

Male and Female Speech Style in Retelling Story: Are They Different?

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Abstract: This aims of this study namely to know the Comparison Between Male and Female Speech Style on Retelling Story at English Department of IAIN Parepare. The population of this research was the students of English Department, while the sample was the fifth semester students, consist of 20 students, 10 male students and 10 female students was taken by using purposive sampling. The instrument of this research was used in this research was speaking test, and model of the test namely retelling story. The procedures of collecting data namely, ask the student to retell the story that have been given the title by the researcher and then students retell the story while recoding by the researcher. The technique of data analysis that used in this research were reduction, display, and draw conclusion. The result of data analysis showed that, male and female had the same style in retelling story. They used formal style, casual style, and intimate style. In the other hand, speech style that was mostly used by the male was consultative style. While female was mostly used casual style, in this case female more dominantly used casual style because they want the hearer enjoy the story and relax when they were retold. In the other hand there was the difference between male and female were in using vocabulary, pronunciation, grammar and intonation in retelling the story and its recommended for next researcher.

1 INTRODUCTION

Gender is an important division in all societies. It is of enormous significance to human beings. Being born male or female has far-reaching consequences for an individual. It affects how we act in the world, how the world treats us (Talbot, 1998, p.3). According to Trudge (cited in Talbot, 1998, p.27), female use the prestige variants more often than male. This is because they are less secure socially and more likely to be judged on appearances than male. Male, on other hand, are judged by what they do, so that they are not under pressure to use the prestige variants. Moreover, the non-Standard forms found in vernacular, used predominantly by the working class, have masculine connotations which motivate male to use them, but not female. In this field, it quite clear that male and female are different.

Studying gender is important to do, and one of the most interesting aspects to study is the differences between male and female. Male and female differ psychologically in the way they act, from the style in which they communicate to the way in which they attempt to influence others.

Gender differences in communication also have implications for gender differences across leadership styles of male and female. Female stand in close proximity to each other, maintain eye contact, and gesture more frequently. Male hold their distance, rarely establish eye contact, and gesture less dramatically. Male and female express their gender communication differences in content, style, and structure.

In some traditional, tribal societies, male and female have a whole range of different vocabularies. The men have great expressions peculiar to them, which the women understand but never pronounce themselves. On the other hand, the women have words and phrases which the men never use, or they would be laughed to scorn. Thus, it happens that in their conversations it often seems as if the women had another language than the men. The idea that male and female use language differently has long history within „folk linguistics“, a term used by some researchers to refer to sets of popular belief about language. People believe that male and female have different speech style.

The differences of male and female language have

been the concern of many researchers until this decade. Xia, (2013), for example, analyzes the differences in the aspects of pronunciation, intonation, vocabulary, syntax, manners, attitudes, and non-verbal differences. According to Xia (2003, p.1), the studies on a variety of languages in the world show that women's pronunciation is better than men's. In addition, Xia (p. 2) argues that women tend to speak in a high-pitch voice for the physiological and psychological factors. Women's high voice indicates „timidity” and “emotional instability”, two characteristics associate to women. In the aspect of vocabulary, men and women use different vocabulary because some vocabularies considered as to be used only by men or some others only by women. Moreover, Xia (p. 2) claims that men and women use different grammar. For example, when women talk, they take what others think as consideration, For example, it is commonly to hear women say “*well..., you know ..., maybe I'm wrong, but...*”. Moreover, women use more interrogative sentences than men. Likewise, men use more imperative sentence, and women use more polite pattern by using modal verbs *can, could, and may* (p.3). Women are also found to be more careful about grammar. However; Xia (p.5) claims that the men and women's language differences are due to a stereotype that could be changed, and since language is closely related to society, the development of productive forces and civilization caused the differences are not clearly seen any more now.

Based on the introduction above, the researcher is interested in doing a research on the difference of speech styles of male and female students in retelling English story. It is likely assumed that the ignorance of teacher on the speech style difference of his/her students would be a barrier for their learning success. On the other hand, by knowing speech style of each gender, teacher will easily decide the way to communicate to the students. Likewise teacher can get the benefits of students' high interest to materials.

This article will answer the following research questions: How are male students' speech style in retelling English story at students of English Department IAIN Parepare? How are female students' speech styles in retelling English story at students of English Department IAIN Parepare? Is there any significant difference between male and female speech style in retelling English story?

