into a pub and asks for boiling water. The <u>barman</u> says, "I thought you only drink a blood?" the vampire pulls out a used a tampon and says, "I'm making tea" (August :A Vampire's Tea, 2007, 20</i>	<i>Bartender</i>

The practice of sexist language is also used in the jokes column by referring the unidentified sex subjects to men through the use of masculine pronouns functioning as generic pronouns. A noun or term which is still not identified the sex, use masculine pronouns those are *he*, *him*, and *his*. Those masculine pronouns are assumed as generics pronouns which can be referred to both men and women. It is considered sexist since as long as the subjects have not identified the sexes yet, the pronoun can be either masculine or feminine pronoun. This practice can be found in these following sentences: (See table 5)

Table 5
The Findings of Sexist Language on the Use of Generic Masculine Pronouns, *he, his, him* to Refer to the Unidentified Subject

No	Findings	Optional words
1	<p>a. <i>A <u>man</u> goes to the restaurant and orders the chicken dish. By the time the food is ready and <u>he</u> is about to eat, the waiter comes back and says, "Sir, I'm afraid there has been a mistake. (August: Chicken Threat, 2007, 8)</i></p> <p>The usage of the word <i>man</i> which is referred to a man by the using of masculine pronouns are also found in these following sentences:</p> <p>a) <i>A <u>man</u> comes home from a night of drinking. As <u>he</u> falls through the doorway, <u>his</u> wife snaps at <u>him</u>, "what's the big idea coming home half drunk?" The man replies, "I'm sorry honey. I ran out of money." (September: Only Half, 2007, 28)</i></p> <p>b) <i>A <u>man</u> was wandering around affair ground and <u>he</u> happened to see a fortune teller's tent. Thinking it would be good for laugh; <u>he</u> went inside and sat down. "Ah....." said the woman as she gazed into her crystal ball. "I see you are the father of two children." "That's what you think," said the man scornfully. "I'm the father of THREE children." The women grinned and said, "That's what you think!" (September: Know-It-All Fortune Teller, 2007, 37)</i></p> <p>c) <i>In reaching <u>his</u> plane seat, a <u>man</u> is surprised to see a parrot strapped into the seat next to <u>him</u>. The man asks the stewardess for a cup of coffee and the parrot squawks, "And why you don't get me a whisky you bitch." The stewardess, flustered by the parrot's outburst, brings back a whisky for the parrot but in advertently forgets the man's cup of coffee. As the man nicely points out the omission of <u>his</u> coffee to the stewardess. (September: Flying Bastard, 2007, 37)</i></p> <p>d) <i>Unaccustomed to such slackness, the <u>man</u> decide that <u>he</u> is going to try the parrots approach, "I've asked you twice for a cup of coffee bitch, (September: Flying Bastard, 2007, 37)</i></p>	<p>Using specific male names such as George, John, Eddie or Robert to replace with a masculine pronoun</p>

- e) "Calm down, honey," the man replied. "Remember last week when I was at the dog track? That was the name of the dog I bet on." The next morning, his wife snuck up on him and smacked him again. "What was that for?" he complained "your dog called last night" (September: A dog's name, 2007, 37)
- f) A man walked out into the street and managed to get a taxi just going by. What luck, he thought, as he slid into the cab. "Perfect timing," the cabby said. "You're just killed the Bill" (October: Lucky Cabby, 2007, 19)
- g) A man just walking up from anesthesia after surgery, and his wife was sitting by his side. His eyes fluttered open and he said, "You're beautiful." Then he fell asleep again. His wife had never heard him say that, so he stayed by his side. A few minutes later, his eyes fluttered open and he said, "You're cute!" the wife was disappointed because instead of "Beautiful," it was now "cute." She said "What happened to 'beautiful'?" The man replied, "The drugs are wearing off!" (November: On Drugs, 2007, 21)
- h) One day this man was driving for hours through the country side and needed to go to the bathroom urgently. He sees an old store off the side of the road pulls up and proceeds to the bathroom. When he was done dumping his captain's log, he looked around and noticed to his shock there was no toilet paper and sign on the wall "Sorry, there is no toilet paper, but if you wipe your arse with your index and middle fingers and stick them in this hole they will be licked clean." The man thought to himself that was nasty and that he was not going to do that. So he sits for a further hour trying to figure out what to do, end eventually realizes that although it's nasty, that he would do it. So he wipes his arse with his fingers and sticks them in the hole. (December: Licked Clean, 2007, 11)
- i) The man on the other side slams to bricks onto the man's fingers so hard the unbelievable pain causes him to shove his fingers in his mouth. (December: Licked Clean, 2007, 11)

	<p>j) <i>A <u>man</u> from Texas buys a round of drinks for everyone in the bar as <u>he</u> announces <u>his</u> wife has just produced “A typical Texas baby boy weighing twenty pounds” congratulations shower all around, and many exclamations of ‘wow!’ are heard. Two weeks later <u>he</u> returns to the bar. The bartender says, ‘Say you’re the father of the typical Texas baby that weighed twenty pounds at birth, aren’t you? How much does the baby weigh now?’ The proud father answers, ‘Fifteen pounds.’ The bartender is puzzled. ‘Why? What happened? He already weighed twenty pounds at birth. The Texas father takes a slow sip from <u>his</u> beer, wipes <u>his</u> lips on <u>his</u> shirt sleeve, leans over to the bartender and proudly announce, ‘Had him circumcised’. (December: Oversized, 2007, 9)</i></p> <p>k) <i>One afternoon, a <u>man</u> was riding in the back of <u>his</u> limousine when <u>he</u> noticed two men eating grass by the road side. <u>He</u> ordered <u>his</u> driver to stop and <u>he</u> got out to investigate. “Why are you eating grass?” <u>he</u> asked one man. “We don’t have any money for food,” the poor man replied. “Oh, come along with me then.” The man from the limousine said excitedly. “But sir, I have a wife with two children!” “Bring them along! And you, come with us too!” <u>he</u> said to the other man. “But sir, I have a wife with six children!” the second man answered. “Bring them as well!” So, they all climbed into the car, which was no easy task, even for a vehicle as large as the limousine. (January: So Generous Man, 2008, 13)</i></p>	
2	<p>b. <i>You see the <u>police officer</u> who is sitting at the next door is a regular customer of ours and <u>he</u> usually orders the same dish. The problem is, this is the last chicken in the house. I’m afraid I’ll have to take this to <u>him</u> and arrange for another dish for (August: Chicken Threat, 2007, 8)</i></p>	Idem
3	<p>c. <i>The <u>guy</u> gets really upset and refuses to give up <u>his</u> food. The waiter walks over to the other table and explains the situation to the officer. A few minutes later the officer walks over the man’s table and says, “Listen and listen good. That’s my chicken and you’re about to eat and I’ll warn</i></p>	Idem

you, whatever you do to that chicken I'll do the same to you. You pull out one of its legs; I'll pull out one of yours. You break one of its wings; I'll break one of your arms!" (August: Chicken Threat, 2007, 8)

The word *guy* which is unidentified sex that is referred and identified as a man are also found in these following sentences:

- a) *The guy calmly looks at the chicken, then sticks his middle finger in the bird's rectum, pulls out it and licks it. He then gets up and, drops his pants, bends over and says, "Go ahead!" (August: Chicken Threat, 2007, 8)*
- b) *A guy phones up his boss, but gets the boss's wife instead. "I'm afraid he died last week." She explains. The next day the man calls again and asks for the boss. "I told you" the replies, "He died last week." The next day he calls again and once more asks to speak to his boss. By this time the wife is getting upset and shouts, "I'VE ALREADY TOLD YOU TWICE, MY HUSBAND, YOUR BOSS, DIED LAST WEEK! WHY DO YOU KEEP CALLING?" "Coz, "he replied laughing, "I just love hearing it..." (August: Love it, 2007, 20)*
- c) *A guy had a major argument with his girlfriend. He was in the wrong, but not enough to back down without an argument. So after storming away, and cooling off, the guy had a think. He is clearly in the wrong and felt pretty guilty, with all the trauma it had caused. So to make it up to his girlfriend, he said he'd buy her a gift. "Anything at all, my love," the guy said, overcomes with remorse. "Oh, I don't know," she replied, "You really shouldn't do this you know. But if you are, just get me something really expensive, that I don't need." The following day he booked her in for chemotherapy. (August: Something Really Expensive, 2007, 20)*
- d) *A guy went out hunting. He had all the gear, the jacket, the boots, and the double-barreled shot gun. As he was climbing over a fence, he dropped the gun and it went off, right on his you-know-what. Obviously, he had to see the doctor. When he woke from surgery, he found*

