

GENDER LANGUAGE DIFFERENCES FOUNDED IN RANS ENTERTAINMENT PODCAST

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Abstract

This research mainly to identify language contrast used by male and female on Raffi Ahmad and Nagita Slavina podcast video in RANS entertainment youtube channel. The theory used in this research is the differences between male and female language use in the form of six contrasts by Deborah Tannen (1990). The research method used is qualitative method. The results showed that the way of male speaking, the writers get 7 status, 1 independency, 2 advice, 1 information, 1 orders, and 9 conflict. On the other hand, for the way of female speaking, the writers get 1 support, 1 understanding, 4 feelings, 1 proposal, and 3 compromise. The writers didn't get intimacy from female in this podcast video between Raffi and Nagita.

Keywords: *Language Contrast, Male, Female, Communication, Podcast*

INTRODUCTION

Humans are social beings who will constantly interact with other humans to survive in their life. To interact with one another, humans need something to deliver their thoughts, ideas, emotions, and etc. For that reason, language exists. Language is a complex and multifaceted human communication system that allows us to express and exchange information, ideas, and emotions. As a multifaceted human communication system, language is influenced by various factors such as gender, age, culture, and social context, shaping how individuals express their thoughts, construct identities, and navigate social interactions by communication with one another.

Communication is usually seen by the language used. It can usually be influenced by several things such as Age, Environment, Technology, and Gender (Benmarrakchi et al., 2017; Mantiri, 2015; Rabiah, 2018). In this particular situation, Gender is one factor that can influence language. Gender can influence language because people's treatment differs depending on their Gender. Based on the

results of many community assessments, the woman's identity will be determined by her use of the appropriate language or words and sentences.

The impact of social and cultural factors on a person's mentality, behaviors, ideological activities, religious beliefs, and values is immeasurable. People have different opinions and expectations for different gender identities and behaviors based on the cultural beliefs of a particular region or society. So, according to popular opinion, men speak in a very complex, arrogant, and firm way, whereas women speak in an appropriate and polite manner. Inherent expectations from society will eventually develop into an intense social stress and motivate individuals to limit their behaviour in accordance with their gender mode.

Boys and girls will be handled differently by society when they are born. To make sure the kids develop in the planned manner in order to satisfy their physiological needs and social responsibilities, babies are going to be given a name which is relevant to their gender. Society expects that boys will

grow into real men who can overcome reliance, fear, and passivity while developing a more positive, independent, and exploratory mindset. Boys who speak crudely or with rude talks are considered acceptable and tolerated by society even though they talk incoherently and are uneducated since utterances are a sign of masculinity. Girls, on the other hand, tend to prioritize cleanliness, calmness, and peacefulness in order to mature into kind, straight up, and generous people. As a result, they talk with proper grammar and conventional pronunciation like elegant females. In their terms, there can be no taboos or spells. We may conclude from these facts that there are strict guidelines for females' communicates as well as that they should be careful with all aspects of their manners, especially the way they speak. Throughout this process, various gender roles will experience various degrees of social and gender acceptance. Positive correlate exists among culture circle and the role of gender identity. In response to this issue, this study was conducted to analyze what happened or was experienced by specific groups, focusing on gender differences in the use of spoken language.

In the digital era, social media helps us to find various things, including differences in the use of language in gender which we can make an exciting object of sociolinguistic research to discuss. One of the most popular social media is Youtube because it provides various types of videos, including video podcasts. The word Podcast itself means Play on Demand and Broadcast. Podcasts are believed to be beneficial to society because podcasts provide information according to the speakers' thoughts, ideas, and opinions about the topic that being discussed. Usually, conversations in podcasts involve well-known figures, such as celebrities, experts, observers, comedians, to people with various interesting backgrounds to listen to.

Based on the explanation above, this study discusses language differences in gender based on the language features used by male speakers (Raffi Ahmad) and female speakers (Nagita Slavina) in their podcast. The title of the podcast is MELELEH!! RAFFI NAGITA ROMANTIS SEUMUR HIDUP CUMA MODAL PERCAYA, DIBALIK NAMA CIPUNG ABUBU TERUNGKAP!!. This podcast episode was chosen because it is one of the most favorite podcast episodes on RANS Entertainment's YouTube channel, which has been watched 828,000 times. In addition, the gender differences between Raffi Ahmad and Nagita Slavina allow mixed-gender talk to occur which makes it easier for researchers to find and identify the features of male and female languages.

