A STUDY OF WOMEN'S LINGUISTIC FEATURES IN ELLEN LEE DEGENERES' SPEECH

THESIS



By: SITI ROBIATUL ADAWIYAH REG. NUMBER : A73217090

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF ARTS AND HUMANITIES
UIN SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA
2021

DECLARATION

I am the undersigned below:

Name

: Siti Robiatul Adawiyah

NIM

: A73217090

Department

: English

Faculty

: Arts and Humanities

University

: UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya

truly state that the thesis I wrote is really my original work and not a plagiarism/fabrication in part or in whole.

If in the future it is proven that this thesis results from plagiarism/fabrication, either in part or in full, then I am willing to accept sanctions for such actions in accordance with the applicable provisions.

Bangkalan, 12th June, 2021

Who makes the statement

Siti Robiatul Adawiyah

APPROVAL SHEET

A STUDY OF WOMEN'S LINGUISTIC FEATURES IN ELLEN LEE DEGENERES' SPEECH

by Siti Robiatul Adawiyah Reg.Number: A73217090

Approved to be examined by the Board of Examiners, English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya

Surabaya, 12th June 2021 Thesis Advisor

Raudlotul Jannah, M.App. Ling.

NIP. 197810062005012004

Acknowledged by:

The Head of the English Department

Dr. Wahju Kusumajarti, M.Hum NIP.197002051999032002

EXAMINER SHEET

This thesis, written by Siti Robiatul Adawiyah (A73217090), has been approved and accepted by the Board of Examiners, English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya on 8 July 2021.

The Board of Examiners are:

Examiner 1

Raudlotul Jannah, M.App. Ling. NIP. 197810062005012004 Examiner 2

Suhandoko, M.Pd

NIP. 198905282018011002

Examiner 3

Dr. A. Dzo'ul Milal, M.Pd NIP. 196005152000031002 Examiner4

Prof.Dr.Hj.Zuliati Rohmah, M.Pd

NIP.197303032000032001

Acknowledged by:

of Faculty of Arts and Humanities

Sunan Ampel Surabaya



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA PERPUSTAKAAN

Jl. Jend. A. Yani 117 Surabaya 60237 Telp. 031-8431972 Fax.031-8413300 E-Mail: perpus@uinsby.ac.id

LEMBAR PERNYATAAN PERSETUJUAN PUBLIKASI KARYA ILMIAH UNTUK KEPENTINGAN AKADEMIS

Sebagai sivitas akademika UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, saya:

Nama	: Siti Robiatul Adawiyah
NIM	: А73217090
Fakultas/Jurusan	: Adab dan Humaniora/Sastra Inggris
E-mail address	: robiatuladawiyah3030@gmail.com
UIN Sunan Ampe ✓ Sekripsi vana berindul:	igan ilmu pengetahuan, menyetujui untuk memberikan kepada Perpustakaan el Surabaya, Hak Bebas Royalti Non-Eksklusif atas karya ilmiah : □ Tesis □ Desertasi □ Lain-lain ()
in £	llen Lee Degeneres' Speech.
Perpustakaan UII mengelolanya di menampilkan/men akademis tanpa p penulis/pencipta di	yang diperlukan (bila ada). Dengan Hak Bebas Royalti Non-Ekslusif ini N Sunan Ampel Surabaya berhak menyimpan, mengalih-media/format-kan, alam bentuk pangkalan data (database), mendistribusikannya, dan mpublikasikannya di Internet atau media lain secara <i>fulltext</i> untuk kepentingan erlu meminta ijin dari saya selama tetap mencantumkan nama saya sebagai dan atau penerbit yang bersangkutan.
Sunan Ampel Sura dalam karya ilmiah	abaya, segala bentuk tuntutan hukum yang timbul atas pelanggaran Hak Cipta
Demikian pernyata	nan ini yang saya buat dengan sebenarnya.

Surabaya, 14 Juni 2021

(Siti Robiatul Adawiyah)

Penulis

ABSTRACT

Adawiyah, S.R. (2021). A Study of Women's Linguistic Features in Ellen Lee Degeneres' Speech. English Department, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, Advisor: Raudlotul Jannah, M.App. Ling.

Keywords: women's linguistic features, talk show video.

This thesis analyzes the women's linguistic features in Ellen's utterances in the talk show "The Ellen's Show," which is Ellen leads this program as the host. There are two problems to be solved in this study, namely (1) what are women's linguistic features in Ellen's talk show "The Ellen's show"; (2) what are the functions of the features used by Ellen in her talk show "The Ellen's show."

This study uses a qualitative approach to the use of systematic description of the phenomenon studied. Descriptive research in the textual analysis was applied to analyze the language used by Ellen as a host in the talk show. Data were collected by first downloading the video clip of the talk show "The Ellen's Show" randomly. Next, the previously downloaded video clips transcribe using the "voice note website tool" manually. The transcription of Ellen's utterances in the talk show then analyzes by classifying them according to the features of women's linguistics features. Finally, the researcher continued by describing the features used by Ellen according to the context and condition of Ellen's utterances.

The study results show that all of the women's linguistic speech (hedges, minimal responses, questions, tag questions, compliments, commands and directives, and swearing and taboo language) have applied in Ellen's utterance in her talk show "The Ellen's Show." In the women's linguistic features theorized by Coates, Ellen uses hedges to show her certainty, uncertainty, and insecurity when she shows her statement and questions. Ellen tends to use minimal responses to give a sign to her guest that she understands and agrees with her guest's statement. Meanwhile, she uses questions to make the conversation is keep going. She uses tag questions to give her affirmation with her statement. Ellen uses compliments to give her praise to her guest. Ellen uses commands and directives to make her guest and audience obey her instructions. Ellen uses swearing and taboo language as a form of closeness to her guests, even though the language used is very rude.

ABSTRAK

Adawiyah, S.R. (2021). Studi Tentang Fitur-Fitur Bahasa Perempuan yang Digunakan oleh Ellen Lee Degeneres. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Pembimbing: (1) Raudlotul Jannah, M.App. Ling. **Kata kunci**: fitur-fitur bahasa wanita, video perbincangan

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisa fitur-fitur bahasa perempuan yang terdapat dalam ucapan Ellen dalam program talk show "The Ellen's Show". Talk show ini merupakan tayangan yang dipimpin oleh Ellen sebagai pembawa acara. Karena itulah dalam studi ini penulis akan menjawab rumusan masalah dalam penelitian ini yaitu (1)fitur-fitur bahasa perempuan apa sajakah yang terdapat dalam ucapan yang digunakan Ellen dalam acara talk show "The Ellen's show"(2)apa sajakah fungsi dari fitur-fitur bahasa perempuan yang digunakan Ellen dalam talk show "The Ellen's show"

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dalam kaitannya dengan penggunaan deskripsi yang jelas dan sistematis tentang fenomena yang sedang dipelajari. Studi deskriptif dalam analisis tekstual diterapkan dalam penelitian ini untuk menganalisa fitur bahasa perempuan yang digunakan Ellen sebagai host dalam talk show tersebut. Data dikumpulkan dengan terlebih dahulu mengunduh video klip talk show "The Ellen's Show" secara acak. Video klip yang sudah diunduh terlebih dahulu ditranskripsi dengan menggunakan "voice note website tool" dan juga secara manual. Hasil transkripsi dari ucapan yang disampaikan Ellen dalam talk show tersebut kemudian dianalisa dengan mengklasifikasikan sesuai dengan fitur bahasa perempuan. Analisa dilanjutkan dengan mengidentifikasi penggunaan fitur tersebut sesuai dengan konteks dan kondisi Ellen saat menggunakan ftur tersebut.

Hasil studi menunjukkan bahwa semua fitur bahasa perempuan ketidak yakinan atau ketidak percayaan diri (hedges), respon singkat (minimal responses), pertanyaan (questions), pertanyaan singkat(tag questions), pujian (compliments), perintah dan ajakan (command and directive) dan bahasa umpatan dan tabu (swearing and taboo language) telah diaplikasikan oleh Ellen's dalam talk show "The Ellen's Show" tersebut. Dalam fitur bahasa perempuan yang diteorikan oleh Coates, Ellen menngunakan fitur hedges untuk menunjukkan ketidakyakinan, ketidak percayaan dirinya dan juga keyakinannya sendiri. Ellen menggunakan minimal responses untuk memberikan tanda bahwa dia mengerti dan menyetujui kalimat yang digunakan oleh tamunya. Ellen menggunakan untuk membuat percakapan tetap berjalan, dia menggunakan tag questions untuk memberikan afirmasi terhadap kalimat pernyataannya, dia menggunakan compliments untuk memberikan pujian terhadap tamunya, menngunakan command and directive agar tamu dan penontonnya mematuhi perintah yang diberikannya, dia menngunakan swearing and taboo language sebagai bentuk kedekatan dirinya terhadap tamunya, walaupun bahasa yang digunakan sangat kasar.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Cover Page	
Inside Cover Page	
Approval Sheet	i
Examiner Sheet	
Declaration	
Acknowledgements	
Abstract	
Abstrak	
List of Table	
List of Figures	X1
CHAPTER 1_INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Background of the Study	
1.2 Problems of the Study	
1.3 Significance of the Study	
1.4 Scope and Limitation	
1.5 Definition of Key Terms	8
CHAPTER II_REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	9
2.1 Language and Gender	9
2.1.1 Women's Language	
2.2 Language in Context	
2.3 The Ellen's Show	24
CHAPTER III_RESEARCH METHOD	25
3.1 Research Design	25
3.2 Data Collection	25
3.2.1 Data and Data Sources	25
3.2.2 Research Instrument	27
3.2.3 Techniques of Data Collection	28
3.3 Data Analysis	
CHAPTER IV_FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION	31
4.1 Findings	31

4.1.1 Women's Linguistic Features Used by Ellen in Her Tal	k Show " <i>The Ellen's</i>
Show."	31
4.1.2 The Function of Women's Linguistic Features used by I	Ellen in Her Talk Show
"The Ellen's Show" Video Clip	35
4.2 Discussion	56
CHAPTER V_CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	
5.1 Conclusion	60
5.2 Suggestion	61
REFERENCES	62

LIST OF TABLES

Tables	Pages
	2
3.1: Table of Women's speech codes	29
•	
3.2. Table of Woman's speech classification	29



LIST OF FIGURES

Figures	Pages
4.2 Hedges	36
4.3 Minimal Responses	42
4.4 Compliment	45
4.5 Command and directive	48
4.6 Questions	51
4.7 Tag question	53
4.8 Swearing and taboo language	55

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of the background of the study, problems of the study, the significance of the study, scope, limitation, and definition of critical terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

People spend a lot of their time interacting with each other. They talk about everyday life, share information, and enjoy their free time. They can communicate in informal conversations with their friends or their family and formal discussions with co-workers. Anywhere, people cannot avoid communication because people will need contact to get and share information. People will use language to convey or get information. Using language means making communication meaningful and understandable, so there is a language that the human used to create contact—Wardhaugh (2006,p. 1). Humans use language as a tool to interact with others. In communication, the language used by men and women is not the same; men and women choose many types of speeches to communicate, such as word choice, intonation, phrases. Therefore, communication and gender will always be related. According to Mufidah (2008,p. 15), the differentiation of gender can differentiate functions, roles, and responsibilities. The differentiation between women and men can change according to time.