	<p>that the doctor had done a marvelous job repairing. As <u>he</u> got ready to go home, the doctor gave <u>him</u> a business card. (September: Recommendation, 2007, 23)</p> <p>e) A <u>guy</u> calls the hospital. <u>He</u> says, “You gotta send help! My wife’s going into labor!” the nurse says, “Calm down. Is this her first child?” <u>he</u> says, “No! This is her fucking husband!” (October: Who is This?, 2007, 19)</p> <p>f) Three <u>guys</u> are discussing women. “I like to watch a woman’s tits best,” the first guy says. The second says “I like to look at a women’s ass.” <u>He</u> asked the third guy “What about you?” “Me? I prefer to see the top of her head.” (December: Seeing or Not Seeing, 2007, 11)</p> <p>g)The <u>guy</u> reaches into <u>his</u> wallet and produces a photo of <u>his</u> wife. (January: A True Prescription, 2008, 9).</p>	
4	<p>d. A <u>young man</u> excitedly tells <u>his</u> mother <u>he’s</u> fallen in, love and is going to get married. <u>He</u> says, “Just for fun, Ma, I’m going to bring over three women and you try and guess which one I’m going to marry.” The mother agrees. The next day, <u>He</u> brings three beautiful women in to the house and sits them down in the couch and they chat for a while. <u>He</u> then says, “Okay, Ma. Guess which one I’m going to marry.” She immediately replies, “The red-head in the middle.” Stunned, the young man says, “That’s amazing, Ma. You’re right. How did you know?” “I don’t like her,” she says. (August: It’s Because, 2007, 8)</p> <p>The same words are also found in these following sentences:</p> <p>At a jewelry store, a <u>young man</u> bought an expensive locket as a present for <u>his</u> girlfriend. “Don’t you want her name engraved upon it?” asked the jeweler. The young man thought for a moment, and then, ever the pragmatic, steadfastly replied, “No, just engrave it: To My One and Only Love. That way. If we break up and she throws it back to me in anger, I can use it again” (November: A Smart One, 2007, 11)</p>	Idem
5	<p>e.“Well, “said the <u>patient</u>, “I finally decided after 37 years of life that I would like to be circumcised.” Steve stared at <u>him</u> in horror and screamed, “S**t! THAT’S the word!” (August: Wrong Word, 2007, 20)</p>	Idem

6	<p>f. <i>A man who driving down a quite country lane when out into the road strayed a <u>rooster</u>. Whack! The rooster disappeared under the car in a cloud of feathers. Shaken, the man pulled over the farm house and rang the doorbell. A farmer appeared. The man somewhat nervously said, “I think I killed your rooster, please allow to replace <u>him</u>” Suit yourself, “the farmer replied, “The hens are round the back” (September: Nice Replacement, 2007, 23)</i></p> <p>The sexist language which happen to animals does not only happen to the word <i>rooster</i> but also to the other animal names, they are as follows:</p> <p>a)<i>the <u>parrot</u> downs <u>his</u> drink and shouts, “And get me another whisky you bitch.” (September: Flying Bastard, 2007, 37)</i></p> <p>b) <i>One day the first grade teacher was reading the story of the <u>Three Little Pigs</u> to her class. She came to the part of the story where the first pig was trying to accumulate the building materials for <u>his</u> home. (September: Natural Reaction, 2007, 37)</i></p> <p>c) <i>Deep within a forest, a <u>little turtle</u> began to climb a tree. After hours of effort, <u>he</u> reached the top, jump into the air waving <u>his</u> front legs and crashed to the ground. After recovering, <u>he</u> slowly climbed the tree again, jumped, and fell to the ground. The turtle tried again and again, while a couple of birds sitting on a branch watched <u>his</u> sad efforts. Finally, the female bird turned to her mate. “Dear, “ she chirped, “I think it’s time to tell <u>him</u> he’s adopted.” (January: Not Theirs, 2008, 9)</i></p>	<p>Use the pronoun ‘it’ rather than masculine pronoun to refer or replace animal</p>
7	<p>g.<i>Her aggressive <u>boss</u> motioned her into <u>his</u> office one afternoon and closed the door. Pointing too her tightly covered dress, <u>he</u> asked, “is that for sale?” “Of course not!” she snapped angrily, blushing furiously. Unchanged, <u>he</u> replied quietly, “Then, I suggest you quit advertising it.” (September: Nice Advertising, 2007, 28)</i></p>	<p>Using specific male names such as George, John, Eddie or Robert to replace with a masculine pronoun</p>
8	<p>h. <i>I can’t find a cause for your illness, “The <u>doctor</u> said. “Frankly, I think it’s due to drinking.” “in that case, “replied <u>his</u> patient, “I’ll come back when you are sober.” (October: Coming Back</i></p>	<p>Idem</p>

		<i>Later, 2007, 11)</i>	
9	i.	<i>The judge says to a <u>double-homicide defendant</u>. “You’re charged with beating your wife to death with a hammer” A voice that at the back of the courtroom yells out, “you bastard.” The judge says, “You are also charged with beating your mother-in-law with a hammer.” The voice in the back of courtroom yells out, “You got damned bastard.” The judge stops, and says to the guy in the back of the courtroom, “Sir, I can understand your anger and frustration at this crime. But no more outbursts from you, or I’ll charge you with contempt. Is that a problem?” The guy in the back of the court stands up and says, “For fifteen years, I’ve lived next door to that bastard, and every time I asked to borrow a hammer, <u>he</u> said <u>he</u> didn’t have one.” (October: Having None, 2007, 19)</i>	<i>Idem</i>
10	j.	<i>.....“He was a <u>terrific athlete</u>. <u>He</u> could have gone on the pro tour in tennis. <u>He</u> could golf with the pros. <u>He</u> sang like an opera baritone and danced like a Broadway star.” “Bill was really something. Huh?” “Oh, yeah,” continued the cabby. “Bill had a memory like a trap. <u>He</u> could remember everybody’s birthday. <u>He</u> knew all about wine, which fork to eat with. <u>He</u> could fix anything. Not like me. I change a fuse, and the whole neighborhood blacks out.” “No wonder you remember <u>him</u>,” the man said. “Well, I never actually met Bill,” said the cabby. “Then how in the world do you know so much about <u>him</u>?” “I’m married <u>his</u> widow,” replied the cabby. (October: Lucky Cabby, 2007, 19)</i>	<i>Idem</i>
11	k.	<i>.....After traveling for a while, they get pulled over by a <u>state trooper</u>. She rolls down her window and the cop says “I need to see your driver license and vehicle registration please.” The woman turns to her husband and shouts “WHAT DID <u>HE</u> SAY? “ The husband replies, “<u>HE</u> WANTS YOUR LICENSE AND REGISTRATION!” The woman gives the document to the officer and after studying her license the cop says, “Oh, you’re from Chicago, I’ve been there. Actually the worse piece of ass I ever had was in Chicago!” the woman turns to her husband and shouts “WHAT DID <u>HE</u> SAY?” And the husband replies, “<u>HE</u> SAYS <u>HE</u> KNOWS YOU” (October: She Sees, He Hears, 2007, 19)</i>	<i>Idem</i>

12	1. The <u>artist</u> tried to concentrate on <u>his</u> work, but the attraction <u>he</u> felt for <u>his</u> model finally became irresistible. <u>He</u> threw down <u>his</u> palette. Took her in <u>his</u> arms, and kissed her. She pushed <u>him</u> away. "May be your other model let you kiss them," she said "But I'm not that kind!" "Actually, I've never tried to kiss a model before, <u>he</u> protested. "Really?" she said, softening. "Well, how many models have there been?" "Four so far, <u>He</u> replied, thinking back. "A jug, two apples and a vase." (November: The Models, 2007, 21)	Idem
13	m. A <u>deep-sea diver</u> is twenty feet below sea level when <u>he</u> sees another guy with no scuba gear. <u>He</u> goes down another thirty feet, and the guy with no equipment stays with <u>him</u> . <u>He</u> takes out the waterproof chalkboard and write, "How the hell can you stay down this deep without equipment?" the guy takes the chalkboard and writes, "You**shole, I'm drowning" (November: Misunderstanding, 2007, 21)	Idem
14	n. A taxi passenger tapped the <u>driver</u> on the shoulder to ask <u>him</u> a question. The driver screamed, lost control of the car, nearly hit a bus, went up on the footpath, and stopped centimeters from a shop window. (November: Funeral Trap, 2007, 21)	Idem
15	o. These <u>two starving bums</u> are walking through an alley when one of them sees a dead cat. <u>He</u> runs over, sits down and starts to eat the cat, tearing the meat from its limbs. <u>He</u> says to the other bum, "Hey, I know you are hungry, too. Why don't eat you eat some of this cat?" "Hell no!" replies the second bum, "That's cat been dead for days, <u>he's</u> all stiff and cold and smelly!" The first bum says, "Okay, suit yourself!" and continues to eat everything, skin, muscle, guts, all but the skeleton. A few hours later as they are walking down the street the first bum says, "Oh! I don't feel so good. I think there might have been something wrong with the cat." And just then, <u>he</u> pukes up a hug puddle of rotten cat flesh and guts with stomach bile mixed in, all half digested and looking like mush. The second bum sits down next to the puddle and says, "Now you're talking! It's been months since I had a warm meal" (December: Warm Meal, 2007, 11)	Idem
16	p. A <u>professor</u> at the University of Texas was giving	Idem

