

**SEXIST LANGUAGE USED IN FUNNY TWEETER
@AUTOCORRECT AT TWITTER SOCIAL NETWORK**

THESIS

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MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF
MALANG
2014

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THESIS

Presented to

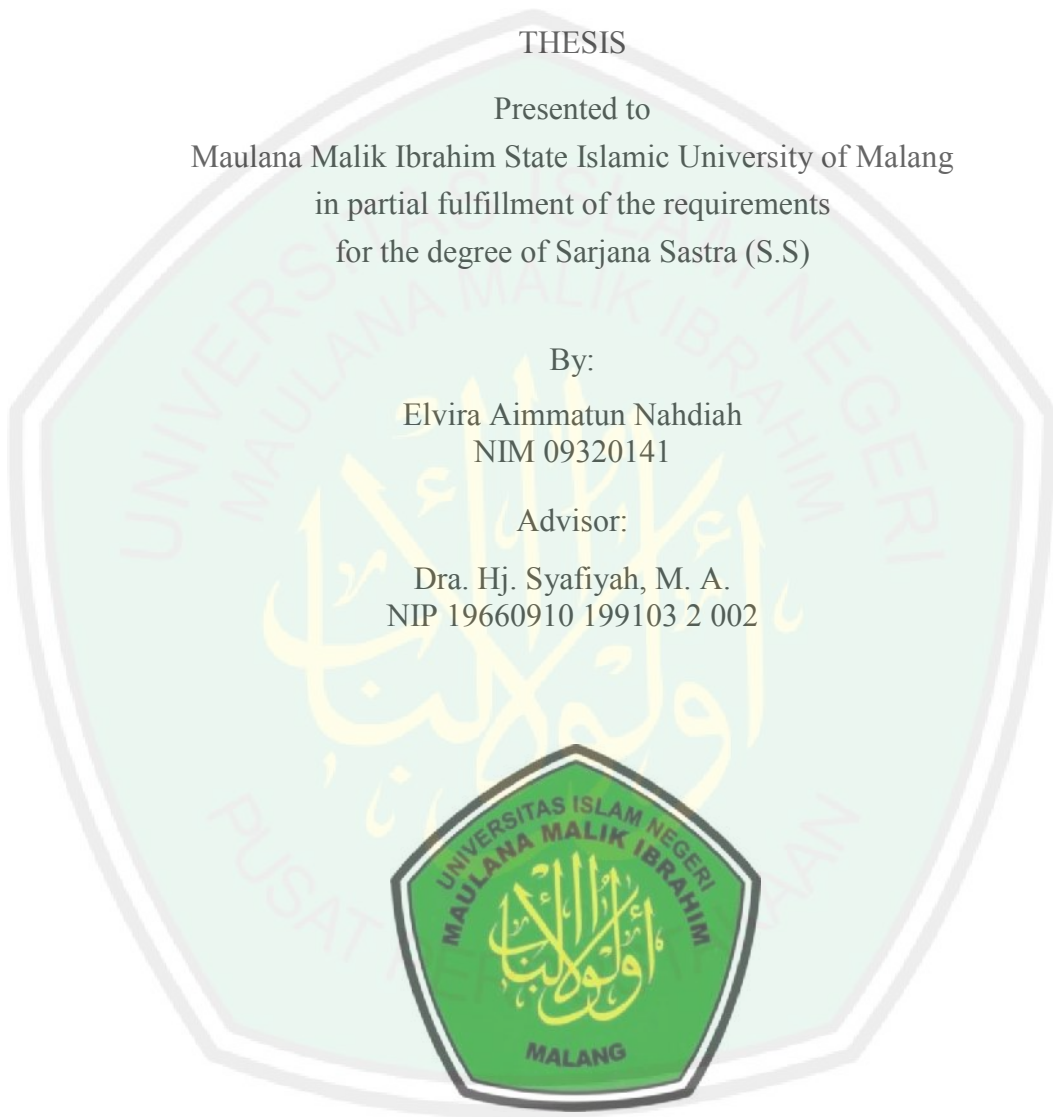
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Declare that this thesis is written to fulfill the requirement of the degree *Sarjana Strata* (S1) in English letter and language department, humanities faculty, the State Islamic University Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang entitle *The Sexist Language Used in Funny Tweeter @autocorrect at Twitter Social Network* is truly my original work. It does not incorporate any materials previously written or publish by another except those indicated in quotations and bibliography. Dou to this fact, I am the only who responsible for the thesis if there is any objection or claim from other.

Malang, April 15th, 2014

The researcher

Elvira Aimmatun Nahdiah

APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that the thesis entitled *“Sexist Language Used in Funny Tweeter @autocorrect at Twitter Social Network”* written by Elvira Aimmatun Nahdiah has been approved by the advisor for further approval by board of examiners.

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MOTTO

Dream as if you'll live forever. Live as if you'll die today.

James Dean



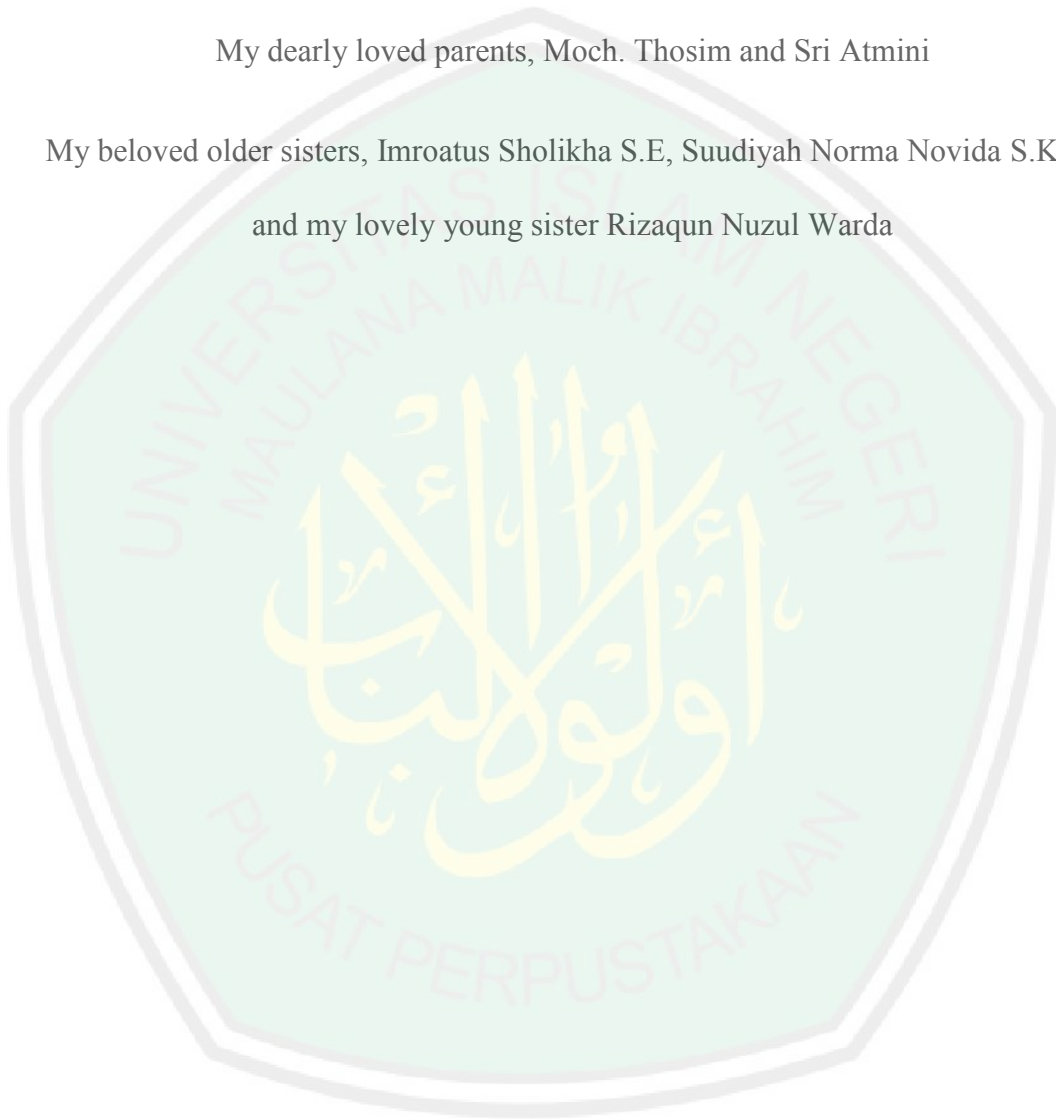
DEDICATION

My thesis is conceitedly dedicated to:

My dearly loved parents, Moch. Thosim and Sri Atmini

My beloved older sisters, Imroatus Sholikha S.E, Suudiyah Norma Novida S.Kom

and my lovely young sister Rizaqun Nuzul Warda



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Bismillahirrahmanirrahim,

In the name Allah SWT, the greatest Lord, the great detector of His servant. Alhamdulillah wa syukurillah, He have given me the health, strength, and all livelihood until the accomplishment of this thesis. Peace and mercy for our Prophet Muhammad SAW who has guided us from the darkness to the lightness of science.

In the process of writing this thesis, it can not depend on me but also the sides whom contribute the energy and kindness. Therefore, I appreciate and say many thanks in my deepest gratitude for my family, including my parents who always close to me and give anything, the biggest endorser to finish the thesis.

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The consideration about the weaknesses of this study, the writer hopes in the reader are ready for giving a feedback by doing the research in the same field and finding current issues which have not been investigated yet after reading this thesis. However, the discussion about this topic is enriches every decade.

Malang, April 15th, 2014

Elvira Aimmatun N.

ABSTRACT

Nahdiah ,Elvira Aimmatun. 2014. *Sexist Language Used in Funny Tweeter @autocorrect at Twitter Social Network*. Thesis, English Language and Letters Department, Faculty of Humanities. Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University Malang.

Advisor: Dr. Hj. Syafiyah, M. A.

