GENDER DIFFERENCES IN WRITING COMPLEX SENTENCES

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ABSTRACT

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³Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia JI. Dr. Setiabudhi 229 Bandung, Indonesia eri_kurniawan@upi.edu This study mainly to describe the gender differences in withing complex sentences. Twelve (12) students grade eight (8) junior high school students in two different places, one is in North Sumatera and another one is in Manado – 6 males and 6 females – were instructed to write an informal letter to their friends. The writers use a descriptive qualitative method to classify and analyze the writing complex sentences. The object of this study was 12 students' informal letter. The findings of this research are following:

1T-units (1 independent clause) for male is 36% and 1T-units for female is 64%; it shows a big gap. However, the 2T-units (2 independent clauses) for male is 21% and for female is 17%, and 3T-units (3 independent clauses) for male is 11% and for female is also 11%.

Keywords : Gender differences, Complex Sentences, Writing, Informal Letter, Junior high school.

1. Introduction

Male and female language use varied early on in the study, according to Suganob-Nicolau and Sukamto^[1], who cited Lakoff (1975), Eckert (1989), Tannen (1990), and Cameron (2005). Numerous studies show that there are disparities between male and female students in terms of language skills when it comes to the particular situation of male and female students learning a second language or foreign language. The article by Suganob^[1] demonstrates that female students are more proficient in spoken and written products than male students based on the findings of Ng (2010), Saeed, (2011), Bijami (2013), and Cornett (2014). In another case, Kamari^[2] conducted a survey of 150 studies at Azad Islamic University in Ahwaz and examined both genders in terms of their ability to write descriptive paragraphs and opinion paragraphs. The results showed that male students outperform female students when it comes to writing an opinion paragraph essay, while female students outperform male students when it comes to writing a descriptive one.

In a different instance, Kamari, Gorjian, and Pazhakh^[2] polled 150 students at Azad Islamic University in Ahwaz and looked at how well both genders wrote opinion and descriptive paragraphs. The findings demonstrated that while female students scored better than male students when it came to writing a descriptive essay, male students performed better when it came to producing an opinion paragraph essay.

2. Review of Literature

A genre is a teaching strategy that outlines the procedures or sequential writing orders that instructors or students should adhere to. While genre as a product exhibits its own writing qualities in terms of organization, appearance or layout, purpose of communication, and language methods employed.^[3] A framing method conceptualizes the construction of gender identities as a part of the construction of broader social identities in the context of language and gender studies. Following Ochs^[4], Kendall (p. 604) states that "women and men do not generally choose linguistic options with the intention of creating masculine or feminine identities; rather, they draw upon gendered linguistic strategies to perform pragmatic and interactional functions of language and, thus, constitute roles in a

gendered way." Being a "good manager" or a "good mother" are examples of social roles in which people construct their identities in a way that is tied to gender.

According to early gender sociolinguistic research, gender should be investigated in the most prominent context and is most noticeable "in cross-sex interaction between potentially sexually available interlocutors or same-sex engagement in gender-specific activities".^[5]

When it comes to essay writing, you can notice how students use grammar in their sentence construction. It can be used to determine how well students can put together various sentence structures. Simple sentences, compound sentences, complex sentences, and compound complex sentences are the four categories of sentences in English.^[6] One or more independent clauses and one or more dependent clauses make up a complicated sentence.^{[7][8]} Subordinate conjunctions, such as adjective, noun, and adverb clauses, are used to connect it.

One way to assess an EFL learner's proficiency is by looking at how they utilize the language. The use of complicated sentences based on unit T is one of many metrics that may be used to evaluate a learner's writing progress.^{[9][10][11]} The T unit is "the smallest unit from which speech fragments can be deleted without leaving any sentence fragments," according to Hunt^[9] (quoted in Nicalau, 2016). Each T unit, in Hunt's view (quoted in Nicalau, 2016), is composed of independent and dependent clauses.