	<p>a lecture on the supernatural. To get a feel for <u>his</u> audience, <u>he</u> asks “How many people here believe in ghost?” About 90 students raise their hands. “Well, that’s a good start. Out of these of you who believe in ghosts, do any of you think you’ve seen a ghost?” about 40 students raise their hands. “That’s really good. I’m really glad you take this seriously. Has anyone here ever talked to a ghost?” about 15 students raise their hands. “Has anyone here ever touched a ghost?” three students raise their hands. “That’s fantastic. Now let me ask you one question further....Have any of you ever made love to a ghost?” Way in the back, Bubba raises <u>his</u> hand! The professor takes off <u>his</u> glasses, and says “Son, all the years I’ve been giving this lecture; no one has ever claimed to have made love to a ghost. You’ve got to come up here and tell us about your experience.” (January: Bubba’s Experience, 2008, 9)</p>	
17	<p>q. The big redneck <u>student</u> replied with a nod and grin, and began to make <u>his</u> way up to the podium. When <u>he</u> reached the front of the room, the professor asks, “So, with a ghost?” Bubba replied, “Heck! From way back there I thought you said “Goats!” (January: Bubba’s Experience, 2008, 9)</p>	Idem
18	<p>r. This <u>fellow</u> comes into a pharmacy and asks for a vial of Cyanide. The pharmacist, trying to keep a professional posture, asked what he wanted it for. <u>He</u> answered, “I want to kill my wife.” “I’m sorry Sir,” the pharmacist replied, “But you will have to understand under such circumstances I can’t sell you any Cyanide.” (January: A True Prescription, 2008, 9).</p>	Idem
19	<p>s. The <u>pharmacist</u> looks at the photo of the ugliest women <u>he</u> has ever seen, blushes and replies, “I’m sorry Sir, let me get it for you...I didn’t realize you had a prescription.” (January: A True Prescription, 2008, 9).</p>	Idem
20	<p>t. A pick pocket was up in a court for a series of pretty crimes. The judge said “Mr. Banks you are hereby fined \$ 100.” The lawyer stood up and said “Thank’s, my lord, however my <u>client</u> only has \$75 on <u>him</u> at this time, but if you’d allow <u>him</u> a few minutes in the crowd.” (January: A Money Chance, 2008, 9)</p>	Idem
21	<p>u. One day, a man walks into a <u>dentist’s</u> office and</p>	Idem

	<p>asks how much it will cost to extract wisdom teeth. "Eighty dollars," the dentist says. "That's a ridiculous amount," the man says "Isn't there a cheaper way?" "Well," the dentist says, "If you don't use an aesthetic, I can knock the price down to \$60." Looking annoyed the man says, "That's still too expensive!" "Okay," says the dentist. "If I save on anesthesia and simply rip the teeth out with a pair of pliers, I can knock the price down to \$20." "Nope," moans the man, "It's still too much." "Well," says the dentist, scratching <u>his</u> head, "If I let one of my students do it, I suppose can knock the price down to \$10." "Marvelous," says the man, "Book my wife for next Tuesday!" (January: Not For Him, 2008, 13)</p>	
22	<p>v.One of the <u>poor fellows</u> expressed <u>his</u> gratitude, "Sir, you are too kind. Thank you for taking all of us with you." The rich man replied, "No thank you...the grass at my place is about three feet tall and I could use the help!" (January: So Generous Man, 2008, 13)</p>	Idem
23	<p>w. One day, there was this <u>lawyer</u> who had just bought a new car, and he was eager to show it off to <u>his</u> colleagues, when all of sudden an eighteen wheeler came out of nowhere and took of the driver's side door with <u>him</u> standing right there. "NOOO!" <u>he</u> screamed, because <u>he</u> knew that no matter how good a mechanic tried to fix it, it never would be the same. Finally, a cope came by, and the lawyer ran up to <u>him</u>. "MY JAGUAR DOOR WAS JUST RUINED BY SOME FOOLISH DRIVER!" <u>he</u> exclaimed. "You are a lawyer, aren't you?" asked the policeman. "Yes, I am, but what does this have to do with my car?" the lawyer asked. "HA! Your lawyers are always so materialistic. All you care about is your professions. I bit you even didn't notice that your left arm is missing did you?" the cop said. The lawyer looked down at <u>his</u> side and exclaimed "MY ROLEX!" (January: Materialistic, 2008, 23)</p>	Idem

Furthermore, the other types how the sexist language is practiced in the jokes column is by differentiating the terms in occupational nouns and

job titles for men and women through the use of suffix *-man*, *-ette*, *-ess* and *-trix*. This practice cannot be separated from the belief in the society that male is the human norm. It means that the term is created for men only. Moreover, if the term is expected to refer to female, it must be differentiated from that of men. This practice can be found in these following sentences: (See table 6)

Table 6
The Findings of Sexist Language on the Use of Suffixes *-man*, *-ette*, *-ess*, *-trix* in Occupational Nouns and Job Titles

No	Findings	Optional words
1	a. <i>By the time the food is ready and he is about to eat, the <u>waiter</u> comes back and says, "Sir, I'm afraid there has been a mistake. You see the police officer who is sitting at the next door is a regular customer of ours and he usually orders the same dish. The guy gets really upset and refuses to give up his food. The <u>waiter</u> walks over to the other table and explains the situation to the officer. (August: Chicken Threat, 2007, 8)</i>	Servant
2	b. <i>.....The <u>stewardess</u>, flustered by the parrot's outburst, brings back a whisky for the parrot but in advertently forgets the man's cup of coffee. As the man nicely points out the omission of his coffee to the <u>stewardess</u>, the parrot downs his drink and shouts, "And get me another whisky you bitch." Visibly shaken, the <u>stewardess</u> comes back with the parrot's whisky but still no coffee for the man. Unaccustomed to such slackness, the man decide that he is going to try the parrots approach, "I've asked you twice for a cup of coffee bitch, I expect you to get me right now or I'm going to slap that ugly face of yours!" next thing they know, both the man and the parrot are thrown out of the emergency exit by two burly <u>stewards</u>. Plunging downwards to the ground the parrot turns to the man and says, "For someone who can't fly, you sure are a lippy bastard...." (September: Flying Bastard, 2007, 37)</i>	Flight attendant
3	c. <i>"You are a lawyer, aren't you?" asked the <u>policeman</u>. "Yes, I am, but what does this have to</i>	Police officer

do with my car?" the lawyer asked. (January: Materialistic, 2008, 23)

The non-parallel term between men and women also contributes to the language division between men and women. This practice can be seen in these following sentences: (See table 7)

Table 7
The Findings of Sexist Language on the Use of the Non Parallel Term between Men and Women

No	Findings	Optional words
1	a. <i>"I'm married his <u>widow</u>," replied the cabby. (October: Lucky Cabby, 2007, 19)</i>	<i>Use the equivalent term between men and women</i>
2	<p>b. <i>Finding one her students making faces at other on the playground, <u>Ms.</u> Smith stopped to gently reprove the child. Smiling sweetly, the Sunday school teacher said, "Johnny, when I was child, I was told that if I made ugly faces, it would freeze and I would stay like that." Johnny looked up and replied, "Well, <u>Ms.</u> Smith you can't say you weren't warned." (October: Ugly Face, 2007, 19)</i></p> <p>The same non parallel terms between men and women are also identified in these following texts:</p> <p>a) <i><u>Mr.</u> Jones gets a call from the hospital. They tell him his wife's been in a terrible car accident. He rushes to the hospital, runs into the ER and says his wife's been in accident. They tell him Dr. Smith is handling the case. They page the doctor. He comes out to the waiting room to see a terribly upset <u>Mr.</u> Jones.</i></p> <p><i>"<u>Mr.</u> Jones?" the doctor asks, "Yes sir, what's happened? How is my wife?" the doctor sits next to him and says, "Not good news. Your wife's accident resulted into two fractures of her spine." "Oh, my god" says <u>Mr.</u> Jones, "What will be her prognosis?" Dr. Smith says, "Well <u>Mr.</u> Jones, her vital signs are stable. However, her spine is</i></p>	<i>Use the specific terms for married or unmarried man as the term that is exist for women, such as the word Miss for unmarried women and Mrs. For married women</i>

inoperable. She'll have no motor skill or capability. This means you will have to feed her. "Mr. Jones begins to sob. "And you'll have to turn her in her bed every two hours to prevent pneumonia." Mr. Jones begins to wail and cry loudly. "Then, of course, "the doctor continued, "You'll have to diaper her as she'll have no control over her bladder and of course these diapers must be changed at least five times a day." Mr. Jones begins to shake as she cries, sobs and wails. The doctor continues: "And you'll have to clean up her feces on regular basis as she'll have no control over the sphincters. Her bowel will engorge whenever and quite often I'm afraid. Of course you must clean her immediately to avoid accumulation of the putrid effluent she'll be emitting regularly." Now Mr. Jones is convulsing sobbing uncontrollably and beginning to wither off to bench into a sobbing pitiful mass. Just then Dr. Smith reaches out his hand and pats Mr. Jones on the shoulder. "Hey, I'm just kidding, she's dead." (November: Dr. Mean, 2007, 21)

b) *.....The judge said "Mr. Banks you are hereby fined \$ 100." The lawyer stood up and said "Thanks, my lord, however my client only has \$75 on him at this time, but if you'd allow him a few minutes in the crowd." (January: A Money Chance, 2008, 9)*

c) *"Papa fell in the well last week," he began. "Good heavens," shrieked Mrs. Kroop, the teacher. "Is he all right now?" "He must be," said little Irving. "He stopped yelling for help yesterday." (January: The Smart Boy, Irving, 2008, 23)*