Apart from that, the writers also considered many things to choose Raffi Ahmad and Nagita Slavina as speakers, namely Raffi and Nagita are a married couple who have been married for 8 years. Of course, they often communicate together and several studies have shown that intensive and long interactions can produce convergence in several aspects of language, such as emphasis, intonation, and vocabulary used. This often occurs between couples or close families. However, individual differences still exist and tend to affect each individual's language style.

METHOD

This study used qualitative methods for research. According to Creswell (2012), qualitative research is a means for exploring and understanding the meaning individuals or groups ascribe to a human social problem. It could be categorized as an analysis of a situation, a person, or other subjects that don't involve collecting numerical data. The aim of qualitative research was to collect and analyze data in as various forms as possible, focusing mainly on non-numeric data. In order to achieve "depth" rather than "breadth," it tends to concentrate on

deeply investigating limited but more significant cases or examples that are believed to be educational or engaging.

This study focuses specifically on RANS Entertainment's podcast on YouTube (<https://youtu.be/w1btVw-C0zw>), which shows differences in the utterances between the male speakers (Raffi Ahmad) and the female speakers (Nagita Slavina). In this analysis the Data is collected in the form of transcribed words, and the words will be divided and analyzed into the correct language characteristics.

FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

One of the linguists that talked about Gender Language Differences is Deborah Tannen (1990). Deborah Tannen is a famous university professor and professor of linguistics at Georgetown University in the United States. She has published numerous books and papers on topics such as of how relationships are impacted by the language used in daily conversations. *You Just Don't Understand: Women and Men in Conversation* is the most popular. This book is responsible for raising general awareness of differences between genders in communication style.

Tannen was first a student of Robin Lakoff, a linguist who also discussed the differences in language use between men and women but who focuses more emphasis on women. The difference model, which holds that men and women do speak differently, is supported by Deborah Tannen. Tannen illustrates the differences between male and female language use in the form of six contrasts.

1. Status vs. support

Men grow up in a world where every conversation is a competition, either to gain the upper hand or to keep other people from pushing them around. However, for women, talking is frequently used to exchange confirmation and support.

Men was simply approaching the world as many men do: as a place where people try to achieve and maintain status.

On the other hand, women was approaching the world as many women do: as a network of connections seeking support and consensus.

2. Independence vs. intimacy

Women struggle to maintain intimacy because they frequently think in terms of closeness and support. Men who are concerned with their status tend to prioritize independence. These characteristics can cause men and women to have diametrically opposed perspectives on the same situation.

3. Advice vs. understanding

Men prefer solutions for problems, whereas women prefer sympathy and understanding. While a man may seek to solve a problem that his wife or girlfriend is experiencing, Tannen claims that what the wife or girlfriend really wants is sympathy. To many men, coming up with a solution to a complaint is a challenge. However, many women seek emotional support rather than solutions.

4. Information vs. feelings

Both men and women can make changes to avoid this type of misunderstanding. A woman could notice a man's desire to read the newspaper without realizing it is a rejection. A male can comprehend a woman's wish to converse without seeing it as a manipulative intrusion. Men exchange information briefly, for example in a telephone conversation to arrange a meeting. However, women will spend an hour on the telephone talking about feelings and emotions.

5. Orders vs. proposals

Tannen claims that men make orders by using more direct imperatives whilst women suggest things in more indirect ways. Men is resistant to being told what to do. On the other hand, women is providing suggestions rather than demands. Women makes her requests in the form of propositions rather than directives. Her conversational approach is a method of persuading others to do what she wants - but only after first gaining

agreement. Men feel tricked and behave more resentfully if they believe someone is attempting to persuade them into doing something indirectly.

6. *Conflict vs. compromise*

According to Tannen, males are more prone to object and express themselves in the job or at home, whereas women are less likely to object and assert themselves. They may postpone their objection to the recommendations and then complain later.

Some women refuse to publicly challenge the wishes of others in order to avoid disputes. However, it is sometimes considerably more beneficial for a woman to express herself, even if it means risking conflict.

From the podcast video that was made by RANS Entertainment which has a duration of 21 minutes 54 seconds, the writers found some conversation that can be matched with one six contrasts between male and female language.

0.30 - 0.45

Raffi :*Kok kamu ga semangat banget sih?*

Why are you not so excited anyway?

Nagita :*Engga, soalnya dari tadi, harusnya podcast udah dari tadi, aku udah nungguin diatas sampai ketiduran.*

No, because earlier, the podcast should have been start, I've been waiting upstairs until I fell asleep.

Raffi :*Ya kan aku masih ngerjain yang lain, kamu tahu aku hari ini ada banyak banget yang...*

I'm still working on something else, you know I have a lot to do today...