According to Ure^[12], letters can be used for a variety of purposes, including persuading, thanking, congratulating, advertising, and many more. Even though letters are frequently utilized, their genre and kind are rarely given any thought. The formal letter and the casual letter are the two forms of letters that Ure discusses in his article. The content, intent, language, and format of each of those categories varies from one another. Informal letters are more intimate than formal letters, which are typically used for business and professional communication.

Informal letters are sent to the writer's personal friends, family, and other loved ones. The letters have a casual and intimate tone because they are written to close family. When composing informal letters, informal language is employed. Additionally, the letters could occasionally include a subtext of emotion.

Most informal letters are written for personal purposes. They are not required to adhere to any particular pattern, format, or tradition. They may be written in accordance with the author's preferences and the demands of the circumstance. Consequently, the letter is written in a friendly, informal style that comes across as genuine.

3. Research Method

A descriptive research strategy was applied in this study. According to Arikunto^[13], the research for the study was planned to look into the conditions, events, scenario, and other activities. The results were then given in the form of a research report. When describing conditions or happenings, descriptive research is utilized literally.

The focus of this study was on junior high school students from North Sumatera and Manado who were writing informal letters and using complicated language. Arikunto^[13] asserts that if there are more than 100 study participants, the researcher may select a sample size of 10 to 15 percent. In this case, 12 students served as our sample. The students produced a total of 12 essays.. The essays were an informal letter.

The procedure of descriptive research is as follows: define the objectives clearly, design the approach, collect the data, analyze the data, draw the conclusion, and report the result.

While the steps in analyzing the data in this study are (i) identification, identification was conducted to differentiate the complex sentences produced by the male and female students. These steps allowed the writer to differentiate the complex sentences produced by male and female students (ii)

classifying or unitizing; consequently, sentences are evaluated manually to identify the frequency of Tunits and measure the complexity of sentences produced by male and female students, according to Hunt's (cited in Nicalau, 2016) basic standard. (iii) tabulating: the writing of the students will be grouped according to the T-Units based on Hunt's (cited in Nicalau, 2016) essential yardstick for measuring the complexity of the sentences created by the male and female students and finding the differences between the complex sentences created by the male and female students, (iv) describing; after the third step, the writer conducted the last step, which is the description of the result of the data analysis. In this, the writers describe the data presented. Considering the steps above, the writers drew the conclusion of the data analysis, and finally, the writer reported the result of the study.

4. Results and Findings

Based on the data of this study, the following is the analysis of students' writing: Table 1.1.: Analysis of Students' Writing

No	Students	1 T-units	2 T-units	3 T-units	Introductory words
		1 independent clause	2 independent clauses	3 independent clauses	
1	Student A (Male)	 Hi Celin how are you? By the way, the current situation the work at the corpandemii What is the current situation Tangerar Is it gettine better or worse? I hope it getting better. That's for this letter 	in g in g in g is and id yourself and yourself and your big family. I don't expect things g? I don't expect things family. I don't expect things family. I don't expect things family. I don't expect things family. I don't expect things family. I don't expect things family. I don't good for yourself	Take care of yourself and your body heath, don't stay up late and eat lately	I don't expect things that are not good for yourself.

			for::1	
			family too.	
			100.	
2	Student	\blacktriangleright How is the	≻ Hi,	
	B (Male)	state of the	Miracle,	
		pandemic	how are	
		there?	you I	
		➢ What are	hope	
		your dreams	you and	
		today?	your family	
		I hope you	are in	
		can achieve	good	
		it.	health.	
		\blacktriangleright My letter is	➤ I wish	
		up to here.	you well	
		-F	and	
			always	
			implem	
			ent	
			health	
			protocol	
			S	
3	Student	I have	➤ It has	➤ It has
	C (Male)	bought lots	been a	been a
		of stuff for	long	long time
		you	time	since I
			since I	saw you.
			saw	> There's
			you. ≻ Lam	only few
			➤ I am just	days left in my
			waiting	holidays
			for my	and after
1			holidays	that's it's
			to get	back to
1			over and	work.
			meet	
1			you	
1			soon.	
1			➢ I hope	
			the	
			work	
			has been	
			going	
			well for	