2 LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Speech Style

Style refers to the selection of linguistic forms to convey social or artistic effect. Style also acts as a set of instructions. Style is a pivotal construction in the study of sociolinguistic variation. It is the locus of the individual's internalization of broader social distributions of variation. Besides that, according to Holmes style is the kind of language variety in which the speaker selects certain linguistic forms rather than others that contain the same information. One of the kinds of language variety based on use is style. The messages it conveys are not normally conveyed in words. Indeed, the idiom “didn't get the message” may refer to listener's not picking up a speaker's stylistic cues, even though he or she understood just fine the actual words used. We manipulate others with style, even as we are manipulated ourselves, usually unconsciously.

Style forms a communication system in its own right, on that determines how a social interaction will proceed, or if it will proceed at all. If it is to continue, style tells how, whether formally or informally. Style may also tell listeners how to take what is being said: seriously, ironically, humorously, dubiously, or in some other way. Often when style of an utterance contradicts the meaning of the words and grammar, the style is believed. Since style tell us how to interpret a message, this is not surprising. For example, if “john is nice” is said sarcastically, the style instructs, „take these words to mean the opposite of what they actually say”. Thus, “john is nice” can mean „John is not nice”. Similarly, a timid “I'm not afraid” still conveys „I'm afraid. And, highly formal “I do hope we shall be friends, Miss Tippet” is not likely to yield close confidences. Style forms a mini-communication system that works along with language itself, yet is it apart from it (Elaine Chaika, 1982, p.29).

2.2 Types of Speech Style

Martin Joos in Chaer and Agustin (2010, p.70) differentiate five types of speech styles based on the degree of formality in language use. They are described as follows:

2.2.1 Frozen Style

Frozen style or oratorical style is considered as the most formal style and elegant variety. It is usually used in the situation which is celebrated with respect

or formal ceremonies, constitutions, and state documents. The characteristics of frozen style are the use of maintained and unchanged sentence structures, long and careful sentence constructions, over intonation, and almost no responses between the speaker and hearer. Frozen style usually tends to be monolog, is usually used in long sentence with good grammatical and vocabulary.

2.2.2 Formal Style

Formal or deliberative style is the type of language style that is used in situation in which the speakers are very careful about pronunciation, choice of words, and sentence structure. It is commonly used in important or serious situations, such as in scholar and technical reports, classrooms, formal speeches, and sermons. The characteristics of formal style are having a single topic, using a sentence structure that shows less intimacy between the speaker and listener, and using standard forms. Consultative style

Consultative style or business style is generally used in a semi-formal communication situation. It is used in transaction, information exchange, and operational process. Consultative style is used in conversations such as seller-buyer conversation, doctor-patient conversation, and small group discussion.

The typical occurrence of consultative speech is between two people. Therefore, it is usually two-way participation. While one is speaking, at intervals, the others give short responses, mostly drawn from a small inventory of standard signals. Back channel behavior, such as: "Yes", "No", "Uhhuh", "Mmm", "Huh", "That's right", "I think so", "Oh! I see", "Yeah", "Yes, I know" or "well..." are common.

2.2.3 Casual Style

Casual style is a style used in an informal and a relaxed situation. Casual style is mostly used between friends or between family members. The characteristics of casual style are the use of nickname when addressing one another, the use of rapid pronunciation, the use of slang, and the use of non-standard forms and words.

Casual style is the style we used to integrate an audience into social group. "Anybody home?", "Car broke down", "Got a match?", "Need help?" Such expressions are highly diagnostic feature of the casual style; they will generally be interpreted as signaling informality. However, most speakers are not aware either of the phenomenon or its significances. That is, they do not know what is about

an utterance that gives them the impression of formality. The examples for this style are:

"Don't get up!"

"I believe that I can find one" (formal grammar)

"Believe I can find one" (casual grammar)

2.2.4 Intimate Style

Intimate style is the most casual style, and it is commonly used between family members, couples or lovers, and intimate friends. The characteristics of this style are the use of private codes, words signaling intimate relation, rapid and slurred pronunciation, and non-verbal communication. For example: *Mbul, kemana aja kamu?* (, *Mbul*, where have you been?). The speaker addresses the hearer by using the word "*Mbul*", which shows intimate relationship between the participants. Also, the speaker uses the non-standard word "*aja*" instead of the standard one "*saja*".

The word that generally signal intimacy such as, "dear", "darling", and even "honey", or "hone" might be used in this situation.

