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ARTICLE

The Role of Women in the Preservation of the Acehnese Language: Ecolinguistics and Gender Perspectives (Aptos Body, 14)

Ristawati (Trebuchet MS, 10,5)[1], Muhammad Iqbal[2], Muntazar[3]

[1] Universitas Islam Kebangsaan, Aceh, Indonesia (Aptos body, 14)
[2] Universitas Malikussaleh, Aceh, Indonesia
[3] Universitas Bumi Persada, Aceh, Indonesia

ABSTRACT ENGLISH (Trebuchet MS, 9):

This study aims to analyse the role of women in the preservation of the Acehnese language with an ecolinguistics and gender approach. The background of this research is the threat to the continuity of the Acehnese language which is marginalized by the dominance of the Indonesian language, both in the education and media sectors. Acehnese women, as the main agents in the transmission of language to the younger generation, play an important role in maintaining the sustainability of the Acehnese language in the domestic and community spheres. This research uses a qualitative approach with a case study method, which involves in-depth interviews with Acehnese women in various community groups, as well as observations on the use of the Acehnese language in daily life. The data analysis technique was carried out with a thematic analysis approach to identify the role of women, the challenges faced, and the conservation strategies applied. The results show that although Acehnese women play a central role in the preservation of the Acehnese language, their role is often not institutionally recognized. Also, social and economic pressures that encourage the switch to Indonesian are obstacles in the preservation of the language. This research suggests the need for more inclusive policies that actively involve women in the revitalization of the Acehnese language, as well as structural support that can strengthen their role in the preservation of the language (Trebuchet, 9)

Keywords: Acehnese Women, Gender, Ecolinguistics, Preservation.

ABSTRACT INDONESIAN:

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis peran perempuan dalam pelestarian bahasa Aceh dengan pendekatan ekolinguistik dan gender. Latar belakang penelitian ini adalah adanya ancaman terhadap kelangsungan bahasa Aceh yang terpinggirkan oleh dominasi bahasa Indonesia, baik dalam sektor pendidikan maupun media. Perempuan Aceh, sebagai agen utama dalam transmisi bahasa kepada generasi muda, memainkan peran penting dalam menjaga keberlanjutan bahasa Aceh di ranah domestik dan komunitas. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dengan metode studi kasus, yang melibatkan wawancara mendalam dengan perempuan Aceh di berbagai kelompok masyarakat, serta observasi terhadap penggunaan bahasa Aceh dalam kehidupan sehari-hari. Teknik analisis data dilakukan dengan pendekatan analisis tematik untuk mengidentifikasi peran perempuan, tantangan yang dihadapi, serta strategi pelestarian yang diterapkan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa meskipun perempuan Aceh memainkan peran sentral dalam pelestarian bahasa Aceh, peran mereka sering kali tidak diakui secara institusional. Selain itu, tekanan sosial dan ekonomi yang mendorong peralihan ke bahasa Indonesia menjadi kendala dalam pelestarian bahasa Aceh. Penelitian ini menyarankan perlunya kebijakan yang lebih inklusif yang melibatkan perempuan secara aktif dalam revitalisasi bahasa Aceh,

Contact: Ristawati ristawati28@gmail.com **Universitas Islam Kebangsaan, Indonesia.**
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serta dukungan struktural yang dapat memperkuat peran mereka dalam pelestarian bahasa tersebut.
Kata Kunci: Wanita Aceh, Ekolinguistik, Perspektif Gender, Revitalisasi Bahasa.

Introduction

All manuscripts must be prepared using the SAREE template. The page size is 18.2 × 25.7 cm, with 1.9 cm left and right margins and a 1.5 cm top margin. SAREE operates a double-blind peer-review process. To facilitate this, the authors' names (without academic titles), institutional affiliations, and the email address of the corresponding author should only appear on a detachable cover sheet.

Manuscripts should be written in American English. Body text is set in Times New Roman, 11 pt, justified, with line spacing of 1.15 and 6 pt spacing before each paragraph. Every paragraph has a 1.27 cm first-line indent except the first paragraph under a heading, as in this section.

The first page has no running header. On odd-numbered pages, the page number appears at the left, followed by the authors' names in capitals. Headers are set in Trebuchet MS, 9 pt. The first-page footer carries the corresponding author's contact line and the copyright line.