Key words: Sexist language, Social Media, Feminism

The present study is to explore the sexist language used in social media in twitter especially on Funny Tweeter @autocorrect account. Media social becomes the most activities today and twitter is one of media to expose much domination of men to women reflected in timeline. Sexist language not only marginalizes and gives no advantages to woman, but also influence people's perception about men and woman.

The objectives of the present study are : (1) to find out and identify types of sexist language in Funny Tweeter @autocorrect Twitter Social Network (2) to describe the way of sexist language used in Funny Tweeter @autocorrect Twitter Social Network.

This study uses descriptive qualitative design. This study uses descriptive qualitative design to understand the language phenomenon that happens in Twitter social media. The data were in forms of sentences, phrase and words. Also, this study gave description on the types of sexist language and how sexist language was used in timeline Funny Tweeter @autocorrect on August 2013. The main instrument is the researcher herself. To collect the data, the researcher did some steps; downloading, sorting, collecting, reading, and identifying the data. The data were presented and analyzed by using sexist language theory of sociolinguistic proposed by Lei (2006) and Laligen (2012).

Based on the findings, there are several phenomena about sexist language happen in twitter as the object of the study. First, the words when are collocated with gender word "*Boy, Men, Girl, women*" have different meaning. Female in some casees indicate the negative meaning than male has positive meaning for instance, *attractive men* is a success men and *attractive girls* mean naughty/ bad habit. Second, in media woman is represented in negative image through figurative language as the beauty of language. for example, women are comparing with something innocent like *fat girls like hashtags because they look like waffles #*. Third, only woman has this epithet or swear word. This special swear word always be given for woman but it treats woman deeply and discriminates to woman. The words "*hoes, bitches, and slutty*" mean prostitute or indecorous woman's work. The fourth, negative generalization based on stereotypes about men and woman like the using of "*Men, his, him*" indicated for both sexes. In conclusion, we should think again when we will use language. Does it have another interpretation which can discriminate other sexes or people?

ABSTRACT

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Penelitian ini adalah untuk mengeksplorasi bahasa seksis yang digunakan di media sosial yaitu di twitter pada pada akun *Funny Tweeter @ autocorrect* . Media sosial merupakan aktifitas yang sering di gunakan dalam aktivitas sehari-hari dan twitter merupakan salah satu media untuk mengekspos dominasi pria terhadap wanita yang tercermin dalam timeline twitter . Bahasa seksis tidak hanya meminggirkan dan tidak memberikan keuntungan untuk wanita , tetapi juga mempengaruhi persepsi masyarakat tentang laki-laki dan perempuan .

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah : (1) untuk mengetahui dan mengidentifikasi jenis bahasa seksis di *Funny Tweeter @ autocorrect* Twitter Social Network (2) untuk menggambarkan cara bahasa seksis yang digunakan dalam *Funny Tweeter @ autocorrect* Twitter Social Network .

Penelitian ini menggunakan desain deskriptif kualitatif . Penelitian ini menggunakan desain deskriptif kualitatif untuk memahami fenomena bahasa yang terjadi di media sosial Twitter . Data yang dalam bentuk kalimat , frase dan kata-kata . Selain itu, penelitian ini memberikan gambaran tentang jenis-jenis bahasa seksis dan bagaimana bahasa seksis digunakan dalam timeline *Funny Tweeter @ autocorrect* Agustus 2013. Instrumen utamanya adalah peneliti sendiri . Untuk mengumpulkan data , peneliti melakukan beberapa langkah ; download , pemilihan , pengumpulan , membaca , dan mengidentifikasi data. Data yang disajikan dan dianalisis dengan menggunakan teori bahasa seksis dari sosiolinguistik diusulkan oleh Lei (2006) dan Laligen (2012) . Berdasarkan temuan , ada beberapa fenomena tentang bahasa seksis terjadi di twitter sebagai objek penelitian. Pertama , kata-kata yang bergabung kata gender " *Boy , Men , Girls , Woman* " memiliki arti yang berbeda . Perempuan di beberapa kasus menunjukkan arti negatif daripada laki-laki memiliki arti positif misalnya , *attractive men* adalah laki-laki yang di berhasil dan anak *attractive girl* berarti cewek nakal atau yang memiliki konotasi buruk . Kedua , media menampilkan wanita dalam citra negatif melalui bahasa kiasan. Misalnya , perempuan dibandingkan dengan sesuatu yang artinya merugikan wanita seperti *like fat girls like hashtags because they look like waffles #* . Ketiga , hanya wanita memiliki julukan khusus yang selalu diberikan untuk wanita tetapi memperlakukan wanita dalam diskriminasi terhadap perempuan. Seperti kata-kata " *hoes, bitches, and slutty* " yang berarti pelacur atau bekerja wanita tdk pantas . Keempat, didasarkan pada stereotip tentang pria dan wanita seperti penggunaan " *Men* " diindikasikan untuk kedua jenis kelamin . Kesimpulannya, kita harus berpikir lagi ketika kita akan menggunakan bahasa . Apakah ada penafsiran lain yang dapat membedakan jenis kelamin atau orang lain ?



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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides the background of study, research problems, research objectives, significance of the research, scope of limitation, the definition of the key term, and research methods

1.1 Background of the Study

During the time, injustice phenomenon toward women could happen in everywhere either in public area or domestic area. In those areas, women are definite, presented and treated. Women was claimed to act “receive” what was determined for her, while, men was accustomed and trained to do hegemony and take decision to others, especially for women. Such the unstable of gender construction, continuously, was preserved by the culture. It was like a patriarchal culture that is one of the clear examples of the women phenomena in the world and this phenomenon can be in the form of prohibition and limitation the role of women in the public area etc.

In the case of patriarchal culture, the women in one family have no chance and no role to do something except serving the husband, child, and as if to be the servant in their own home. Whatever the reasons, the limitation of the women role and the others discrimination happened in any times associate with the one sex or gender identified as sexist.

Sexism in language is a social problem, since it is reflection of human beings' thought. As we know, language is a comparatively stable system. Much of its reduction in sexist language appears to be taking place as an unconscious

reflection of social and attitudinal changes. Language helps form the limits of our reality. It is our means of ordering and manipulating the world. It is through language that we become members of a human community, that the world becomes comprehensible and meaningful, that we bring into existence the world in which we live (Wardhaugh, 2006:322).

Sexist language is language that expresses bias in favor of one sex and thus treats the other sex in a discriminatory manner (xiaolan Lei, 2006). In most cases the bias is in favor of men and against women. The existence of sexist language is due to sexism in society. As a social phenomenon, language is closely related to social attitudes. In the past, women are represented as affliction matter, remaining powerless and generally subordinate to man, whereas men are considered as the center both in the family and society. Woman duties are to serve husband, work in domestic sector, not allowed to go outside home or freely have relationship (Eriyanto, 2001:202).

Sexist language is any language that is supposed to include all people, but, unintentionally (or not) excludes a gender, this can be either males or females (Laligens, 2012). Sexist language is not only marginalized and gives no advantages to woman, but also influences people's perception about man and woman. And it is woman who has bad perception. Women are distinguished from men in every aspect of life. We find it in language and our social life.

Discrimination against people based on their sex or gender is called sexism (<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sexism>). An early assumption surrounding "sexist language" items was that language could influence both thought and behavior. Sexist language was seen to do so for the worse. Lei (2006) breaks up sexist language in three typical aspects. Those are sexism in word; sexism in proverbs and

sexism in swear word. For sexism in word, Lei deals with how morphological aspect applied in English language for doing sexism. Example the use of man to refer to all human beings including man and woman; the morph -ette, -ess and -let is noun suffixes forming feminine noun. The second is sexism in proverb which the proverb contains the words discriminating to women. The last, sexism in 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.

Laligens (2012) divides sexist English language into five kinds. First is sexism in semantics which approves with meaning. Laligens categories sexism in semantic into three types. Those are semantic collocation; semantic change of sex-paired word and personification and imagery. The word when it collocates with female or male has different meaning. The semantic change of sex-paired is a word which comparing into both two sexes, but it implies negative meaning for female and almost positive to male. The personification and imagery types is how language is build to portray woman in figurative language. Second is sexism in morphology. Laligens' morphological sexism is like what in Lei's theory of sexism in word. The third is sexism in syntax. It provides how syntax is closed with sexism. For example, the pronoun "He" refers to both gender and it omits female as a victim of language. The fourth is honorific or used of title. She explains clearly that title is for male's name like Mrs. Smith. For the last, use of non-parallel terms is asymmetric relationship existing in certain words when used to refer to males and females.

While sexist caused social thought of live problem, another problem supported for doing sexist is coming from media social. Media is power and mind

control. Media power is in term of the social power of group and institution. Social power is usually defined as the control of actions, or access to scare resource of one, dominated group by (member of) a dominant group. Mind control is the essence of persuasive social power, and typical of the power of media and of other types of public discourse (Van Dijk 2008: 160).

The conceptual framework of mass media as “effect”, “influent” and “power”(Bryant and Zilman (1986) in Van Dijk 2008:157). Media is big power of influent which gives many effects for human thought. 80% of the world’s population now has a mobile phone and out of which 1.08 billion are smart phones. 89% Smartphone user use their smart phone throughout the day (in 2011) for 92% text message, 84% internet browsing, 76% email, 64% played game, 69%used downloaded apps, 59% social network site and 48% music/videos. Males are dominant having Smartphone and doing power in media because 53% media used in male (<http://www.go-gulf.com/blog/smartphone/>).

Since media are necessities of life which influence directly and indirectly every day in this modern era. There are so many various social networking which have gained so much popularity and we cannot ignore them. It is like facebook, twitter, instagram, my space, and others internet sites. Twitter become one of the top ten sites most often visited on the Internet (<http://www.ebizmba.com/>). Since twitter is launched by Jack Dorsey in March 2006, it has gained worldwide popularity since it inception, with approximately 110 million tweets per day from 200 million users worldwide.

