

WOMEN AND MEN FEEDBACKS COMPARISON ABOUT UNCOMMON GENDER BEHAVIOR

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Abstract

This article aims to compare how men and women express feedback. Feedback is mostly reliable in gender rather than other social factors like status or social class. Using theory (Holmes, J. 2013, P. 301) where this book discusses the topic of Gender, Politeness and Stereotypes mostly to the Feedbacks, women are cooperative conversationalists and men are competitive and less supportive. We observe and discuss how stereotypes about gender feedback have relation to the feedback of women and men. The differences of women and men's way of giving feedback occurred in degree of agreement with such behavior. We also collect some data to test our hypothesis by studying how women and men in Bali, Java and Borneo use Indonesian and English languages, then we pour the whole data into one discussion of how women and men give feedback and how the stereotypes influence our discussion about gender feedback. We choose the interviewees based on their personality, we qualify the women as cooperative conversationalists and the men are the opposite. After collecting the data from the interviewees, we have concluded several results that are the stereotypes of women and men feedback are 92% matched with the interviewees feedback and as their genders', female tempted to be more cooperative conversationalists, while men are more less-supportive than women and they mostly straight forward for a certain topic. We also see that women give supportive feedback and they mostly come into the positive feedback, they also avoid talking about the logical problem while men are less-supportive, they are tempted to be realistic for responding to a certain topic such as logical problems.

Keywords: unusual behavior; feedback; gender; stereotype

A. Introduction

Every gender has its own stereotypes, and stereotypes are made because the society develops. Regarding to ASA (Advertising Standards Authority) identified 6 categories of gender stereotypes: roles – occupations or positions, characteristics – behaviors and attributes, mocking individuals for nonconformity to stereotype – making fun behaving against stereotype, sexualisation – highly sexualized manner, objectification - showing an unhealthy body image. supported the advertising standard theory it would be learnt along the samples of Gillette ad “Boys are visiting be boys” promote toxic masculinity, in contrast, the advert echoes its famous slogan “Is this the foremost effective someone can get?” while depicting negative gender stereotypes of men harassing women and fighting, saying “Boys are boys”. “Making assumptions about how people should look and behave might negatively restrict how they see themselves and also the way others see them, and limit choices they create in life,” said Ella Smillie of the ASA, who led the 2017 study which recommended the new rules. Gender stereotyping involves how men and ladies are expected to act, speak, dress, and conduct

themselves, supported their sex. These preconceived gender roles can limit men's and women's capacity to pursue professional careers and stop them from making individual choices about their lives. (Targonskaya, 2020, Para 1). There are many stereotypes that also remain in community, conscious characterization for speech with certain or specific languages among members in an exceedingly very group. Gender stereotypes divided into two, masculine and feminine identity whereas seen in people contexts of how they dress, work or where they belong. as an example, there is a lady who would like to undertake a dress before buying it so she alters within the women's fitting room or there is a celebration so he goes to the hairdresser for a neat cut before entering the party. Adapting individuality can be a challenge that people often find, a masculine image for women in job or feminine image for men in job, constabulary where women are advised to portray the manly uniform rather than being a girl. This approach shows every linguistic and nonlinguistic regarding gender as meaningful thanks to the norms or challenging them, people shall remember these standard categories to suit gender categories. "Gender has begun to be theorized in additional productive ways moving off from a reliance on binary oppositions and global statements about the behavior of all men and each one women, to more nuanced and mitigated statements about certain groups of ladies or men specifically circumstances, who negotiate within certain parameters of permissible or socially sanctioned behavior" (Coates & Cameron, 1988; Johnson & Meinhoff 1997; Bergvall, Bing & Freed, 1996) and "Gender as something which is enacted or performed, and thus as a possible site of struggle over perceived restrictions in roles" (Crawford, 1995). Thus, someone who acts type of a lady and a woman who acts type of a person would create a difficulty due to their duality amidst surrounding so as that they need to find challenge on how they rolled. A paradox of woman and man adaptability is typically questioned whether it's obligatory or complementary to support their conscience or not.

B. Methodology

This research paper explains how both female and male gender give feedback about some cases, see their feedback and how they respond to certain topics with uncommon problems around them such as the importance of relationship between gender, the uncommon way for gender to style and express themselves, and the public stereotypes about gender. This research will use qualitative approaches by taking samples from 6(six) interviewees, 3(three) men and 3(three) women around 20 ages. We will see how they respond and after collecting the data, gather each of the data, observe some common stereotypes and relate them into the gender feedback. After observing the whole data we will conclude them into the final conclusion and pour the final discussion into the research paper.

C. Results and Discussion

The Gender feedback may always be varieties that is why there are many stereotypes made between genders. Thus stereotypes ended up creating a big distance between them. To observe more about gender feedback, we decided to make an observation of feedback between Men and Women to know how the feedback differentiates them. After interviewing some friends of ours, we have collected some datas to be discussed and both the data and the discussion will be discussed in 3(three) sub-sections, the Men's feedback, Women's feedback and Difference feedback between Gender.