The purpose of gender is to make all people, both men and women, get the same treatment in obtaining justice in terms of politics and education in society itself. It means that all humans have the same judge if there is gender equality.

Women are unique creatures; they have many characteristics in the feature of their language. For example, women have characteristics when they speak compared to men; this is because there are so many differences between them, such as pronunciation, grammar, the vocabulary used, and politeness to talk with people.

Usually, women use their feelings to communicate because women always think about other people's feelings when receiving words from them. Holmes (Cited in Annisa, 2013,p. 9) states that women often use praise in communicating. The women also more often use polite words in communication, which means that women prefer the right words when speaking than men because they use their feelings when talking to others.

In the social context, the meaning of language is communication, and it can mean maintaining and creating social relationships among speakers of the language. The facts show the speech community can show that one language can be using and still existing. People can use different dialects of a language in other contexts. Also, people may use different vocabulary, pronunciation, grammar, or language styles for various purposes.

Moreover, some previous studies have focused on women language features with various subjects, such as a movie (Aini, 2016; Rafi'', 2014; Purmatasari, 2010; Rulyanti, 2018), a novel (Trisnantasari and Musadi, 2001), speech (Sholikha, 2016), youtube vlog (Nabilah, 2019; Yunita, 2018).

Aini (2016) conducted the research using the movie as the object of the study. She focuses on the main character in the film, both male and female

characters. The research shows that the main characters in the movie did not use all features of the female language. For example, the female character, Katniss Everdeen, uses six types of female language characteristics, they are *Rising intonation, lexical hedge, intensifier, super polite form, tag question, emphatic stress, and precise discrimination of color*. Meanwhile, male characters only use five types: *rising intonation, super polite form, lexical hedge, intensifier, and tag question*. There is also a study conducted by Rafi" (2014). He analyzed women's speech features used by the main characters in the movie. The researcher found the women's language speech used by the main temperaments in that movie, such as *Rising intonation, lexical hedge, intensifier, super polite form, tag question, emphatic stress, and precise discrimination of color hypercorrect grammar,* with intensifiers as the most frequent.

Other researchers have conducted studies such as (Trisnantasari and Musadi, 2001; Purmatasari, 2010; Sholikha, 2016), which focussed on female characters as the subject only. Three of them use descriptive qualitative as the methodology to explains the meaning of women's speech features. There are seven types of women's speech features used by the main characters: *lexical hedges, rising intonation on declarative, empty adjectives, intensifier, hypercorrect grammar, super polite form, and empathic stress*. Also, the most frequently used by the main characters in the film is the intensifier.

Other researchers have conducted studies (Nabilah, 2019; Yunita, 2018).

Both of them use theory from Coates's. The subject is mixed-sex (men and women) on YouTube vlog. The results show that in men's youtube vlogs, they use

women's linguistic features higher than women's on the youtube vlog. The results show five features, such as *hedges*, *compliments*, *commands* and *directs*, *questions*, and swear as the most frequent features, and tag questions and minimal response are the minor regular features. The dominant kind of women's speech features used by women on the youtube vlog is *hedges*, and *swearing* and taboo language is the minimal features used by the women on the vlog.

Rulyanti (2018) conducted a study that uses movies. The subject is all of the men in that movie, and the result shows the dominant kind of women's speech features used by men is *hypercorrect grammar*. The researchers also offer linguistic features of women's speech used by men to strengthen when making a conversation with each other.

However, the previous researcher found that almost all women's speech features find in several characters in movies, vlogs, and speeches. So in this research, the researcher is interested in researching a video clip talk show with Ellen as the subject of this research. In this research, the researcher only focused on examining the features used by Ellen in the video clip talk show when interviewing her guest. The researcher is interested in studying the women's linguistic features used by Ellen because she is a woman who can have excellent and insightful public speaking skills. Besides that, Ellen is the host in her talk show, so she is more dominant in speaking. Also, Ellen is an influencer who has a unique personality; for example, she thinks that she is a lesbian who is more inclined to masculine traits while she is a girl. Many previous studies took data from fiction such as movies, novels, and songs. Here, the researcher chooses a

talk show video clip to prove the dialogue used by Ellen in real-world research, especially the dialogue from an American artist with an English American accent. Therefore, the researcher uses talk show video clips to obtain data.

In addition, the gap found by the researcher is that the subject used in this study is a woman where a person who has a non-heterosexual personality. As well as the researcher shows the linguistics features used by Ellen Lee DeGeneres in expressing her expression as a butchy woman. She is a well-known American host with a unique way of interviewing to make a comedy to make the interviewees feel relaxed when being interviewed by Ellen. Therefore, this present research uses her dialogue when interviewing one another. Also, she uses an American accent when speaking English. So, it makes the researcher is easier to collect the data when she interviews each other.

In this study, the researcher takes Ellen Lee DeGeneres's interview as a host of the event and a comic artist who has her way of interviewing people to prove the actual practice of women's language features in conversation activity. The researcher chooses Ellen Lee DeGeneres to communicate with the guest on her show with American accents. When Ellen Lee DeGeneres begins to interview, she can always control the situation, so the interview process runs smoothly, and the information will help quickly obtain. The people can see from the obvious fact of Ellen Lee DeGeneres's interview process with various interviewees. The interviewees looked very relaxed when answering, and they seemed to be able to answer all the questions asked by Ellen Lee DeGeneres so that none of them felt

pressured when interviewed by Ellen Lee DeGeneres. Also, the upbeat nature of Ellen Lee DeGeneres makes the interview process very relaxed and comfortable.

In this study, the researcher uses Ellen's program on her YouTube videos, the name of the talk show is *The Ellen's show*. *Ellen's show* is a talk show hosted by a comedian named Ellen Lee DeGeneres, which was since 2003. This talk show usually promotes entertainment by bringing in well-known guest stars, celebrities, politicians, and even people who have not known before, such as volunteers, fans, or people known for their kindness on social media or inspirational figures.

This study revealed how the language used by Ellen in her conversation with her guest in her talk show. The researcher conducts research using Ellen's conversation and also uses Coates theory because the researcher wants to give upto-date research. As we know, *Ellen's show* broadcast since 2003, so this show is an up-to-date show. In the video of Ellen's talk show, the researcher uses a video clip with a minimum duration of 4 minutes and a maximum of 10 minutes randomly. The researcher using ten random video clips with the same interviewer, which makes it the researcher easier to analyze the language used by Ellen. Also, Coates' theory is around 2013, so the researcher researches that, in a sense, it still reflects current events. Based on the explanation above, the researcher uses Coates' theory (2013) for the research because this theory can describe the language of women that occurs specifically. This theory also explains the types of language used by women in general. The researcher chooses to use women's

speech features because the researcher wants to know the linguistic standards used by women through talk show video clips as a source of data. Ellen as the the interviewer can interpret women's lives in the real world.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study, the researcher is interested in finding the answer to the following questions:

- 1. What are women's linguistic features in Ellen's talk show "The Ellen's show"?
- 2. What are the functions of women's linguistic features used by Ellen in her talk show "The Ellen's show"?

1.3 Significance of the Study

This present study discovered more about women's linguistic features by Ellen Lee Degeneres in her talk shows. The researcher gives benefits both practically and theoretically. Theoretically, the researcher learned a lot about the theory of women's linguistic features and how to use that features according to the context in every utterance spoken by women. Practically, the researcher hopes that this research can provide information and enrich the readers' knowledge about women's linguistic features and the function of these features based on the theory used by the researcher. In addition, this research expects to develop according to the times. Therefore, the readers can better understand women's linguistic features and the functions of that features.

1.4 Scope and Limitation

The scope of this research concerns the sociolinguistics study. This research is limited to the talk show "*The Ellen's Show*" performed by Ellen as the host. The researcher only analyzes the utterances of Ellen to find women's linguistic features because she is the host and the interviewer in that talk show video. While also the researcher describing the function of the women's linguistic features used by Ellen in that talk show video clip. The researcher uses Coates theory to conduct this research because the researcher considers that Coates theory is very suitable for study. The idea is still up to date to use as a reference in conducting the research.

1.5 Definition of Key Terms

- Language and gender is a study of the variation of spoken language between men and women that can be distinguished based on social status
- Women's speech feature is the feature of the language used by a woman which includes several aspects such as Minimal Responses, Hedges, Tag Questions, Questions, Command and Directives, Swearing and Taboo Languages, and Compliments; it used by a woman to make a difference with male's language
- The Ellen's Show is an International talk show hosted by Ellen Lee
 DeGeneres, broadcast aired on NBC's international television.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter focuses on explaining some theories by the experts that related to this study.

2.1 Language and Gender

An inclusive language has a relationship with its realm, one of which is through sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics explores the relationship between language and society, further examines the context in which it uses. Speech, as used for communication, is affected by the norms that evolved around it.

Language and gender are somewhat interconnected. According to Cambridge, gender can define as the physical and or social condition of being male and female; it means that gender can divide into two characteristics, such as male or female. Usually, when people such as men or females are not yet close, men will be more aggressive than women because men want to show their masculinity when talking. It is different when they have known each other for a long time; women will look more aggressive than men because it is a naturally fussy woman.

Eckert (2003,p. 10), describes The community can differentiate the function, rules, and responsibilities between men and women by the community. Thus, gender refers to the process conditions of how should men and women play a role and act following the values of structured, social, and cultural provision where they are.

According to Holmes (Cited in Janet 2008,p. 720), society expects women to speak more correctly than men, especially when they talk to young children; they are more natural when talking without making up. Therefore, the language of people recognizes as gender. Malika (2012,p. 20) states that gender differences in communicative competence are folk knowledge. In Britain, for example, we all grow up to believe that women talk more than men, that women 'gossip'.

Research in this area often directly challenges cultural stereotypes since much of the folklore associated with male or female differences turns out to be false.

Women look more lying when talking than men. Because men speak as they are without making up, however, women look more like lying when talking. Women have to use a specific language to be accepted by their society. The particular language has to be used by the women to show their feminity. Also, certain features of speech have to be used by the women to show their language choice.

Oakley (cited in Igesti and Dida, 2020,p. 2) states that Language and Gender mean differences or sexes that are not biological but from social conditions.

Meanwhile, Caplan (cited in Igesti and Dida,2020,p. 2) asserts that gender is a difference in behavior between men and women apart from biological structures, most of which form through social and cultural processes. So, gender is a very controversial behavior that causes differences in behavior between men and women.

So it can be concluded that the differences in language and gender-based on social roles, not based on biology. From a biological point of view, it is clear that there is a difference between men and women. Meanwhile, in terms of social

roles, all women are the same; the only difference is the social status that they used. For example, when women are involved in the public sphere, the women use a different language when they hold the position of being a housewife. Even the language they use when speaking in public is equivalent to the language used by men, so in lies gender equality. Sexual differences influence the differences in language used by women and men, but these differences cause by social and cultural factors influencing their way of thinking. So language can reflect gender and their social identity.