One of 200 million user twitter, Funny Tweeter @autocorrect, is what I interested to do investigator. From twitter counter, @autocorrect account has 3.188.398 followers and it had already updated 45.546 times (counted in January

2011). Why the researcher investigate this account because This account has some linguistic features of social context in sexist language. It is very important because the tweets has a tendency to show women additionally strengthened by the account owner is a man making jokes for jokes portray women as more dominated by men. Woman may be represented in particular way in joke and put woman at a disadvantage condition. This account is used the joke for woman to discrimination against woman.

As the subject of analysis, sexist language found in Funny Tweeter @autocorrect in Twitter Social Network is selected because of some reason. First, this account commonly contains jokes which mean sexist. Second, as twitter is one of big social network, this account is followed by many members who can be influenced their perception about women. Third, the joke also show us the way sexist language happen in our daily live through the meaning of discourse by media. Because of that reason, the researcher investigates the account of Funny Tweeter @autocorrect as one of the media today in our daily live which reflected about discrimination based on gender thought language called sexist language.

The study of sexist language has been done by several researchers. Sofia (2008) used Lei's theory for doing her research. She analyzes sexist language of jokes Column in Hello Magazine. She found many kinds of sexist language in sexism in word and several in sexism in swear words but she didn't find sexism in proverb. She merely obtained sexist language in general a word like "man" or "he" which represented in woman and man.

Izzati (2007) had done for analysis Tempo Colum by using sexist English theory of Lei. She had found much sexism in word like the use of "man", "he", and

“him” which refer to man and woman. She also found several phrases which include in kind of sexism in proverb like “housewife” and “househusband”. For the last kind, she also find several word sexism in swear word is like “bitch”, “bustard” and “shit”. As a result, Izzaty can find all kind of sexist in her study.

This research is different from the previous ones in term of the classification or type of sexist language. This study is intended to explore more how sexist language happened in our daily life especially on social media as one of most activities up-to-date now. Moreover, the previous researcher commonly focus on analyzing the word changing and general word which use to represent both sexes. However, this study concern on the meaning which represent women in negative way and the combination word which has different meaning connect into male and female.

1.2 Research Question

Based on the background of the study above, the research questions can be formulated as follows:

1. What types of sexist language are found in Funny Tweeter @autocorrect Twitter Social Network?
2. How is the sexist language used in Funny Tweeter @autocorrect at Twitter Social Network?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Dealing with the problems mentioned, this research is conducted intentionally for several points of objective. Those are:

1. To find out types of sexist language in Funny Tweeter @autocorrect Twitter Social Network
2. To describe the way of sexist language used in Funny Tweeter @autocorrect Twitter Social Network

1.4 Significance of the Study

This research is supposed to give theoretical and practical contribution. Theoretically, the finding of this research is proposed to enrich the theoretical bases of feminist sociolinguistic studies, especially those which are related to the negative labeling of women aspects of social life or feminist thought by using sexist language theory. The researcher will use Lei's and Laligens's Theory for her observation.

Practically, this study could be a useful reference to the linguistic students who are interested feminist sociolinguistic in media. Besides, it is expected to give additional references for teacher in teaching sociolinguistic and discourse.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

This research focuses on the discrimination based on gender happen in language as part of feminism on sociolinguistic. This study focused on how language is represented based on gender which can injure female that appear in the timeline of Funny Tweeter @autocorrect account. Those account are chosen because the tweets contain jokes writing which indicates sexism

The investigator limits the tweets of Funny Tweeter @autocorrect only one month that is August 2013 because there are several tweets that relevant with the topic of this study. Besides, on that month, the tweets in term of sentence, phrase and word is the example of discrimination gender or sexism throught language. As

the limitation of this study, other sexist language appears in other media are not being investigated due to limited time and energy of the researcher.

1.6 Definition on the Key Terms

In order to avoid misunderstanding, the researcher defines the following key terms used in this research:

1. Sexist is a social “relationship” in which males have authority and power over females (Piercy, 2000).
2. Sexism 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.
3. Twitter Social Network is one of social media in this modern era. It limits to 140 characters for posting status or the named is “tweets”. Twitter has gained worldwide popularity since its inception, with approximately 110 millions tweets per day from 200 million users worldwide.
4. Funny Tweeter @autocorrect is one of account which has big follower for influence everybody. His tweets focus in “joke”. Sometimes, his jokes have discrimination meaning and place female as victim.

1.7 Research Method

This section covers the discussion on research design, data and data source, research instrument, data collection and data analysis.

1.7.1 Research Design

This study belongs to descriptive qualitative research. It is qualitative because the data of this study are in the form of words, phrases, clauses and sentences that were not statistically analyzed. This research also includes to the descriptive study because it produces descriptive knowledge of investigating and analyzing thoroughly certain phenomena of language. The data in sentence and word are analyzed descriptively to describe and to explain in detail the phenomena of discourse based on sexist language theory proposed by Lei and Laligen's theory.

1.7.2 Data and Data Source

The data of this research are taken from USA corporation website, namely <https://twitter.com/autocorrects>. It provides @autocorrect timeline which is limited by using 140 characters or alphabet. This researcher focused on seeing the use of language (word, phrase, clause, sentence and discourse) which are related to the sexist language on Augustus 2013.

1.7.3 Research Instrument

The instrument of this research is the researcher herself since there is no any option to utilize other research instruments beside the researcher herself. At this point, the researcher becomes the major instrument of this investigation because she does the process of collecting and analyzing the data. Besides, she is the only one assembles the data from the twitter social media and decides the jokes timelines of Funny Tweeter @autocorrect as the data analysis including the date of tweets posted. The research subject and the researcher in this investigation cannot be

separated. Therefore, the researcher dynamically has been interaction or read with the tweets update by @autocorrect account as the research subject.

1.7.4 Data Collection

In collecting the data of the research, I used several steps. Firstly, I begin search for several twitter account which indicated for doing many sexist into woman then I found Funny Tweeter @autocorrect account which has many twitter's followers. Secondly, I downloaded the timeline in Funny Tweeter @autocorrect on Augustus 2013, then I read the tweets consider in sexist language. Thirdly, I was sorting the tweets which stereotypes into woman and I found 24 tweets which I used it for my data analysis. Fourthly, I took the data into the column which I parted into 15 columns to make me easier analyze. Fifthly, I printed them in a piece of paper. After all the data placed in one column, I selected which word, phrase or sentence into another column. The six, I identified the data into what types the data is.

1.7.5 Data Analysis

In data analysis, the researcher does several steps to analyze the jokes timeline belonging to Funny Tweeter @autocorrect. In the beginning, the researcher identifies the type of sexist languages which are found in the timeline of Funny Tweeter @autocorrect. The investigation on the types of sexist language is important since it is related with the research question. The data are put in the column to make it easier. The column is divides into two kinds of theories, Laligen and Lei. Laligen breaks up her theory in five, those are sexism in semantic; sexism in morphology; sexism in syntax; the use of horrible title; use non-parallel term. While Lei separates it into three, those are Sexism in word; sexism in proverb and

sexism in swear word. By using those two theories, the researcher classifying the data indicates sexist language.

After the data have already classified based on the types of sexist language, they are analyzed deeply by using Laligen's and Lei's theory. Then, conversing the whole data to find out whether the data is relevant with the theory or not. Next, the analysis should be described in detail. The description can be the interpretation of the sexist's data. Then, the researcher discussed about the finding. After all, the researcher draws a conclusion of the analysis.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF THE RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents some theories that are relevant to the study. The discussion covers how sexist English language in Laligens' theory and Lei's theory. The detailed explanation is described in the following sub-headings.

2.1 Sexism

The word sexism originally is coined to ideas and practices that relegate woman to men. However, nowadays this term is commonly used to refer to ideas and practices that treat either sex unfairly or differently (Cameron, 1992: 99). Practically, it can happen in both men or woman. Woman do results from, or creates their powerlessness and men do results from, or creates their dominance (Tannen 1993:73). The belief behind sexist is not simply a system which differentiates woman and men or sexist can be defined as unfairness against people based on their sex or gender.

Feud (Darwin) says about woman is Phallocentric, rooted in the assumption of natural subordinate of woman to men. Being masculine is privilege and positions the feminism as it subordinates (Grosz, 2005:17). The dominance of man is left-brain that to lead men to be more "rational" while relative lack of brain lateralization should lead woman to be more "emotional" (Eckert and McConnel-Ginet, 2003: 12). The same as Darwin, Plato and Aristotle believes the idea of dichotomy which dominates each other. They argue that the dichotomy and inequality between men and women is natural and that the strong dominates the weak. In addition, women are seen as closer to the nature than to the culture.

As Eckert and McConnell-Ginet (2003, 50) also say: 'The force of gender categories in society makes it impossible for us to move through our lives in a nongendered way and impossible not to behave in a way that brings out gendered behavior in others.' Gender is a key component of identity. Sexism refers to attitudes and/or behaviours that denigrate one sex to the exaltation of the other, then it follows that sexist language would be verbal communication that conveys those attitudes or behaviours

Sexism was defined by Wilson (Laligen,2012) as set expectations of women's appearance, actions, skills, emotions and proper place in society. It is generally conceived as anything that conveys that one sex is superior to the other. In most societies, it is commonly shown in behaviours that depict males as superiors to females. Sexism has always been a problem in real society or in social media which give big influence to many people.

2.2 Sexist Language

Language is both an instrument of communication and an instrument of knowledge of the world around us. 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. 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.

Sexist language is considered to be any language that is supposed to include all people, but, unintentionally (or not) excludes a gender—this can be either males or females. Sexist language is especially common in situations that describe jobs—common assumptions include that all doctors are men, all nurses are women, all coaches are men, or all teachers are women. Most people would agree that these assumptions are largely untrue today, though the language used often perpetuates the stereotypes.

Atkinson (Laligen, 2012) defines linguistic sexism as a wide range of verbal practices, including not only how women are labeled and referred to, but also how language strategies in mixed sex interaction may serve to silence or depreciate women as interactants.