The last one is sexism in swear words, although this term is referred to both men and women but this expressions are considered offensive and abusive because in some part of the worlds think that those expressions are assumed vulgar and derisive. This practice can be found in these following sentences: (See table 8)

Table 8
The Findings of Sexist Language on the Swear Words

No	Findings	Optional words
1	<p>a. <i>In reaching his plane seat, a man is surprised to see a parrot strapped into the seat next to him. The man asks the stewardess for a cup of coffee and the parrot squawks, “And why you don’t get me a whisky you <u>bitch</u>.” The stewardess, flustered by the parrot’s outburst, brings back a whisky for the parrot but in advertently forgets the man’s cup of coffee. As the man nicely points out the omission of his coffee to the stewardess, the parrot downs his drink and shouts, “And get me another whisky you <u>bitch</u>.” Visibly shaken, the stewardess comes back with the parrot’s whisky but still no coffee for the man. Unaccustomed to such slackness, the man decide that he is going to try the parrots approach, “I’ve asked you twice for a cup of coffee <u>bitch</u>, I expect you to get me right now or I’m going to slap that ugly face of yours!” next thing they know, both the man and the parrot are thrown out of the emergency exit by two burly stewards. (September: Flying Bastard, 2007, 37)</i></p>	<p><i>There does not exist optional term, but this sentence must consciously avoided and abolished</i></p>
2	<p>b. <i>Plunging downwards to the ground the parrot turns to the man and says, “For someone who can’t fly, you sure are a lippy <u>bastard</u>....” (September: Flying Bastard, 2007, 37)</i></p> <p>The same words are also found in these following sentences:</p> <p>a) <i>The judge says to a double-homicide defendant. “You’re charged with beating your wife to death with a hammer” A voice that at the back of the courtroom yells out, “you <u>bastard</u>.” The judge says, “You are also charged with beating your mother-in-law with a hammer.” The voice in the back of courtroom yells out, “You got damned <u>bastard</u>.” The judge stops, and says to the guy in the back of the courtroom, “Sir, I can understand your anger and frustration at this crime. But no more outbursts from you, or I’ll charge you with contempt. Is that a problem?” The guy in the back of the court</i></p>	<p><i>Idem</i></p>

	<p><i>stands up and says, “For fifteen years, I’ve lived next door to that <u>bastard</u>, and every time I asked to borrow a hammer, he said he didn’t have one.” (October: Having None, 2007, 19)</i></p> <p>b) <i>Patient : “Doc, you gotta help me. I’m under a lot of stress. I keep loosing my temper with people.”</i> <i>Doctor: “Tell me about your problem.”</i> <i>Patient: “I just did, you <u>bastard!</u>” (January: Already a Problem, 2008, 9)</i></p>	
3	<p>c.“No! This is her <u> fucking husband!</u>” (October: Who is This?, 2007, 19)</p>	Idem
4	<p>d.“You**<u>shole</u>, I’m drowning” (November: Misunderstanding, 2007, 21)</p> <p>The same language usages are also can be seen found in these following sentences:</p> <p>a) <i>Three guys are discussing women. “I like to watch a woman’s tits best,” the first guy says. The second says “I like to look at a <u>women’s ass</u>.” He asked the third guy “What about you?.” “Me? I prefer to see the top of her head.” (December: Seeing or Not Seeing, 2007, 11)</i></p> <p>b) <i>The woman gives the document to the officer and after studying her license the cop says, “Oh, you’re from Chicago, I’ve been there. Actually the worse piece of <u>ass</u> I ever had was in Chicago!” the woman turns to her husband and shouts “WHAT DID HE SAY?” (October: She Sees He Hears, 2007, 19)</i></p> <p>c) <i>One day this man was driving for hours through the country side and needed to go to the bathroom urgently. He sees an old store off the side of the road, pulls up and proceeds to the bathroom. When he was done dumping his captains log, he looked around and noticed to his shock there was no toilet paper and sign on the wall "Sorry, there is no toilet paper, but if you wipe your <u>arse</u> with your index and middle fingers and stick them in this hole they will be licked clean." The man thought to himself that was nasty and that he was not going to do that. So he sits for a further hour trying to figure out what to do, end eventually realizes that although its nasty, that he would do it. So he wipes his <u>arse</u> with his fingers and sticks them in the</i></p>	Idem

		<i>hole. The man on the other side slams to bricks onto the man's fingers so hard the unbelievable pain causes him to shove his fingers in his mouth. (December: Licked Clean, 2007,11)</i>	
5	e.	<i>.....She read, “....and so the pig went up to the man with the wheel barrow full of straw and said, “pardon me sir, but may I have some of that straw to build my house? “The teacher paused then asked the class, “and what do you think that man said?” one little boy raise his hand and said, “I think he said ‘holy <u>shit!</u> A talking pig!” (September: Natural Reaction, 2007, 37) “Well, then,” said little Johnny, “How is that you feel qualified to discuss nuclear power when you don’t know <u>s**t?</u>” (November: Nuclear Talk, 2007, 11)</i>	<i>Idem</i>

In conducting this research, the researcher also finds another words and expressions which are considered sexist. That is the usage of generic words based on gender. Commonly, this generic words based on gender are associated with the stereotype of women in the culture of the society. It can be seen in this following table: (See table 9)

Table 9
The Findings of Sexist Language in another Words and Expressions

No	Findings	Optional words
1	a. <i>“Marvelous,” says the man, “Book my wife for next Tuesday!” (January: Not For Him, 2008, 13)</i>	<i>There is no specific optional word, but it is unnecessary to associate the usage of generic words based on gender</i>
2	b. <i>A guy phones up his boss, but gets the <u>bosses’ wife</u> instead. (August: Love It, 2008, 20)</i>	<i>Idem</i>

So, from the finding above we can conclude that the practice of sexist language or the word division between men and women truly exist in *Hello* magazine. The writer in *hello* magazine uses several ways to

exclude the women's visibility in the text. For instance the writer use the *man* as generics that mostly refer to both men and women such as the word *barman*, the use of generic masculine pronouns *he, his, him* to refer to the unidentified subject, the use of suffixes *-man, -ette, -ess, -trix* in occupational nouns and job titles such as the word *waiter and stewardess*, using of the non parallel term between men and women for instance the word *widow* or another language expressions which is gender biased. Besides, *Hello* magazine also promotes the practice of sexist language by using swear word for example the word *bitch* and *bastard*. From these types of sexism, the researcher finds 65 words which are considered sexist or gender biased. This fact shows us that the women's discrimination on language is really a serious problem that must be consciously avoided, minimized even abolished especially in the jokes column of *Hello* magazine which is published from August 2007 up to January 2008.

Furthermore, sexist language on proverbs does not find in the jokes column of *Hello* magazine which is published from August 2007 up to January 2008. But it does not close to the possibility of finding proverb in another edition of *Hello* English magazine.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

5.1. Conclusion

According to the data analysis and findings that are presented in the chapter four, the researcher classifies the sexism in English into three general types namely sexism in words, sexism in proverbs and sexism in swear words. A simple description of the classification of sexism in English can be seen as follows:

1. Sexism in words. Sexism in words is divided into these following items:
 - a) Sexism in words using *man* as generic noun that is noun referring to both men and women, such as *barman*.
 - b) Sexism in words using *he/him/his* as generic pronouns that are pronouns referring to both men and women.
 - c) Sexism in words using suffixes *-man*, *-ette*, *-ess* and *trix* in occupational terms and job titles, such as *stewardess*, *waiter*, and *policeman*.
 - d) Sexism in words using English pairs of words showing non parallel term between men and women such as the word *widow* and *Mrs*.
2. Sexism in proverbs

The researcher does not find any proverbs in the jokes column of *Hello* magazine which is published from August 2007 up to January 2008. It is possibly proverbs are wise words which are not easily can be included in the jokes column.

3. Sexism in swear words

Sexism in swear words is also found in this research, such as the word *bitch*, *bastard*, *shit*, and *asshole*. Swear words are considered to be in some way disagreeable or objectionable depends on context, timing and various other factors. In addition, there is no more gender neutral term to replace the swear words, but it must be consciously avoided and abolished.

Furthermore, the researcher finds different practices of sexist languages phenomena. That is the usage of generic words based on gender. Commonly, this generic words based on gender are associated with the stereotype of women in the culture of the society. The words which are found in this research such as *book my wife* and *bosses' wife*.