2.1.1 Women's Language

People can see the characteristics of women's linguistic speech from the language used during conversation. According to Holmes (cited in Tri, Diah, and Nita, 2018,p. 45), women's linguistic behavior can see when women used more standard forms than men. According to him, the reason because of the status and social class, second is related with refers to women's role in society, third is relates to women's status as a subordinate group, and the last is with the function of speech expressing masculinity.

Jespersen (cited in Margaret, 2012,p. 20) states that women are a bit shy when openly mentioning parts of their body, unlike men (young) who prefer to call it straightforwardly. Jespersen also said that the language used by a woman more often uses adjectives when compared to the language used by men. For example, girls often use adorable, charming, sweet, or lovely instead of neutral words, such as excellent, terrific, cool, or neat.

According to Lakoff (cited in Sari,2018,p. 23), she puts forward a theory about the existence of women's language. Lakoff stated that many things underlie the differences between women and men in language. It depicts that men's language is more assertive, mature, and men like to speak openly with correct vocabulary. However, the language used by women is indecisive, not overt (using figurative words), and is careful when expressing something. They often use more polite words or through signs. Also, according to Lakoff, if women feel unsure about a problem, they will ask themselves and will not have confidence in themselves. Therefore, many issues that arise end with question marks.

Lakoff's theory describes the women's language; she explains that linguistic features differentiate between women and men. According to her theory, there are two styles that women usually used in communication. There are neutral Language and women's Language. According to Lakoff theory, there is ten woman's language. Such as Lexical Hedges and fillers, Tag Questions, Rising Intonation, Super Polite Forms, Hypercorrect Grammar and pronunciation, EmptyAdjectives, Intensifiers, Emphatic Stress, Discrimination or precise color terms, and Avoiding using strong expletives or Avoidance of Strong Swear Words.

From Lakoff's existing theory, Coates developed the idea that Lakoff had put forward. Coates' theory is the result of the development of previous theories such as Lakoff and Holmes who examined women's linguistic features at different times. For example, the example of the conversation used in Coates' book pages (86-101) entitled "Women, Men, and Language, quotes a lot from the research results of Holmes, Lakoff, Fishman, Jespersen, and others. In her book,

Coates explains the definitions, the characteristics, and the function of women's language features when conversing. Next, Coates provided a list of seven women's linguistic features. These seven types are:

1. Minimal Responses

Minimal Response is a speech in the form of response when actively responding to a conversation. The minimal response uses an active response by the listener following and understanding the direction of the ongoing discussion. According to Schegloff (cited in Anna,2009,p. 5), Minimal Responses are usually used in many ways, especially in linguistics; here, it can interpret that the minimal responses count as a turn during the conversation. Still, minimal responses are used as a sign or signal to support the interlocutors can continue the conversation. Sometimes the word Umm is also used here to agree with a statement that is discussing.

Minimal responses use in other fields, such as social and psychology, such as Assent term (Schegloff, 1972), BackChannels (Yngve 1970), Listener Responses (Dittman and Llewellyn 1967), Feedbacks (Allen ad Guy 1974), Accompaniment signals (Kendon 1967), and Hearer signals (Bublitz1988). Minimal responses sometimes call 'back channels.'

According to Fishman (cited in Anna, 2009,p. 402), *Minimal responses* such as yeah, huh, and only that, Lakoff (cited in Woods,1988,p. 143) adds yes and right. Women than men more use minimal responses because women think the words of minimal responses in support of the current speaker. Many studies (Anna Ekstrom, 2009; Amanda Barroso and Anna Brown, 2021) agree that women use minimal responses more than men.

An example of using *minimal responses* in same-sex conversation can see as follow:

Tina: Lyn must know must refer to this

Lyn: yeah, mhm mhm

Tina: and this and she produced a book

Lyn: **mhm mhm**

Tina: that set out some of these ideas at the very

Lyn: **mhm**

Lyn: **yeah** (Holmes, 1995, p.55)

From the conversation above, two women who preached about a good teacher can seem that the discussions carry out. The example above explains that Lyn uses a more *minimal response* when speaking and responding to statements from Tina. The *minimal response* use of Lyn can indicate that she agrees with Tina. Therefore, Lyn did not need to use many sentences to show that she agreed with Tina, with the word such as Uhm, and yeah mean that she supports Tina's statement. Thus, Coates concludes that a division of labor in conversation can help the powerless and respectively of men and women.

2. Hedges

Hedges are expressions used to show a sentence of uncertainty, certainty, and insecurity usually used at the beginning of a sentence. Usually, hedges use to express uncertainty or insecurity when expressing a question or statement. In addition, hedges also use to make a conversation keep on track. The women use hedges to describe "tentative" speech. The words of hedges such as I think, I am sure, you know, sort of, and perhaps. According to Coates (2013,p. 31), hedges contain various forms of linguistics. Such as modal auxiliaries (can, could, might, may, would), modal adverbs (usually, possibly, perhaps), and

discourse markers (*I think, I guess, I am sure, I mean*). Hedges have some functions depending on the context; hedges can express sensitivity of feelings, express doubt, and unconfidence. When women feel confident in their statement or question, women will use the phrase (I am sure, I know, and sure); on the other hand, when women feel unsure about the statement or question, women will use the phrase (I mean, I think, usually, sort of). When women feel unconfident about the statement or question, women will use the phrase (I guess, I mean, and so on). So we can conclude that *hedges* are a linguistics strategy that contains more possibilities than certainties. According to Lakoff(cited in Annisa, 2018, p. 24), the words like those are used by women when they pause in communication. Usually, women use those words because women are lazy to make conversation or because a woman's mood is not good. For example:

Meg: what amounted to sort of chest hair, black; she is a very dark sort of darkskinned and sallow complexion and a lo-hope just reporting this without any edge to it. So I probably-

Bea: it means to feel that she is turning into a gorilla? Coates,2013,p. 129)
In the example of the conversation above, two old friends entered the taboo area of (malicious) criticism. It seems that Meg uses more Hedges in the conversation because she feels embarrassed and does not feel confident about the statements she uses. However, as the interlocutor, Bea saves Meg by thinking that the words used by Meg are intended only for jokey. So. It can conclude that the function of hedges used by the woman in that conversation is to show her doubt, fear, and self-doubt in terms of expressing statements against the interlocutor

3. Tag Questions

Tag questions are a statement followed by a mini-question like right? *Not?*. Usually, the *question tag* uses when the questioner believes that the question-answer yes or no. Lakoff (cited in Izha, Zuandar, Aisyah dan Gusram, 2017,p. 3) states that women mostly use *question tags* that show their unbelief by using declarative sentences with a rising intonation. Usually, a tag question uses as an affirmation from the listener about a sentence conveyed by the speaker, and it uses to seek approval from the listener for the statement spoken. Also, she claims that women more use tag questions than men. Based on Holmes (cited in David, 2009, p. 74), he finds that 51 percent of women use tag questions more while 39 percent of men use tag questions. Usually, the answer to the tag question is only yes or no. Even the question tag uses to make sure the women's answers are correct or not. According to Fishman (cited in David, 2009, p. 70), question tags have nothing to do with women's personalities. So, women use the question tag as a signal to continue and respond to the conversation. An example, the "I have seen you tomorrow, aren't you?" this sentence showed that he just wanted to make sure that the person he saw yesterday was indeed him. So that is why he used the ruling, aren't you, to confirm his question. Question tags usually make the other person talk knowledge with other people but not verify their answers. For example,

The water is calm, isn't it?(Lakoff,2013,p. 84)

In this example, the function of a tag question is to implicate each other in the conversation. One such situation that shows the speaker wants to make sure that *the water it carries is freezing*, the speaker also trying to start the

conversation. From that conversation, we can conclude that the function of a *tag question* is to express the statement but less confidence in the truth of what they stated

4. Questions

A question is a sentence to ask something to get information. Questions are part of the conversational sequencing device Question + Answer. Women use questions more in conversation because women likely to use interrogative forms. Questions also use even though the questioner already knows the answer. So, questions can use only as pleasantries to keep the conversation going. Besides that, women want to make the conversation continuous while having a conversation, so the women more helpful question. The example of question use between men and women can be seen from Harold Pinter's The Birthday Party (1960) as follows: (Meg gives Petey a bowl of cornflakes. He sits at the table, props up his paper, and starts to eat)

Meg: Are they friendly? Petey: Very friendly

Meg: thought they would be nice. Did you get your paper?

Petey: Yes.
Meg: Is it good

Meg: Is it good? Petey: Not bad.

Meg: What does it say?

Petey: Nothing much. (Harris, 1984, p. 5)

That conversation may indicate a woman's relative weakness in an interactive situation; that conversation shows how the woman(Meg) asks the men(Petey). It means that Meg wants to make the dialogue is still continuous. It can be seen from the example above that even though Petey answered Meg's question with a short answer; Meg still asked Petey's question to keep the

conversation going. However, sometimes, in other situations, men ask more questions. It is not gender that determines the person has to use the question a lot. Still, it may be a job status. Questions have a considerable function to get responses from other people. It cannot see from gender only but is adjust to the context and work status

5. Commands and Directives

Directives define as a speech act that tries to get someone to do something. Goodwin (cited in Coates, 2013,p. 94) researched some boys and girls playing in Philadelphia. From her research, she found that boys and girls have different kinds of the directive. In Command and Directives, there are the terms aggravated directives and mitigated Directives. Aggravated Directives are speech acts that lead to sentences that are less polite and contain explicit meaning. The example of the boys used direct commands:

Michael: Gimme the pliers (Poochie gives pliers to Michael)

Huey: Get off the steps (Poochie moves down steps)

The boys tended to choose *aggravated directives* and used them to establish status differences between themselves. Without using preamble, Michael told Huey to give the pliers, and he used the phrase "gimme," which shows the very close relationship between them.

The girls, by contrast, typically used more *mitigated directives* such as the following:

Terry: Hey all, **let us** use these first and then return and get the rest because it is too many of them.

Sharon: Let us go around Subs and Suds.

Pam: Let us ask her, 'do you have any bottles?'

The form *lets* explicitly include the speaker and the addressee(s) in the proposed action; from that conversation, we can see Terry uses the word "*Let's*" to show the women more use *mitigated directives*. Another example is:

Alice: Hey, all let us use it first and then come back

Katniss: Let us go!

Prilly: Let us ask him, 'do you have any jar? (Goodwin, 1998,p. 726)

Katniss uses the directive word "let's" to get someone to do something from that conversation.

Sometimes women, when making the conversation they do not use the pronoun "you," but they use the pronoun "we" when they want to give a directive sentence:

Maybe we can use another way to solve this problem.

Usually, the pronoun you include in the form mitigated by adding the modal such as can or could:

and then maybe you can stay away from the desserts and stay away from the food in between meals.

That conversation uses the "can or could" to give the command to ask someone to do something with polite words. The modal auxiliaries "can and could" usually used by the woman to suggest with polite words

6. Swearing and Taboo Language

Swearing and taboo language is strong expletives used to express someone's emotions, such kinds of words like 'shit,' 'damn,' 'hell,.' According to Eckert (2013,p. 1), Swearing and taboo language is an expression with solid emotion.

