

Language and Gender in the Doraemon Series Episode "Roboko ga Aishite iru"

Alo Karyati
{alo.karyati@unpak.ac.id}

Faculty of Social and Cultural Sciences, Japanese Literature Study Program, Pakuan University

Abstract. This study discusses language and gender contained in Doraemon's Animated Film with the theme "Roboko, aishiteiru". Language is a unifying communication tool between people. Through language, a person can convey something to others. Meanwhile, gender is something that distinguishes the sex between women and men. Language and gender are inseparable, each is interconnected. The method used in this research is a qualitative descriptive method. The data collection technique in this study starts from collecting journals related to language and gender, both national and international. The source of data in this study is the Doraemon series, the episode "Roboko ga aishiteiru". The results of this study are different between the intonation used by women and men in Japan and Indonesia, the male language that appears in the Doraemon series episode "Roboko ga aishiteiru" is in the form of (person pronouns / ninshoodaimeishi, exclamation words / kandoushi and sentence end particles such as *daro*, *dana*, *dayo* and others). In the female language that appears in the Doraemon series episode "Roboko ga aishiteiru" there is a final particle of *wa* that functions as a sentence affirmer.

Keywords: Language; gender; Doraemon

1 Introduction

In our daily lives we often find conversations between men and women, at such times we can pay attention to how the language is used by men and women. Including ourselves, if we talk to a man, what form of language do we use or vice versa. Polite form or ordinary form. Before explaining further, it would be good for us to understand what language is. Language is an important communication tool for society to be able to relate to others. Language is a tool that unites the nation, through language we can connect with many people, through language we also get friends to speak. According to [1] Language has become a unit in everyone. Language is also a clear sign of human personality. Language is a communication tool used by society to express ideas that have become a common consensus. Meanwhile, according to [2] that gender differences are actually not a problem as long as they do not give birth to various gender injustices (gender inequalities). Meanwhile [3]

A similar thing is stated [4] that language is a medium of communication and a link between one human being and another human being as an individual in thinking, wanting and feeling. The expression of the language describes the tendency of the speaking community [5]. Meanwhile [6] said that language is called a representational system, because in language a person uses signs and symbols to represent concepts, ideas, and feelings to others. Meanwhile [7] language is one of the means of communication between fellow humans that is useful and widely used. Regarding language, it was also stated [8] that language is an ability that humans must have in order to be able to communicate with other humans and a means of communication that has developed from time to time. Based on statements

about the meaning of language, it can be understood that language is something important as a means of communication between humans and other humans, language is a unifier between nations. [4] also said that there are two stages of the language process, namely: (1) the process of conveying one's thoughts or feelings to others using symbols. The symbols are colors, images, language, and others, (2) the process of conveying messages by a person to others by using tools or means as a second medium after using symbols as the first medium. Based on this statement, the author can explain that in addition to being a means of communication between individuals, language also plays an important role as a symbol or symbol of a nation.

Language is closely related to gender. The existence of gender differences between women and men will involve language in it. Gender itself is an attribute given by society to show the existence of differences in certain traits, characters, characteristics and functions given to men and women (such as the saying that men are rational while women are emotional; men are in the public space (making a living) while women are meek. According to *Webster's New World Dictionary* in [9] it is said that gender is interpreted as a visible difference between men and women in terms of values and behavior. Meanwhile [7] said that gender is a cultural issue that regulates the social construction of men, women, and social relationships between the two. Meanwhile, [10] said that gender is a psychological, social, and cultural difference between men and women. Based on these definitions of gender, it can be concluded that what is called gender is the difference in gender, character, and habits between women and men. It is also clarified [11] that gender differences in the masses known as *male/male* and *female/female* influence several aspects of language at the syntactic and semantic levels. Meanwhile, [12] explained that various differences in social relations based on gender are one of the aspects that are often an important issue in people's daily lives. The existence of language and gender is often a debate.