2.3 Male and Female Speech Style

Men and women use language differently. Differences in the choice of vocabulary, grammatical patterns, and prosodic means are distinct enough to speak of male and female speech styles. The existence of the two speech styles is the linguistic reflection of social relations: until recently male have exercised more power in society and the tendency is still rather strong. Male's verbal behavior is more aggressive as it is supposed to demonstrate a position of dominance. Female were assigned a submissive role both in the workplace and at home, which accounts for more co-operative and less aggressive female speech strategies.

Male speech strategies have the following features:

- a. initiating and receiving more verbal and non-verbal interaction than women;
- b. introducing more topics while talking with other people;
- c. interrupting and disputing more frequently;
- d. giving monosyllabic responses;
- e. ignoring another person's remarks;
- f. making one's point directly, explicitly, and rationally;
- g. being dogmatic;
- h. being reserved.

Female, on the other hand, has the following speech strategies:

- a. supporting and maintaining conversation rather than initiating it by asking more questions, by encouraging the speaker to proceed, by responding more to other people's remarks;
- b. being more positive than males;
- c. being verbose;
- d. being emotive rather than objective;
- e. being less dogmatic than males.

Systematic differences of male and female are also found in the prosodic features of pitch and intonation. Thus, researchers have proposed that there are intonation patterns that are unique to women (and that connote insecurity), or are differently preferred by men and women; for example, women are more likely to use both the surprise pattern of „Oh that's awful“ and the polite cheerful pattern of „ Are you coming?“ similarly, there are differences in pitch for groups of men, of women, and of children that are much sharper that variation in vocal-tract size could reasonably explain, suggesting that the differences between male and female formant values, thought related to vocal-tract size, is probably a linguistic conversation (Anderson, 1990, p. 27). While speaking, men rely more on the lexical and grammatical systems; alongside these two, women make effective use of the prosodic system – their pitch range is usually wider than men's, stress patterns are more distinct. As to vocabulary and syntactic structures, men tend to use slang, obscene words, terms, simple, sometimes incorrect sentences. Women are likely to use effect and emotively charged words, exclamations, intensifiers (so, such, etc.), diminutive forms and terms of endearment, deferential forms, socially prestigious lexical and syntactic forms, forms of politeness, tag questions, coordinate and subordinate syntactic structures. These are but the most general features of male and female styles of speech. The lists are far from being complete; there are, of course, many exceptions, and individual, social, and stylistic variations. In addition, in communication, the system of male/female speech styles overlaps with that of powerful/powerless speech. Forms of powerless speech are tag questions, hedges, apologies, phrases that disclaim responsibility (for example, I'm not sure), exclamations, forms of politeness, broken sentences, illogical sequences.

Retelling Story. Retelling is an activity to help students focus on their understanding of what they

read and challenge them to communicate what they have learned to others. Retelling can come in the form of an oral presentation or a written assignment and involves attention to the main narrative components to including character, setting, problems, events, solution, and theme. Retelling, which is considered a post reading or post listening recall in which readers or listeners tell that what they remember either orally or in writing or illustration is perhaps one of the simplest and most powerful ways to enhance children's comprehension and their desire to read.

Story telling requires the reader or listener to integrate and reconstruct the parts of a story. They reveal not only what readers or listener remember, but also what they understand. Retelling builds story comprehension. Retelling requires children to think more conceptually- to look at the bigger picture rather than answering specific questions about the text (Sgorous, Gold, & Gibson, 2003).

Retelling story is an oral activity where language and gestures are used in a colorful way to create scenes in a sequence. In addition, retelling is grounded in an understanding of the crucial role that oral language plays in both the formation and sharing of meaning.

Furthermore, according to Miller and Pennycuff (2006) retelling story in the classroom is one way to improve oral language. In line with this, Pellowski (1990) states that retelling the story is one of the arts or crafts of narration of stories in verse and prose. He also states that retelling story is an effective instructional strategy for enhancing the comprehension of proficient and less proficient students. It means that, retelling story is a component of authentic assessment that can be introduced when the students demonstrate proficiency in identifying key story element.

3 RESEARCH METHOD

The research used qualitative method in order to give description about the differences between male and female speech style in retelling English story. This research was conducted at IAIN Parepare. The subject of the research was the fifth students of English Education Department of IAIN Parepare, consisted of 10 male and 10 female. To get the research data, the researchers used documentation. In this research the students' voice was recorded.

The researchers used data reduction, data display, and verification in analyzing the research data. Data from audio recording was transcribed into

written transcript. Then, the transcript was analyzed and identified to determine the utterances which consisted of speech styles phenomenon and the utterances which did not. The utterances which did not contain speech styles were omitted, so that the utterances which contained speech style were kept.