Also, Eckert adds that swearing and taboo language is a kind of exclamation that

can express extreme statements. Swearing and taboo language is to support the situation like families, friendliness, or identity among communities. Besides that, Swearing and Taboo language used how surprised by something to spontaneously express the word swearing and taboo language. Women will avoid harsh words; they will speak more subtly to show their femininity. Even if people talk rudely, they will not be as rude as men when talking wide, the men use stronger ones such as 'Dammit!' or 'Shit!' and women usually use softer forms such as 'Oh Dear!'. According to Lakoff,2004,p. 44, the swear words used by women and men have different functions. Men use swearing and taboo languages such as bloody hell, shit, and damn, but women use more words, such as goodness, oh dear, and good heavens

- (a) Oh dear, you have put the peanut butter in the refrigerator again
- (b) *Shit*. Put the peanut butter in the refrigerator again.

Women tend to avoid using *swear words* because they would be considered unladylike. They are used to soften the word, such as "*Oh dear*" to ease the word "*shit*." Even though some women use *harsh words* when making conversations, they do not use sentences that are too harsh as men's. However, it tends to be like "*it is crazy*" or "*Shit*" only. But usually, women use more subtle sentences because they always use their feelings when they say something, such as the sentence "*oh dear*" (Rafi" 2014, p.19).

7. Compliments

Coates (2013,p. 98) said that the compliment is speech acts that contain unspoken words but have deep meanings inside. The compliment use to praise someone, a thing, or an incident. The patterns usually used by a woman are 'What

(a) ADJ NP' such as 'what lovely earring!'. The compliment also adjusts to the context; a woman uses the word compliment but instead intends to be sarcastic, not to praise. For example, "The teacher is so good, they give so many more assignments" the word so good here does not mean they are happy when the teacher gives assignments, but it is a form of sarcasm towards the teacher.

According to Coates (2013,p. 99), people can analyze in terms of personal focus:

1st person focus: I like the style that way

2nd person focus: You are so gorgeous with that outfit

3rd person focus: It Nice style (Herbert, 1998, p. 56)

For example, is:

Male 1: it a nice tie

Male 2: [look of dismay; checks tie] thankyou (Herbert, 1998, p. 62)

That conversation shows positive politeness, although the addressee is male too. From the discussion above, it can seem that *male 1* complements a tie, so that *male 1* uses the word **it** so that the praise sentence include in the 3rd person focus.

2.2 Language in Context

According to Lakoff (cited in Svendsen 2018,p. 2), the context in the language is necessary so that ambiguity does not occur in it. For example, people can differentiate whether the tongue is a question or statement sentence.

According to her, someone must be alert whether the language they use is relevant between the past and the present; this happened because of age and gender factors, making the current language not match people's words. She said that contextual information is indispensable in communication. Also, selecting and adapting language based on the situations and conditions is very important because the

people will show their pride when using the language. An example that illustrates the use of language according to the context is:

- (1) You must have some of this cake.
- (2) You should have some of this cake.
- (3) You may have some of this cake.

In such a social context, one is the most polite of these forms, approaching its range of appropriateness that of a proper honorific in languages with such conditions. Further, although in theory, two should be more 'polite' than 1, in actual use, it is not: in the situation established above, the use of 2 would be rude, while one would be polite. Moreover, 3, which might at first seem the most polite form, actually is the least.

Lakoff, cited in Svendsen 2018,p. 3), states that language in all situations should clarify the types of speech acts involved: *asking a question, making a statement, or giving an order*. Ambiguities in this regard are generally not tolerated so when the human make the conversation; they have to know the situations. For example, is:

- A: Is Agnew a liberal?
- B: What do you mean, Is Agnew, a liberal?
- *C:* Is Ted smoking a reefer?
- D: Are you asking me whether Ted is smoking a reefer? (Lakoff,1972,p. 909)

In both these cases, depending on the context, B's response construe is equivalent to 'Of course!' or 'Of course not!' However, as explained above, this diversity of interpretation is not contradictory; both replies reflect the speaker's questioning the need for the act of interrogation. So it is evident when to interrogate or ask someone a question. Must clarify the question or adjust the

question to the context or situation while conversing. For example, when A asks a question, it is possible that B does not know what A means, so he asks again with the same question; this also applies when C asks a question, but D feels confused, so he clarifies whether it is a question or a statement. So, from these two cases, it can be concluded how important it is to know the context and adjust the situation and conditions before carrying out a conversion.

According to Lamech (2012,p. 5-20), language in context is the language used in a communication based on the situation that is happening, both oral and written. Words do not occur in isolation; their linguistic environment, called cotext, surrounds the terms of a *text*, the text takes place in a broader environment, called *context*. Both co-text and context are most important in the identification of the meaning of a text. In the following example:

Excuse, can we order, please?

The sentence "Excuse, can and please" suggests that the linguistic event is probably taking place in a restaurant where some customers (the participants) are ordering their meal (the topic) to the waiter (the participant).

According to Anna (2008,p. 4), context can work as a linguistic verbal, which is a phrase, a word, or a conversation that occurs. The *context* helps understand a particular meaning of the word. Social context is more workable than verbal context when people want to more profound into the meaning behind the utterances. There are various social variables in a social context, such as gender, race, and informal setting.

2.3 The Ellen's Show

The Ellen's Show is the name of a program aired on NBCs international television. Ellen's show is a talk show hosted by a comedian named Ellen Lee DeGeneres, broadcast in 2003. This talk show has various programs, such as games, music performances, quizzes, and interviews with different guest stars.

The Ellen's Show airs on American television on Monday-Friday at 19.00 WIB. However, this talk show can also watch on Youtube, streamlined on Ellentube, or Lifetime for the entire episode version.

This talk show brings different guests every week. The guest comes from well-known guests, celebrities, politicians, and even people who have not known before, such as volunteers, fans, or people known for their kindness on social media or inspirational figures. Usually, in this talk show, Ellen, as the host, gives gifts to the guest. The talk show provides many benefits for both the audience and the guest. For example, the audience of *The Ellen's Show* will get various prizes every week, and for the guest, they will be freer to talk about their life, love, and family. Because this program brings guests from various circles, even people who are not well known will channel their talents through this program. Ellen is an amusing person when conversing; she will add jokes in every conversation with her guest stars. So that it makes the guest stars feel relaxed when asked various kinds of questions. As explained in this talk show, the guest presented are artists and ordinary people. Ellen often makes her audience as guests on the talk show. Not infrequently, many of the audience bring out their hidden talents, such as comedy, imitating Ellen's style and speaking, singing, or painting.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discusses the research methods of this research. Those are research design, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

The design of this research is a descriptive qualitative method. In this research, the researcher will analyze by conducting the data from the transcript of the talk show "*The Ellen's Show*." Descriptive qualitative considered this method appropriate for this research because the data analyzed transcribe from Ellen's speech in her talk show. The researcher uses descriptive qualitative as a method for collecting data because there is an interesting phenomenon from Ellen's utterance which is included in women's linguistic features.

The researcher also used the descriptive qualitative method because it is suitable for classifying and describing women's linguistic features used by Ellen as a host in her talk show.

3.2 Data Collection

This subchapter consists of data and data sources of this research, research the instrument, and techniques of data collection.

3.2.1 Data and Data Sources

The data of this research were in the forms of sentences, gestures, and words taken from the utterances of Ellen in her talk show. The words gestured and

the phrases used by Ellen to answer the first and second questions, which to find the women's linguistic features and find the function of Ellen's features in her talk show.

The data source of this research took from the talk show "The Ellen's Show" created by Mitchell Hurwitz, Carol Leifer with Ellen DeGeneres that published in 2003. The researcher took ten random talk show with the different interviewees. In this show, Ellen is the host with well-known guests, celebrities, politicians, and even people who have not known before, such as volunteers, fans, or people known for their kindness on social media or inspirational figures. As a reference for data sources, the researcher used the consequent two criteria:

1. The video clip is a random video chosen by the researcher that must be a minimum duration is 04.00 minutes and a maximum of 10.00 minutes.

2. The interviewee in the talk show must be a woman because the researcher wants to interpret the conversation as in the real world, therefore the researcher uses video when Ellen is interviewing the same sex. Moreover, when Ellen talks with the same sex, it is unlikely that the conversation will seem made up; this will make it easier for the researcher to examine her utterances when Ellen is interviewing the same sex.

The researcher retrieved data from "The Ellen's Show" talk show video. For example, the title of the video clip used by the researcher "All Interview about Justin and Selena on Ellen Show," "Priyanka Chopra Jonas Opens Up about Intimate Three Day Wedding to Nick Jonas, "Adorable 3-Year-Old Periodic Table Expert Brielle", "Khloe Kardashian on Kim's Surprise

Destination Birthday Trip," "Saoirse Ronan Gets Two Halloween Scares," "Why Tiffany Haddish Spends much Time at Boyfriend Common's Home," "Ellen Gets Her "Jush" on with Viral Voter Belinda," "Chelsea Handler Shop list; at Airport Shops," "The Delighful Saoirse Ronan," "Billie Eilish Gets Candid about Tourette Syndrome."

The researcher took those videos because those videos have represented women's linguistic features. Ten of the random talk show talked about life problems, love, household, and children. Ten videos showed the experiences, love, and education from an event that the interviewee tells. Ellen as the interviewer asked the question about the experiences based on the interviewee's ideas. So it means the experiences life lessons that the audience could take come from the interviewee's answer.

3.2.2 Research Instrument

In this research, the research instrument was the researcher because the researcher was the only instrument that was important to collect and analyze the data. The researcher collected the data by watching the talk show "The Ellen's Show" and also selecting Ellen's utterances when she interviewed her guest in that talk show. The researcher obtained the data by watching the videos and then classifying the phrases used by Ellen in her talk show. After that, the researcher analyzed the data based on Coates' theory. There was no questionnaire and interview to collect the data because the researcher only analyzed the utterances used by Ellen in the talk show.

3.2.3 Techniques of Data Collection

In getting the talk show, the researcher watched and downloaded the video through *The Ellen's Show's* youtube video. However, because several videos did not show in full Youtube, the researcher visited the website

https://www.ellentube.com

which provides more full videos. After the researcher founds the random video clip that was assigned, the researcher watches the video trimly. To collect the data, the researcher used the steps as follows:

- 1. The researcher downloaded the random video clip, based on the criteria used by the researcher.
- 2. Then the researcher transcribing from the talk show of "The Ellen's Show" used the voice notes websites tool (www.otter.ai) to transcribe Ellen's utterance in her talk show.
- 3. The researcher watched the transcribed video again to understand the utterance used by Ellen in her talk show
- 4. The researcher stops and repeats the video when the researcher finds a word that is included in the women's linguistic features used by Ellen. The researcher repeat this to get all the data

In the video clip transcription process, not all video clips have transcripts using the Voice Notes Website tool (www.otter.ai), so the researcher must transcribe manually. Therefore, the next step is for the researcher to check whether the researcher's manual transcripts match the video.