At its crudest and most hurtful, sexist language is a tool used to damage someone. Rather than a blind but innocent repetition of sexist behavior and terms many of us grow up with, some people carry that further and try to really emotionally harm a person by targeting them with sexist comments. But whether it is used on purpose or blindly, it is a form of abuse or bullying and I think we can all do well to watch what words escape our lips, just in case we are repeating things we've always repeated without even knowing that they may be hurting someone.

2.3 Sexism in English

English is one of the world's most spoken languages. Sociolinguistic researches, over the years have shown that the English language favors the masculine gender as opposed to the feminine. Sexism in the English language is

only one of the many products brought to us by acculturation. In reality, women are treated unfairly not only in the field of language but also in other factors as well.

Goddard and Patterson (Laligen,2012) decided to refer to the English language as a gendered language based on three facts:

1. It is a language that is made up of sex-exclusive vocabulary (hunk for man, chick for women).
2. The language contains linguistic items that remain the same but change in meaning when referring to a man or a woman (tramp).
3. It is a language that carries within it a shared understanding about how men and women are meant to behave and the characteristics they are meant to possess.

English is used widely throughout the world. 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. The following are some elements of sexism in the English language (Laligens,2012):

2.3.1. Sexism in Semantics

In English, derogatory terms used for female outnumber that for male. Plenty of pairs of words, such as widow-widower, spinster-bachelor, mistress-master, madam-mister, should have connotation and denotation to the same degree. Whereas, only the words used for female bear the derogatory sense.

1. Semantic Collocation

In English, a word may have different connotations when it is collocated with a male term or a female term. When applied to women, the same words are likely to narrow and assume sexual connotations. For example: Professional (a)

He's a professional. (b) She's a professional. In (a), the normal conclusion is that he is a doctor or a lawyer or a football player or a member of one of the respected professions. Sentence (b) could be interpreted in this way, or it could also be interpreted to mean that she is either a prostitute or promiscuous.

- Tramp

Tramp is defined as a person with no home or job, who wanders from place to place or a woman considered to be sexually immoral (esp. in American English). For examples: (a) He is a tramp: He is a person with no home or job, who wanders from place to place, or a drifter. (b) She is a tramp: She is a woman considered to be sexually immoral, especially a prostitute.

- Loose

Loose seems a neutral word for both male and female. But a loose woman reminds people of a woman considered to be sexually promiscuous whereas a loose man just means a casual person. From the above, we can see that the same word shifts from being positive male to being negative female. The way meaning is created in the society depends upon dividing the world into positive-masculine and negative-feminine according to the semantic sex prototypes.

2. Semantic change of Sex-paired Words

In English there are a lot of sex-pair words, which are quite different from each other according to their semantic meaning. Generally speaking, men's agent nouns are often considered to be positive while those for women often obtain a negative meaning. Word pairs like courtier-courtesan and master-mistress demonstrate more than a sexual difference. They are also indicative of a process of semantic derogation affecting the female terms. An analysis of the language used by men to discuss and describe women reveals something about male attitudes, fears,

and prejudices concerning the female sex. Again and again in the history of the language, one finds that a perfectly innocent term designating a girl or woman may begin with totally neutral or even positive connotations, but that gradually it acquires negative implications, at first perhaps only slightly disparaging, but after a period of time becoming abusive and ending as a sexual slur. A master is a powerful or skilful man; a mistress is a woman kept for sexual purposes. A courtier is a polished man of high social status; a courtesan is just an up-market whore. There is nothing wrong with calling a man a bachelor, but calling a woman a spinster is contemptuous. Even a single word may behave differently: in American English, at least, when you call a man a pro, you mean that he is experienced, competent and reliable; when you call a woman a pro, you mean she's a prostitute. This process of words that refers to women acquiring demeaning or sexual connotations has been widely observed, and has been termed as semantic derogation. For example: governor and governess

In Oxford English Dictionary, governor' is explained as man who exercises a sovereign authority in a colony, territory or state whereas for the feminine word governess, the first explanation is chief nursemaid. In old English, these two words both refer to the chief member who has got considerable power as the executive of a political administrative unit, for example, Queen Elizabeth I was acknowledged to be the Supreme Majesty and governess of all persons. However, governess later changed to a woman who cares for small children when she is employed by their wealthy parent. Bachelor and Spinster Bachelor and spinster all designate an unmarried adult. Spinster, marked for females, seems to have acquired the insulting meaning of old maid referring to someone who is unable to find a husband; by implication they are too ugly or too fussy. Bachelor marked for males, by contrast,

has the positive connotations of freedom and independence and still having all the choice of marrying or not. The examples cited above are all asymmetrical, and diminish women rather than men. For the asymmetrical semantic developments for female and male paired terms, Schulz concludes that all words regardless of their origin which are associated with females acquire negative connotations, because there is a semantic rule in a society which constructs male supremacy (as quoted in Spender 17). All the male terms have retained their original positive meanings while female terms have frequently undergone a dramatic downhill slide, ending more often than not with sexually debased meanings. Feminist theorists aim to understand the nature of inequality and focus on gender politics, power relations and sexuality. Feminist political activists advocate for social, political, and economic equality between the sexes. They campaign on issues such as reproductive rights, domestic violence, maternity leave, equal pay, discrimination and sexual violence. It is the commitment to change that stimulates the feminist analysis and research of language. Feminist analysis is to explore the possibilities of using languages as an important means for reaching feminist political agenda, and they share a confidence in the power of language to help liberate women from oppressive circumstances and identities.

3. Personification and Imagery

Personification of inanimate objects arises from stereotyped notions of male and female characteristics. Objects which are strong or powerful are generally personified as male, while those which are weak, passive or receptive are personified as female. Thus the sun is seen to be male while the moon (which receives light from the sun) is seen to be female. In common usage vehicles and

mechanized objects are often personified and more objects tend to be personified as female than male. Typically objects which are containers, e.g. ships, are personified as female. Since objects do not have gender, it is more appropriate to refer to them as 'it'. The use of animal imagery is just one example where the images of women are less positive from that of men, for example a man is a tiger while a woman is a chick (en) (often in colloquial usage).

2.3.2. Sexism in Morphology

Sexism is also said to be engraved in the morphology of the language. In the English language, there has been gender marking practice in human agent nouns, which treat women and men differently. That is, naming practices for women and men are often asymmetrical. In linguistics, markedness refers to the way words are changed or added to give a special meaning. The unmarked choice is just the normal meaning. The male term is for the most part unmarked while the female term is marked. It is created by adding a bound morpheme to the male term or by combining the male term with a word referring to female. In English, derivational morphemes are mainly prefixes and suffixes. These affixes often change the part of the stem. The affixes thereby help us to identify relationships within words. The female term is seen as the marked term and the male as the unmarked one. A marked and unmarked term is a useful concept when analyzing sexism. It is a special kind of asymmetry. It is quite common in English. The base structure of nouns in English always seems to be the male form. The female form is always a derivative of the male form. This is one obvious evidence of sexism in English. Often women's job titles have been derived from males job titles by adding bound morphemes

(suffixes) such as -ette, -ess and -trix. Take for example lion the female form is lioness, prince-princess, actor-actress, host-hostess and the list goes on.

Fromkin, however, noted that since the advent of feminist movement, that many marked female forms have been replaced by the male forms, which are used to refer to either sex. Thus women, as well as men, are authors, actors, poets, heroes, and heirs. Women however remain countesses, duchesses, and princesses, if they are among this group of female aristocrats. When sex-specific words must be used, one should attempt to maintain gender symmetry.

2.3.3. Sexism in Syntax

1. Generic Pronouns

Pronoun reference provides a classic instance of sexist language. The sexism in English is to ignore women by allowing masculine terms to be used specifically refer to males and generically to refer to human beings in general. It is mainly shown in the pronouns: he, she, his, her, himself and herself. The pronoun system uses him, his, him, and him both in the literal masculine sense and in the generic sense to mean a person of either sex. When such terms are used generically, misinterpretation can result and females are unintentionally excluded from consideration. There is no pronoun for a person of unknown sex. On the formal occasions, he, his or him must be used to refer to such indefinite pronouns as each, everyone, no one, nobody, anyone, anybody and somebody. For example:

- a. Everybody talked at the top of his voice.
- b. One must remember to remain still when he attends a church service.
- c. Every good citizen should love his country more than himself; he should be ready to die for it if the need arises.

- d. The more education an individual attains, the better his occupation is likely to be.
- e. Any person who passes the final will get a passing grade, won't he?
- f. If a person hits you, you have a right to hit him back.
- g. Any person who speaks his mind about religion could get in trouble.

Here we see the ubiquitous presence of he, him, and his as the default resumptive pronouns (a resumptive pronoun that has the same referent as an earlier noun phrase (in these cases any person and a person. Use of he, him, and his has historically been dictated by those who enforce the canons of Standard English. What is of interest to us in this context is that use of these pronouns makes women invisible. Feminist linguists have commented that the practice of using the masculine for generic purposes makes women invisible in language and relegates women to a secondary position dependent on man.

2. Generic "Man"

Women are often rendered invisible when we are referring to the general gender. Like many words, the English word "man" has more than one meaning. Indeed, this word can be said to have layers of meaning. The word man is therefore inherently ambiguous. It is a generic term that refers to (a) a human being; (b) human beings as a group or race; or (c) a male human being. The generic "man" is both personal and singular. At the same time, it also means the totality of the human race. Because this word is singular and personal, it demands the use of singular and personal pronouns: he, him, and his. This word has a Hebrew Old Testament

equivalent, adam, and a Greek New Testament equivalent, anthropos. The word gradually narrowed in meaning to become a word that refers to adult male human beings. Still in the language today, it is still used to refer to males and females.

This is how language ought to be used. In another stance, the word man is used to refer to mankind on a whole. There are several cases on which we can get simplified examples be it clichés or day-to-day conversations. For instance:

“No man is an island.”

“Man has been on the planet for more than a million years.”

The term man in the sentences obviously refers to both men and women. But to the meticulous eyes of English majors, this can signal inferiority to the women race. Also, the sentence gives a misleading impression whether it talks about man alone or both men and women. Other examples are salesman, manpower, mankind, layman, cameraman, chairman, etc. We can seek alternative when we want to represent man as human beings and other expressions that incorporate “man” such as humanity, human beings, chairperson, etc.