After doing data reduction, the researchers drawn the data into data display. The data display shows the research focus that is the types of students' speech styles in retelling story.

In verification stage, the researchers drew conclusions based on the data display. The researcher concluded the types of speech styles used by the male and female students based on Joos' theory.

4 FINDINGS

4.1 Male Speech Styles

Speech styles used by female when they were retelling story were shown in the following table.

Table 1: Display data of respondent 1.

Respondent	Utterance	Speech style
Respondent 1	"You should stay in the home."	Consultative
	"mmmm, I want join the party"	Consultative
	"yes, I want".	Consultative
	"I don't have dress and I feel sad about this".	Casual
	"Don't worry, I want to help you".	Casual
	"This magic of the dress is wanna have done".	Casual
	"And then the prince pick up the glass slipper".	Casual

The table 1 shows that respondent 1 used two types of speech styles, namely consultative and casual styles. The utterance of respondent 1, "**You should stay in the home**", was classified as consultative style, because one of the characteristic of consultative style is giving command, request, and suggestion. In this story, Cinderella's step mother asked her to stay at home. The next two utterances: "*Mmm, I want join the party*" and "*yes, I want*" were also classified as consultative style. The utterances used back channel, and Joos states (in

Chaer, 1998) that consultative style is characterized by the use of back channel. The other speech style used was casual style as in the utterances: "**Don't worry, I want to help you**" and "*This magic of the dress is wanna have done*". Those two utterances were categorized as casual style because the respondent slurred the pronunciation. Likewise the utterance "*And then the prince pick up the glass slipper*" was categorized into casual style because the respondent used slang.

Table 2: Data display of respondent 2.

Respondent	Utterance	Style
Respondent 2	Cinderella, you should fix home all night	Consultative
	you have to back before midnight	Consultative
	Cinderella can't go	Casual
	Cinderella didn't have beauty dress to go to the big party,	Casual
	Cinderella really wants to go there, but she can't.	Casual

The table 3, indicates that respondent 2 used two types of speech styles, namely consultative and casual style. "*Cinderella, you should fix home all night*" and "*so you have to back before midnight*" was classified as consultative style because of the use of command. In the story, Cinderella's stepmother asked her to fix home, and then the fairy asked Cinderella to arrive home before midnight. The following utterances: "*Cinderella can't go*", "*Cinderella didn't have beauty dress to go to the big party*", "*Cinderella really want to go there, but she can't*", were classified as casual style because the respondent used slurred pronunciation.

Table 3: data display of respondent 3.

Respondent	Utterance	Style
Respondent 3	She told Cinderella to came home, before midnight	Consultative
	He didn't have time to put it back on.	Casual

Based on table 3, the respondent 3 used two speech styles when he was retelling story, those speech styles were consultative and casual style. It

can be seen in utterance of respondent 3, “*She told Cinderella to come home, before midnight*” was categorized as consultative style because the use of suggestion. In other utterance of respondent 3 “*he didn’t have time to put it back on*” was classified as casual style because the respondent slurred pronunciation “didn’t”.

Table 4: data display respondent 4.

	Utterance	Style
Respondent 4	Long long time ago there was a girl name Cinderella	Casual
	Suddenly came someone help Cinderella to out of from this place	Casual

Table 4 indicates that respondent 4 used one type of speech style, namely casual style. The first utterance “*long-long time ago there was a girl name Cinderella*” was categorized as casual style because the respondent used non-standard form “long-long”, while the second utterance: “*suddenly came someone help Cinderella to out of from this place*”, was classified as casual style because the respondent used ungrammatical sentence.

Table 5: data display of respondent 5.

	Utterance	Style
Respondent 5	You must reach back home by them	Consultative
	The step mother didn’t like her	Casual
	Even her step sister didn’t recognize her	Casual
	“never my dear	Intimate

The utterance “*You must reach back home by them*” in table 5. above was classified as consultative style because the use of command. The other utterances, “*The stepmother didn’t like her*” and “*even her stepmother didn’t recognize her*” were casual style because the respondent slurred pronunciation in the word “didn’t”. Likewise, the utterance “*Never my dear*” was classified as intimate style because the respondent used private code.