3.3 Data Analysis

These are the procedures used by the researcher to analyze the data:

a. Coding

The researcher uses code to distinguish the types of women's language features and make it more accessible to get the data. The researcher uses code by abbreviating words from types of women's language. The principles in this research can see as follows:

Table 3.1: Table of Women's Speech Codes

No	Types of Woman's Speech	Codes
1.	Minimal Responses	MR
2.	Hedges	HS
3.	Tag Questions	TQ
4.	Questions	Q
5.	Command and Directives	CAD
6.	Swearing and Taboo Languages	STL
7.	Compliments	CS

b. Classifying the Data

After making coding, the researcher classified the utterances used by Ellen that include in the women's linguistic features by giving the codes. Table 3.2 uses the researcher to classify the phrases used by Ellen in her talk show by writing down the spoken utterances and grouping them according to the code provided. For example, the researcher uses video 1. Finally, the researcher groups all utterances used by Ellen and will total them after all video clips 1-10 have been classified Such in the example below:

Table 3.2: Table of Woman's Speech Classification

	No	Utterance	Types of Women's speech						
			MR	HS	TQ	Q	CAD	STL	CS
(video 1)	1.	Well, were trying Hide it, right?		√					
	2.	<i>I think</i> that is sweet.		√					
	3.	Because there is personally more <i>kind of</i> and that is the most important thing.							
	4.	Well, he is not like a little brother, is he?	- A		*				
	5.	How much love him?				✓			
	6.	He is a sweet guy.							√

c. Describing Data

After finding the women's linguistic features in Ellen's utterances, the researcher explained the function of the linguistic features used by Ellen based on the context and situation in her talk show. Also, the researcher was carefully interpreting the words, phrases, and utterances to describe the function of women's linguistics features used by Ellen in her talk show.

d. Drawing Conclusion

Finally, the researchers drew conclusions based on the results of the discussion. The researcher concludes briefly about the products of the data that collect, namely the women's linguistics features used by Ellen in her talk show, and also the researcher describes the function of the features used by Ellen in the talk show based on the context of Ellen's conversation on those videos.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the findings and discussion of the research steps described, which consist of two issues. The first is to answer the language features used by Ellen on her talk show. Then, the researcher presents the functions of Ellen uses the feature in her talk show "The Ellen's show. While in the discussion, the researcher interprets the results of the research finding.

4.1 Findings

In this part, the researcher tells the finding into two parts, such as mention the women's linguistic features and also describes the function of those features used by Ellen in her talk show.

4.1.1 Women's Linguistic Features Used by Ellen in Her Talk Show "The Ellen's Show."

In "The Ellen's Show" video clip, the researcher analyzes the women's linguistic features used by Ellen in her talk show. The data are classified based on Jennifer Coates' theory (2013). Some certain features that usually used by Ellen when interviewing with the different interviewees. Those features divide into seven features: minimal response, hedges, tag questions, question, command and direct, and compliment. The researcher has found 203 data of women's linguistic features used by Ellen in her talk show. The data used by Ellen in her talk show as out follow:

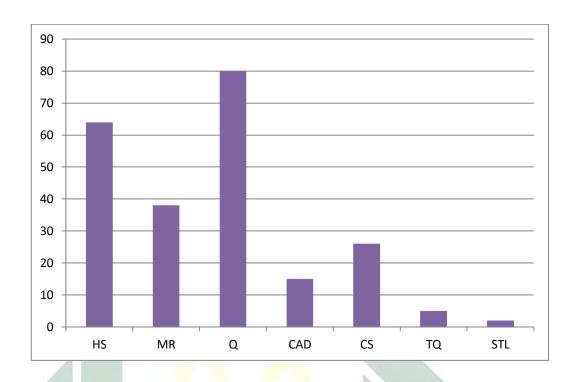


Figure 4.1: The Women's Linguistic Features Used by Ellen in Her Talk Show

Figure 4.1 shows that Ellen uses seven women's linguistic features in her talk show "The Ellen's Show" video, such as hedges, minimal responses is, questions, command and directives, compliments, tag questions, and swear and taboo language. The use of women's linguistic features used by Ellen are:

Hedges:

Selena: not know

Ellen: Well, you were, you were trying to hide it, right? However, then now you have made it public. Currently, all went to the Vanity Fair Party, and it made a fool

Selena: he is sweet

The utterance used by Ellen when interviewing Selena Gomes as a guest on her show talked about the truth of Selena's relationship with Justin Bieber. The bold utterance "Well, you were, you were trying to hide it, right" used by Ellen is included in hedges because the word "well" is used by Ellen at the beginning of the question. Also, she used to take a breath. She uses it when refuting Selena's statement, who tries not to reveal the truth. Besides that, Ellen uses the question sentence that begins with a form of confidence with the question that she will say to Selena. Therefore, the word well is categorized in hedges.

Minimal Responses

Saoirse: like four cars on the road at any given time, whereas here, you have got like four lanes of traffic, and it is just a lot. It is a lot; I do not know why I drive.

Ellen: Yeah, now that, yeah. It is a terrible idea. You should not have gotten it; there was no sense in even getting it. You have talked me out of it. Umm. I am glad you were here. How is Fran?

The second utterances used by Ellen are minimal responses; in her statements, Ellen uses the words *yeah* and *umm*, which she uses as a form of pause from the sentence. The bold utterance *Yeah*, *now that*, *yeah*. It is categorized as a minimal response because when Saoirse tells her experience while driving a car, Ellen uses the word *yeah*, which confirms and tries to respond and understand the sentence conveyed by Saoirse.

Compliments

Ellen: I am not sure anyone has gotten more attention on the internet for their voting plan than our next guest. Please take a look at her

(Belinda's video is showing)

Ellen: I love her so much from Sugar Land, Texas; please welcome Belinda Varnado

During the video broadcast of the guest presented by Ellen on her talk
show, Ellen revealed that her guest was very special to her. The sentence in bold

is a compliment spoken by Ellen to her guest, which means that Ellen likes her guest, both from her appearance and hard work. Ellen uses the sentence *I love her* so much, which expresses that Ellen loves Belinda very much because she likes Belinda, so she uses the word *I*.

Command and Directive:

Ellen: Yeah, I love that. We are talking about this now. Anyone who has not voted yet, and will be waiting in that line, is taking this advice and bringing something to drink and bringing snacks because you cannot give up cannot have to go to the bathroom bring yourself bucket whatever you need because got to vote. We are going to take a break, and we will be back. just stay tuned

At the end of the conversation, Ellen Degeneres told the audience to stay in tune, implying that the show will be back soon after the commercial break.

Ellen did not just say *stay tuned*, but she said we would be back, which indirectly promised she would come back more quickly. Therefore, this sentence is classifying in command and directive.

Questions:

"How much do you love him? So what does has to say now? So how many gifts get to him? because I know that your heart to Justin, and I do not want you to miss him too much."

Ellen as an interviewer, asks Selena about her relationship with so many questions about her relationship with Justin Bieber. Ellen uses question sentences such as "How much, what do you have to say" used by Ellen to get more information about their relationship.

Tag Questions:

Ellen: but he is not a little brother, is he? No, no, no, he is not. He is in his, and he is a fantastic guy, and I am glad that know it because it is hard. You cannot try to hide that forever. I know you were sneaking around, but that is crazy. You are both massive stars, and you cannot hide it from us//

Selena: I did not lie to you. I did not go. I am going to say that no, no, no

However, Selena denied the question asked by Ellen Selena denies that Justin is just a little brother her nothing more. Ellen uses the *question tag* at the end of the sentence to affirm the statement used by Ellen against Selena. Also, Ellen uses it to ask for approval from Selena that what she uses is right or wrong. **Swearing and Taboo Language:**

"yeah, his butt has been on that seat before, but you... What the hell!"

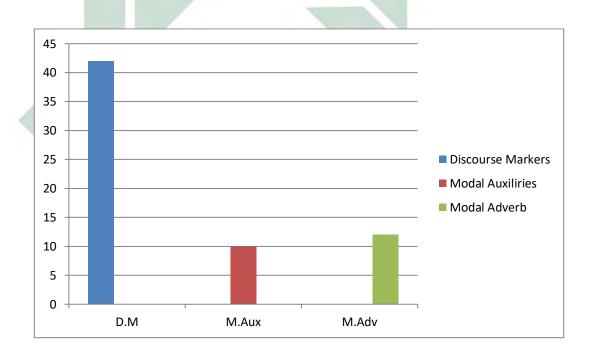
At the time, Billie Ailish shared that she idolized Justin Bieber. So, Ellen informed that the show would bring Justin Bieber. However, Billie immediately shouted and made Ellen surprised and immediately said, "What the hell" is Ellen uttered was not harsh because the word was used spontaneously by Ellen as a woman.

4.1.2 The Functions of Women's Linguistic Features used by Ellen in Her Talk Show "The Ellen's Show" Video Clip

In *The Ellen's Show* video clip, the researcher analyzes Ellen's utterances, gestures, and situations. The researcher analyzed the function of women's linguistic features used by Ellen based on the context of Ellen's utterances, gestures, and expressions. These are the functions of the women's linguistic features used by Ellen in her talk show:

4.1.2.1 Hedges

Hedges is a speech that uses at the beginning of a sentence. Usually, hedges use to express uncertainty or insecurity when expressing a question or statement. The words like I am sure, kind of, sort of, maybe, I mean, perhaps, and I think. The function is to express uncertainty, insecurity, and certainty when expressing a question or statement of what the speaker said. Those words might describe the certainty or uncertainty of the speaker about the topic discussed. In this research, Ellen more use hedges in her talk show:



Figures 4.2 Hedges

As stated by Coates (2013,p. 31), hedges consist of **modal auxiliaries** (*may, could, might*), **modal adverbs** (*perhaps, probably, possibly, really*), and **discourse markers** (*well, I think, I guess, Like*). Ellen's utterances consist of 10 times modal auxiliary, 12 times modal adverb, and 42 times discourse markers.

4.1.2.1.1. Discourse Markers

Schiffrin (2001,p. 54) explains that discourse marker is a word or phrase in English to set up between an utterance and prior discourse *such as, well, but, I think, sort of, I guess and you know.* The usage of discourse markers finds 40 times.

a. Well

One of the discourse markers usage found in this research is *well*. The function of using *Well* is to begin a discussion. For example, the findings of the use *well* on Ellen's utterance on her talk show can see as follow:

Data (1):

"Well, you are here now. Did you follow the special girl? You are too young for that."

Data (1) shows Ellen Lee Degeneres invited Billie Ellish as the guest.

They talked about Ellish's relationship with her boyfriend, Paul Mc Cartney. Ellen said that Ellish is still very young if she always thinks about just a man. Ellen used the word "well" only to take a deep breath before starting the conversation.

Also, the term "well" is used by Ellen as an opening word before heading to the question that Ellen will address to Billie.

b. I Think

The subsequent hedging usage of discourse markers is that the function is to make a preface when making conversation and make sure their statement or questions are valid. Usually, the women will use the sentence, *I think*, as a form of disbelief about something. There are 11 times features of it:

Data (2):

I think that is sweet. What does He says when you say pull up your pants?

Data (2) cited from Ellen Lee DeGeneres tells about how Selena described Justin Bieber, who loves Selena. Ellen revealed that Justin is a sweet guy. Ellen uses the phrase I think to praise Justin and still support Selena in her relationship with Justin. Also, Ellen uses the word I think to express her opinion about Justin in front of Selena; it could be true or not, so Ellen starts her argument with the term, which means a form of belief in Justin.

c. Like

Following hedging is *Like*. Coates (2013,p. 88) explains that the hedge of *like* is the newest in the class of *hedges*. There are four times found in Ellen's utterance in her talk show:

Data (3):

"so, there is you only **like** what do I wear?"