The exchange of these uses makes the variation of male and female languages mixed. Regarding the difference in the structure of the use of female and male languages in Indonesian and Japanese, it is explained [13], namely: (a) The structure of women's language in Japan. Women's language in Indonesian, for example, can be seen from the use of intonation and is considered taboo if women speak using inappropriate words. Because women are considered a feminist, elegant, polite, both attitudes and actions. In Indonesian, the grammatical structure of language is not too different between women and men. In contrast to Japanese, which has special characteristics in some of its female and male languages. In Japanese the structure can be observed from the pronominal persona or *ninshou daimeishi*, the particles at the end of sentences or *shuujoshi*, the *interjection* or *kandoushi*, and the noun or *meishi*. (b) The structure of the Japanese male language. The language structure used by Indonesian men and Japanese men is basically the same. Most of the languages used by men do not have a limit of use with women. Indonesian men often express their opinions with their feelings at that time, without having to use language that is considered taboo like that used by women. The difference between women and men is in intonation, men use intonation which tends to be harsh, assertive and tends to be masculine compared to women. Similar to Japanese men, Japanese men also have characteristics of using and choosing language in different ways of pronouncing themselves, but grammatically they also have their own characteristics. For example, the pronominal persona or *ninshou daimeishi*, the particles at the end of sentences or *shuujoshi*, *interjections* or *kandoushi*, and nouns or *meishi*, and verbs or *doushi*. Based on this statement, it can be understood that the use of language used by women tends to be subtle and full of feeling. Meanwhile, the language used by men is more assertive and authoritative. Likewise with Japanese men who always add the words *ze*, *zo* and others at the end of sentences. Meanwhile Kinsui (2009) in [14] said that the grouping of male languages consists of: (1) the particle suffix/*shuujoshi* 終助詞; *だぜ*、*だぞ*、*だな*、*だろう*、*だね*、*かな*、*だよ*、*さ*、*ぜ*、*ぜえ*、*ぞ*、*な*、*や*. (2) person pronouns/*ninshoo daimeishi* /人称代名詞; *おれ*、*ぼく*、*おいら*、*わし*、*おまえ*、*きみ*), (3)

exclamation point/kandoushi 感動詞;おい、こら、ほら、おお. Regarding *dansei go* and *joseigo* Matoshi in [15] that the difference between the use of *danseigo*/male language and *joseigo*/female language can be seen from the sentence: 僕が行くよ/Boku ga iku yo/I will go (a variety of languages spoken by men), and the sentence あたしが行くわ/atashi ga iku wa/ I will go (a variety of languages spoken by women). From the 2 examples of sentences used by men and women, the author can conclude that there are differences in the language used by men and women, namely from the word 僕/boku/aku and the word よ/yo at the end of the sentence (male/danseigo), from the word あたし/atashi/i and the word わ/wa at the end of the sentence (female language/joseigo).

So with the difference in the use of words between men and women, it will be clear that the gender between men and women will give rise to language differences used by these two opposite living beings. A linguistic differentiating aspect that does not always exist in language, namely gender. [16] said that the difference between men and women is not only related to the problem of language/structure, but also the things that accompany speech. For example, limb movements and facial expressions. These two things must exist in society, but they differ from one community group to another, and are also different between women and men. From this statement, it can be understood that the difference between men and women is not only in their language, but also in the way they are pronounced, the sentence structure they use and many more.

Regarding the linguistic differences between men and women, it is explained [17] that the fact is that the language between men and women has linguistic differences both at the level of phonology, vocabulary, grammar, as well as topics and styles of conversation. According to [17], the linguistic characteristics of women include: (1) tend to use more correct and standard pronunciation of words than men, (2) usually speak in a higher tone than men, (3) speaking intonation sounds more emotional, gentle, and affectionate, (4) more often using intensifiers (reinforcing words) such as so, much, quite, vastly, etc., (5) frequently use hyperbolic adjectives and sentences, (6) tend to avoid harsh or taboo meanings, (7) often use euphemisms (finer expressions) and expressions of politeness, (8) often use question tag sentences, (9) there is a lot of hyper-correction found in grammar, (10) often use hedges (expressions that express doubts about the information conveyed), (11) the subject of conversation is usually about clothes, colors, and the world close to women, and (12) tends to use conversation as a forum to negotiate, support, and reach an agreement. Meanwhile, Lakoff (2003) in [18] there are 10 characteristics of women's language, namely: 1) Hedge (confined/limited), 2) using very polite language, 3) Using question tags to express opinions. 4) Using intensifiers. 5) Using "empty" adjectives. 6) Using correct grammar and pronunciation. 7) Avoiding swear words. 8) Raising intonation in statements. 9) Using very strong color vocabulary. 10) Using empathic emphasis. For example: It was a BRILLIANT performance.