Table 6: data display of respondent 6

	Utterance	Style
Respondent 6	Cinderella didn’t have much time to sew dresses	Casual
	Don’t be worry my little girl	Casual
	Step mother don’t allow Cinderella to try the slipper glasses	Casual
	They life happy ending forever.	Casual
	Don’t be worry my little girl, you will be came to big party	Intimate

The utterances of respondent 6 in the table 6 namely “*Cinderella didn’t have much time to sew dresses*”, “*Don’t be worry my little girl*”, “*Step mother don’t allow Cinderella to try the slipper glasses*” were classified as casual style because the respondent slurred pronunciation in the word “didn’t, don’t”. The other utterance, “*They life happy ending forever*”, was also classified as casual style because it is ungrammatical sentence. Furthermore, the utterance “*Don’t be worry my little girl, you will be came to big party*”, was classified as intimate style because the use of private code, “*my little girl*”.

Table 7: data display of respondent 7.

	Utterance	Style
Respondent 7	Of course, you didn’t have any dress but I will facilitated you to has the dress and I will guide u to go to the party”	Consultative
	“Wow thank you thank you so much but how could I go to the party	Consultative
	“Oh Cinderella, you have to go home at the middle of the night because this magic just work only until midnight”	Consultative
	The step mother didn’t allow the Cinderella to go to the party,	Casual
	Don’t cry I can send I to the ball now I can send you	Casual

	I can guide you to the party now	
	I don't have a dress to wear and the party"	Casual
	You didn't have any dress but I will facilitated you to has the dress	Casual

The utterances of respondent 7 in the table 7, namely **"Of course, you didn't have any dress but I will facilitated you to has the dress and I will guide u to go to the party"**, **"Wow thank you thank you so much but how could I go to the party"**, **"Oh Cinderella, you have to go home at the middle of the night"**, were classified as consultative style because the use of back channel. The utterances **"The step mother didn't allow the Cinderella to go to the party"**, **"Don't cry I can send I to the ball now I can send you I can guide you to the party now"**, **"I don't have a dress to wear and the party"**, and **"You didn't have any dress but I will facilitated you to has the dress"**, were classified as casual because the respondent used slurred pronunciation.

Table 8: data display respondent 8.

	Utterance	Style
Respondent 8	Fairy godmother also tell Cinderella to go home before midnight	Consultative
	She just run and her glass slipper take off from her feet	Casual

The utterance of respondent 8 (table 8): **"Tell Cinderella to go home before midnight"** was identified as consultative style because the used of suggestion. In addition, the utterance **"She just run and her glass slipper take off from her feet"** was also classified as casual style because of the use of ungrammatical sentence.

Table 9: Data display of respondent 9.

	Her mother didn't allow Cinderella to join in the event	Casual
	I don't have a dress	Casual
	Don't be worry about it	Casual
	I don't have transportation yet	Casual
	Don't be worry I will find out	Casual

	Don't pass the midnight	Casual
	Stepsister didn't recognize that a beautiful girl whose stand in front them is Cinderella	Casual
	"Never my dear?"	Intimate

As seen in the table 9, the researcher found three types of speech styles used by respondent 9. The first is consultative style, as in utterances, **"I don't have a dress and transportation to go there"**, and **"You could go there"**. The characteristic of consultative style found in these utterances is the use of dialogue. The second is casual style, as in utterances, **"Didn't appreciate her"**, **"Her mother didn't allow Cinderella to join in the event"**, **"I don't have a dress"**, **"Don't be worry about it"**, **"I don't have transportation yet"**, **"Don't be worry I will find out"**, **"Don't pass the midnight"**, and **"Stepsister didn't recognize that a beautiful girl whose stand in front them is Cinderella"**. The respondent used slurred pronunciation in all of those utterances. The third is intimate style; it can be seen in utterance **"Never my dear"**. In this utterances, because the respondent used private code.

Table 10: Data display of respondent 10.

	Utterance	Style
Respondent 10	Of course, would not be worry and wave the wand to transform Cinderella's old clothes into the new dress which very beautiful	Consultative
	Wow thank you	Consultative
	You have to go home the middle of the night, because this magic will work only until midnight	Consultative
	They didn't not allow her to go to the party	Casual
	She didn't not come back to pick it up	Casual
	He even didn't know her name prince	Casual

In the table 10, the researcher found two types of speech styles used by the respondent. The first is consultative style. That style can be seen in utterances *“Of course, would not be worry and wave the wand to transform Cinderella’s old clothes into the new dress which very beautiful, “Wow thank you”, and “You have to go home the middle of the night, because this magic will work only until midnight”*. Those utterances consist of back channel (*of course, wow*) and suggestion. Therefore those utterances were categorized as consultative style. The second is casual style. That style can be seen in utterances: *“They didn’t not allow her to go to the party”, “She didn’t not come back to pick it up”, and “He even didn’t know her name prince”*. When the respondent 10 produced those utterances, he slurred the pronunciation of some words.