Then, the practices of sexist languages that are used in jokes columns of *Hello* magazine are described by several ways. Firstly, in generalizing the context where the subjects are referred to both men and women, the sexist language is used by using the word *man* which is absolutely male term. Secondly, the sexist language is also used in this jokes column by justifying the unidentified sex subjects which are referred only to men by using masculine pronouns functioning as the generic pronouns. Next, this jokes column uses the sexist language in occupational nouns and job titles to differentiate men and women by the use of the suffix *-man*, *-ette*, *-ess*, and *-trix*. The last is that the sexist language is also used in this column by discriminating women in the use of the non parallel terms.

However, according to the Islamic thought and teaching, the practice of sexism is really unnecessary to make a distinction between men and women,

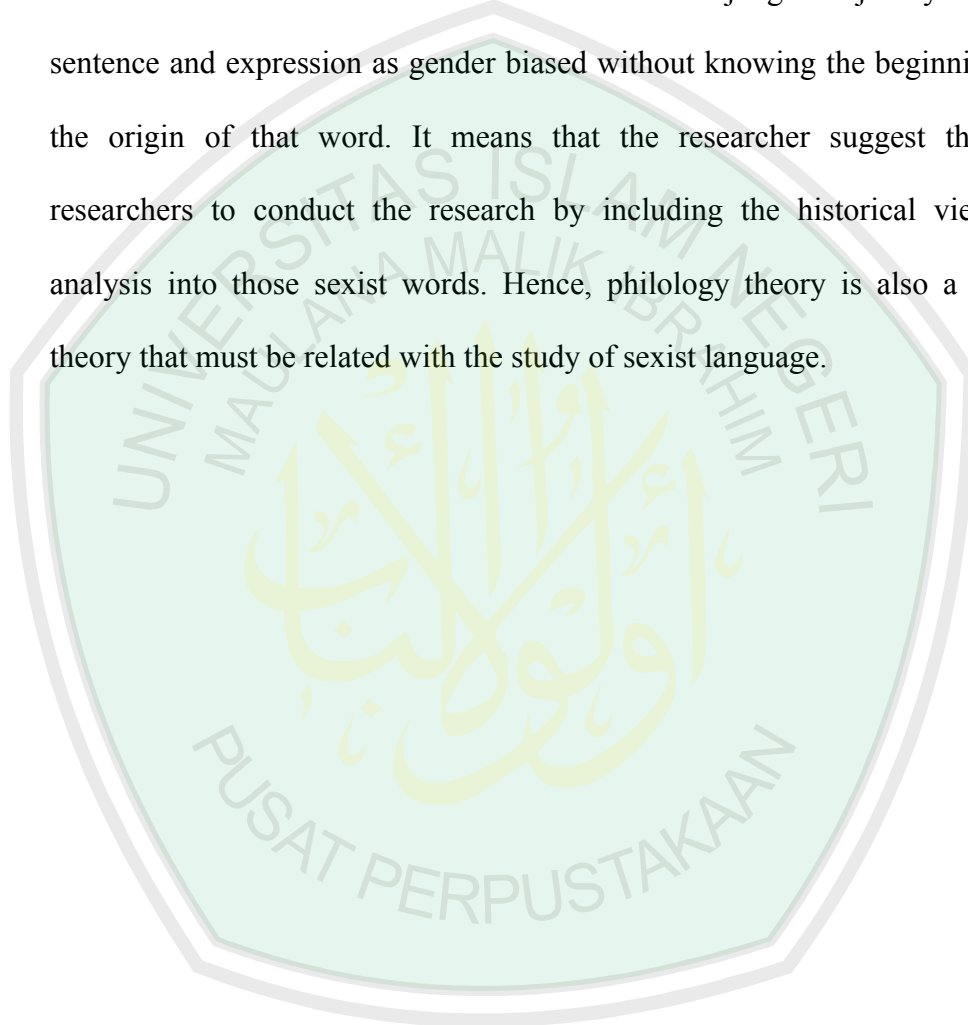
especially in term of the language usage. As cited in At-Tawba: 71 that men and women are created to protect and to give a usefulness each other to achieve the god's mercy and the principles of the equality between men and women are not based on the biological sex distinctiveness. In addition, it cannot be a justification to discriminate one of God creatures. Men and women have the same chances and possibilities as the caliphs to succeed or even to fail. Thus, God said in An-Nahl: 97

According to the explanation above, we can conclude that the content of jokes column in *Hello* magazine which is published from August 2007 up to January 2008 which are considered gender biased and promote a gender discrimination through the practice of sexist language has a noteworthy relationship with Islamic teaching that never excuse the gender discrimination include in the language. Indeed, since the source of jokes column in *Hello* magazine are 60% taken from the English source, it shows that English clearly and briefly promotes the gender discrimination through the practice of sexist language.

5.2 Suggestion

Since language is a tool to express and to create the social identity of the speaker. Language plays the crucial thing to represent the equal identity for those who speak the languages, especially to abolish the gender division and classification between men and women. Thus, language aims for its universality for all human beings without exceptions and without distinctions. Using a language without regard to the gender classification is expected to

minimize the woman discrimination in the language. Therefore, this phenomenon invites many feminists and linguists to complaint for those unfair language usages which are considered and are recognized irrelevant but they do not close the possibility that sexist words are historically not sexist at all. The researcher assumes that it is also unfair to judge or justify a word, sentence and expression as gender biased without knowing the beginning and the origin of that word. It means that the researcher suggest the next researchers to conduct the research by including the historical view and analysis into those sexist words. Hence, philology theory is also a crucial theory that must be related with the study of sexist language.



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Dosen Pembimbing : Drs. Langgeng Budianto M. Pd

No	Tanggal	Materi	TTD
1	04 September 2007	Pengajuan Judul	1.
2	15 September 2007	Konsultasi Proposal	2.
3	30 Oktober 2007	Seminar Proposal	3.
4	25 November 2007	Konsultasi Bab I	4.
5	10 Desember 2007	Revisi Bab I	5.
6	09 Februari 2008	Konsultasi Bab II	6.
7	25 Februari 2008	Revisi Bab II	7.
8	30 Februari 2008	Konsultasi Bab III	8.
9	10 Maret 2008	Konsultasi Bab IV	9.
10	19 Maret 2008	Revisi Bab IV	10.
11	22 Maret 2008	Konsultasi Bab V	11.
12	25 Maret 2008	Acc Keseluruhan	12.

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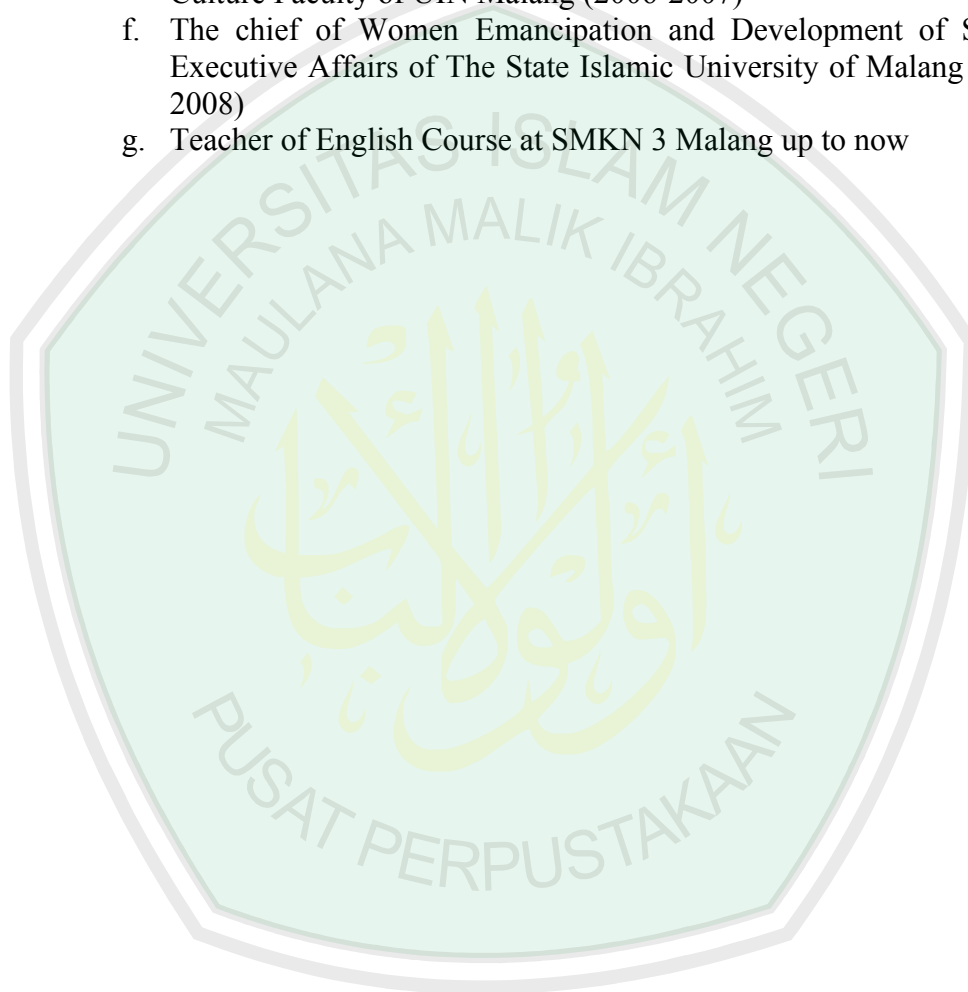
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- a. The 1st winner of Educational Debate in UIN Malang (2003)
- b. The 2nd winner of National English Speech Dialogue Contest in IAIN Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung (2004)
- c. Quarter Finalist of East Java English Debate Contest in UMM (2005)
- d. Quarter Finalist of East Java English Debate Contest in UM (2005)
- e. The 2nd winner of PMII LKTI in UIN Malang (2005)
- f. The 2nd winner of LKTI PCK UIN Malang (2005)
- g. The receiver of Bappeda scholarship of Sumenep (2005)
- h. The Participant of International Varsities English Debate in UAD Yogyakarta (2006)
- i. The receiver of Bank Indonesia (BI) scholarship of UIN Malang (2006-2007)
- j. The 1st winner of SAC movie review in UIN Malang (2007)