Based on the linguistic characteristics that women have above, it can be concluded that the female character is very soft, if she speaks emotionally and her attitude is affectionate. A woman also has different characteristics from men who are more polite when speaking even though women's voices tend to be higher than men's. Meanwhile [19] stated that the differences between male and female characters are 2 sides, namely from verbal and non-verbal qualities. As stated in Table 1 and Table 2:

Table 1. Verbal quality: differences in the quality of speech used by men and women [19].

Men	Women
Speak loudly	Soft speaking
The tone is deep	The tone is high

The speed is slow	The speed is fast
Downward inflection	Upward inflection
The tone is relaxed	His tone was shrill
The power is strong	The energy is weak

Table 2. Non-verbal quality: differences in the quality of non-verbal communication used by men and women.

Men	Women
More physical use	Its physical use is little
Staring	His gaze was lowered
Use command signals	Use the agree gesture
Hold your head straight	Tilt the head
Maintain a poker face	Use facial expressions

Based on the differences in language characters between male and female languages stated [19], it can be concluded that the difference in language characters used by men and women lies in pronunciation or intonation. Men tend to have high speaking pressure, while women are softer.

As happened in the Doraemon cartoon series. In the Doraemon series, there are many varieties of male languages and also a variety of female languages. Because the cast also consists of men and women. One of them is Nobita and Shizuka.

Based on this background, the author chose one of the Doraemon animation titles entitled "Roboko ga aishite iru". The objectives of this research are: (1) Knowing the variety of language and gender usage, (2) knowing the language used by men/danseigo in the Japanese anime Doraemon "*Roboko ga aishite iru*/I love Roboko", (2) knowing the language used by women/women/joseigo in the Doraemon series "*Roboko ga aishite iru*/I love Roboko".

Previous research on language and gender, including [1], in his research discussed the male language (danseigo) from suujoshi or suffixes commonly used by men. [7] in his research discussed women's language and discussed men in an Indonesian film. The difference between this research and the previous research is the use of male and female languages in Japanese children. In this study, it is explained how male and female languages are used both from the pronoun person/ninshoodaimeishi, the Japanese suffix/終助詞shuujoshi and the interjective /感動詞/kandoushi.

2 Methodology

This type of research is qualitative descriptive. This type of research Subroto (2007) in [20] that it is descriptive is used to identify, record, and analyze data carefully as found in the reality of the use of language used in this study is qualitative. The data sources in this study are journals related to language and gender, both from the Indonesian language and gender, as well as the language and gender of Japanese. The collected data are then analyzed descriptively and interpreted. The main source in this study is the film Doraemon entitled "*Roboko ga aishite iru*". Then conversations containing female and male languages are analyzed and interpreted.

3 Results and Discussion

3.1 Language and gender analysis

Based on theories about language and gender, it can be explained that language is a communication tool used by humans to convey something to the interlocutor, language is also a unifying tool between nations. Through language, one can communicate with other people around the world. As explained by Syarif, Irzam & Darmayanti [4] language and gender are inseparable that language is a connecting medium between one human being and another. From this statement, it can be understood that through language we become able to communicate and get to know many people. Language is also a communication tool that has been used since time immemorial, becoming a bridge between humans. This is in accordance with what has been stated [8] that language is an ability that humans must have in order to be able to communicate with other humans and language is also a means of communication from time to time. From this statement, the author can explain that without language we can get to know many people, we also cannot convey something we want to others. Language is also developing from time to time, from this statement it can be understood that along with the development of the times, many new terms have emerged in language. Especially if it is associated with gender. As we already know that gender is a characteristic of gender differentiation between men and women. As in the explanation [9] which says that gender is interpreted as a visible difference between men and women in terms of values and behavior. From these statements, the author can conclude that gender is a term used to distinguish the sex between men and women. Therefore, from these statements, language and gender cannot be separated.

From the many opinions expressed earlier, there is a difference in the character of speaking between men and women, one of which is the difference in intonation or pronunciation, that men have a hard character, while women are softer. This is like an explanation [19] (1) men if they speak loudly, but women are soft, (2) men when they speak in a deep tone, while women tend to be chatty. (3) Men speak slowly, and women tend to be fast, (4) Men inflate downwards, while women upwards, (5) men when they speak tend to be relaxed, and women have a shrill tone, (6) men have strong power, while women are described as weak.