3. Word Order

Usually words denoting male sex are put in front of female sex. It is said that in 1553 one person named Wilson insisted that it was more natural to place man before woman, as in male and female, husband and wife, father and mother, brother and sister, son and daughter, he and she, he or she, host and hostess, king and queen. Implicit in his insistence that males take precedence is the belief that males come first in the natural order, and this is one of the first examples of a male arguing for not only just the superiority of males but that this superiority should be reflected in the structure of language.

2.3.4. Honorific/Use of Titles

Inequality is also implied for instance, in cases where a woman's title is not mentioned but a man's is; where a woman is addressed simply by her first name but a man is addressed by his title, first name and surname; Mr. And Mrs. Jones but never (or almost never) to Mrs. and Mr. Jones or Mr. & Mrs. John and Mary Jones; and in some salutations, directed to a man and a woman, when the woman is not addressed. Other practices also can create the impression that women deserve less respect or less serious consideration than men do, such as when endearments are used to address women in situations that do not justify such words.

Use of the title "Mr" before a person's name identifies that person as a male adult. The titles "Mrs" and "Miss", however, not only identify the person addressed as a woman but also make known her marital status. The title "Ms" was introduced so that a woman is not required to reveal her marital status and so people writing to or addressing a woman are not required to guess it by using "Miss" or "Mrs". "Ms" should be used for a woman whose title preference is unknown. It should be followed by the woman's own name, or if she prefers, her spouse's name. Any given names or initials used in connection with the title "Ms" are invariably the woman's and not those of her spouse. "Ms" is the same whether singular or plural. The contrast between bachelor and the highly pejorative term spinster, used to refer to persons who have never married, makes clear that a woman who has not been married, i. e., the object of serious male attention, is a lesser being than a male who "chooses" not to be married. Sexist language is also revealed in the categorization of women according to their age. Use of "Miss" and "Ma'am" are the examples of this. "Miss" is commonly used to address a 'younger' woman i.e. What can I get for you today, Miss? Convention had previously taught that 'older' women be referred to as

"Ma'am" or "lady". However, there is no commonly used younger/older term for men. The address for men is always "Sir", as in What can I get for you today, Sir?

2.3.5. Use of Non-parallel Terms

There is asymmetric relationship existing in certain words when used to refer to males and females. A locution that establishes not just male dominance but the subservience of women to men occurs in the old fashioned but still used phrase I pronounce you man and wife. This is both a bizarre expression -- how do you go about pronouncing someone to be a man? -- and establishes the woman in the subservient role of wife. There is an easy way to improve the language of wedding vows. One may simply use husband and wife. Notice though how odd sounding I pronounce you wife and husband is. The man must always come first. Other examples:

"Lecturers and their wives are invited to attend."

In the above example, it is assumed that all lecturers are a) male, b) heterosexual, c) married. The reality may be that the lecturer is female, homosexual, single, co-habiting or living apart from a partner. Males and females should be referred to in parallel terms such as: girls and boys, women and men, ladies and gentlemen, husband and wife, male and females, etc. Other examples are as Trask puts them below:

"The assailant attacked his next-door neighbor's wife. (The woman was not his neighbor?"

The pioneers trekked across the prairies with their cattle, their seed-corn and their wives (the wives were only there to cook, clean, saw and raise the children while their husbands were busy pioneering?).

2.4 Lei's theory of Sexist Language

Supemasculine phenomenon's' in English are so thoughtfulness in this modern era which is shown by language. Lei (2006) divide sexist language in two typical aspects:

2.4.1 Sexism in Word

According to Lei (2006), to identify the sex differences in the use of English we can analyze morphologically by these following ways:

1. Common forms of sexism in English include the use of *man* as generic noun that is noun referring to both men and women.

The use of *man* to refer to all human beings, including women is considered as one of discrimination forms to women. While *man* and its pronoun include women, *woman* is not able to do the same.

2. Sexism in English also includes the use of *he/him/his* as generic pronouns that are pronouns referring to both men and women.

The masculine pronouns *he/him/his* all of which are generally used to refer to both men and women are also considered to be sexist. This practice is because of the reason that English does not possess a third person singular pronoun which is gender neutral.

3. The English affixes are divided into prefixes and suffixes. The English suffixes grouped or classified not only by the class of word they form (as noun suffixes, verb suffixes, etc) but also by the class of base they are typically added to (denominal, de-adjectival, deverbal suffixes, etc). The suffixes *-ette* and *-ess* along with *-let* are included in noun suffixes forming the diminutive and feminine nouns.

4. Some English pairs of words show non parallel term between men and women.

a. Mr and Mrs/Miss

One of the obvious examples is the English distinction usage between *Mrs* and *Miss* (Wardhaugh, 1986: 305). Those words are used differently between married women and single women. This practice is not the same as that of men. The use of *Mr* is for both married and single men.

b. Gentleman/Lady

The meaning of *gentleman* today is 'very polite and honorable', as in *He's a real gentleman* (Chaika, 1982: 223). It is absolutely different from *lady*. As Lakoff (in Chaika, 1982: 223) stated that *lady* connotes sexlessness. The expression *lady of the evening* shows that *lady* did start on the path of sexual derogation (Chaika, 1982: 224). This fact shows that *lady* has a negative connotation.

2.4.2 Sexism in Proverb

Proverbs are certain condensation of one language (Lei, 2006: 90). Proverbs are standard and cannot be changed. The fact that there are many English proverbs which contain the words discriminating, distinguishing women, make 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:

- "A bad workman always blames his tools" (Ekasari, 2005: 7). This example implicitly creates an image that it is only a man who works. In fact, there are women who also have jobs.

- "Give a man a fish and you feed him for a day; teach a man to fish and you feed him for a lifetime" (Ekasari, 2005: 37). This example also discriminate the women. Women are invisible.
- "If you wish good advice, consult an old man" (Ekasari, 2005: 43). This proverb creates an opinion that a good advice is given only by an old man, not an old woman. From this example we also can conclude that the appropriate person we ask a good advice is a man, not a woman.
- "One tongue is enough for a woman" (Ekasari, 2005: 57). This proverb discriminate women very much. From this kind of proverb, it can be concluded 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.

2.4.3. 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.

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*.

1.5 Previous Study

There are many scientist, expert, feminist activities, teacher, lecture and others researcher who had conducted observation on language, gender, media and its relation with social context. Here are the listed of researcher review:

In 2007, Hilda Izzati Madjid as student of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang observed the relationship gender and language and its relation on media under the title “The Sexist Language in Tempo’s Column. She used Lei’s theory for her study. She found several sexism in word like the used of “*man*” as generic noun for both sexes and the word changing like *-man, -ette, -ess*. She also found several sexism in proverb which is sexist language such as *man proposes, God disposes*

The study of sexist language has been done by several researchers. Sofia (2008) used Lei’s theory for doing her research. She analyzes sexist language of jokes Column in Hello Magazine. She found many kinds of sexist language in

sexism in word and several in sexism in swear words but she didn't find sexism in proverb. She merely obtained sexist language in general a word like "man" or "he" which represented in woman and man.

In 2008, Linda Sofia also as student of English Department in UIN MALIKI Malang under title "The Sexist Language of Jokes Column in Hello Magazine" found sexist language in media of magazine. She used Lei's theory for her study. Sexism in word like (a) "man" as generic noun is used to both man and woman (b) "he, him and his" as generic pronoun is found much in her study (c) Sexism in using suffixes gotten by her was *-man*, *-ffe*, *-ess* and *-trix*. She did not find the used of sexism in proverbs in her observation. She found several sexism in swear word e.g. *bitch*, *bastant* and *shit*

Dunlop Oching in 2012 investigated in how language used discriminatory to women and men under the title "Sexism in Language: Do Fiction Writes Assign Agentive and Patient Roles equally to Male and Female Character ?". Oching used Freud argument for helping the data analysis. He used "psychoanalytic literary criticism" for his method meant that he did observation on literary study. The study found that using discriminatory language alone does not reliably indicate that the performer in question is actually discriminating along gender.

This research also used Lei's theory for the observation like the previous study Hilda (2007), Sofia (2008) and Linda (2008). But, there are some differences from those earlier studies. First, they only used Lei's theory (2006) for their observation but this study adds more theory for helping her to analyze, which is Laligen (2012). Second, they focused in morphological aspect, and Lei's theory prove her theory not only on morphological aspect but also in other linguistic aspect because sexist language deals with sociolinguistic which connect with social

condition. Another researcher is Oching, his study analysis the social condition happened in fiction and he found that discriminating along gender was performed in language.

In conclusion, some of previous studies above have discussed about sexist language in English and found the morph changing which indicate the sex. This present study have different analysis which finds several type which is not found in theory proposed by Laligen's and Lei's theory



CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the results of the study. At this section, the chapter will be divided into two parts; those are research finding and research discussion. Research finding are proposed to present the research questions: (1) to identify types of sexist language used in Funny Tweeter @autocorrect and (2) to elaborate sexist language used in Funny Tweeter @autocorrect, while research discussion exists with the purpose of elaborating profoundly the findings inferences provided in the data analysis.

The research findings are enlarged into several processes as the following: first is presenting the tweets from the beginning date. Second, the sexist's language types used presented from the data is severely elaborated. Finally, the researcher constructs inferences from the provided paragraph.

3.1 Research Findings

This section explains the finding of the data which are analyzed. In the research finding, the observer presents the analyze in form of paragraph which is combining both research question in following.

*Data 1: **Funny Tweets**™ @autocorrects_3 Ags*

Real girls stay. Hoes come and go. Little boys play around. Real men settle down.

The tweet has several data which are classified into two types of sexist language. The first is the data categorized in semantic collocation of sexism in semantic. Those are “*real girls*”, “*real man*” and “*little boys*”. The word “*real*” when collocated with “*boy*”, “*girl*” and “*man*” has different meaning. When it (*real*) collocates with “*girl*”, it means actual female child which loves playing doll in home. While when it collocates with “*man*”, it

means a gentleman that they are so exclusive and educated. Then, “*little boy*” is socially that little boy are creative that they can go for playing anything.