			you at work. There's only few days left in my holidays and after that's it's back to work.		
4	Student D (Male)	Because I do love myself.	 I hope you will understa nd what is this letter. This letter from 2021 is to understa nd my thankful and gratitud e to you I'm waiting to see what you will do in the future. This is my letter hope you do love it. 	 I gratefully love myself, hope you see this letter and smile as big as you want. I wanna give my thanks to you because I believe you do a good job as becoming me. I am waiting to see what you will do in the future. 	 Because I do love myself. I wanna give my thanks to you because I believe you do a good job as becoming me.
5	Student E (Male)	I hope you still remember.	 I hope you and your family are doing fine, I am doing fine here. 	I am writing this to thank you for helping me get ready for the hippo competitio	I am writing this to thank you for helping me get ready for the hippo

	Ν	TIT				
	\triangleright	I hope I		n and as a		competiti
		did this		homework		on and as
		correctl		that you		а
		y and I		gave me.		homewor
		get a	\succ	The		k that
		good		homework		you gave
		score.		that you		me.
				gave me	\succ	I also
				was to		want to
				write an		thank you
				informal		for
				letter to a		helping
				person in		me get
				the future, I		ready for
				hope you		the hippo
				still		competiti
				remember.		on and
			\triangleright	I also want		that I
				to thank		
						appreciate
				you for		it very
				helping me		much.
				get ready		Today's
				for the		date
				hippo		should be
				competitio		the 9 th of
				n and that I		Novembe
				appreciate		r 2040 or
				it very		more into
				much.		the future
			\succ	Today's		so I think
				date should		a lot has
				be the 9 th of		change
				November		but I
				2040 or		hope you
				more into		are still
				the future		doing
				so I think a		fine.
				lot has		11110.
				change but		
				I hope you		
				are still		
				doing fine.		
			\checkmark	Meet you		
				tomorrow		
				or when		
				this is		
				graded or		

							20 years in the future.		
6	Student F (Male)		Are you healthy? I hope you are fine in this pandemic. So I'm writing this letter to you. Now I'm going to start writing the letter.		How's your dad, is he better now? I'm fine with my family Right now I'm having an online class, and it's English. We are learning about letters, like formal and informal letter. I'm writing a letter that I can express it to you.		the future. Now we are focusing on writing 2 letters, a formal letter to 2 friends, and you're the only friend I know so I'm writing this letter to you. Once again, thank you for reading until the end because it is a long letter for you, because I know that you're lazy to read anything at this moment (with extension)		Now we are focusing on writing 2 letters, a formal letter to 2 friends, and you're the only friend I know so I'm writing this letter to you. Once again, thank you for reading until the end because it is a long letter for you, because I know that you're lazy to read anything at this moment (with extension)
7	Student G (Female)	AA	Hi Nat? How are you?	4	Natasya, is your city still quaranti	A	I hope that you and your family will always	A	I hope that you and your family

	1			r					
		\triangleright	Are you		ne? this		be healthy		will
			healthy?		pandemi		and also		always be
		\succ	by the way		c really		always get		healthy
			how about		troublin		happiness.		and also
			your		g a lot	\succ	I miss face		always
			school?		of		to face		get
		\triangleright	Ok Nat,		people.		lessons		happiness
			this time,	\succ	I hope		with the		
			my letter.		this		teachers at	\succ	
			my ietter.		pandemi		school,		I hope
					c will		play with		everythin
					end				-
							my		g goes well so
					soon so		classmates,		
					we can		and also I		that we
					have		miss		can meet
					normal		laughing		and then
					activitie		and		pursue
					s again.		spending		our
				\succ	Convey		time with		dreams
					my		you.		together
					greeting	\succ	I hope		
					to your		everything		
					parents		goes well		
					and also		so that we		
					your		can meet		
					sister.		and then		
							pursue our		
							dreams		
							together		
8	Student			\triangleright	Hello	\triangleright	Easter in	\succ	Easter in
-	Н				Syeren,		our		our
	(Female)				how are		situation, I		situation,
	(i emaie)				you and		hope you		I hope
					you and your		always take		you
					•		care of		always
					family there?				
				~			about your		take care
				\succ	Hopeful		health and		of about
					lu you		don't forget		your
					and		to eat		health
					your		nutritious		and don't
					family		food, and		forget to
					are		we pray		eat
					always		that this		nutritious
					healthy		pandemic		food, and
					1 11	1	will end		we pray
					and well				
					there.		quickly,		that this
				A					
				\blacktriangleright	there.		quickly,		that this
				A	there. How was		quickly,		that this pandemic will end
				À	there. How was your		quickly,		that this pandemic will end quickly,
				•	there. How was your activites		quickly,		that this pandemic will end
				•	there. How was your activites oday,		quickly,		that this pandemic will end quickly,
				•	there. How was your activites oday, was it		quickly,		that this pandemic will end quickly,
					there. How was your activites oday, was it fun?		quickly,		that this pandemic will end quickly,
				A A	there. How was your activites oday, was it		quickly,		that this pandemic will end quickly,