IV. OTHER ACTIVITIES

- a. The Journalist of INOVASI Magazine in UKM UAPM of UIN Malang (2004-2007)
- b. Vice Chief I of English Letters and Student Association (ELSA) (2005-2006)
- c. The Coordinator of the Development of Language and Letter Department at PMII UIN Malang (2005-2006)
- d. The Instructor of Debating Community at UIN Malang (2005-2007)
- e. The Vice Chief II of Student Executive Affair of Humanity and Culture Faculty of UIN Malang (2006-2007)
- f. The chief of Women Emancipation and Development of Student Executive Affairs of The State Islamic University of Malang (2007-2008)
- g. Teacher of English Course at SMKN 3 Malang up to now



LAMPIRAN JOKES

AUGUST (page 8)

Chicken Threat

A man goes to the restaurant and orders the chicken dish. By the time the food is ready and he is about to eat, the waiter comes back and says, “Sir, I’m afraid there has been a mistake. You see the police officer who is sitting at the next door is a regular customer of ours and he usually orders the same dish. The problem is, this is the last chicken in the house. I’m afraid I’ll have to take this to him and arrange for another dish for you!”

The guy gets really upset and refuses to give up his food. The waiter walks over to the other table and explains the situation to the officer. A few minutes later the officer walks over the man’s table and says, “Listen and listen good. That’s my chicken and you’re about to eat and I’ll warn you, whatever you do to that chicken I’ll do the same to you. You pull out one of its legs; I’ll pull out one of yours. You break one of its wings; I’ll break one of your arms!”

The guy calmly looks at the chicken, then sticks his middle finger in the bird’s rectum, pulls out it and licks it. He then gets up and, drops his pants, bends over and says, “Go ahead!”

It’s Because

A young man excitedly tells his mother he’s fallen in, love and is going to get married. He says, “Just for fun, Ma, I’m going to bring over three women and you try and guess which one I’m going to marry.” The mother agrees. The next

day, He brings three beautiful women in to the house and sits them down in the couch and they chat for a while. He then says, “Okay, Ma. Guess which one I’m going to marry.” She immediately replies, “The red-head in the middle.” Stunned, the young man says, “That’s amazing, Ma. You’re right. How did you know?”

“I don’t like her,” she says.

(Page 20)

Love It

A guy phones up his boss, but gets the boss’s wife instead. “I’m afraid he died last week.” She explains. The next day the man calls again and asks for the boss. “I told you” she replies, “He died last week.” The next day he calls again and once more asks to speak to his boss. By this time the wife is getting upset and shouts, “I’VE ALREADY TOLD YOU TWICE, MY HUSBAND, YOUR BOSS, DIED LAST WEEK! WHY DO YOU KEEP CALLING?” “Coz,” he replied laughing, “I just love hearing it....”

Something Really Expensive

A guy had a major argument with his girlfriend. He was in the wrong, but not enough to back down without an argument. So after storming away, and cooling off, the guy had a think. He is clearly in the wrong and felt pretty guilty, with all the trauma it had caused.

So to make it up to his girlfriend, he said he’d buy her a gift. “Anything at all, my love,” the guy said, overcomes with remorse. “Oh, I don’t know,” she

replied, “You really shouldn’t do this you know. But if you are, just get me something really expensive, that I don’t need.”

The following day he booked her in for chemotherapy.

A Vampire’s Tea

A vampire goes into a pub and asks for boiling water. The barman says, “I thought you only drink a blood?” the vampire pulls out a used tampon and says, “I’m making tea”

Wrong Word

.....so Steve has his operation. And the next day he is up and walking very slowly legs apart, down the hospital corridor with his drip stand. Heading towards him is another patient, who is walking exactly the same way.

“Hi there,” says Steve, “it looks as if you’ve just had the same operation as me.”

“Well,” said the patient, “I finally decided after 37 years of life that I would like to be circumcised.”

Steve stared at him in horror and screamed, “S**t! THAT’S the word!”

Nice Replacement

A man who driving down a quite country lane when out into the road strayed a rooster. Whack! The rooster disappeared under the car in a cloud of feathers. Shaken, the man pulled over the farm house and rang the doorbell. A farmer appeared. The man somewhat nervously said, “I think I killed your rooster, please allow to replace him”

“Suit yourself, “the farmer replied, “The hens are round the back”

Recommendation

A guy went out hunting. He had all the gear, the jacket, the boots, and the double-barreled shot gun. As he was climbing over a fence, he dropped the gun and it went off, right on his you-know-what. Obviously, he had to see the doctor. When he woke from surgery, he found that the doctor had done a marvelous job repairing. As he got ready to go home, the doctor gave him a business card. “this is my brothers card, I’ll make an appointment for you to see him”

The guy says “is your brother a doctor?”

“No,” the doctor replies, “he plays the flute. He’ll show you where to put fingers so you don’t piss your eye”

Adding It Up

A little boy was attending his first wedding. After the service, his younger cousin asked him, “How many women can a man marry?”

“Sixteen,” the boy responded. His cousin was amazed that he answered quickly. “ How do you know that?”

“Easy,” the little boy said, “all you have to do is add it up, like the preacher said: ‘four better, four worse, four richer, four poorer’.”

(page 28)

Nice advertising

A well-stacked young advertising secretary wore tight knit dress that show off her figure, especially when she walked. Her aggressive boss motioned her into his office one afternoon and closed the door. Pointing too her tightly covered dress, he asked, “is that for sale?”

“Of course not!” she snapped angrily, blushing furiously. Unchanged, he replied quietly, “Then, I suggest you quit advertising it.”

Naughty Q-A

Q : what has four legs and no ears?

A : Myke Tyson’s dog

Q : Did you see Dolly Parton’s new shoes?

A : Neither did she

Only Half

A man comes home from a night of drinking. As he falls through the doorway, his wife snaps at him, “what’s the big idea coming home half drunk?”

The man replies, “I’m sorry honey. I ran out of money.”

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Know-it-all fortune teller

A man was wandering around affair ground and he happened to see a fortune teller's tent. Thinking it would be good for laugh; he went inside and sat down.

"Ah....." said the woman as she gazed into her crystal ball. "I see you are the father of two children."

"That's what you think," said the man scornfully. "I'm the father of THREE children."

The women grinned and said, "That's what you think!"

Flying Bastard

In reaching his plane seat, a man is surprised to see a parrot strapped into the seat next to him. The man asks the stewardess for a cup of coffee and the parrot squawks, "And why you don't get me a whisky you bitch." The stewardess, flustered by the parrot's outburst, brings back a whisky for the parrot but in advertently forgets the man's cup of coffee. As the man nicely points out the omission of his coffee to the stewardess, the parrot downs his drink and shouts, "And get me another whisky you bitch." Visibly shaken, the stewardess comes back with the parrot's whisky but still no coffee for the man. Unaccustomed to such slackness, the man decide that he is going to try the parrots approach, "I've asked you twice for a cup of coffee bitch, I expect you to get me right now or I'm going to slap that ugly face of yours!" next thing they know, both the man and the parrot are thrown out of the emergency exit by two burly stewards. Plunging

downwards to the ground the parrot turns to the man and says, “For someone who can’t fly, you sure are a lippy bastard....”

Punished For seeing

A young female teacher was given an assignment to her 6th grade class one day. It was a large statement so she started writing high up on the chalkboard. Suddenly there was a giggle from one of the boys in the class. She quickly turned and asked, “What’s so funny pat?”

“I just saw one of your garters!”

Garter is suspender strap to hold up a woman’s stocking.

“Get out of my classroom,” she yells, “I don’t want to see you for three days!” The teacher turns back to the chalkboard. Realizing she had had forgotten to title the assignment, she reaches to the very top of the chalkboard. Suddenly there is an even louder giggle from another male student. She quickly turns and asks, “What’s so funny Billy?”

“I just saw both of your garters!”