From this explanation, it can be seen that there are differences in the character of men and women, women speak weakly, while men have high intonation. Women have a very gentle nature, while men are often described as harsh. Men have distinguishing characteristics from women at the end of deep speech. While women tend to be tall.

3.2 Analysis of male and female language intonation/pronunciation in the Doraemon series (Robo, aishite iru)

Table 3 presents the conversations between women and men in the Doraemon series entitled "Roboko ga aishite iru", from minutes 1–5.

Table 3. Conversations between women and men in the Doraemon series episode "Roboko ga aishite iru" (minutes 1–5).

Time	Male	Time	Perempuan
0.14	どうっぽくって減災^{げんさい}でしょう。女が ポタ散ったらジャイロ本ちゃって。 ぜひコーチしてくれって言うんだ よ。How am I a genius, right? I'm going to show it off to the girls. I'm going to teach them	02.03	
0.38	約束どおりコッチに来たよ。 As promised, I came here	0.44	ああ、本気だったの? Aa, honkidattano? Are you serious?
0.46	もちろん 楽しみにしている で しょう。 Of course, because everyone is happy.	0.48	へ? まあ Baik lah
0.53	ほら、だれも来ていないの? Heh, anyone hasn't come yet?	0.56	ええ、これからよぶの。 This is what I call
0.58	はひ ふ へ ほ、	1.15	W1: そんなの、私も冗談のつもりだ ったのよ。でもせっかくの に来 てくれたんだし ちょっとだけでも W2: まさか分気にするとは思わなか った。 W3: ごめんね W1 : I was just kidding. But, this is just to make Nobita happy. Please come here for a while. W2: You called me for something unnecessary. W2: Sorry yes
1.26	では、コーチを始める前にごはん演 技を見せるね。は ひ ふ へ ほ	1.31	じょうず、じょうず Pandai-pandai
1.33	どうも どうも、じゃあ実践^{じっせん}に移ろ^{うつ} うかさあ君たちもよって頃^{ころ} Thank you, then continue the training.	1.36	P1,p2,p3でも私たちには無理よ. P1無 理、無理 However, we can't yet. Yes, we can't.
1.41	易しかったんだよ。まず、一つから やってみよ。 That's easy loch. First of all, try now try to do that.	1.43	

Time	Male	Time	Perempuan
1.56	しずかちゃん。。。へ？すねお？ しずか ちゃん Shizuka, Shizuka	1.57	ごめんなさい。ちょっと 行って来るわね。 Sorry, Will be back soon.
	うん。 Yes		
2.04	面白いゲーム買ったんだけど4人でないとできないんだ やらない。 I just bought a cute toy, I can't have the toy with the four of us.	2.10	面白そうやりたい！ Looks exciting. Yes, I want
2.15	じゃあ家においで Then come to my house	2.17	いく いく。でも、のびたさんもいこう？ Go away. But, Nobita also left?
2.18	そう、僕はいいよ。 I'm all right	2.21	のび太さん行かないなら、わたしも行かない。 If Nobita doesn't come, I won't come either.
2.24	一人足らないとできないんだろう。僕なら構わないからいきなよっても If it's not enough, maybe you can't. You want to go with Sunee, right? I'm okay waiting		でも。。。。 Mending.....
2.32	いって いって いってらっしゃい Already there go away	2.35	すぐ戻るわ ゆっくりしててね 入った I'll be back soon, I won't be long.
2.52	帰るかな。 Maybe I'll head home.		
3.00	食べ過ぎてのどが乾いちゃって も。。。。 Because I ate too much I became thirsty.		
5.05	本当に僕の友達になるね。 You really want to be my friend.	5.07	もちろん。 Of course
5.10	でもよく成績も悪いし スポーツだって、 苦ってだし。 But, I often get bad grades, can't exercise	5.15	そんな ^{ひか} 控えめなところがとっても素敵あなたって日本一素敵な 男の口よ。 I like a good and honest guy, you're the best boy in Japan.

3.3 Male Language in the Doraemon series (Roboko, aishiteiru)

The male language used by the male players in the doraemon series played by Nobita, the language used by Nobita is basically almost high school with the male characters in Indonesia, sometimes there is a spoiled brat, when talking to his friends. The following are the sentences that contain 男性語 /danseigo/male language in the doraemon series episode (Roboko ga aishiteiru/ I love Roboko. Like

どうっぽく^{げんさい}って減災でしょう。女がポタ散ったらジャイロ本ちゃって。ぜひコーチしてくれって言うんだよ。というわけでこれから入ってくる くっ

約束どおりコッチに来た よ
Yakusokudoori kocchini kita yo.
Sesuai janji, aku ke sini loch.