Secondly, the datum classified into sexism in swears word is “*hoes*”. The word “*Hoes*” is a black slang which represents prostitute (oxford dictionary online). Females who are prostitute merely come and go for meeting their client. This condition represents woman in negative way because of the word choice used.

The data above shows asymmetrical semantically meaning. The first sentence compare with the third sentence. “*real girl stay*” Vs “*little boys are playing around*”. The question why should be added adjective with “*real*”? Does it mean “*girl*” who are not staying is not called by “*girl*”? The modifier of noun phrase in sentence is “*little*”. It means that it is okay only playing around because they are still young. And the second sentence compare with the fourth sentence. It is really a tool used to damage female. It uses an unequal word choices and meaning. The word “*hoes*” has really negative meaning and it’s bullying to female. In the other hand, it applies “*real man*” which has positive meaning to refer with male. The word choices of verb in sentence “*settle down*” means sitting handsomely prove that man signaled has powerful and authority to control the language.

Data 2: **Funny Tweets**™ [@autocorrects](#) 2 Ags

Girls who talk in annoying whinny baby voice..... why just why

The sexist language is found in this tweet. The phrase “*annoying whinny baby voice*” “is considered semantic collocation of sexism in semantic. The phrase collocates to the *girls* in the datum above. Syntactically, the head of the phrase of *annoying whinny baby voice* is “*voice*” as noun so we can call it as noun phrase. Then, *baby* as noun; *whinny* as noun and *annoying* as noun are modifier into *voice*. The meaning of phrase is *voice* which means the way girls speak as noun, *baby* is modifier to voice as noun, *whinny* which means unpleasant

sound is modifier to baby voice as noun, and *annoying* which means something disturbed is modifier to whinny baby voice. So, the data illustrated that females (girls) are spoiled and that girls who are being spoiled are foolish. Hooks (2003:13) says that females spoke less, took less initiative, and often when they spoke you could hardly hear what they were saying.

Data 3: Funny Tweets™ @autocorrects_3 Ags

Maybe she's born with it maybe its an instagram filter

The data is kind of sexist language that is sexism in semantic on personification. Instagram is a social media application in android mobile phone which gives a change for people who love uploading their activity by their picture. Instagram has an application to make the picture looking good namely instagram filter. In this tweet, the account of @autocorrect explains that female is like changing their picture to be better and more beautiful. Funny tweets say that females are only care with their performance although it is fake picture. Nowadays, it becomes big phenomenon for showing picture in social media. It is used for showing up women's self about how beautiful she is. Socially, it places that women are happy if they are called beautiful.

Data 4: Funny Tweets™ @autocorrects_3 Ags

Telling a girl to calm down is like trying to baptize a cat...

This data belongs to sexism in semantic. From the data, it compares two things which are different called simile in figurative language. The phrase "Telling a girl to calm down" is a subject of the sentence which it means human being attitude and this condition is figured by girls. "is like" is a verb categorized as kind of simile that is "to be and like". Then, "trying to baptize a cat" is what equivalents to the subject that is animal attitude for being difficult to be controlled.

Semantically, the sentence means that *girls* seem to interpret overt aggressiveness as personally directed, negative and disruptive. It hard makes keep silent without doing anything. This tweet tries to explain that girls is like a cat which troubled to be quiet as same to baptize cat which like go without controlling.

Data 5: Funny Tweets™ @autocorrects 4 Ags

Girls need to start looking for guys who have goals, ambitions, and an education. 'Cuz 10yrs from now, swag isn't going to pay the bills.

The conception of the data shows that it is sexist language. It places harm to woman whose position as sub-ordinate to man. Women are dependent who need man for completing her life. Socially, women are only mother house hold and they have low education that is why woman need to looking for guys who have goals, ambition and education. As a girl, they commonly love doing shopping. In the fact, not all women are dependent. Many of them are independent with their life without hanging out with men. So, it is included in sexism in semantically meaning.

Data 6: Funny Tweets™ @autocorrects 7 Ags

Attractive girls are always the most insecure. While these Shrek looking bitches, walk around thinking they're the shit.

The data are classified into two kinds of sexist language. At the first, *attractive girl* and *the most insecure* are in semantic collocation of sexism in semantic, (*Attractive girl*) The word “*attractive*” has different meaning used for male and female. *Attractive* boy means that he is easy going or he is nice for speaking with other people and then *attractive boys* have a positive meaning because it means the boys doing everything to be better like doing his good business, while *attractive girl* has negative meaning that she means over acting or has another interpretation for being negative like to be a naughty girl. The phrase “*most insecure*” collocates with the girls. *Insecure* means the feeling of lacking or having no confident and the

feeling no safe. Girls in this context are shown to be unsafe because the *shrek* is looking for the girls. *Shrek* is a big green giant which is abhorrent with big, fat and stupid. In this context, the *Shrek* is similar to the old fat masher man who has little salary and likes going in bawdy house.

The second, *bitches* is categorized sexism in swear word. The meaning of *bitches* is (<http://www.urbandictionary.com>) annoying and whining female. It is slang word which used for female who are aggressive, assertive, manipulative and turbulent. The *bitches* is commonly imaged as trouble with her appearance and behavior.

Data 7 : Funny Tweets™ @autocorrects_9 Ags

Shoutout to the guy who actually answers yahoo answer's questions.

Sexist language is not only used to underestimate female but also male. The data shows that *guy* is being exploitation in language especially for weak male or effeminate. It shows that people can't be themselves. Everybody life's rule must be same as what social construct it that male have to look strong and cool whereas female in many situation is imaged weak, sensitive and illogical.

Yahoo answer's question is usually used for asking unimportant and non-scientific question so when some boy or guy tries to answer the yahoo's question, they are not men which means they are like woman that is subjective and unable differentiate the good question and the rubbish one. In conclusion, this tweet is kind of sexist language on semantically meaning.

Data 8: Funny Tweets™ @autocorrects_10 Ags

IDK MAN BUT MOST PEOPLE SUCK.

The data belong to kind of sexism in syntax. *Men* are included generic man and *people* are generic pronoun. English does not possess a third person singular pronoun which is genderneutral. Instead the 'masculine' pronouns 'he', 'him' and 'his' are generally used to refer to both men and women. The use of 'man' should also be avoided in idioms and phrases when the author or speaker clearly intends the expression to include both women and men. People also are used for generic pronoun for indicating both men and woman.

Data 9: **Funny Tweets**™ @autocorrects_12 Ags

When a girl says "have fun" to a boy, It usually means: "Have a fucking horrible time."

The data above is classified on sexism in semantic collocation. The whole data place negatively to female. Men are in part responsible for linguistic sexism. This tweet has been created by men as the owner of this account. It is authoritative by men. Woman's talk is interpreted in another meaning by male. It is like female don't have a voice showing them self.

"have fun" according to girls which are interpreted by boy has a meaning that boy can waste their time doing anything as like boy do. Whereas a girl is better just stay at home. In another side, today girls interpreted in another segments is like going step out as like their feeling. It means a girl today like wasting their money for doing something negative. So, the implying of "have fun" means "have a fucking horrible time" is enjoying a time with doing something hedonism. In conclusion, whatever the meaning is always having bad advantages to female.

Data 10: **Funny Tweets**™ @autocorrects_13 Ags

*Doctor: "Ok, so what's wrong, how are you feeling?" Me: *Looks at mom waiting for her to explain**

The data number 10 has two kinds of sexist language. Initially The word “*doctor*” is kind of generic pronoun which indicates to both male and female. Doctor is man job. The belief is that *Doctor* refers to male job which can think logic, while when it is used for woman called *woman doctor*. In health job, *doctor* is closed with male job while *nurse* refers to female job with accompany and helping the doctor. The second, *mom* is kind of honorific/use of title. Mom is marked for female or woman’s title. *Mom* is the title given for a marry female and having child. Socially, it is called as *mom*.

As the data display, **look at mom waiting for her to explaining* means that female are garrulous. They speak much but it doesn’t have the content meaning. They are too worried with something simple but they make it more complicated and stuck on the simple problem.

Data 11: Funny Tweets™ @autocorrects_15 Ags

Fat girls like hashtags because they look like waffles. #

The data number 11 uses the sexist language on sexism in semantic. It is kind of figurative language on simile because it uses “*like*” for comparing two things those are *fat girls* and *hashtags*. It makes the same between *fat girls* and *hashtag*. The word *hashtag* is an unspaced phrase prefixed with the hash symbol (#). It is used in social networking services such as Facebook, Google Plus, Instagram and Twitter for tagging a word after “#”. This tweet humiliates to female. The shape of hashtag “#” is small in up and under then big in the middle of symbol. It is like *fat girls* who have small head and foot but they have big body.

Data 12: Funny Tweets™ @autocorrects_17 Ags

Google must be a woman, it knows everything.

This tweet is classified to sexist language type 1 that is sexism in semantic. It is included metaphor because the tweet uses “*to be*” for associating *Google* with *a woman*.

Google inc. is American multinational company internet service. It helps many people for looking much information in Google web. Google had already known every single information in the world. It is like a woman who knows everything because women develop their verbal adept of interaction by doing gossip with their relationship (Sunderland, 2006:113). Woman love doing gossip with their neighbor, their friends and also their enemy. They ask every single information complete. Although, it is not important information but they try collecting the information complete. Sometimes, they build their on argument and make the true became false.

Data 13: Funny Tweets™ @autocorrects_17 Ags

Girl : "I'm sexy and I know it" Me : "No, you're slutty and you blow it ."

The tweet above is consider to sexist language. The word “I’m sexy” explain that female commonly is used for exploring their body. Women are like being called more thin and sexy. They will be sad and may be angry, if someone said that they are fatter. They love being revered in their appearance. Women do many things for their outward show and people say that they are more beautiful and sexy.