Method

Research design is a plan to answer your research question. A research method is a strategy used to implement that plan. Research design and methods are different but closely related, because good research design ensures that the data you obtain will help you answer your research question more effectively. It depends on your research goal. It depends on what subjects (and who) you want to study. Let's say you are interested in studying what makes people happy, or why some students are more conscious about recycling on campus. To answer these questions, you need to make a decision about how to collect your data. For data collection and analysis is something you want to consider. An observation or interview method, so-called qualitative approach, helps you collect richer information, but it takes time. Using a survey helps you collect more data quickly, yet it may lack details. So, you will need to consider the time you have for research and the balance between strengths and weaknesses associated with each method (e.g., qualitative vs. quantitative).

Result and Discussion

Quotations, passages, and local-language words must be translated into English. Arabic should be Romanized according to the Library of Congress transliteration system.

The discussion reviews the findings and puts them into the context of the overall research. It brings together all the sections that came before it and allows a reader to see the connections between each part of the research paper. In a discussion section, the author engages in three necessary steps: interpretation, analysis, and explanation. An effective discussion section will tell a reader why the research results are important and where they fit in the current literature, while also being self-critical and candid about the shortcomings of

the study.

A conclusion summarizes parts of the paper. A discussion, however, is a much more thorough and rigorous examination of the results. It requires the author to interpret those results by looking at how or why they are the way they are. Additionally, the discussion section is the space where the author acknowledges the limits of the research and identifies gaps for future research. Finally, this section investigates the implications of the research based on the findings and results, and it draws meaningful conclusions from those implications. So, where a conclusion is brief and touches on the main points of the paper, the discussion is much longer and more detailed.

Figure captions are numbered ("Figure 1."), placed below the figure and centered, in bold 10 pt, in the same dark purple as the headings. A sample figure and table follow.

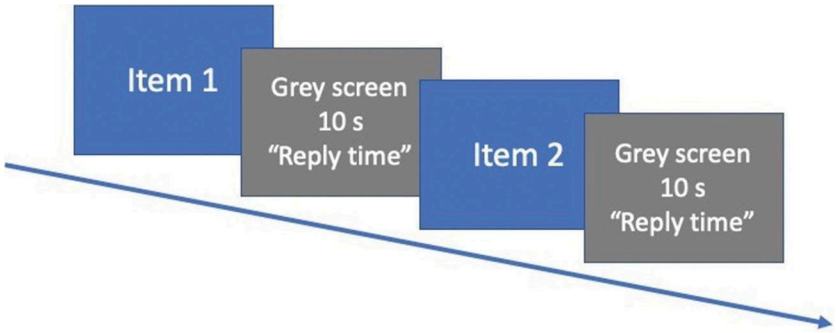


Figure 1. Test item procedure.

Table 2. Scores for SignRepL2 (maximum score: 200) for two cohorts of students and in total, in mean (M), standard deviation (SD) and range.

	Cohort 1				Cohort 2				Total	
	n	*M*	*SD*	Range	*n*	*M*	*SD*	Range	*M*	*SD*
T1	16	102.8	14.0	82-139	10	106.3	16.0	78-137	104.2	14.6
T2	13	131.2	31.1	86-166	10	169.5	10.3	153-187	147.9	30.8
T3	13	165.9	10.7	150-182	10	182.4	6.5	172-195	173.1	12.2

Conclusion

The conclusion of a research paper is where you wrap up your ideas and leave the reader with a strong final impression. The content of the conclusion varies depending on whether your paper presents the results of original empirical research or constructs an argument through engagement with sources. The steps below show you how to construct an effective conclusion for either type of research paper.

Acknowledgement

The acknowledgements section is your opportunity to thank those who have helped and supported you personally and professionally during your thesis or dissertation process. Thesis or dissertation acknowledgements appear between your title page and abstract and should be no longer than one page.

Disclosure statement

Generally speaking, disclosure statements should identify the following: The individual with the financial interest; The financial interest and/or entity creating the actual or potential conflict; and. The relationship between the financial interest and the research being presented.

Ethical considerations

Ethical considerations in research are a set of principles that guide your research designs and practices. These principles include voluntary participation, informed consent, anonymity, confidentiality, potential for harm, and results communication.

References

References are listed in alphabetical order, in Times New Roman, 11 pt, justified, with a 1.25 cm hanging indent. Italicize journal and book titles and give the DOI as a full URL whenever one is available.

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Appendix