Nagita :*Tapi kan abis ini kan tenang santuy.*

But after this, you can relax.

Raffi :*Aku abis ini masih ngurusin bola.*

I'm still working on the ball after this.

From the conversation above, we can see 2 kinds of contrast. The first one is **Conflict** from the man and **Support** from the women. Raffi looks argue with Nagita

and when Nagita told the reason why she is not excited, Raffi continues to argue and outline several reasons why he is late. At the end, Nagita avoid debate and tried to support her husband and tell that after all of this activity her husband can be relax.

0.46 - 0.53

Raffi :*OKEEE, sayang, ini aku mauu...*

OKAYYY, babe, i want...

Nagita :*Boleh ga sih, suaranya jangan teriak teriak.*

Can you please, don't shout out loud.

Raffi :*Oke. ini aku mau, aduh apa sih sayang nih.*

Okay. I want to, what is it babe.

From the conversation above, there is one contrast, that is **proposal**. We can see Nagita uncomfortable with the loud sound that Raffi made. She suggested and made a proposal to Raffi to lower the volume of his voice using interrogatives to command her husband.

1.03 - 1.10

Raffi :*Nagita atau Nagita Slavina maunya?*

Do you want Nagita or Nagita Slavina?

Nagita :*Bebas.*

Up to you.

Raffi :*Nagita, Nagita Slavina umur?, Nagita Slavina menikah umur? Nagita Slavina kuliah dimana?...*

Nagita, how old is Nagita Slavina? How old is Nagita Slavina married? Where did Nagita Slavina study?...

From the conversation above, there is one contrast, that is **orders**. Raffi asked Nagita directly and orders Nagita to choose between Nagita or Nagita Slavina to be searched on Google. After Nagita said that it was up to Raffi, Raffi immediately chose Nagita Slavina to be searched on Google.

1.29 - 1.45

Raffi :*Kenapa Nagita dipanggil Gigi?*

Why is Nagita called Gigi?

Nagita :*Engga tau aku juga.*

I don't know either.

Raffi :*Gimana sih, kamu tuh hidup kaya ga bergairah banget.*

Why do you live like you don't have much passion.

Nagita :*Bukann, aku emang gatau, aku dari dulu pas lahir udah dipanggil gigi. Kayaknya nama panggilan dari papa deh. Kayaknya kalau ga salah.*

No, I really don't know, I was called Gigi when I was born. Sounds like daddy's nickname. If I'm not mistaken.

From the conversation above, there are two contrast, **conflict** and **compromise**. Raffi made an argument with Nagita because he thinks that Nagita doesn't have much passion in her life. With this sentence, Raffi chose to make a conflict because he didn't like the Nagita expression. On the other hand, Nagita chooses to justify and compromise about the real reason why she is called Nagita to Raffi to avoid conflict.

2.07 - 2.15

Raffi :*Kenapa Nagita Slavina kaya? Tuh. Why is Nagita Slavina rich? See.*

Nagita :*Hahh??.*
Whatt??.

Raffi :*Ini tulisanya kenapa nagita slavina kaya.*

The writing said why Nagita Slavina is rich.

Nagita :*Gatau, biasa aja.*

I don't know, I think it's just normal.

Raffi :*Hahh??.*
Whatt??.

Nagita :*Biasa aja, cukupp.*

It's normal, just enough.

From the conversation above, there are two contrast, **feelings** and **information**. Nagita always avoids or never agrees with the statement when the conversation is about her wealth, her beauty, and her kindness. Because she is an unpretentious woman. She involves her feelings when people talk about the good things in her, even though she has those good things. Because for her there is no need to mention such good things inside us and let people judge yourself without self-

confession from us. In contrast to Nagita, Raffi knows when Nagita is uncomfortable with this kind of topic and he still chooses to read it. But, in his opinion he only read the factual information that Google search bar showed when he typed Nagita Slavina. So, he doesn't really care about nagita's thoughts.

3.14 - 3.32

Nagita :*Apakah Raffi Ahmad termasuk orang terkaya di indonesia?.*

Is Raffi Ahmad one of the richest people in Indonesia?

Raffi :*Ya doain aja lah, sekarang..*

Just pray for it, now...

Nagita :*Emang kenapa sih harus jadi orang kaya.*

What is the reason why we should be rich?

Raffi :*Kaya hati, kaya hati itu yang paling pertama. kaya sabar, kaya senyum, kaya berkah. itu paling penting. Itu paling penting ya.*

Rich in heart, rich in heart is the very first. rich patient, rich smile, rich blessing. That's most important. That's the most important.