9	Student I (Female)	Okay, Are you doing	have you finished the exam? and how about your school? ≻ What about	➢ Hi Stephany I	> Well mine is
		 you doing well? Did you have some health issues? And what about your future goals? 	 about your family are they doing okay? Well mine is doing fine they were fine What about your school Steph are they running well? Well mine too they doing good Okay cool I wish u okay. 	 Stephaly I just wanna ask how is your condition are you doing well? Well mine is not really cause there is a few thing that always made me don't wanna stay in home but I'm doing my best too stay at home. Well mine is just a normal fever or flu What about your daily life? Mine doing fine even kinda feel lonely hehe Well if you ask mine too they doing good Well if u ask mine I wish I could become a CEO of a great company. 	 not really cause there is a few things that always made me don't wanna stay in home but I'm doing my best too stay at home. Well if you ask mine too they doing good Well if u ask mine I wish I could become a CEO of a great company.

10	Student	\checkmark	Hi future	\triangleright	I hope	\triangleright	Never	
	J		self!		you are	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	forget that	
	(Female				doing		you are	
)	\succ	It suppose		well		loved and	
			now you		wherev		supported	
			are		er you		by your	
			studying		are,		family,	
			and		though		friends,	
			preparing		-		and	
			for the		you read		relatives,	
			IGCSE		this at			
			test. (with				though I	
			an		the age		suppose	
			extension)		of 19,		can come,	
			. 1		but		but	
		\triangleright	-		remem		anyway I	
			remember		ber big		can only	
			what		event		write this	
			kristania		happen		much.	
			used to		s in a			
			say "sufer		short			
			now and		time.			
			enjoy		(with			
			later"		extensi			
			(With an		on and			
			extension)		a			
		\triangleright	I can't		depend			
			wait to		ent			
			hear from		clause)			
					I am			
			you.		really			
					curious			
					to			
					know			
					what			
					the			
					result			
					for the			
					IGCSE			
					is, but I			
					hope it			
					is			
					excelle			
					nt.			

			1.1		
			(with a		
			depend		
			ent		
			clause)		
			Anywa		
			у,		
			always		
			remem		
			ber to		
			be		
			always		
			indepen		
			dent		
			and		
			never		
			ever do		
			somethi		
			ng		
			against		
			your		
			will.		
11	Student	➢ How are	➤ I still		
	K (f 1)	you doing	remem		
	(female)	small	ber the		
		teonie?	day		
		➤ What are	when		
		you	you		
		working	still		
		as now?	like		
		Singer,	Ateez		
		Pianist, or	but you		
		a business	don't		
		woman?	really		
		I hope you	watch		
			them		
		fine.	anymor		
		➢ I really	e after		
			you		
			know		
			Geonu.		
		wanna	(with		
		know how	an		
		are doing fine.	them anymor e after you know		