Data (3) shows that Ellen likes to joke in the middle of conversations, proven when Ellen praised Saoirse Ronan, who has many awards so that Ellen felt confused about what clothes to wear. The function of *Like* in the statement used by Ellen is to show confusion when choosing a word to say or use to take a breath and pause.

d. Kind of

Following hedging is *Kind of*. According to Coates (2013,p. 88), the function *Kind of* shows uncertainty. The woman who uses *Kind of* it means that

the women want to decrease the strength of their statement. In this research, the researcher found four times of *Kind of* used by Ellen in her talk show:

Data (4):

I like it. Because people say I am kind too, but I am kind of crazy. What kind of crazy do you do?

When Ellen invited Tiffany Haddish to Ellen's show, Ellen revealed Tiffany is so crazy when she showed Ellen her new hair. Ellen said that she was a crazy person when she met Tiffany. Ellen is so amazed at Tiffany's new haircut. In the conversation, Ellen used the word "*Kind of*" because the event was not formal, so she chose the word "*kind of*" to emphasize the sentence she used. Ellen is not sure about the punishment uses. Therefore she uses the word *kind of*.

e. I guess

The following hedging is, *I guess*, usually uses to express personal opinions in estimates or conjectures in giving an idea. In this research, the researcher found six times of it used by Ellen in her talk show:

Data (5):

"And so umm, I guess I was cut off, I was cut off from that."

Priyanka Chopra told Ellen about her marriage to Jonas, which she held for three consecutive days. Of course, it made Ellen surprised with that sentence too. Ellen used the phrase "*I guess*" as if she guessed that she would stop the wedding celebration with a joking tone. The function of the word here is that Ellen is just trying to think of a situation that might occur. Ellen used the word *I guess* only to express her opinion doubtfully. From the statement stated by Ellen,

there is a meaning that she will be eliminated from the event if she invites

Priyanka Chopra's wedding. So the information she uses is a joke, so that is why

she uses the word "*I guess*."

4.1.2.1.2 Modal Auxiliary

The modal auxiliary is knowledge commonly used in soft science and linguistics because many conversations show about trees. Whereas hard science uses natural science or engineering, it can conclude that using the modal auxiliary adapt to the context used in soft science such as economics and linguistics. While in hard science, such as engineering and natural science use. It indicates that there will be a no different results in hedging according to the field or context. In this case, the researcher finds Ellen uses it ten times on her talk show. The hedges of Modal auxiliaries here are *may*, *might*, *could*, *could* not, would, would not, and if.

a. Would

The first modal auxiliary is *Would*. In this research, the researcher found one of would be used by Ellen in her talk show. For example, someone in a conversation would respect an elder or give a polite speech. An example *would* is:

Data (6):

"I would assume you also have a part in some of that because you know you hear about him. I would like to know to compliment him; what is his favorite feature like?"

After trying to reveal the truth of Selena's relationship with Justin Bieber, Selena finally admitted it. Here Ellen asks how romantic Justin is to herself. Ellen concluded their relationship with her thoughts, but in that conversation, Ellen used the word *Would*, which shows how much she appreciates Selena even though Selena is younger than herself. So Ellen still uses polite words even though they are both girls and her age is not far from her

4.1.2.1.3 Modal Adverb

Next, linguistics forms, which include in the realm of *hedges*, are modal adverbs. Like *probably*, *maybe*, *perhaps*, *and really*. This sentence uses to express how strong an opinion is in describing a statement in a conversation.

a. Really

The subsequent hedging usage of discourse makers is *Really*. The function of *Really* is to make sure that statements are factual or not and clarify the words said by Ellen. There are 12 times of *Really*. An example of *Really* on Ellen's talk show is:

Data (7):

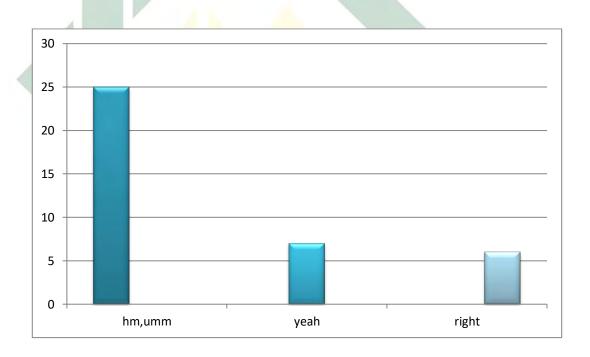
All right, we will have to take a break. You just got lucky enough to grab him. I am so happy for you. I am really happy.

Priyanka Chopra told how the chronology of her viral marriage with Nick Jonas held for three days in a row. At the end of the event, Ellen told her viewers to stay on Ellen's show channel when Ellen said how lucky Priyanka Chopra is to have a husband like Nick Jonas, who is very romantic when he treats Priyanka. The Emphasis on the word "*Really*" was used by Ellen in the conversation to make sure that she was delighted when she met Priyanka without the slightest

hesitation, so she used the word "really."

4.1.2.2 Minimal Responses

Minimal Response is a speech in the form of response when actively responding to a conversation. Coates (2013,p. 87) explains minimal responses can say as 'back channels' like right, mhmm, and yeah. Minimal responses are used as a sign or signal to support the interlocutors can continue the conversation. The data are showing in this figure below:



Figures 4.3 Minimal Responses

In figure 4.3, the researcher finds 38 times minimal responses used by Ellen in her talk show, 25 times the word **hm**, **umm**, seven times the word **yeah**, and six times the word **right**.

a. Umm

The first word of minimal responses is *umm*. Usually, The word *umm* is used by the women to take a break when they make conversation. Sometimes the word *Umm* is also used to agree with a statement that discusses. Usually, the word *umm* is used by women at inappropriate moments. An example of the word *umm* in the talk show used by Ellen is:

Data (8):

It is a terrible idea. You should not have gotten there was no sense in even getting it. Umm, I am so glad you were here.

Data (8) explains about a guest invited by Ellen, the name is Saoirse Ronan, she is a person who is afraid of Halloween, but she dares to come to *The Ellen's talk show*. So that it makes Ellen feel appreciated by his arrival. Therefore, Ellen said how proud she was of Saoirse Ronan coming to the event. She uses the word *umm* to sigh in the middle of her conversation with Saoirse Ronan. In addition to sigh, the word *umm* here uses to pause before continuing the conversation.

b. Yeah

The following minimal response's word is *yeah*. Same as the word *umm*, which uses as a form of agreement to a statement. Sometimes the word *Yeah* is used to take a breath before continuing the conversation. The example of *yeah* is:

Data (9):

"Wow.. **yeah,** because you have to figure it out, right?"

Data (9) shows that Priyanka Chopra is celebrating her wedding; she revealed how she would celebrate for three consecutive days. In the three days, Ellen asked

that Priyanka figure out three things: the Indian ceremony where India was where her husband came from, then the two Christian traditions: Priyanka Chopra's own belief, and finally the Hindu wedding, which was the belief of her husband. Ellen used the word Yeah to sigh before continuing the conversation. The word *yeah* here is used as a form of agreement with the statement made by Priyanka Chopra.

c. Right

The following minimal response is *right*. The function of minimal responses *right* here is to show the truth and agreement with someone's statement. Usually, *right* is used as good manners or just a breath before starting a comment or question. An example of a *right* is:

Data (10):

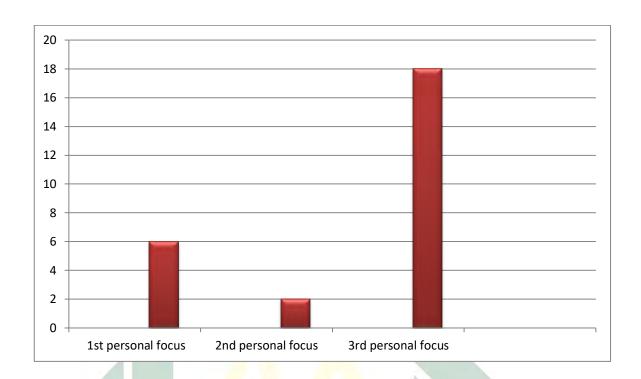
"Right, so you will share it and grow it out."

When Ellen asked the truth of Tiffany's relationship, Tiffany takes it easy.

Tiffany did not cover up the fact of her relationship with her boyfriend. Ellen uses the word *right* at the beginning of a sentence as a form of small talk before starting a statement or question sentence; she also used that word to sigh.

4.1.2.3. Compliment

Coates (2013,p. 98) explains that *compliment* is a word that contains unspoken words but contains deep meanings inside. Usually, women use a compliment as an expression of positive politeness strategies. Women compliment others' tone and topics from those given by the women to other women. The words include *compliments* such as *what lovely earrings!*



Figures 4.4 compliment

In figure 4.4, the researcher finds 26 times compliments used by Ellen in her talk show, six times in **first personal focus**, two times in **second personal focus**, and 18 times in **the 3rd personal focus**.

a. First Personal Focus

The first, personal focus, usually focuses on a subject I. The first personal focus is personalized forms compliment. For example, in Videos 1-10 that focuses on Ellen's utterance, six compliment words focus on first-person.

Data (11):

"I love her so much. From Sugar land, Texas, please welcome Belinda Varnanda".

Ellen uses the sentence *I love her so much*, which expresses that Ellen loves Belinda very much. Ellen likes how Belinda survives despite the many trials she faces. Ellen likes how Belinda supports herself and her child and supports her son's decision to choose transgender. The word *I love her so much* here is a compliment given by Ellen to Belinda for all her efforts

b. Second personal focus

The following compliment is the *second personal focus*. Here *the second personal focus* uses the subject *You* to start the sentence of praise. The researcher found the researcher twice when Ellen uses the *second personal focus* form in her talk show. For example, is:

Data (12):

"Your eyes are beautiful."

Ellen praises how beautiful the eyes of the guest have. Billie Ellish, namely Tourette syndrome, experienced many things. However, Billie never showed her sadness in front of people. So that makes Ellen always praise herself when she comes to guest star on *The Ellen's show*. Ellen uses the word "your" to categorize as a second personal focus, which means positive politeness strategies. Ellen uses the compliment *Your eyes are beautiful*, which means that she likes the beauty of Billie Eilish's eyes, so she does not hesitate to praise it.

c. Third personal focus

The following compliment is the *third personal focus: He, She, and it* or the third singular person. In that talk show, the researcher found 18 *thirds of personal focus* on *The Ellen's Show*. The example is:

Data (13):

"So congratulations on the wedding. It was a huge wedding. We saw pictures of all of us because it was like a royal wedding."