ほら、だれも来ていないの？
Hora, daremo kite inaino?
Hey, no one has come yet.

易しかったん だよ。まず、一つからやってみ よ
Yashikattandayo. Mazu, hitotsukara yattemiyo.
That's easy loch. First of all, try now try to do that.

そう、僕はいい よ
Sou, boku wa ii yo.
"Yes, I'm fine, Loch.

一人足らないとできないんだろう。僕なら構わないからいきなよっても
Hitori tarinaitodekinai daro. Bokunara, kamawanaikaraikinayottemo.
If there is less than one person, you can't walk, right? So, I said, "If I don't mind, then go ahead."

帰る かな.
Kaerukana.
Go home.

本当に 僕の友達になるね。
Hontouni boku no tomodachi ninarune.
You will really be my friend, huh.

でも ぼく成績も悪いし スポーツ苦ってだし
Demo, boku seisekimo waruishi, supootsu nigattedashi
But my grades are bad, and I'm also bad at sports.

From the sentences contained in the doraemon series episode "Roboko, aishiteiru" above appear several words that are commonly used by men/men, namely in words, including: pronoun person/ninshoodaimeishi 僕/boku/aku, suffix particles (よ/yo., だよ/dayo, かな/kana). interjection/ 感

動詞 kandoushi ほら. From the words that belong to the words that belong to 男性語/danseigo/male language, the author can explain as follows:

The person pronoun 僕/boku/aku is a person pronoun commonly used by Japanese men, instead of the word 私/わたし/i, which is formal and commonly used by both men and women. .

The particle of the suffix n (よ/yo., だよ/dayo, かな/kana) is usually used by men at the end of a sentence, this suffix particle is usually used for affirmation.

Interscholastic / 感動詞/ kandoushi ほら/hora. Kandoushi hora is a kandoushi that men use when they are shocked to see something happen,

From some danseigo/male languages that appear in these sentences, it is as stated [15] and [14] that the pronouns person/ninshoodaimeishi, sentence suffixes/shuujoshi and exclamations/kandoushi are commonly used by Japanese men/men.

3.4 Female language in the Doraemon series, episode "Roboko ga aishiteiru"

The words that contain the female language/女性語/jooseigo in the Doraemon series episode 'Roboko ga aishite iru / I love Roboko' can be seen in the following sentences.

Sorry. I'm going to go for a bit.

Gomennasai. Chotto ittekuruwane.

I'll be back soon, I won't be long.

I'll be right back. Take it easy. I'm in.

Suku Mothoruva. Yukuri Shittetaita.

Of course.

Mochiron desuwa.

Of the sentences that contain female language in the Doraemon series in the episode "Roboko ga aishiteiru" only the suffix wa. The suffix wa is usually used by women when they want to affirm something. This is as stated by Matoshi in [15] that the final particle *wa* is commonly used by women. The final particle *wa* is often used by women when they want to affirm something.

4 Conclusion

There is a difference in pronunciation or intonation between male and female languages, women have a gentle character, while men tend to be harsh. In the Japanese male/danseigo language that appears in the doraemon series "Roboko ga aishiteiru" there are pronouns for boku/aku, suffixes (yo, dayo, daroo, kana) and exclamation words/kadoushi hora. In the female/joseiga language found in the doraemon series in the episode "Roboko ga aishite iru", the final particle wa appears which serves to emphasize the sentence.

References

- [1] Pramandhani, A.: Makna Bahasa Jepang Danseigo Dalam Komik Doraemon. Jurnal Culture 3, 132–141 (2021)