			doing		on		
			now. (with		clause		
			an		and a		
			extension)		depend		
		\succ	I really		ent		
			hope we		clause).		
			will meet		,		
			again.				
			(with an				
			extension)				
			I think				
			that's all				
			for now.				
			Hope to				
			see you				
			soon.				
12	Student	\checkmark	Нарру	$\mathbf{\lambda}$	I also		
	L		28 th		wonder		
	(Female		birthday!		if you		
)		If my		still do		
			counting		rolepla		
			wasn't				
					y gamos		
			wrong,		games,		
			you must		you		
			be 28		really		
			now. (with		like		
			a		getting		
			dependent		my		
			clause)		attentio		
		\triangleright	You must		n		
			have		someti		
			grown		mes.		
			very tall.				
			It will be				
			funny to				
			see you,				
			tall, thin,				
			and shy.				
			I hope by				
			now you				
			have gone				
			out of				

 	1			
		your bad		
		habits.		
	\succ	How are		
		you,		
		mentally?		
	\succ	I hate		
		seeing you		
		looking		
		down at		
		the floor.		
	\triangleright	You can		
		get really		
		mischievo		
		us.		
	Ν	us. Remembe		
		r that I		
		really love		
		you to the		
		moon and		
		back,		
		Pablo.		

The following table shows the distribution of the differences between the complex sentences produced by the male and female students.

No.	T-Units	Male	Female	Total	Percentage	Percentage
					Male	Female
1	1 T-units	17	30	47	36%	64%
2	2 T-units	21	17	38	55%	45%
3	3 T-units	11	11	22	50%	50%
	Total	49	58	107	46%	54%

Table 1.2: Classification of the Complex Sentences

From the tables above, the finding represented that the female students have more words in their writing than the male students: 1 T-units (1 independent clause) for male is 36% and 1 T-units for female is 64%; it shows a big gap. However, the 2 T-units (2 independent clauses) for male is 21% and for female is 17%, and 3 T-units (3 independent clauses) for male is 11% and for female is also 11%.

From the findings, it proves the previous research, as mentioned in the introduction of this research, which was cited by Nicolau^[1] from Bijami, Kashef, and Khaksari (2013) and Cornett (2014), that, compared to their male counterparts, female students were reported to have a better degree of competency in both oral and written products. It can be seen that this implies that female students have longer and more complicated sentences than male students. In examining female narrative pieces, we demonstrated ingenuity and strong imagination in crafting various stories (e.g., I still remember the day when you still liked Ateez but you don't really watch them anymore after you met Geonu; I also wonder if you still do roleplay games; you really like getting my attention sometimes). In terms of sentence

complexity, it is also important that the comparison between male and female students yielded the overall number of various words (types), and the total number of words (marks) demonstrated their vocabulary's diversity.

5. Conclusion

The findings show that female students have longer sentences and more sentence types than male students. This study shows that when writing narrative articles to generate sentence complexity, the students create more units T (1 independent clauses) in their writing. Their writing skill shows a continuous range of difficulty from simple to complex. It starts with 1 T unit, then 2 T units, and finally 3 T units. This consolidates the theory of second language acquisition^[14] namely, that the learner's ability to produce complex sentences proves the maturity of writing.

The researchers anticipated that other teachers would improve students' knowledge of writing complex sentences, particularly in developing sentences for informal letters, and will motivate students to learn more and try different approaches to encourage both male and female students to write complex sentences.

Based on the conclusion above, the writers propose a suggestion to those who might benefit from the results of this research.

The researchers hope that this research could improve the reader's knowledge of complex sentences in writing, especially in informal letters, for both male and female students. This could also be one of the readers' references when studying complex sentences. It is also hoped that after reading this research, readers will understand if people sometimes have implied intention in their text, allowing the reader to communicate effectively with others through written text.

The researchers hope that this research could be one of the references for studying gender differences in writing complex sentences in paragraphs, especially in writing an informal letter, and they also hope that in the future there will be other researchers who will conduct the same topic to complete this research, although in a different field.

The researchers hope that by knowing the difference between male and female students in writing complex sentences, it may help students to produce the sentences in making a paragraph or intention that may appear in the process of learning to write in the class. For teachers, it can be used as authentic material to teach writing subjects, especially in an informal letter, and can be a motivation to find creative ways to teach writing for both male and female students.

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