Again, she yells, “Get out of my classroom, this time the punishment is more severe, I don’t want to see you for three weeks!” embarrassed and frustrated, she drops the eraser when she turns around again. So he bends over to pick it up. This time there is a burst of laughter from another male student. She quickly turns to see little Johnny leaving the classroom. “Where do you think you are going?” she asks.

“From what I just saw, my school days are over!”

A Dog's Name

A woman came up behind her husband while he was enjoying his morning coffee and slapped him on the back of the head. "I found a piece of paper in your pants pocket with the name 'Marylou' written on it," she said, furious. "You had better have an explanation."

"Calm down, honey," the man replied. "Remember last week when I was at the dog track? That was the name of the dog I bet on."

The next morning, his wife snuck up on him and smacked him again. "What was that for?" he complained "your dog called last night"

Natural Reaction

One day the first grade teacher was reading the story of the Three Little Pigs to her class. She came to the part of the story where the first pig was trying to accumulate the building materials for his home. She read, "...and so the pig went up to the man with the wheel barrow full of straw and said, "pardon me sir, but may I have some of that straw to build my house?" The teacher paused then asked the class, "and what do you think that man said?" one little boy raise his hand and said, "I think he said 'holy shit! A talking pig!'"

The teacher was unable to teach for the next ten minutes.

OCTOBER (page 11)

Coming Back Later

I can't find a cause for your illness, "The doctor said. "Frankly, I think it's due to drinking."

“in that case, “replied his patient, “I’ll come back when you are sober.”

Hairy Aerobics

A woman with really hairy underarms boards a crowded bus. Unable to find a seat, she settles for hanging onto one of the poles. A drunken man next to her stares at her for three minutes then tells her, “I love a woman that does aerobics.” The woman replies angrily, “I don’t DO aerobics!” the drunk man then looks at the woman and says, “Then how did you get your leg up so high?”

Who Gives a Damn? / Dirty Geography

Between the ages of 16 and 18, she is like Africa, virgin and unexplored. Between the ages of 19 and 35, she is like Asia, hot and exotic. Between the ages to 36 and 45, she is like America, fully explored, breathtakingly beautiful, and free with her resources. Between the ages of 46 and 56 she is like Europe, exhausted but still has points of interest. After 56, she is like Australia, everybody knows it’s down three but who gives a damn.

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Taking Marie

Bob says to Lester, “you know, I reckon I’m about ready for a vacation, only this year I’m gonna do it a little different. The last few years, I took your advice as to where to go. Two years ago you said to go to Hawaii, I went to Hawaii, and Marie got pregnant. Then last year, you told me to go to Bahamas, I went to the Bahamas, and Marie got pregnant again.” Lester says “So what you

gonna do different this year?” Bob says, “This year, I’m taking Marie with me...
...”

Having None

The judge says to a double-homicide defendant. “You’re charged with beating your wife to death with a hammer” A voice that at the back of the courtroom yells out, “you bastard.” The judge says, “You are also charged with beating your mother-in-law with a hammer.” The voice in the back of courtroom yells out, “You got damned bastard.” The judge stops, and says to the guy in the back of the courtroom, “Sir, I can understand your anger and frustration at this crime. But no more outbursts from you, or I’ll charge you with contempt. Is that a problem?” The guy in the back of the court stands up and says, “For fifteen years, I’ve lived next door to that bastard, and every time I asked to borrow a hammer, he said he didn’t have one.”

Lucky Cabby

A man walked out into the street and managed to get a taxi just going by. What luck, he thought, as he slid into the cab. “Perfect timing,” the cabby said. “You’re just killed the Bill”

“Who?” asked the man “Bill Smith. There is a guy who did everything right,” the cabby said. “Like my coming along when you needed a cab. It would have happened like that to Bill every time.”

“Nah,” the man said to the cabby. “There are always a few clouds over everybody.”

“Not Bill,” said the cabby. “He was a terrific athlete. He could have gone on the pro tour in tennis. He could golf with the pros. He sang like an opera baritone and danced like a Broadway star.”

“Bill was really something. Huh?”

“Oh, yeah,” continued the cabby. “Bill had a memory like a trap. He could remember everybody’s birthday. He knew all about wine, which fork to eat with. He could fix anything. Not like me. I change a fuse, and the whole neighborhood blacks out.”

“No wonder you remember him,” the man said.

“Well, I never actually met Bill,” said the cabby.

“Then how in the world do you know so much about him?”

“I’m married his widow,” replied the cabby.

She Sees, He Hears

An 85 years old husband and wife decide to take a road trip. She drives because she can see and he rides because he can hear.

After traveling for a while, they get pulled over by a state trooper. She rolls down her window and the cop says “I need to see your driver license and vehicle registration please.” The woman turns to her husband and shouts “WHAT DID HE SAY? “ The husband replies, “HE WANTS YOUR LICENSE AND REGISTRATION!”

The woman gives the document to the officer and after studying her license the cop says, “Oh, you’re from Chicago, I’ve been there. Actually the

worse piece of ass I ever had was in Chicago!” the woman turns to her husband and shouts “WHAT DID HE SAY?”

And the husband replies, “HE SAYS HE KNOWS YOU”

Ugly Face

Finding one her students making faces at other on the playground, Ms. Smith stopped to gently reprove the child. Smiling sweetly, the Sunday school teacher said, “Johnny, when I was child, I was told that if I made ugly faces, it would freeze and I would stay like that.” Johnny looked up and replied, “Well, Ms. Smith you can’t say you weren’t warned.”

Who Is This?

A guy calls the hospital. He says, “You gotta send help! My wife’s going into labor!” the nurse says, “Calm down. Is this her first child?” he says, “No! This is her fucking husband!”

NOVEMBER (Page 11)

Nuclear Talk

A stranger was seated next to little Johnny on the plane when the stranger turned to the little Johnny and said, “Let’s talk. I’ve heard that flights will go quicker if you strike up a conversation with your fellow passenger.”

Little Johnny, who had just opened his book, closed it slowly, and said to the stranger, “What would you like to discuss?”

“Oh, I don’t know,” said the stranger. “How about nuclear power?”

“OK, “said little Johnny. “That could be an interesting topic. But let me ask you a question first. “A horse, a cow, and a deer all eat grass. The same stuff. Yet a deer excretes little pellets, while a cow turns out a flat patty, and a horse produces clumps of dried grass. Why do you suppose that is?”

“Jeez, “said the stranger. “I have no idea.”

“Well, then,” said little Johnny, “How is that you feel qualified to discuss nuclear power when you don’t know s**t?”

A Smart One

At a jewelry store, a young man bought an expensive locket as a present for his girlfriend. “Don’t you want her name engraved upon it?” asked the jeweler. The young man thought for a moment, and then, ever the pragmatic, steadfastly replied, “No, just engrave it: To My One And Only Love. That way. If we break up and she throws it back to me in anger, I can use it again”

Reasonable Louis

Teacher : George Washington not only chopped down his father’s cherry tree, but also admitted doing it. Now, Louie, do you know why his father didn’t punish him?”

Louis : Because George still had the ax in his hand.

Dumb John

Great Me

I, Millie

Coincidence

Teacher : Can anybody give me an example of Coincidence?

Tino : Sir, my mother and father got married on the same day, same time.

The Models

The artist tried to concentrate on his work, but the attraction he felt for his model finally became irresistible. He threw down his palette. Took her in his arms, and kissed her. She pushed him away. "May be your other model let you kiss them," she said "But I'm not that kind!"

"Actually, I've never tried to kiss a model before," he protested. "Really?" she said, softening. "Well, how many models have there been?"

"Four so far," He replied, thinking back. "A jug, two apples and a vase."

On Drugs

A man just walking up from anesthesia after surgery, and his wife was sitting by his side. His eyes fluttered open and he said, "You're beautiful." Then he fell asleep again. His wife had never heard him say that, so he stayed by his side. A few minutes later, his eyes fluttered open and he said, "You're cute!" the wife was disappointed because instead of "Beautiful," it was now "cute."

She said "What happened to 'beautiful'?"

The man replied, "The drugs are wearing off!"

Dr. Mean

Mr. Jones gets a call from the hospital. They tell him his wife's been in a terrible car accident. He rushes to the hospital, runs into the ER and says his wife's been in accident. They tell him Dr. Smith is handling the case. They page the doctor. He comes out to the waiting room to see a terribly upset Mr. Jones.

"Mr. Jones?" the doctor asks, "Yes sir, what's happened? How is my wife?" the doctor sits next to him and says, "Not good news. Your wife's accident resulted into two fractures of her spine."

"Oh, my god" says Mr. Jones, "What will be her prognosis?" Dr. Smith says, "Well Mr. Jones, her vital signs are stable. However, her spine is inoperable. She'll have no motor skill or capability. This means you will have to feed her. "Mr. Jones begins to sob. "And you'll have to turn her in her bed every two hours to prevent pneumonia."

Mr. Jones begins to wail and cry loudly. "Then, of course, "the doctor continued, "You'll have to diaper her as she'll have no control over her bladder and of course these diapers must be changed at least five times a day." Mr. Jones begins to shake as she cries, sobs and wails.