Data Display and Analysis Female Speech Style.

Data display and the analysis female speech styles are presented in following table:

Table 11: Data display of respondent 1.

	Utterance	Style
Respondent 1	Cinderella was not allowed to going to the ball.	Formal
	So she must leave the hall before then,	Consultative
	Yapp the stepmother in last minute attempt to prevent her step daughter better things	Consultative
	Yapp the arrogant women hadn’t beat on Cinderella for this the other glass slipper,	Consultative
	She does so	Casual

Based on the table 11, the utterance of respondent 1 *“Cinderella was not allowed to going to the ball”* was categorized as formal style because the use of complete and grammatical sentence. The utterances of respondent 1 namely *“So she must leave the hall before then,* and *“Yapp the stepmother in last minute attempt to prevent her step daughter better things”* and *“Yapp, the arrogant women hadn’t beat on Cinderella for this the other glass slipper”* were categorizes as consultative style because the respondent used command. In addition, she also used back channel in the word “Yapp”. The utterance, *“She does so”* was identified as casual style because of the use of omission.

Table 12: Data display of respondent 2.

	Utterance	Style
Respondent 2	How could I go to the party	Formal
	Cinderella entered the palace	Formal
	Cinderella must go home at twelve night.	Consultative
	She can’t join with her stepsister to going to the ball at the night...	Casual

As seen in the table 12, the utterances of the respondent, namely *“How could I go to the party?”* and *“Cinderella entered the palace”* were categorized as formal style because the respondent used standard form. Furthermore, in the utterance *“Cinderella must go home at twelve night”, the respondent used consultative style because he used command. In addition, in the utterance “She can’t join with her stepsister to going to the ball at the night”, the respondent used casual style by producing slurred pronunciation.*

Table 13: Data display of respondent 3.

	Utterance	Style
Respondent 3	Cinderella, step mother and stepsister want to go there, but they didn’t allow Cinderella go with them	Casual
	Cinderella go there	Casual
	Finally prince and Cinderella with happy together.	Casual

Based on table 13 the utterances of respondent 3 was classified into casual style as the use of slurred pronunciation in the word “didn’t”, and the use of ungrammatical structure, as in utterances *“Cinderella, step mother and stepsister want to go there, but they didn’t allow Cinderella go with them”, Cinderella go there”, and “Finally prince and Cinderella with happy together”*.

Table 14: Data display of respondent 4.

	Utterance	Style
Respondent 4	Cinderella come down	Casual
	They turn up dress	Casual
	Don’t cry my child	Casual
	I don’t have a dress to wear	Casual

	Her step sisters didn't know who she was	Casual
	He pick it up her shoe	Casual
	But didn't match	Casual
	Don't cry my child, you shall go to the ball"	Intimate

Based on the table 14, the researcher found two types of speech styles used by the respondent. The first is casual style, it can be seen in utterances “*Cinderella come down*”, “*They turn up dress*”, “*Don't cry my child*”, “*I don't have a dress to wear*”, “*Her step sisters didn't know who she was*”, “*He pick it up her shoe*” and “*But didn't match*”. When respondent 4 produced those utterances, she slurred the pronunciation of some words. The second is intimate style, as the respondent used privacy code, it can be seen in utterance, “*Don't cry my child, you shall go to the ball*”.

Table 15: Data display of respondent 5.

Respondent 5	Of course, two stepsisters of Cinderella and her stepmother so excited to came in the party	Consultative
	Of course, two step sister's Cinderella try to make match the size of slipper with her fit	Consultative
	They didn't realize	Casual
	He didn't know who is she	
	They are living together and happy together.	Casual
	Utterance	Style

As seen in the table 15, the respondent used two types of speech styles when she was retelling story. The first is consultative style, it can be seen in utterance “*Of course, two stepsisters of Cinderella and her stepmother so excited to came in the party*” and “*Of course, two step sister's Cinderella try to make match the size of slipper with her fit*”. As those utterances consist of back channel, they were classified as consultative style. The second is casual style, it can be seen in utterance, “*They didn't realize*”, “*He didn't know who is she*”, and “*They living together and happy together*”. In these two utterances, the respondents used slurred pronunciation in the word “didn't” and ungrammatical sentence.