From the conversation above, there is one contrast, that is **status**. When it's Nagita's turn to ask about her husband's wealth. Different with Nagita's answer. Raffi chooses to explain that for him wealth is not only about money. It can be kind, friendly, and have many blessings. He also wants to increase people's opinion about his good status. So, people think that he is not over proud of himself because of the wealth he has now.

3.33 - 5.00

Raffi :*Ya balik lagi nih ngomongin soal kuliah. Aku mungkin akan missnya, waktu itu belum aku lanjutkan lagi. Tapi yang paling penting itu, modal percaya dulu. Aku tuh modal percaya sama lingkungan dan sama temen temen dan sama kemampuan diri aku sendiri. Itu paling penting. Saat kita percaya sama diri kita sendiri, setelah itu kita percaya sama lingkungan kita. Bahwa lingkungan kita bisa membawa kita menjadi lebih baik itu*

adalah modal utama kita untuk bisa... langkah pertama untuk menggapai kesuksesan. Kalau masalah kuliah lagi nanti pilihan nanti kalau memang aku..

Okay, let's talk about college again. I might miss it, but at that time I haven't continued yet. But the most important thing is, the capital believes first. I have the capital to believe in my environment and my friends and my own abilities. That's most important. When we believe in ourselves, after that we believe in our environment. That our environment can bring us to be better is our main capital to be able to... the first step to achieve success. If I go to college again, the choice will be later, if i...

Nagita :*Emang kamu mau kuliah lagi?*

Do you want to study again?

Raffi :*Kalau memang nanti aku udah umur 40 tahun udah...*

If I am already 40 years old has....

Nagita :*Oh, kamu mau jadi ustad ya?*

You want to be an ustad (teacher that studied about Muslim religion) huh?

Raffi :*Aku mau jadi ustad, aku mau jadi kuliah lagi. Siapa tau aku bisa dapat gelar S1, S2, S3, Doktor Doktor Doktor. Bisa jadi aku, ya kita kan gapernah tau kesana nya ya.*

I want to be an ustad, I want to be a college student again. Who knows, I can get an S1, S2, S3, Doctoral Doctorate degree. It could be me, yes, we never know about the future.

Nagita :*Benar.*

Right.

Raffi :*Yang paling penting kita tetap harus percaya. Modal percaya. Kayak aku modal percaya kamu. Kamu modal percaya aku. Modal percaya kepada anak anak kita yang akan membanggakan kita dan membawa kita ke surga nanti. Modal percaya kepada istri, yang istri itu akan selalu sabar dalam keadaan apapun. Itu juga modal, itu modal. Sama halnya dengan kamu, modal percaya bahwa suamiku dia akan membawaku ke pintu surga gitu. Jadi, modal modal yang paling kita butuhkan itu modal percaya*

dulu. Kalau kita gapunya modal percaya, mau kita sekolah tinggi-tinggi, mau kita punya ilmu tinggi-tinggi. Itu semua tu nothing kalau kita tuh ga percaya.

The most important thing is we still have to believe. Trust faith. Like I have faith in you. You have to trust me. Faith believes in our children who will make us proud and take us to heaven later. Faith believes in the wife, the wife will always be patient under any circumstances. That's also faith, that's faith. It's the same with you, if you believe that my husband will take me to heaven's door. So, the faith that we need the most is trust faith first. If we don't have the faith to believe, we want to go to higher education, we want to have higher knowledge. It's all nothing if we don't believe it.

From the conversation above, Raffi tried to show his **status**, that the important thing that can make someone successful is not education (go to college) but when you have trust faith. In other words, Raffi doesn't want people to think that he is nothing because he did not go to college.

5.27 - 5.32

Raffi :*Apakah Raffi Ahmad sudah Haji?*

Has Raffi Ahmad done Hajj?

Raffi :*Belum, kamu udah ya?*

Not yet, have you?

Nagita :*Alhamdulillah.*

Alhamdulillah.

From the conversation above, there is one contrast, that is **feelings**. When Raffi asked 'haji' (someone who has pilgrimage to Mecca in Muslim religion). She tries to answer it by keeping it lowkey and choosing the less factual words. She only answers with "Alhamdulillah" which means grateful and from this word we can know that she had been on a pilgrimage to Mecca. This is one of the characteristic of feelings. When someone talk less factual and involve feelings people didn't think she is arrogant.

6.25 - 6.32

Nagita :*Apasih kek nya aku tuh kaya hamil terus gitu ya. Karena badannya gede banget kali ya?*

Do you think I always look pregnant? Because my body is really big, right?

