

## **Ethnolinguistic Studies in Power Relations and Gender Identity in Bima Society to Support SDGs**

This study aims to examine the power relations between women (wives) and men (husbands) as well as the gender roles attached to them in the social life of Bima households. The Bima people, who adhere to a patrilineal kinship system, have a strong social structure with local cultural values, especially the Maja Labo Dahu culture, which influences relationship patterns within the family. Using an ethnolinguistic approach, this study explores the distribution and articulation of power as well as the construction of gender identity carried out by family members. Data was collected through observation and in-depth interviews with 30 respondents. Households were chosen as the unit of analysis because they serve as a place of production, distribution, transmission, reproduction, co-residence, and socialization for family members. The results show that power relations tend to be patriarchal, but there are complementary gender roles in various aspects of household life. These findings provide a basis for understanding the social structure of Bima society and offer strategic opportunities to support gender equality and the achievement of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), especially SDG 5 on women's empowerment and the elimination of discrimination.

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