Another proverb for labeling a woman’s prostitute is “slutty”. Slutty is a slovenly woman; a slattern or a prostitute (<http://www.thefreedictionary.com/slutty>). This is how language prejudices to female. Many terms which meaning prostitute is only used for female like bitches and slutty and it is included sexism in swear word. The word “sexy” is only used for female which has negative meaning, that’s make the data include in semantic collocation

The social status of men and woman are the dominance of men. the data explain clearly that girls presented their behavior were shamed and they don't have their own space for having freedom. Girl's talk said that she was sexy but male said that she is not sexy but she is just untidy woman. How language so disserve to female is.

*Data 14: **Funny Tweets**™ @autocorrects_20 Ags*

Why do some girls look so good in over-sized sweaters

Over-sized sweaters are categorized sexist language semantic change of sex-paired word. Wearing sweater for boy is for keeping his body and making his body warm but wearing sweater for girl is for hiding her sexy body and girl's sweater is symbolized as tomboy girls. It place how language is discriminate into woman. Boys wear sweater are allowed and it doesn't have other interpretation, while girls wear sweater means the girls tries to look like a boy.

*Data 15: **Funny Tweets**™ @autocorrects_20 Ags*

Perks of being a girl: You can think about whatever you want in public without worrying about boners

The word "Perk of" is type of sexism in swear word by Lei. This word is like the word "fuck", the meaning is showing felt annoyed about something which is showed for female. Female tends to use their feeling than their logical. They thing short and sometimes, they are difficult to explain what they are saying. This condition places woman in underestimate situation in social condition. Socially, Women are dominated by men. They are stupid, illogical and emotional. Social construct, women are stupid. They don't know about many things. They only now, about domestic work as woman had to do

*Data 16: **Funny Tweets**™ @autocorrects_24 Ags*

Girl: "All boys are the same" Yes, because Zac Efron, Adolf Hitler and Barack Obama share extreme similarities.

This proverb is commonly listed in everyday life especially for girl's talk. When girls are being hurt by boy, they commonly say "All boys are the same" means that all boys in the world are same because they like making hurt girls' heart. Boys assume that girls are always inconvenience. Boys casually dumped her heart was so weak that sentence came from the girl.

*Data 17: **Funny Tweets**™ @autocorrects_24 Ags*

I think it's super adorable when guys get protective

The word "protective" is different used for male and female. It is sexism in semantic change of sex-pared words. Protective girl is a girl who is possessive and it means negative. Being possessive is restrictive her couple for doing anything. Protective guy means that the guy is sweet because he will do anything for his couple and don't hurt his couple. So, protective girl means negative and protective boy is positive.

*Data 18: **Funny Tweets**™ @autocorrects_26 Ags*

my music taste ranges from ghetto black girl to depressed white girl

The data belong is a sexism in semantically meaning. It is clear that the sentence is racism and also sexism. The racism is between black girls and white girls and the sexism language is the used of girl. Female are easily to depressed with anything like the condition

which different with what they are hoping and also the simple thing like food, clothes and also music. They are mostly used their feeling and it makes them easily being frustrated.

*Data 19: **Funny Tweets**™ @autocorrects_28 Ags*

A dick has a sad life: His hair is a mess, his family is nuts, his neighbor's an asshole, his bestfriend's a pussy,

The data proves in sexism in syntax by Laligen and sexism word by Lei. The use of “his” is general meaning which is used for both male and female. The sexism in English ignore woman and only Men allowed has family and being a leader. The pronoun system of *his hair, his family, his neighbor* and *his best friends* means a person of either sex. These pronoun is ambiguity used and woman are impossible for making her own language.

*Data 20: **Funny Tweets**™ @autocorrects_28 Ags*

how are girls hard to understand? We like Taco Bell, Starbucks, cuddling, compliments, naps, disney movies, yoga pants, and shopping

In this condition, it is sexist language used by the owner of @autocorrect account. The sexism type of the data is sexism in semantically meaning. The man things that girls is difficult to understand about another thing that is not woman word. Man and social construct place a female only know about their word. It meant the word “shopping, yoga and Disney movie” fully understood by girls but not for others.

*data 21: **Funny Tweets**™ @autocorrects_29 Ags*

Good girls are bad girls that never get caught.

The data is considered on sexist language in figurative language on metaphor because it is comparing two things by using “to be”. *Good girls are bad girls that never get caught*

means that the real good girls is a girls who never caught by negative thing but in this modern era, those girls who never taught negative thing which like drug, free sex and hedonism is called as bad girl because they don't have many friends and look bad. How life is change now.

*Data 22: **Funny Tweets**™ @autocorrects_29 Ags*

Dear people who question why girls go to the bathroom together, Hermione from Harry Potter went alone and got attacked by a troll.

Usually female are imaged as dependent. They have to go together with many friends or maybe only one person is able to accompany her. Girls in social life seem to be so afraid and be a weak creature. Thus when they go to bathroom, they had to go together with their friends. Moreover bathroom usually illustrates as a place which is most discouraging and scariest. In reality not all girls are dependent; many of them are independent and brave. From the language use, it is categories as sexist language on semantically meaning.

*Data 23: **Funny Tweets**™ @autocorrects_29 Ags*

Bitch, you're 12. You should be losing teeth, not your virginity.

This sentence places woman as a victim of language. It shows sexual inequities to girls. The word “*bitch*” here means the worse verbal abuse. This verbal abuse indicate wild girl which doesn't have self-respecting. The data “*bitch*” is classified into sexism in swear word.

Seems like emphasizing social condition, the word “*virginity*” always closes with female. Un-virginity girls became the false of the girls. Whereas it is not the false of the girls, they can't make them self became un-virgin. The boys are the key of why girls are being un-virgin. On the contrary we never use the word “*virginity*” for male and it is okay for male having sex with many girls.

It is very big problem today that many children are having free sex. The word “sex” doesn’t become taboo now. Moreover, the meaning of the tweet is a girl whose old is 12 is not losing her teeth but they lose her virginity.

*Data 24: **Funny Tweets**™ @autocorrects 1 Sep*

having a guy best friend is probably the best thing ever

“a guy best friend” and “the best thing ever” in clued in sexism in semantic collocation. It seems more interesting if we have a boy best friend than we have a girl best friend who is annoying and being resentful. Boys tend doing anything simple and don’t care what they are saying and doing. Therefore, it is the best thing ever for having a guy best friend because we can do anything without worrying with another thing.

1.2 Discussion

In clarifying the answers of the research problems, the discussion of the finding is very important to be conducted after the data are obtained and analyzed. There are two research problems must be answered in this discussion. The first research problem “What types of sexist language are found Funny Tweeter @autocorrect Twitter Social Network?” The second research problem is “How is the sexist language used in Funny Tweeter @autocorrect at Twitter Social Network?”

In this discussion, it presents a discussion about the types of sexist language found in the timeline of Funny Tweeter account, then the way of sexist language used will be presented deeply in this chapter.

1.2.1 Kinds of Sexist Language Used by the Account

In the discussion of types of sexist language, it presents what the researcher had already found in the research finding. It found several types used, they are:

1. Sexism in Semantic

The researcher had founds several data included in sexism in semantic. As, Semantics is one of the branches of linguistics studying about the meaning, and it is considered as a major branch of linguistics devoted to the study of meaning in language (Crystal, 1999:310). Then, the language influents human thought and continued into human's attitude. Through the existence of the meaning of language which are sexist can change social assumption about men or female. Sexism in semantic is classed into three types, those are:

a. Semantic collocation

Laligen (2012), Semantic collocation is collecting word or phrase may have different connotation when it is collocated with a male term or a female term. A phrase has another expectation in sexual connotations which applied to woman. Hook (2000:7) said that the sexism is expressed in everyday life created awareness in woman to be victimized, exploited and in worse case scenarios and oppressed. Woman is portrayed in negative side when the word is collocated with female. The semantic collocation is found in data number 1 (*real and little*), number 2 (*annoying whinny baby voice*), number 9 (*have fun*), number 13 (*I'm sexy*)

and number 24 (*best friends*). Those word and phrase has different meaning when connect to male or female

b. Semantic change of sex-paired word

A word focus in noun is often considered to be positive for men while for woman often obtain a negative meaning. Wardhaugh (2006: 322) assumed that language helps from the limits of our reality. It can mean language ordering and manipulating the world. The research finding achieved in data number 17 (*protective*). "*protective*" has different meaning for male and female. *Protective* used for woman means possessive and her couple is being controlled by her but *protective* used for man is gentleman who keeping his couple save.

c. Personification/ Imagery

Laligen (2012) classified in her theory of sexism in semantic only put personification and imagery for the type. In fact, there are also another figurative language used found in the data. For example, data number 4 (*Telling a girl to calm down is like trying to baptize a cat.*), 12 (*Google must be a woman, it knows everything*) and 21 (*Good girls are bad girls that never get caught*) includes into metaphor. It used "*tobe*" to compare woman's attitudes and behavior (Eckert and McConnell-Ginet 2003,50). Data number 11 (*Fat girls like hashtags because they look like waffles #*) is involved as simile, because it uses "*like*" to portray woman appearance *fat girl* with *hashtag* (Erianto 2001:199). Then, the personification type is found in data number 3 (*Maybe she's born with it maybe its an instagram filter*). Woman may be represented in a particular way in joke and it put woman a disadvantage (Maltz and Borker :120).

Figurative language is language employed to help the expression of various figures of thought and feeling on kinds of language (Reaske ,1966:33). From the researcher finding

above finds other types which categories sexist language of figurative language which language is used to figure woman.

In conclusion, sexism in semantic is a way gender discriminated in a way of language by the meaning. The sexism in semantic should be the way woman is represented in a negative way. There are also semantically dealing with meaning which represent woman in negative manner. It can be found in tweets number 5 (*Girls need to start looking for guys who.....*); number 7 (*Shoutout to the guy who.....*); number 18 (*my music taste ranges.....*); number 20 (*how are girls hard to understand?.....*); and number 22 (*...why girls go to the bathroom together...*). In fact, those data are sexist language but Laligen (2012) and Lei (2006) did divides in their theory of sexist language.