The doctor continues: "And you'll have to clean up her feces on regular basis as she'll have no control over the sphincters. Her bowel will engorge whenever and quite often I'm afraid. Of course you must clean her immediately to avoid accumulation of the putrid effluent she'll be emitting regularly."

Now Mr. Jones is convulsing sobbing uncontrollably and beginning to wither off to bench into a sobbing pitiful mass. Just then Dr. Smith reaches out his hand and pats Mr. Jones on the shoulder. "Hey, I'm just kidding, she's dead."

Misunderstanding

A deep-sea diver is twenty feet below sea level when he sees another guy with no scuba gear. He goes down another thirty feet, and the guy with no equipment stays with him. He takes out the waterproof chalkboard and write, “How the hell can you stay down this deep without equipment?” the guy takes the chalkboard and writes, “You**shole, I’m drowning”

Funeral Trap

A taxi passenger tapped the driver on the shoulder to ask him a question. The driver screamed, lost control of the car, nearly hit a bus, went up on the footpath, and stopped centimeters from a shop window.

For a second everything went quiet in the cab, then the driver said, “Look mate, don’t ever do that again. You scared the daylights out of me!” the passenger apologized and said, “I didn’t realize that a little tap would scare you so much.” The driver replied, “Sorry it’s not so really your fault. Today is my first day as a cab driver. I’ve been driving a funeral trap for the last 25 years.”

DECEMBER (Page 11)

Licked Clean

One day this man was driving for hours through the country side and needed to go to the bathroom urgently. He sees an old store off the side of the road, pulls up and proceeds to the bathroom. When he was done dumping his captains log, he looked around and noticed to his shock there was no toilet paper and sign on the wall "Sorry, there is no toilet paper, but if you wipe your arse with

your index and middle fingers and stick them in this hole they will be licked clean." The man thought to himself that was nasty and that he was not going to do that. So he sits for a further hour trying to figure out what to do, and eventually realizes that although it's nasty, that he would do it. So he wipes his arse with his fingers and sticks them in the hole. The man on the other side slams two bricks onto the man's fingers so hard the unbelievable pain causes him to shove his fingers in his mouth.

Seeing or not seeing

Three guys are discussing women. "I like to watch a woman's tits best," the first guy says. The second says "I like to look at a woman's ass." He asked the third guy "What about you?." "Me? I prefer to see the top of her head."

Warm Meal

These two starving bums are walking through an alley when one of them sees a dead cat. He runs over, sits down and starts to eat the cat, tearing the meat from its limbs.

He says to the other bum, "Hey, I know you are hungry, too. Why don't eat you eat some of this cat?" "Hell no!" replies the second bum, "That's cat been dead for days, he's all stiff and cold and smelly!" The first bum says, "Okay, suit yourself!" and continues to eat everything, skin, muscle, guts, all but the skeleton. A few hours later as they are walking down the street the first bum says, "Oh! I don't feel so good. I think there might have been something wrong with the cat." And just then, he pukes up a huge puddle of rotten cat flesh and guts with stomach bile mixed in, all half digested and looking like mush. The second bum sits down

next to the puddle and says, "Now you're talking! It's been months since I had a warm meal"

JANUARY 2008 (Page 9)

Oversized

A man from Texas buys a round of drinks for everyone in the bar as he announces his wife has just produced "A typical Texas baby boy weighing twenty pounds" congratulations shower all around, and many exclamations of 'wow!' are heard. Two weeks later he returns to the bar. The bartender says, 'Say you're the father of the typical Texas baby that weighed twenty pounds at birth, aren't you? How much does the baby weigh now?' The proud father answers, 'Fifteen pounds.' The bartender is puzzled. 'Why? What happened? He already weighed twenty pounds at birth. 'The Texas father takes a slow sip from his beer, wipes his lips on his shirt sleeve, leans over to the bartender and proudly announce, 'Had him circumcised'

Bubba's Experience

A professor at the University of Texas was giving a lecture on the supernatural. To get a feel for his audience, he asks "How many people here believe in ghost?"

About 90 students raise their hands. "Well, that's a good start. Out of these of you who believe in ghosts, do any of you think you've seen a ghost?" about 40 students raise their hands.

“That’s really good. I’m really glad you take this seriously. Has anyone here ever talked to a ghost?” about 15 students raise their hands.

“Has anyone here ever touched a ghost?” three students raise their hands. “That’s fantastic. Now let me ask you one question further....Have any of you ever made love to a ghost?”

Way in the back, Bubba raises his hand!

The professor takes off his glasses, and says “Son, all the years I’ve been giving this lecture; no one has ever claimed to have made love to a ghost. You’ve got to come up here and tell us about your experience.”

The big redneck student replied with a nod and grin, and began to make his way up to the podium. When he reached the front of the room, the professor asks, “So, with a ghost?” Bubba replied, “Heck! From way back there I thought you said “Goats!”

Last wish

Jack is on his death bed, and he says to his wife, “Can you give me one last wish?” she says, “Anything you want.” He says, “After I die, will you marry Larry?” she says, “But I thought you hate Larry.” With his last breath, he says, “I do.”

Already a problem

Patient : “Doc, you gotta help me. I’m under a lot of stress. I keep loosing my temper with people.”

Doctor : “Tell me about your problem.”

Patient : “I just did, you bastard!”

A true prescription

This fellow comes into a pharmacy and asks for a vial of Cyanide. The pharmacist, trying to keep a professional posture, asked what he wanted it for. He answered, “I want to kill my wife.” “I’m sorry Sir,” the pharmacist replied, “But you will have to understand under such circumstances I can’t sell you any Cyanide.” The guy reaches into his wallet and produces a photo of his wife. The pharmacist looks at the photo of the ugliest women he has ever seen, blushes and replies, “I’m sorry Sir, let me get it for you...I didn’t realize you had a prescription.”

A money chance

A pick pocket was up in a court for a series of pretty crimes. The judge said “Mr. Banks you are hereby fined \$ 100.” The lawyer stood up and said “Thank’s, my lord, however my client only has \$75 on him at this time, but if you’d allow him a few minutes in the crowd.”

Not theirs

Deep within a forest, a little turtle began to climb a tree. After hours of effort, he reached the top, jump into the air waving his front legs and crashed to the ground. After recovering, he slowly climbed the tree again, jumped, and fell to the ground. The turtle tried again and again, while a couple of birds sitting on a

branch watched his sad efforts. Finally, the female bird turned to her mate. “Dear, “ she chirped, “I think it’s time to tell him he’s adopted.”

Not for him

One day, a man walks into a dentist’s office and asks how much it will cost to extract wisdom teeth. “Eighty dollars,” the dentist says. “That’s a ridiculous amount;” the man says “Isn’t there a cheaper way?” “Well,” the dentist says, “If you don’t use an aesthetic, I can knock the price down to \$60.” Looking annoyed the man says, “That’s still too expensive!” “Okay,” says the dentist. “If I save on anesthesia and simply rip the teeth out with a pair of pliers, I can knock the price down to \$20.” “Nope,” moans the man, “It’s still too much.” “Well,” says the dentist, scratching his head, “If I let one of my students do it, I suppose can knock the price down to \$10.” “Marvelous,” says the man, “Book my wife for next Tuesday!”

So generous a man

One afternoon, a man was riding in the back of his limousine when he noticed two men eating grass by the road side. He ordered his driver to stop and he got out to investigate. “Why are you eating grass?” he asked one man. “We don’t have any money for food,” the poor man replied. “Oh, come along with me then.” The man from the limousine said excitedly. “But sir, I have a wife with two children!” “Bring them along! And you, come with us too!” he said to the other man. “But sir, I have a wife with six children!” the second man answered. “Bring them as well!” So, they all climbed into the car, which was no easy task, even for

a vehicle as large as the limousine. One of the poor fellows expressed his gratitude, "Sir, you are too kind. Thank you for taking all of us with you." The rich man replied, "No thank you...the grass at my place is about three feet tall and I could use the help!"

Materialistic

One day, there was this lawyer who had just bought a new car, and he was eager to show it off to his colleagues, when all of sudden an eighteen wheeler came out of nowhere and took of the driver's side door with him standing right there. "NOOO!" he screamed, because he knew that no matter how good a mechanic tried to fix it, it never would be the same. Finally, a cope came by, and the lawyer ran up to him. "MY JAGUAR DOOR WAS JUST RUINED BY SOME FOOLISH DRIVER!" he exclaimed. "You are a lawyer, aren't you?" asked the policeman. "Yes, I am, but what does this have to do with my car?" the lawyer asked. "HA! Your lawyers are always so materialistic. All you care about is your professions. I bit you even didn't notice that your left arm is missing did you?" the cop said. The lawyer looked down at his side and exclaimed "MY ROLEX!"

The smart boy, Irving

The class assignment in composition was to write about something unusual that happened during the past week. Little Irving got up to read his. "Papa fell in the well last week," he began.

"Good heavens," shrieked Mrs. Kroop, the teacher. "Is he all right now?"

"He must be," said little Irving. "He stopped yelling for help yesterday."