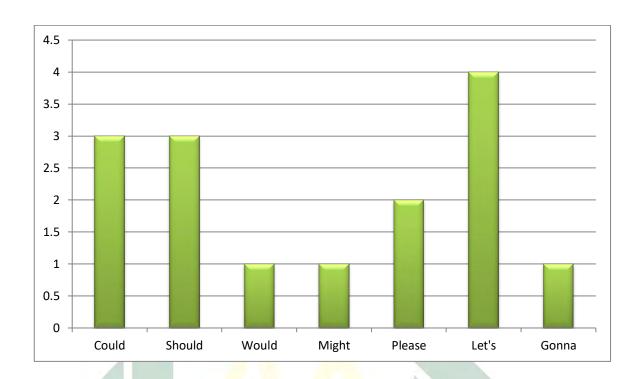
Ellen praises Priyanka Chopra's wedding in the utterance, which celebrates her marriage for three consecutive days. According to Ellen, the meaning of the compliment *it was a huge wedding* is. The wedding was very luxurious because there Priyanka invited close relatives, but nearly 1000 people. Ellen was very impressed and repeatedly congratulated Priyanka on her marriage even though she did not ask for the wedding.

4.1.2.4. Command and Directive

Directives define as a speech act that tries to get someone to do something. The sentences of speech act refer to as directives. These commands and directives usually use polite command sentences or also use polite invitation sentences.

Coates (cited in Goodwin,1998,p. 726) researched a group of women, and Goodwin calls examples like these 'aggravated' directives. The boys tended to choose aggravated directives and used them to establish status differences between themselves, such as Gimme, Get off. The girls, by contrast, typically used more 'mitigated' directives like Let's, Gonna. Also, women usually use modal auxiliaries such as "can and could" to suggest using polite words.

Command and Directives used by Ellen in her talk show can see in the figure below:



Figures 4.5 command and directive

In figure 4.5, the researcher finds 26 times the commands and directives used by Ellen in her talk show.

a. Aggravated Directives

Aggravated Directives are speech acts that are part of the Directives and Command used when carrying out conversations and are usually carried out in explicit sentences that contain implied meanings. Sometimes Aggravated Directives are called impolite command sentences because they use spontaneously. In the use of aggravated directives, the researcher found Ellen uses four features in her talk show. The finding of aggravated directive used by Ellen Lee DeGeneres in her talk show can see below:

Data (14):

"We are going to take a break, and we will be back. **Just stay** tune."

Data (24) At the end of the conversation, the interviewer, Ellen Degeneres, told the audience to stay in tune, implying that the show will be back soon after the commercial break. The interviewer did not just say *stay tuned*, but she said we would be back, which indirectly promised she would come back soon with his guest stars. Ellen asked the audience to keep watching her talk show without using the word, *please*. She asks her audience spontaneously. Therefore this is categorized under aggravated directives

b. Mitigated Directives

Mitigated directives are speech acts that a woman usually uses. In contrast to Aggravated Directives which tend to be more spontaneous and pay less attention to the level of politeness of words, mitigated directives emphasize the status of courtesy even though they are in command and invitation sentences.

There are 15 features found used mitigated directives used by Ellen in her talk show. Ten of them use the modal sentence "could, can, should, and might." While the other five are let us and going to Below is one of the findings of mitigated directives used by Ellen on her talk show:

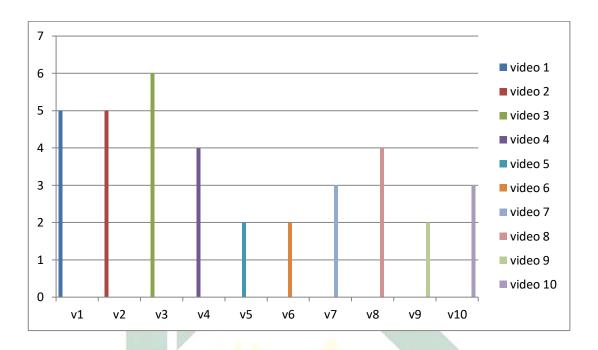
Data (15):

"So here I am *going to* show You some pictures, and *let us* tell us what this is. Okay?"

Ellen as an interviewer, showed some pictures of the periodic table to test the child's abilities. Ellen, in the video, uses the words. *Let us and going to* invite Brielle to follow Ellen's wishes. Ellen uses the words *going to* and *let us* explain what Ellen will do with her guest. She used that word to show courtesy towards Brielle even though she was a child; she is very polite. Therefore she uses the words *let us* and *going to*

4.1.2.5. Questions

Questions and answers are linked together in conversation, questions demand a response from the addressee. In this study, the researcher sorts the questions used by Ellen in the talk show. In the questions, the researcher divides them into two parts, namely the main questions and additional questions, in the main questions Ellen has been prepared to ask various information related to the theme and title of the talk show. This main question is a question that is asked to get various information from the guest. While the additional question is a supporting question that is used by Ellen to fill in the blanks during the conversation. The questions that have found by the researcher used by Ellen in her talk show video can see as follows:

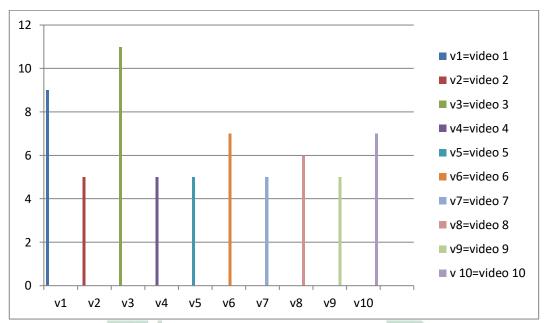


Figures 4.6 Main Questions

Data (16):

"How much do you love him? So how many gifts do you get from him? What have to say now?

So from the data above, when Ellen as an interviewer, asks Selena questions about her relationship with Justin Bieber. Ellen uses question sentences such as "How much, what do you have to say" Ellen uses this to get more information about their relationship. Even though Ellen knows that Selena loves Justin very much, she still asks that question. Ellen used it to keep the conversation going.



Figures 4.7 Additional Questions

Data (17):

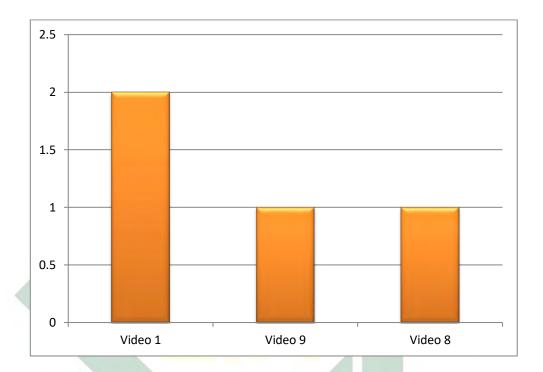
oh. um in April? What is this?

Ellen asked *oh. um in April? What is this?* used by Ellen to respond to Brielle during a conversation. These questions are only used to fill in the blanks during a conversation. This is just small talk when having a conversation with the guest

4.1.2.6. Tag Questions

According to Lakoff, cited in Coates (2013,p. 90), the *tag question* was one of the linguistic forms associated with tentativeness. However, no research proves that women use more tag questions than men. Lakoff also said that *tag questions* are strong assertions in conversation. The *question tag* uses as an affirmation from the listener about a sentence conveyed by the speaker. It uses to

seek approval from the listener for the statement spoken. In this study, the researcher found that Ellen uses four times *tag question* forms in her talk show:



Figures 4.8 Tag question

The tag questions that Ellen uses when conducting interviews can see from some of the data below:

Data (18):

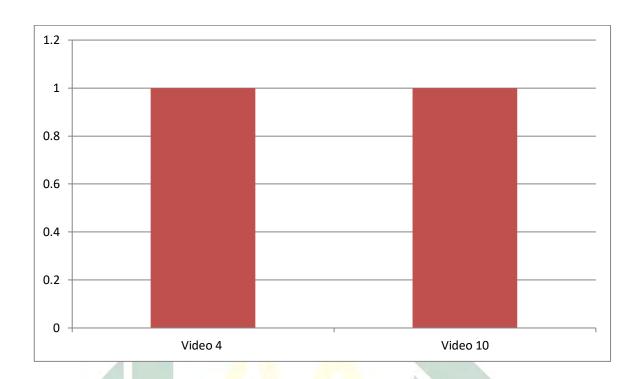
"Well, I mean that was something else, wasn't it?"

When Ellen asked about several awards received by Saoirse Ronan in several nominations, she was curious about all she had gotten. So Ellen asked her with a sentence followed by a tag question to reinforce her question. Ellen uses the *question tag* at the end of the sentence as an affirmation of the statement.

Also, Ellen uses it to ask for approval from Saoirse that what she uses is correct or not.

4.1.2.7. Swearing and Taboo Languages

Coates (2013,p. 97) states that many studies believe men use more swear and taboo words than women. *Swearing and Taboo Languages* uses by men such as *Damn and Shit*. According to De Klerk (cited in Coates,2013,p. 98), his research in western cultures shows that using *taboo language* has a symbolic association with masculinity, not femininity. *Swearing and taboo language* is to support the situation like families, friendliness, or identity among communities. Besides that, *Swearing and Taboo language* used how surprised by something to spontaneously express the word swearing and taboo language. In this study, there are two *Swearing and Taboo Languages* used by Ellen in her talk show:



Figures 4.9 Swearing and taboo language

The *Swearing and Taboo Languages* that Ellen uses when conducting her talk show can see from some of the data below:

Data (19):

"yeah, his butt has been on that seat before, but you... What the hell!"

At the time, Billie Ailish shared that she idolized Justin Bieber. Ellen informed that the show would bring Justin Bieber. However, Billie immediately shouted and made Ellen surprised and immediately said, "What the hell" is Ellen uttered was not harsh because the word was used spontaneously by Ellen as a woman. Ellen uses the word as a form that her conversation with her guest is very close, so she is not ashamed to express harsh words like that.

4.2 Discussion

After analyzing the data, the researcher tries to conclude that the researcher describes these findings by relating them using Coates' theory. From the results, the researcher found all of the women's linguistic features based on Coates' theory, there are 203 women's linguistic features in Ellen's utterances.

From the research findings, the researcher discusses two points in this part. First, the researcher found seven women's linguistic features in Ellen's utterances in her talk show. They are *hedges, minimal responses, compliments, questions, tag questions, command and directive, and swearing and taboo language*. This research is certainly following the theory presented by Coates that Ellen tends to use various features of women's linguistic in her utterances. According to Coates (2013, p. 86), women will more often use polite language features based on the context in conversation.

Second, the findings of the second research problem show that the function of women's linguistic features used by Ellen in her talk show is different. Coates (2013,p. 88) explained that the function of *hedges* is a form of belief and disbelief in statements and questions under discussion. It is also found in this study that Ellen also uses *hedges* as a form of her belief and disbelief in statements and questions to her guests. However, the researcher also found that Ellen used *hedges* as a form of distrust in her statements and questions to her guests.

Next of the types of women's linguistic features used by Ellen in her talk show is *minimal responses*. Coates (2013, p.87) says that women use *a minimal*

response as a form of support for interlocutors. This is also found in Ellen's utterances where she uses a *minimal response* as a sign that she understands the conversation conveyed by her guest. The researcher also added that Ellen used *minimal responses* as a form of her approval to the statement made by her guest.

Next, the function of *compliments* according to Coates (2013, p. 101) that women receive more praise than give praise. Meanwhile, in this research, the researcher found that Ellen often gave compliments to guests and stories told by her guests on the talk show. Also, Ellen *compliments* to show the expression of positive politeness strategies.

The next type of women's linguistic feature is *command and directives*.