Raffi :*Engga, kamu mah selalu berpikir gitu, biasa aja*

No, you always think like that, I think it's normal

From the conversation above, there is one contrast, that is **advice**. When Nagita was not confident enough about her body, Raffi immediately told Nagita it's only in her mind. He gave her advice and told her she shouldn't think in that way.

9.06 - 9.52

Raffi :*Apa Raffi Ahmad punya pesawat pribadi?*

Does Raffi Ahmad have a private plane?

Raffi :*Ya dulu ada, waktu yang covid ada harga murah gitu aja kan. Udah gitu aku mau coba modal usaha pesawat. Jadi kita modal percaya aja, kalau aku misalnya nih kalau ada sesuatu opportunity, misal suatu opportunity yang meskipun baru, tapi kalau memang feeling kita ahh keknya ini bisa kita jual lagi atau kita bisa jadi untung. Yaudah lakuin aja. Dengan modal percaya itu dia. Modal percaya itu penting ya. Kitaa modal percaya bahwa..., aku tuh feeling feeling-an. Wah ini kayaknya nih gue beli nih bisa untung nih, ah masa gue...*

Yes, there is before, during the Covid period there was a cheap price, right? Already like that, I want to try aircraft business capital. So we just have to trust, for example, for example, if there is an opportunity, for example, an opportunity that even though it's new, but if we really have a feeling, we can sell it again or we can make a profit. Well, just do it. With capital believe that he is. Trust capital is important. We have to believe that..., I have feelings. Wow, I think I bought this and got lucky, ah, my time...

Nagita :*Untung ga?, tapi banyak juga buntungnya.*

Lucky or not?, but also a lot to lose.

Raffi :*Engga mana ada yang buntung, coba sebutkan.*

There's nothing to lose, mention it.

Nagita :*Bisnis bisnis yang dulu dulu.*

Business business that used to be before.

Raffi :*Ga ada, ga ada. Jadi, itu pasti ada benefitnya. Jadi begitulah kurang lebih Nothing, nothing. So, there must be a benefit. So that's more or less*

From the conversation above, there is one contrast, that is **status**. Raffi wants people to think that he's not wasting many opportunities in his life, and makes the viewers know, everything he does is always successful and has benefits for himself. He doesn't like it if people think he failed. So, he said everything that happens always has benefit. In this way, Raffi wants to show up his status and his power of everything that happened in his life.

10.43 - 10.57

Raffi :*Raffi Ahmad muda, tulisannya. Ada raffi ahmad muda, coba aku klik ya. Ih foto foto aku pas masih muda banget. Ganteng tuh*

Young Raffi Ahmad, his writing. There is a young raffi ahmad, let me click on it. Ih photos of me when I was really young. That's handsome

Nagita :*Coba lihat?*

Let me see?

Raffi :*Nih ganteng. Top is the best. Jadi waktu muda itu kita harus percaya bahwa diri kita akan bisa sukses.*

Here handsome. Top is the best. So when we were young we had to believe that we would be successful.

From the conversation above, there is one contrast, that is **status**. Raffi looks very confident with himself, we can see when he praises his younger self and he said that we must trust ourselves that we will be successful. These kinds of words can give him status power to make people think he is a hard worker since he was younger.

10.58 - 12.02

Nagita :*Emang kamu dulu ngerantau ya?, Anak rantau?*

Did you a nomads before? Nomads children?

Raffi :*iya aku merantau dari bandung syuting-syuting. Kelas 3 SMP udah mulai syuting meskipun cuman dibayar 500 ribu, tapi aku akan percaya...*

yes, I wandered from Bandung filming. Class 3 of junior high school has started shooting even though they only get paid 500 thousand, but I believe...

Nagita :*Gede tau 500 ribu*

It's big you know, five hundred thousand.

Raffi :*oh iyaa...*

oh yeah...

Nagita :*Satu episode berarti sebulan berapa..*

One episode means how much if a month?

Raffi :*Ya engga lah, kamu pikirin nih ya modalnya 500 ribu. Dulu dari bandung naik bis ke bogor. Syuting dibogor. Syutingnya itu kan dulu kalau sinetron itu 4 hari. Syuting 4 hari*

It's not like that, you think about this if the capital is five hundred thousand. I used to take a bus from Bandung to Bogor. Filming in Bogor. It used to be filmed for a soap opera for 4 days. 4 day shooting

Nagita :*Iya.. 3, 3 hari*

yes.. 3, 3 days

Raffi :*4. Aku ingat banget satu episode 4 hari, anggap aja...*

4. I really remember one episode of 4 days, let's just say...

Nagita :*Tapi kan seminggu sekali tayangnya.*

But it's only once a week.