1. Discussion A (Men Feedback)

The first Man (Man A) that we have interviewed is a 20 Years old man, he is a student from Sanata Dharma University. From the interview we had, the first man usually answers the questions logically where he always gives an explanation after he answers the question. When we tried to speak casually like asking "How are you?" and talk about college he didn't really give specific positive

feedback like “Hm hm”, “Oh iya?”. He is only straight forward to what his answer is and he is also trying to make the conversation more and more deep. When we talk about the uncommon behavior of humans such as how a person dresses in deviation from stereotypes (A man dresses a feminine one while a woman the opposite), he responds well, he just agrees with the existence of these uncommon things. The man A is less-active in responding to normal conversation but he will be more responsive when the topic is coming to a serious and debate-able topic.

The second Man (Man B) that we interviewed is 20th years old, he is a student from Sanata Dharma University. In the interview, we asked him about his opinion about a woman who dress and behave like men and a man who dress and behave like women. He answers all the questions very well and always gives a short explanation about the topic that we asked. He is actually fine about that kind of behavior on women, he said he has friends that also have that kind of behavior. He respects that person and says that as long as that person is not bothering anyone else, he is totally fine. He also admires the fashion style from the woman in our sample picture, but he has another opinion about the man who dresses and styles like women. He stated that because he didn't have that type of friend, he was kind of confused about how a man could have that kind of behavior. He also feels concerned about the other people that could be affected negatively by that kind of behavior, but overall he still respects this kind of behavior as long as it's still reasonable. The second man is such a responsive type of person with a realistic point of view, he is also a straightforward type of person.

The third Man (Man C) that we have interviewed is 22 years old, he is an alumni from Sanata Dharma University. From the interview we had, the third man answered with a short yet clear explanation. He stated for the first question of two pictures that he would be fine if femininity or masculinity appeared as opposite, people recommended to be open minded and accept the difference due to development of era may change technology also another aspects of life made him think it is usual among millennials nowadays. He spoke assertive during the interview by giving the points of why he could overcome those behaviors because he concluded it from other people's perspective. He also delivers that behavior is not the source of the problem but people's concerns that made it a controversy. The speaker has a tendency to adapt with people but not compromise them easily so it doesn't bring tension. He used Bahasa Indonesia as an opening and his first language then switched to English as his secondary language with mixed of local and national dialect of Bahasa Indonesia yet English nonetheless on “Jadi, menurut saya” with first stressed syllable sound like Javanese to “Kalau buat saya sih ya... it's just another picture” with falling intonation so it produces low voice with English-Indonesian dialect so the man giving interviewer a supportive feedback.

2. Discussion B (Woman Feedback)

The first woman (Woman A) that we have interviewed is 21 years old, she is a student from Sanata Dharma University. From the interview we have had with her, the first woman is more responsive than the first Man (Man A) and she also giving positive feedbacks such as “Hm hm”, “Ah iya iya benar”, “Aku setuju nih benar nih”, “Ohh iya benar”. She always responds to every statement that we have provided and she also sometimes goes into idle-talk when we talk about the uncommon behavior of humans such as Man dressing feminine and how woman dressing like a man. In the conversation, the woman mostly talks about her opinion but she always avoids giving negative feedback. Woman A never tried to develop the idea of the conversation that we do with her, she will just agree and then does an idle-talk, she also interacts more than Man A did. Woman A is a type of cooperative conversationalist, she always supports the conversation and is more supportive.

The second woman (Woman B) that we interviewed is 20th years old, she is a student of Sanata Dharma University. We asked her opinion about the same topic and questions, the second woman is such a responsive person, she always provides some examples to almost all questions that we already provide. She gave so much detail in her answer and provided such positive feedback, she stated that the person with the uncommon behavior (woman dress and style like men, while man the opposite). She also knows about the bad stigma in the societies towards this uncommon behavior but for her it's

kind of unique and interesting. She also doesn't mind whether its uncommon behavior comes from men or women, moreover she suggested people to embrace it and just be confident in their own way. The second woman turns out to be supportive to the topic we discuss, and she is also a cooperative conversationalist type of person.

The third Woman (Woman C) that we have interviewed is 22 years old, she is a student of English Letters from Sanata Dharma University. Before the interview, the expert said "Adults need to learn to embrace them and their choices" (Yulo, Michele), this means standing up for them in public when they go against the stereotypes. From the interview we had, the third woman answered by embracing equal rights of people to express themselves so it is positive almost like the man interview yet she spoke in full English language and English dialect. She is flexible about what people have in their mind and it shall not be a disturbance by other people's view because everyone has something. In brief, she focused on the subject only which is one-on-one correspondence unlike the man that shared their opinions yet depended on himself while the woman depended on both of them so the woman is on the centre tendency to disagree if paying attention closely, she said "Whatever the way they choose to dress themselves is up to the person and that's what I think about this picture" from the background of seeing a man with a kind of unconventional dress then she said it has to be respected due to equality on "Everyone possessed equal rights to freedom of speech, it allows them to speak their mind about certain matters that is why I'm okay with people with different opinion or way of thinking compared to mine, because each one of us has different perspective and I think it should be respected." as closing of why she stated it is up to them to choose the dress they would wear.