2. Sexism in word

Lei's (2006) sexism in word is same with 4 types of Laligen's sexism morphology, sexism in syntax, honorific use of title and use non-parallel. For instance, the use of "*Man*" according in Laligen (2012) and Lei (2006) is as general noun found in data number 8. Mills & Mullany (2011:144) state sexism is a negative generalization based on stereotypes about men and woman. It is also stated by Lei (2006), He (2010), and Laligen (2012), sexist language used to describe both sexes in language like "*man, his, him*" use to generalize both gender.

3. Sexism in proverb

According to Lei, sexist proverb cannot be changed, proverb is standard but there is several expressions which is closed to the proverb. May be, I can called it as idiom. The data shows several some proverb expressions. Data number 16 for example, it is an idiom because

it means that the boys are likely hurt female's feeling. We can also say that this sexist proverb of Lei is almost same with sexism in semantic of figurative language by Laligen.

4. Sexism in swear word

Sexism in swear word is an expression word which refer to gender. Commonly, sexism in swear word are indicated to woman behavior and attitudes. In the fact, English linguistic and semantic discriminates through the practice of language usage. It is like the data number 1 (hoes), data number 6 (bitches), data number 7 (shoutout), data number 13 (slutty) and data number 15 (perk of). Almost all the swear word found in the data shown at the woman and placed female in bad situations.

1.2.2 The Way of Sexist Language Used

In line with the findings of this study, this study concurs with some view that the social media like tweeter play in influence thought in social construct. This study found that the jokes assigned semantic roles deeply along gender stereotypes. It founds asymmetrical meaning which treated female in social life and way tends to degrade woman in a power position (He,2010). The data found woman are portray with another expectation like things, animal, something uptodate and renaming woman in negative imagination. Data some number 11 (*Fat girls like hashtags because they look like waffles. #*), it images woman with things. Sexism is any language use which seems to represent woman in negative way (mills&Mullany, 2011: 144).

Furthermore, the research finding, as well, confirm Laligen's theory of sexist language is not covered the data in Funny Tweeter @autocorrect. Laligen (2012) state that sexism in semantic divided into three types. Those are semantic collocation, semantic change of sex paired and personification and imagery, in another hand there is another figurative

language found. The other side, the study found that sexism allocates with the semantically meaning. Language injure in the meaning by the context. The last mostly finding in this is sexism in swear word. The swear word interprets woman's behavior, appearance and thought in term to mock. Mostly they means "*prostitute*".



CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Subsequent to presenting and investigating the acquired data from the data source in the preceding chapter, this segment discusses both conclusion and suggestion as the final respond to the research problem conducted by the researcher. At this point, the conclusion turns out to be the answer of the problems constructed in this research. The suggestion, as well, becomes the significant point since it is able to create beneficial input for the next researchers which study in the comparable topic. The following are the profound discussion on conclusion and suggestion which consults to the research findings and discussion.

1.1 Conclusion

In agreement with research problem that are proposed in the preceding chapter, there are two big research findings. Those are any language used which seems to represent in a negative way and negative generalization based on stereotypes. First, the negative way represented is like word collocation, the used of figurative language and sexism in swear word. The word collocation is when a word collocates with gender word “*Men, boy, woman, and girl*” having different meaning. Female usually indicate the negative meaning than male has positive meaning for instance, *attractive men* is a success men and *attractive girls* mean naughty/ bad habit. Figurative language is usually found in literary work but today is used for representation something by comparing someone with something or opposite. In this study, the data found figurative language is used for comparing woman with something innocent. Example, *fat girls like hashtags because they look like waffles* # is used for bullying *fat girls* that they like *waffles* which only their head is small than the other is big. The swear word is labeling word. Women have a special nick name which is only be given to female. Those are “*hoes, bitches, and slutty*”. The sadness is those word has really

negative meaning and treat woman face. The words mean prostitutes or indecorous woman's work. The negative representation women in media are illustrating gender bias or stereotypes.

Second, sexist language considers to negative generalization based on stereotypes about men and women. Lei and Laligen have been proved by their theory in sexism in word which can be classified by Laligen in sexism in morphology, sexism in syntax, honorific use of title and use non-parallel terms. The generic words referred to both men and women are associated with the stereotypes of women in culture of the society which it omits a woman.

1.2 Suggestion

After investigating the timeline of Funny Tweeter @autocorrect by using sexist theory, it is uncovered that the Funny Tweeter @autocorrect account is not fully covered by Laligen (2012) and Lei (2006). Therefore, I suggested to the next researcher who interested in doing investigate on feminist and linguistic especially in sexist language. You have to focused on what area that you want to investigated. As my two finding about sexism, the next researcher can investigate in language representation woman in negative way or the negative generalization based on stereotypes about men and woman. In the other cased, by doing observation on sexist language, it can be one of study for opening people thought that doing sexism especially in language can change other people perception about woman. Hopefully, it can decrease the negative social construct about women.

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APPENDIENCES
TABLE OF FINDING

No	Tweets	Data	Sexism in semantic			S. Morp	Sexism in syntax			Honori- fied/ Use of title	Use of non- paralle l terms	Lei's Theory			Addition
			Sem. Coll.	Sem. chan ge	Per. /img		G. P	G. M	W. O			S. W	S. P	S. S. W	
1	Real girls stay. Hoes come and go. Little boys play around. Real men settle down.	Real Little Hoes	✓ ✓											✓	
2	Girls who talk in annoying whiny baby voice..... why just why	annoying whiny baby voice	✓												
3	Maybe she's born with it maybe its an instagram filter	Maybe she's born with it maybe its an instagram filter			✓										

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			Sem. Coll.	Sem. change	Per. /img		G. P	G. M	W. O			S. W	S. P	S. S. W	
4	Telling a girl to calm down is like trying to baptize a cat	Telling a girl to calm down is like trying to baptize a cat													✓ Simile
5	Girls need to start looking for guys who have goals, ambitions, and an education. 'Cuz 10yrs from now, swag isn't going to pay the bills.														✓ Semantically Meaning
6	Attractive girls are always the most	Attractive most insecure bitches	✓ ✓												

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			Sem. Coll.	Sem. change	Per. /img		G. P	G. M	W. O			S. W	S. P	S. S. W	
	insecure. While these Shrek looking bitches, walk around thinking they're the shit.													✓	
7	Shoutout to the guy who actually answers yahoo answer's questions.	Shoutout to the guy who actually answers yahoo answer's questions.													✓

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No	Tweets	Data	Sexism in semantic			S. Morp	Sexism in syntax			Honorable/ Use of title	Use of non-parallel terms	Lei's Theory			Addition
			Sem. Coll.	Sem. change	Per. /img		G. P	G. M	W. O			S. W	S. P	S. S. W	
8	IDK MAN BUT MOST PEOPLE SUCK.	MAN						✓				✓			
9	When a girl says "have fun" to a boy, It usually means: "Have a fucking horrible time."	"have fun" and "Have a fucking horrible time"	✓												
10	Doctor: "Ok, so what's wrong, how are you feeling?" Me: *Looks	Doctor mom					✓					✓			

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			Sem. Coll.	Sem. change	Per. /img		G. P	G. M	W. O			S. W	S. P	S. S. W	
	at mom waiting for her to explain*														
11	Fat girls like hashtags because they look like waffles. #	Fat girls like hashtags because they look like waffles. #													✓ Simile
12	Google must be a woman, it knows everything.	Google must be a woman, it knows everything.													✓ Metaphor

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			Sem. Coll.	Sem. change	Per. /img		G. P	G. M	W. O			S. W	S. P	S. S. W	
13	Girl : "I'm sexy and I know it" Me : "No, you're slutty and you blow it ."	I'm sexy slutty	✓											✓	
14	Why do some girls look so good in over-sized sweaters	Why do some girls look so good in over-sized sweaters		✓											
15	Perks of being a girl: You can think about	Perks of Perks of being a girl: You can think about whatever													

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			Sem. Coll.	Sem. change	Per. /img		G. P	G. M	W. O			S. W	S. P	S. S. W	
	whatever you want in public without worrying about boners	you want in public without worrying about boners													meaning
16	Girl: "All boys are the same" Yes, because Zac Efron, Adolf Hitler and Barack Obama share extreme similarities.	All boys are the same											✓		

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			Sem. Coll.	Sem. chan- ge	Per. /img		G. P	G. M	W. O			S. W	S. P	S. S. W	
17	I think it's super adorable when guys get protective	Protective		✓											
18	my music taste ranges from ghetto black girl to depressed white girl	my music taste ranges from ghetto black girl to depressed white girl													✓ Semantically meaning
19	A dick has a sad life: His hair is a mess, his family is nuts, his	(His) hair, (his) family Asshole						✓				✓			

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			Sem. Coll.	Sem. change	Per. /img		G. P	G. M	W. O			S. W	S. P	S. S. W	
	neighbor's an asshole, his bestfriend's a pussy,														
20	how are girls hard to understand? We like Taco Bell, Starbucks, cuddling, compliments, naps, disney movies, yoga pants,and shopping	how are girls hard to understand? We like Taco Bell, Starbucks, cuddling, compliments, naps, disney movies, yoga pants,and shopping													✓ Semantically meaning

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			Sem. Coll.	Sem. chan ge	Per. /img		G. P	G. M	W. O			S. W	S. P	S. S. W	
21	Good girls are bad girls that never get caught.	Good girls are bad girls that never get caught.													✓ Metaphor
22	Dear people who question why girls go to the bathroom together, Hermione from Harry Potter went alone and got attacked by a troll.	Dear people who question why girls go to the bathroom together, Hermione from Harry Potter went alone and got attacked by a troll.													✓ Semantically meaning

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			Sem. Coll.	Sem. change	Per. /img		G. P	G. M	W. O			S. W	S. P	S. S. W	
23	Bitch, you're 12. You should be losing teeth, not your virginity.	Bitch you're 12. You should be losing teeth, not your virginity.												✓	✓ Semantically meaning
24	having a guy best friend is probably the best thing ever	a guy best friend the best thing ever	✓												