Raffi :*Ya hotel. Misalnya hotel dibogor yang 50 ribu. 4 hari udah berapa? 200 ribu. Pulang pergi itu 150 ribu. 350 ribu. Ya paling bersih-bersih 150 ribu*

Yes hotels. For example a hotel in Bogor which is 50 thousand. 4 days already how much? 200 thousand. Round trip is 150 thousand. 350 thousand. Yes, the cleanest is 150 thousand

Nagita :*Lumayan loh*

t's not bad

Raffi :*Iya sih, tapi dapat uang transport 40 ribu. Yauda paling bersih-bersih 200 ribu. Ya lumayan ya Alhamdulillah. Berart sebulan 800 ribu lah dapet bersih-bersih. Sejuta*

Yes, but you get 40 thousand transport money. Yauda cleans up to 200 thousand at most. Yes, it's okay, Alhamdulillah. It means 800 thousand a month to clean up. A million

Nagita :*Iya, kan lumayan. Sebenernyaa, kalau kita jaman dulu yah*

Yes, it's not bad. Actually, if we were in the past, well

From the conversation above, there are two contrast, **conflict** and **compromise**. Raffi tried to argue because of his opinion. He defends his thoughts and makes a little bit of conflict with Nagita. He also explains the details of where the money will be spent to defend his opinion, even though in the end he is also grateful for it. Otherwise, Nagita tried to compromise and reduce the conflict and does not look against raffi's opinion. She tried to make Raffi grateful with everything that his husband got in this life.

12.12 - 12.56

Raffi :*Jadi waktu aku muda yang penting itu kita modal percaya. Modal percaya bahwa aku dianterin orang tua, modal percaya orang tuaku juga percaya sama aku. Bahwa, yauda deh aku mau bener. Waktu itu modal percaya bahwa. Waktu itu aku antara 2 nih, sekolah sama kerja, sekolah kerja. Akhirnya aku modal percaya bahwa, yaudah aku tentukan langkah kakiku ternyata pengennya kerja. Yaudah waktu itu karena aku syuting syuting akhirnya pindah ke jakarta. Jauh dari orang tua gaada yang nemenin juga. Yauda aku bener bener kerja sendiri. Tapi aku menentukan hidup yaudah deh aku kerja deh. Gapapa deh aku kerj dulu, nanti aku nikmati masa hidupnya nanti gituu. Yang penting kita modal percaya bahwa percaya sama langkah yang kita jalanin itu benar. Itu modal percaya*

So when I was young, the most important thing was that we had faith. Capital believes that I am delivered by my parents, capital believes that my parents also believe in me. That, well, I want to be right. At that time, the capital believed that. At that time, I was between the two, school and work, work and school. In the end, I had the capital to believe that, well, I determined my steps, and it turned out that I wanted to work. Well, at that time, because I was filming, I finally moved to Jakarta. Away from parents, no one accompanies them either. Yes, I really work alone. But I determine my life so I work. It's okay if I work first. I'll enjoy my life later. The important thing is that we have the capital to believe that the steps we are taking are correct. That's trust capital

From the conversation above, there is one contrast, that is **status**. Raffi wanted to show he's worthy. He tried to explain how he started his career from the beginning. He also said that it's okay to work hard now so in the future he can enjoy his life with everything that he has done before. This kind of words also includes words that want to show his status. So people can think he is very hard-working.

14.02 - 14-43

Raffi :*"Jangan pernah berharap orang lain berubah, apalagi cuman gara gara kita doang. Kita gabisa buat orang berubah"* (Read a sentence that appear when Raffi write Nagita slavina said: in Google)

"Never expect other people to change, especially because of us alone. We can't make people change" (Read a sentence that appears when Raffi writes Nagita Slavina said: in Google)

Nagita :*Iya bener. Gabisa orang berubah.*

Yes, that's right. people can't change

Raffi :*Ga ah salah kamu. Bisa*

No, you're wrong. It can

Nagita :*Engga. Biasanya bukan berubah orangnya. Tapi keadaannya yang berubah*

No. Usually it doesn't change the people. But the situation has changed

Raffi :*Ga juga orangg..*

Neither people..