Table 16: Data display of respondent 6.

	Utterance	Style
Respondent 6	She should come back to her home until twelve clock or all of the miracle will be disappear	Consultative
	Her mother sick and finally pass away	Casual
	Cinderella so sad and cry	Casual

The utterance of respondent 6 (table 16) “*She should come back to her home until twelve clock or all of the miracle will be disappear*” was classified into consultative style because the use of command sentence. The others utterance “*Her mother sick and finally pass away*” and “*Cinderella so sad and cry*” were classified into casual style because the use of ungrammatical sentence.

Table 17 data display respondent of 7

	Utterance	Style
Respondent 7	Fairy godmother ask her to go home at middle of the night	Consultative
	Who didn't threat her well.	Casual
	But they didn't allow Cinderella to go and leave her alone at home.	Casual
	Don't cry	Casual

The utterance of respondent 7 (table 17) “*Fairy godmother ask her to go home at middle of the night*” was classified into consultative style because the use of suggestion sentence. The others utterances “*Who didn't threat*” her well,” “*but they didn't allow Cinderella to go and leave her alone at home*”, and “*Don't cry*” were classified into casual style because when respondent 7 produced those utterance she slurred pronunciation of words “don't and didn't”

Table 18: Data display respondent of 8.

	Utterance	Style
Respondent 8	“wow thank you	Consultative
	“Cinderella, you have to go home at the middle of the night, because her magic will works only until midnight	Consultative

	Cinderella's stepmother don't wont if Cinderella join to the party	Casual
	Don't worry and don't cry	Casual
	She didn't come	Casual
	Pick it up	Casual
	The clock exact in twelve	Casual
	Their fit don't match	Casual

The utterance of respondent 8 (Table 18) "*Wow thank you*", and "*Cinderella, you have to go home at the middle of the night, because her magic will works only until midnight*". Were classified into consultative style because the respondent use one of characteristic of consultative style is use black channel and giving command. The others utterances "*Cinderella's stepmother don't wont if Cinderella join to the party*", "*She didn't come*," "*Their fit don't match*" were classified into casual style because she slurred pronunciation, the use slang, and the use non-standard form. The use of slang it can be seen, when she said: "*Pick it up*". The use of non-standard form, it can be seen: "*The clock exact in twelve*".

Table 19: Data display respondent of 9.

	Utterance	Style
Respondent 9	You must reach back home by then!	Consultative
	Stepmother didn't like her	Casual
	Cinderella looked up	Casual
	Her step sister didn't recognize her	Casual
	They couldn't make it	Casual
	Never my dear	Intimate

The utterance of respondent (Table 19) "*Stepmother didn't like her*", "*Her step sister didn't recognize her*", "*They couldn't make it*" and "*Cinderella looked up*" were classified as casual style because when the respondent produces that sentence she slurred pronunciation of some words. The utterance "*You must reach back home by then!*" Was classified as consultative style, because the fairy giving commands to Cinderella for arrive at home. The utterance "*never my dear*" was classified into intimate style because the respondent used private code "my dear" that indicated intimate style.

Table 20: Data display respondent of 10.

	Utterance	Style
Respondent 10	Cinderella should be at home in the middle of night	Consultative
	Don't Cry Cinderella	Casual
	If you don't	Casual
	have dress to go to the party	
	When Cinderella arrive there	Casual
	Beautiful glass slipper came off	Casual
	If you don't have dress to go to the party.	Casual
	They didn't match	Casual

The utterance of respondent 10 (20) "*Cinderella should be at home in the middle of night*", was classified as consultative style because the fairy giving command to Cinderella for arrive at home. The utterance of "*Don't Cry Cinderella*", "*If you don't have dress to go to the party*", "*If you don't have dress to go to the party*", "*They didn't match*". And also "", and "*Beautiful glass slipper came off*" were categorized as casual style because the used of slurred pronunciation when retell the story.

The table below shows the frequency of male and female speech style:

Table 21: Frequency of Male speech style.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
Frozen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Formal	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Consultative	3	2	1		1		3	1	3	3	17
Casual	4	3	1	2	2	4	5	1	8	3	33
Intimate	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	3

Table 22: Frequency of female speech style.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Total
Frozen	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0
Formal	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Consultative	2	1			2	1	1	2	1	1	11
Casual	1	1	4	7	3	2	3	6	4	6	37
intimate	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2

5 DISCUSSION

Both male and female were used formal, consultative, casual and intimate styles when they were retelling story. Formal style used once by male while it is used four times by female. It indicates that female tends to use formal style than male. This data proves Orton's statement in Talbot (1998: 21) that male speak vernacular more frequently than female.