- [2] Petrova, D.P., Competencies, F.: Educational implications of development in adolescence (Issue January) (2020)
- [3] Nafrin, I.A.: EDUKATIF: JURNAL ILMU PENDIDIKAN Perkembangan Pendidikan Indonesia di Masa Pandemi Covid-19 Abstrak. 3(2), 456–462 (2021)
- [4] Syarif, Irzam & Darmayanti, N.: TINDAK TUTUR BAHASA JEPANG PADA MEDIA SOSIAL INSTAGRAM DI MASA PANDEMI COVID-19: SUATU KAJIAN PRAGMATIK. METAHUMANIORA 10, 285–294 (2020). <http://jurnal.unpad.ac.id/metahumaniora/article/view/30940>
- [5] Setiajii, A.B.: Bahasa Dan Gender Sociolinguistik. Blogspot, April, 1 (2017). <http://ariabayusetiajiii.blogspot.com/2017/04/bahasa-dan-gender-sociolinguistik.html>
- [6] Hidayati, N.N.: BAHASA DAN GENDER: KAJIAN KARAKTERISTIK KEBAHASAAN LAKI-LAKI DAN PEREMPUAN DALAM FILM ANAK Niswatin Nurul Hidayati 1. AL HIKMAH Jurnal Studi Keislaman 6(1), 9–32 (2016)
- [7] Rahma Salbiah, Sumardi: BAHASA DAN GENDER DALAM FILM: ATHIRAH (Sebuah Kajian Sociolinguistik). An-Nahdah Al-'Arabiyah 1(2), 56–69 (2021). <https://doi.org/10.22373/nahdah.v1i2.1231>
- [8] Sari, I.P., Zalman, H.: Faktor Kesulitan Menulis Sakubun Mahasiswa Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Jepang Universitas Negeri Padang. Omiyage: Jurnal Bahasa Dan Pembelajaran Bahasa Jepang 4(1), 15–23 (2021). <https://doi.org/10.24036/omg.v4i1.203>
- [9] Jalil, A., Aminah, S.: Gender Dalam Perspektif Budaya Dan Bahasa. Al-MAIYYAH: Media Transformasi Gender Dalam Paradigma Sosial Keagamaan 11(2), 278–300 (2018). <https://doi.org/10.35905/almaiyyah.v11i2.659>
- [10] Herman, V.: Gender and language. Dramatic Discourse January 2011, 253–314 (2021). <https://doi.org/10.4324/9780203981108-12>
- [11] Rizka, H.: Bahasa dan Gender dalam Film Kartun Go Diego Go dan Dora the Explorer: Sebuah Kajian Sociolinguistik. BUANA GENDER: Jurnal Studi Gender Dan Anak 2(2) (2018). <https://doi.org/10.22515/bg.v2i2.1013>
- [12] Jalal, M.: Fenomena Bias Gender dalam Pemakaian Bahasa Indonesia. Masyarakat Kebudayaan Dan Politik XXII(Gender), 128–139 (2009)
- [13] JP, F.N., Roslana, L.: Danseigo (Bahasa Pria) Dan Joseigo (Bahasa Wanita). 024 (n.d.)
- [14] Yulinda, I.W.: Fungsi dan Situasi Danseigo oleh Tokoh Wanita dalam Anime Genshiken Nidaime Second Season Keberagaman bahasa muncul berdasarkan perbedaan sosial menyangkut perbedaan tingkatan sosial, daerah, maupun gender. Bahasa Jepang juga memiliki keberagaman atau. 5(1), 90–102 (2017)
- [15] Nursyafani, Fitrawati, Yulia, N.: Penggunaan Danseigo Dan Joseigo Dalam Komik Fairytail Karya Hiro Mashima. Omiyage: Jurnal Bahasa dan Pembelajaran Bahasa Jepang 1(1), 53–59 (2018)
- [16] Prasetyo: Bahasa dan Gender. Lite 8, 15–23 (2012)
- [17] Pan, Q.: On the Features of Female Language in English. ACADEMY PUBLISHER 1, 1015–1018 (2011). <https://doi.org/doi:10.4304/tpls.1.8.1015-1018>
- [18] Eva, K., Adnyani, K., Pendidikan, J., Jepang, B., Bahasa, F., Seni, D.: Representasi Wanita Dalam Joseigo. Ejournal.Undiksha.Ac.Id 8(15) (2013)
- [19] Shazu, R.I.: Relationship between Gender and Language. Journal of Education and Practice 5(14), 93–101 (2014). <https://www.iiste.org/Journals/index.php/JEP/article/view/12994/13307>
- [20] Hasanah, H., Wicaksono, N.H.: Bahasa dan Gender: Karakteristik Kebahasaan Perempuan Jawa dalam Film “Tilik.” Jurnal Budaya FIB UB 2(1), 7–16 (2021). <https://jurnalbudaya.ub.ac.id7>