Nagita :*Iya*

Yes

Raffi :*Engga*

No

Nagita :*Iya*

Yes

Raffi :*Aku bisa berubah sebenarnya*

I can actually change

Nagita :*Gabisa, kamunya tuh gabisa berubah. Udah begini aa orangnya. Keadaannya yang berubah. Mungkin lebih begini, mungkin itu begitu. Ya gitu, orang mah gabakalan bisa berubah, jadi kita gabisa ngarepin orang berubah*

You can't, you can't change. It's just like this person. The situation has changed. Maybe it's more like this, maybe it's like that. That's right, people can't change, so we can't expect people to change

Raffi :*Ya kamu memang gapernah berubah, lelet terus. Lelet, lama*

Yes, you really don't change, you're slowly. very slow, so slow

Nagita :*Aku sekarang bangun udah pagi loh setiap hari*

Now I wake up early every day

Raffi :*Ah itumah karena ada rayyanza aja, kalau gaada juga tidur.*

Ah, that's because there's Rayyanza, if there isn't one, you'll probably sleep.

From the conversation above, there are two contrast **compromise** and **conflict**. Raffi was reading Nagita quotes in Google. Raffi didn't agree with that and he said people can change. But Nagita tried to compromise the words, she said maybe people can not change but the situation can. Even though Nagita tried to make a compromise, Raffi still argued and did not agree with it. At the end, we can see Raffi tried to maintain his opinion and told his wife's flaws. This kind of thing happens because Raffi wants to make a conflict with his wife.

14.45 - 15.25

Raffi :*Ketika kita mencari seseorang yang 100% cukup kita tidak akan menemukannya, itu hanya soal mau atau tidak, ketika kita mau berarti kita terima semua baik dan buruknya ujar nagita di youtube putri tanjung.*

When we are looking for someone who is 100% enough we won't find it, it's just a matter of whether we want it or not, when we want it means we accept all the good and bad, said Nagita on YouTube, Putri Tanjung.

Nagita :*Iya*
Yes

Raffi :*Berarti kamu terima dong semua kekurangannya aku*

So it means that you accept all of my shortcomings

Nagita :*Engga gini..*
Not like this,

Raffi :*Engga udah*
No, already.

Nagita :*Kalau mau ya harus terima*
if you want it, you have to accept it

Raffi :*Yaudah berarti harus terima*

Okay means you have to accept

Nagita :*Kalau uda gabisa terima ya berarti gamau*

If you can't accept it, it means you don't want it

Raffi :*Gabisa gitu dah..*

It's can't be like that

Nagita :*Jadi gabisa bilang mau tapi..*

So can't say yes but,

Raffi :*Gak gak kamu salah.*

No you're wrong.

From the conversation above, there are two contrast: **status** and **conflict**. Raffi wants to show his Status. Men grew up in a world where every conversation was a competition, either to win or to keep others from pushing them around. As we can see from the conversation above, Raffi had a discussion with Nagita like a competition where he wanted his argument to be the right one and didn't want Nagita's argument pushing him. The conflict in this conversation occurred because Raffi did not want his argument to be defeated by

Nagita's argument, so Raffi continued refuting Nagita.

16:48 – 16:56

Raffi :*Rata" laki" itu gabisa didikte*

On the average "man" cannot be dictated

Nagita :*Emang iya gabisa*

Yes, it can't

Raffi :*Gausa, gausa didikte*

Don't, don't dictated

Nagita :*Ya siapa yang mau dikte juga? capee shay.*

Yes, whoever wants to dictate? tired babe.

From the conversation above, we can see two contrast, **Conflict**, and **Independency**. Raffi made the conversation become a conflict when he said, 'don't, don't dictate ' after Nagita agreed with his sentence, 'on the average man cannot be dictated'. So Nagita wants independency herself, that she doesn't want to dictate a man cause it makes her tired.

16.57 - 17.52

Raffi :*Namanya pernikahan itu kalo bobrok itu salah dua dua nya kalo ada salah satunya berarti salah satunya juga salah*

It's marriage, if it's dilapidated, it's one of the two, if there is one of them, it means that one of them is also wrong

Nagita :*Iya..*

Yes..

Raffi :*Iya tapi ngga juga, aku mah gapernah ada salah ga salah sih*

Yes but not really, I've never had anything wrong or not wrong.

Nagita :*(tertawa)*

(laughing)

Raffi :*Buat aku gaada salah tidak salah itu adalah proses pendewasaan dalam hubungan tidak boleh kita menyalahkan istri kita gabolet kita menyalahkan suami kita..*

For me there's nothing or not wrong it's a maturing process in a relationship we shouldn't blame our wives and we shouldn't blame our husbands too.

Nagita :*Aku tidak pernah menyalahkan kamu*

I never blame you

Raffi :*Iya ini kamu tulisannya ini..*

Yes, this is what it says..

Nagita :*Tapi ya gak gitulo maksud aku, gini..*

But yeah, that's not what I mean, like this..