In consultative style, male more dominantly used consultative style than female. Male used this style 17 times and female used this style 11 times when they were retelling story.

Like consultative style, casual style was used by both male and female when they were retelling story. Male used this style 17 times and female used

11 times. It shows that female more dominantly used casual style than male. Both male and female used this style because they felt enjoy and relax if they were retelling by using this style. Beside the listeners also would enjoy and felt unpressured. It made casual style was the most frequent style used by male and female when they were retelling story.

The last speech style that was used by male and female is intimate style. Both male and female used this style in the same frequency (3 times). It indicates that not only formal, casual and consultative styles, intimate style also could be used in retelling story.

Of the five kinds of speech styles that have been mentioned by Joos in Haer & Agustina (2010: 70), only four speech styles found in this research. It indicates that no one used frozen style in retelling story. The data also shows that casual style is the most frequent speech style used by both male and female when they were retelling, and formal style was the least one.

In addition, the researcher also found that male and female were different in some aspects. Male mostly used non-standard words than female when they were retelling story. This is in line with Lakoff's statement in Talbot (1998: 40) that female are not supposed to talk rough. Likewise, female tends to use standard form than male (Coates, 1993: 70) This statement is also supported by Trudgill (1990) that male use non-standard word because this is their vernacular, male also talk rougher than female. Male and female were also different in their grammar. The data shows that female is more aware to grammar than male.

The researcher found that pronunciation of female is better than male. This data is supported by Shuy in Xiungfang Xia, who conducted a study in this field, and he found that 62.2% of men pronounced "-ing"

in wrong way, but only 28.9% of women did not pronounce correctly. It can be seen when male produced some words, they often used wrong pronunciation, for example when they produced the word "palace" (*istana*) they pronounced the word as "place" (*tempat*), and also when they produced the word "godmother" (*peri*) they pronounced that word as "good mother" (*ibu yang baik*), appeared (*muncul*) as "a fear" (*ketakutan*), and "found" (*menemukan*) they *fond*" (*sangat cinta*).

This finding is supported by Jespersen in Coates (1993), that women had a more advance pronunciation than men. Beside the differences in words choice and pronunciation, female also talk much than male. It can be seen from the speaking duration of male and female. Female were longer than male. This is also supported by Jespersen (in Coates, 1993) who says that female talk much.

Male and female are also different in intonation. The researcher found that female more comprehend the story when they were retelling while male just retold the story without aware of their intonation. Lakoff in Xiungfang (2013) says that women usually answer a question with rising intonation pattern rather than falling intonation. Bydoing this, they can show their gentleness; however, sometimes this intonation shows a lack of confidence. As a contrary, men like to use falling intonation to show that they are quite sure of what they are saying. Falling intonation also shows men's self-confidence and power. Sumarsono in Zul Amri (2009:102) states that male and female were different in many aspects such as gesture, expression, voice and intonation, phoneme and speech style.

The researcher also found that when male were retelling story, they could improve story even they did not follow the line of the story. They made other line story but the main point of the story still kept by them. They were also enjoy when they were retelling the story although some of them were lack of pronunciation, used non-standard word, and grammar. They also retold the story faster than female.

On the contrary, female retold story slower than male. Most of the female were good in pronunciation and grammar although they could not improve the story. They just retold the story based on the story line that had been given to them. Unlike male, female were aware of grammar, pronunciation, and words choice. Likewise, their intonation was also better. Therefore, the researcher concludes that female is better than male in retelling story.

6 CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this research is listed in the following:

1. There were four speech styles that were used by male when they were retelling story. Those speech styles were formal, consultative, casual and intimate style. Among the four styles, male dominantly used consultative to retell story because they wanted response from the listeners. Also, by using consultative style they wanted to get clarification from the listeners.
2. There were four speech styles that were used by female when they were retelling story. Those styles were formal, consultative, casual and intimate style. Female dominantly used casual style in retelling story because they wanted the listeners enjoy the story and feel relax when they listened to the story.
3. Both male and female used the same speech styles. Those were formal, consultative, casual and intimate style. The difference was on the frequency of the use of the styles. Male was dominant in using consultative style while female was dominant in using casual style. Male and female were also different in some aspects such as vocabulary, grammar, pronunciation, and intonation.

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