3. Discussion C (Comparison Between Men and Women Feedback)

Being non-binary isn't a "third gender," but a stance and viewpoint that gender may be a spectrum. Truth Bachman, a genderqueer and trans composer and performer, says: "I think being trans and non-binary is, like i feel of them collectively and therefore the same. I used to be assigned male at birth and I am transitioning off from that more and more and more. I have changed my name, and have considered taking hormones... and every one of that's just to mention I embrace the space of not knowing. I embrace the space of timeliness. I embrace this place where I will be 'masculine' and have muscles and things like that, and even be totally 'feminine' and light-weight and feel connected, "Gender stereotypes are notoriously sticky, partially because we're often unaware that we hold them" (Dr. Tiina Likki), they'll influence impressions and judgments outside of conscious awareness.

From the information of the interview we've collected above, we will see some different responses or feedback from men and ladies perspective. Man A, Man B and Man C have more or less the identical opinion about the subject that we asked (uncommon behavior like a person dressed as women and therefore the opposite), they said that they may accept that sort of behavior because they feel it's their right to try and do it. Man C stated that the matter isn't on those who have that uncommon behavior but the matter comes from the people's concern of how that sort of behavior could have such a foul impact towards others. However, Man B includes a slightly different opinion from the opposite two men about "the man who dressed like women". He stated since he doesn't have friends who have that sort of behavior, he feels concern for the person itself and concern about the bad effect towards people. We see that men interviewees are straightforward yet still provide a short explanation to support their answer, also for Man B he's more realistic than others.

However, Woman A, Woman B and Woman C are types that always gave negative feedback towards our topic (Man dressed like women and therefore the opposite). These three women agree that whoever has that "uncommon behavior" is someone we must always respect instead of questioning it "why they're doing it" "why they acted like that in public" and etc. These three women are more inquisitive about people that are questioning it and do not accept someone there with "uncommon behavior". Based on our data women tend to avoid giving negative feedback although they know that certain topics are possible to have a negative impact on others, this data also revealed that girls got less constructively critical feedback. (Cecchi-Dimeglio, P. 2017. Para 13) results of the data analyzed

are presented here. This part should not only present the results of data analysis but also its discussion.

4. *Men and Women*

a. Interviewee A

The first Man (Man A) that we have interviewed is a 20 Years old man, he is a student from Sanata Dharma University. From the interview we had, the first man usually answers the questions logically where he always gives an explanation after he answers the question. When we tried to speak casually like asking “How are you?” and talk about college he didn’t really give specific positive feedback like “Hm hm”, “Oh iya?”. He is only straight forward to what his answer is and he is also trying to make the conversation more and more deep. When we talk about the uncommon behavior of humans such as how a person dresses in deviation from stereotypes(A man dresses a feminine one while a woman the opposite) , he responds well, he just agrees with the existence of these uncommon things. The man A is less-active in responding to normal conversation but he will be more responsive when the topic is coming to a serious and debate-able topic.

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5. Gender Difference

Being non-binary isn't a "third gender," but a stance and viewpoint that gender may be a spectrum. Truth Bachman, a genderqueer and trans composer and performer, says: "I think being trans and non-binary is, like i feel of them collectively and therefore the same. I used to be assigned male at birth and I am transitioning off from that more and more and more. I have changed my name, and have considered taking hormones... and every one of that's just to mention I embrace the space of not knowing. I embrace the space of timeliness. I embrace this place where I will be 'masculine' and have muscles and things like that, and even be totally 'feminine' and light-weight and feel connected, "Gender stereotypes are notoriously sticky, partially because we're often unaware that we hold them" (Dr. Tiina Likki), they'll influence impressions and judgments outside of conscious awareness.

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D. Conclusion

After having a long discussion and observation about the data we have received for the feedback of Women and Men, researchers conclude that men's feedback tends to hold on to logical fallacies more than women's because women stand up for equality among others. Therefore, it resulted in the same amount as a half-scale of people who tend to agree or disagree. Women cooperative conventionalists on theory clearly applied here that they speak carefully not to hurt people's feelings because the dress itself seems unconventional, giving feedback not only an utterance of opinions, it criticizes people for further explanations systematically based on their conversation distribution. Overall, gender and stereotypes are a conversation in the form of a case study towards human behavior. "As a gender abolitionist, I believe that we all have the power to tear down these stereotypes." (Fung, Jennalynn).

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