Raffi :*Ya gak gitu, kalo aku mungkin gini, ini proses pendewasaan nih.*

Yes, it's not like that. I might be like this, this is a maturing process.

From the conversation above, we can see three contrast. **Status, Conflict and feelings.** The first contrast is Status, the Status is when raffi said that 'For me there's nothing or not wrong it's a maturing process in a relationship we shouldn't blame our wives and we shouldn't blame our husbands too.' and 'Yes, it's not like that. I might be like this, this is a maturing process.' From this sentence we can see that raffi still maintains his argument. The second contrast is conflict, as we can from the conversation above the conflict is when raffi said that 'Yes but not really, I've never had anything wrong or not wrong.' the third contrast is feelings, it occurred when nagita said 'But yeah, that's not what I mean, like this..' she say what she mean in the conversation with her feeling .

18:00 - 18:34

Raffi :*Persahabatan antara laki laki dan perempuan itu lama kelamaan ada yang salah satunya ngarep*

Friendship between men and women over time there is one that one of them is looking forward to

Nagita :*Bukan, bukan, gagitu, statement aku bukan kaya gitu*

No, no, not like that, my statement is not like that

Raffi :*Hm salah*

Hm, incorrect (raffi complain)

Nagita :*Tidak ada laki laki dan perempuan itu bener bener pure sahabatan aja*

There are no men and women who are truly pure in just friendship

Raffi :*adaa*

There is

Nagita :*Gaada gaada either dulunya pernah ada apa-apa atau lama-lama ada apa-apa atau yang satunya ternyata suka yang satunya gatau*

Nothing, nothing, either there used to be something before or something will happened a long time after that or one of them actually likes but the other one doesn't know

Raffi :*Kalau aku bersahabat sama cewe-cewe gimana?*

What if I become friends with girls?

Nagita :*Ya pasti ada sesuatu*

Yes there must be something

Raffi :*aaa, ketauan dong*

Yeah, you know it

Nagita :*(melirik raffi)*

Glanced raffi

Raffi :*Enggala sayang becanda*

No babe, just kidding.

From the conversation above, there are three contrast in the conversation. **Understanding, conflict, and feelings.** The understanding comes when Nagita said, 'No, no, not like that, my statement is not like that' In this statement, we can see that women prefer to give understanding. The conflict in this conversation occurs when Raffi says, 'There is' and when he asks Nagita that 'What if I become friends with girls?' then Nagita answers his question, 'Yes, there must be something' Raffi's argument becomes a problem in their conversation. The feelings in this conversation occurred when Nagita just glanced at Raffi. Woman always involve feelings in their conversation. Nagita was involved feeling in the conversation. She felt unhappy with Raffi's argument then she just glanced at Raffi.

18.54 - 19.07

Raffi :*Nah berarti intinya tadi quote-quote Nagita*

So, that means the point is that was

Nagita's quotes

Nagita :*Itu bukan quotes*

That's not a quotes

Raffi :*Iya kata-kata kamu, kamu percaya sama pemikiran kamu akhirnya karna kamu modal percaya sama kata" kamu, kamu tuangkan kedalam quotes.*

Yes, your words, you believe in your thoughts. In the end, because you have the capital to believe in your words, you pour them into quotes.

From the conversation above, there are two contrast, **advice** and **conflict**. Men prefer solutions for problems, whereas women prefer sympathy and understanding. While a man may seek to solve a problem that his wife or girlfriend is experiencing, Tannen claims that what the wife or girlfriend really wants is sympathy. To many men, finding a solution to a complaint is a challenge. However, many women seek emotional support rather than solutions. Raffi gives advice or solution to Nagita's argument or problem in this conversation. Raffi said, 'Yes, your words, you believe in your thoughts. In the end, because you have the capital to believe in your words, you pour them into quotes.' The conflict that occurred was that Nagita did not accept Raffi's statement when Raffi said, 'So, that means the point is that was Nagita's quotes.'

CONCLUSION

To sum up, even though Raffi and Nagita are a married couple. They spend almost all their time together and speak every day. It doesn't mean that they have the same way of speaking to express their thoughts. The way we speak is influenced by several things, such as Age, Environment, Technology, and Gender. Gender can influence language because people's treatment differs depending on their Gender. From the analysis above, we can see from the way of male speaking, the writers get 7 status, 1 independency, 2 advice, 1 information, 1 orders, and 9 conflict. On the other hand, for the way of female speaking, the writers get 1 support, 1 understanding, 4 feelings, 1 proposal, and 3 compromise. The writers didn't get

intimacy from the female in this podcast video between Raffi and Nagita.

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