Coates (2013, p. 94) explains that the function of *commands and directives* is to get someone to do something. This is the same as the results of this study in that Ellen uses this feature to make the audience and guests obey the instructions used by Ellen in her talk show. Ellen uses these features to get someone to do something. Ellen usually uses these features with polite sentences. Ellen uses *aggravated directives* usually to carry out explicit sentences that contain implied meanings. Ellen also uses *mitigated directives* to emphasize the level of politeness even though she is in command and invitation sentences.

The next feature *questions* Coates (2013, p. 92) says that the function of *questions* is as a form of sentences to keep the conversation going. In this study, the researcher explained two types of questions here, namely *main and additional questions*. *Main questions* containing information based on the title of the video were only included in the data, so the function of this feature in Ellen's utterances

was to get a lot of information based on the title in the talk show. While the *additional question* is used by Ellen only to respond to the statements from her guests. Also, the research conducted by Cameron, McAlinden, and O'Leary (cited in Coates, 2013, p. 92) shows that the use of *tag questions* is a weak intrinsic form. This is challenging from Lakoff's finding that women use *tag questions* more as a form of strong assertions. In this study, the researcher found that Ellen used *tag questions* as a form of affirmation of the statements used in her utterances.

The last is *swearing and taboo language*, De Klerk 1997, p. 147 (cited in Coates, 2013, p. 98) shows the results of his research that the use of *swearing and taboo language* is symbolized by masculinity, not femininity. While in this research, the researcher found that Ellen used this feature in her utterances. The use of this feature is a form of spontaneity from Ellen when she hears stories from her guests. In addition, Ellen uses this feature as a form of familiarity with her guests to support the situation like families and friendliness.

Furthermore, the finding of this research is in line with the research findings of women's linguistic features conducted by Nabilah (2019). The result of Nabilah's shows that she did not find the *minimal responses* feature in the utterances used by women. According to Nabilah, the features of women's language used by women and men are different based on the situation. In her research, Nabilah revealed that the *swearing and taboo language* used by women in the YouTube vlog was a form of negative response, such as an annoying thing.

This is different from the function of the feature used by Ellen in that she uses the features as a form of surprise when she hears stories from her guests.

So, it is clear that Ellen Lee DeGeneres uses the women's linguistic features in her talk show because of several possibilities. Ellen uses the linguistic features of women, firstly because she wants to express her insecurities and doubts in answering and asking her interviewees because Ellen's nature is a woman, which is natural following the theory expressed by Coates above. Secondly, Ellen likely wants to keep the interviewing process going so Ellen makes sure the conversation stays on track. Third, Ellen wants to protect the guests on the talk show during the conversation, and she wants to be polite and respectful to her guests. Ellen Lee DeGeneres also presents women's linguistic features to grab the audience's attention and ensure that the audience is paying attention to the talk show. She also uses linguistic features to make her guests comfortable on her talk shows. As the host, she has the responsibility to keep the attention of the guests and the audience in conversation.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter deals with the conclusions, findings, and suggestions for readers to conduct the same field of research.

5.1 Conclusion

The researcher concludes that all of the findings relate to this thesis. The thesis under the title "A Study of Woman's Linguistic Features in Ellen Lee DeGeneres' Speech" focuses on analyzing Ellen Lee DeGeneres's utterances on The Ellen's Show's using Coates's (2013) theory. The method of this research using a descriptive qualitative method. The instrument is the researcher herself as a human instrument, and the data took from Ellen's utterances in her talk show. Some findings in this thesis related to language features.

The researcher concludes that Ellen Lee Degeneres used all of the language's features proposed by Coates (2013) on her talk show. Those are *Hedges, Questions, Tag Question, Command and Directs, Compliments, Minimal Response, and Swear and Taboo Word.* Every feature has different functions depending on the situation that took place while Ellen expressed her opinions and questions.

To sum up, the explanation presented by Coates, it can be concluded that the function of women's linguistic features is not only as described by Coates in her book 2013,p. 86-101, but there are several additional functions such as Ellen uses *hedges* as a form of certainty, and certainty about her statements and

questions. Ellen uses *minimal responses* as a form of signal or sign that she understands the statements and questions presented by her guests. Ellen uses the *question tag* to affirm her statements and questions to her guests. Ellen uses *questions* to keep the conversation going and also to get the desired information. Ellen uses *compliments* as a form of praising herself to her guests by using polite sentences. Ellen uses *command and directive* to make the guests, and their audience carries out the orders given by Ellen. Also, Ellen uses *swearing and taboo language* used as a form of closeness to her guest even though the sentence used is rude.

5.2 Suggestion

This research is not perfect because the researcher writes this research in a limited time, especially applying the theory and finding out the results.

Nevertheless, the researcher wishes this research can give some knowledge about women's language features for the next researcher. Furthermore, by carrying out the same aspect of the discussion, the next researcher could compare Coates' theory with another linguist who defines language features and analyzes women's language features in interviews or conversations. Also, future research will conduct a more profound study about women's linguistic features on a larger sample.

REFERENCES

- Aini, L.M. (2016). Woman's language used by the main characters of "Mockingjay" movie: Thesis Malang: Universitas Islam Negeri Malik Ibrahim. Retrieved on 16 April 2020 from http://etheses.uinmalang.ac.id/3910/
- Rafi", I. (2014) Woman's speech features used by the main characters in "The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, The Witch, and The Wardrobe" movie.

 Thesis. Surabaya: Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Ampel. Retrieved on 3 March 2020 from https://www.google.com/search?client=firefoxbd&q=Al+Rafi%E2%80%999%E2%80%99%2C+Isni.+%282014%29+Woman%E2%80%99s+speech+features+used+by+the+main+characters+in+%E2%80%9CThe+Chronicles+of+Narnia%3A+The+Lion%2C+The+Witch+and+The+Wardrobe%E2%80%9D++movie.+Thesis.+Surabaya
- Alifah, R.N. (2015). language style in Michael Jackson's selected song lyrics: Thesis Tulungagung: IAIN Tulungagung. Retrieved on 2 February 2020 from

 https://www.google.com/search?client=firefoxbd&q=Alifah%2CR.N.+%282015%29.+language+style+in+michael+jackson%E2%80%99s+selected+song+lyrics%3A+Thesis
- Amanda, C.S. (2017). An analysis of the use of women's language features by Hillary Clinton in presidential debates. Thesis. Yogyakarta: Universitas Sanata Dharma. Retrieved on 1 June 2021 from https://repository.usd.ac.id/12119/2/131214064_full.pdf
- Barroso, A & Brown, A. (2021). *The gender pay gap in the U.S held steady in 2020*. Washington: Pew research center. Retrieved on 31 May 2021 from https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwjN44 A3vLwAhXZV30KHXSoBDMQ FjALegQIDBAD&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.pewresearch.org%2Ffact-tank%2F2021%2F05%2F25%2Fgender-pay-gap-facts%2F&usg=AOvVaw0pSHIZm MrDOkHPr4NAbB_
- Chandler, D. (2007). Semiotics: The basics (2nd edition). London: Routledge.
- Clark, V. L. P., & Creswell, J. W. (2015). Understanding research: A consumer's guide (2nd ed.). US: Pearson Education, Inc.
- Coates, J. (2013). Woman, Men and Language 3rd Edition. New York: Routledge.
- Eckert, P. (2003). Language and Gender. Cambridge University Press.
- Ekstrom, A. (2009). An analysis of gender differences in minimal responses in the two TV-series conversations growing pains and boy meets world. Journal article. Kristianstand University. Retrieved on 31 May 2021 from https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&

- cad=rja&uact=8&ved=2ahUKEwjN44_A3vLwAhXZV30KHXSoBDMQ
 FjAAegQIAxAD&url=https%3A%2F%2Fwww.divaportal.org%2Fsmash%2Fget%2Fdiva2%3A292904%2FFULLTEXT01.pd
 f&usg=AOvVaw352TQN9HL7IOk_9G3M_Qor
- Ellena, M. (2012). Coordinamento SIBA hal 20 dan 5. Universitas del salento.
- Gladkova, A. (2013). The role of television in cultivating the values of pluralism and cultural diversity in children. Psychology in Russia: State of the Art.
- Goodwin, M. H. (2002). Building Power Asymmetries in Girl's Interaction. Discourse & Society, 13(6), 715-730.
- Holmes, J. (2002). Woman, language, and identity. Journal. Victoria: University of Wellington 195-223 retrieved on 30 May 2021 from https://www.researchgate.net/publication/229782063 Women Language and Identity
- Holmes, J. (2008). Sex and language. British Library. Blackwell publishing
- Hussein, B.A. (2017). *Conversation analysis*. University of Sulaimani. Retrieved on 15 April 2021 from https://www.slideshare.net/bekhalhussein/conversation-analysis-75726898
- Ika T, Musadi, Prasbudianto. (2001). Woman speech by Nicholas sparks "the longest ride." Journal article. Gresik: Universitas Gresik. Retrieved on 21 April 2020 from https://journal.unigres.ac.id
- Juwita, T.P., Sunggingwati, D & Valiantien, N.M. (2018). The differences between men's and women's language in the devil wear Prada movie. Jurnal. Kalimantan: Universitas Mulawarman. Retrieved on 29 May 2021 from http://e-journals.unmul.ac.id/index.php/JBSSB/article/view/870
- Kodrat, D.S & Dewanto, J. (2009). A sociolinguistic study on tag questions used by she-malles in Surabaya. Surabaya: Universitas Ciputra dan Praktisi. Retrieved on 1 June 2021 from https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&wed=2ahUKEwj6-
 - <u>7aHtfXwAhVWOSsKHf8_ArkQFjAJegQIHRAD&url=http%3A%2F%2F</u> www.linguistik-indonesia.org%2Fimages%2Ffiles%2F06%2520-
 - $\frac{\%2520 A \%2520 Sosiolinguistic \%2520 Study \%2520 on \%2520 Tag \%2520 Qu}{estion \%2520. \%2520. \%2520. \%2520-}$
 - %2520David%2520S.%2520Kodrat%2520%26%2520Jimmy%2520Dewa nto%2520-%2520Univ.%2520Ciputra%2520-%2520(69%2520-%252079)%2520-
 - %2520PID.pdf&usg=AOvVaw2hB7TwLpb1MlUPgY2pLUp5
- Lakoff, R.T. (2004). *Language and woman's place*. Virgina Acuna Ferreira. Universidade de Vigo..
- Moleong, Lexy J. (2006). *Metodologi penelitian kualitatif. edisi revisi*. Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya

- Mufidah, Ch. (2008). *Psikologi keluarga islam berwawasan gender*. Malang: Uin Maliki Press
- Nabilah, R.F. (2019). *The use of language features between men and women on youtube vlog*. Thesis. Surabaya: Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Ampel. Retrieved on 3 March 2020 from http://digilib.uinsby.ac.id/33858/
- Paltridge, B. (2006). Discourse analysis. London: Continuum.
- Pebrianti, A.A. (2013). Women's language features used by Indonesian female bloggers. Bandung: Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia. Retrieved on 31 May 2021 from <a href="https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&ved=2ahUKEwj92-nw5-PwAhUDSX0KHd9iAnEQFjALegQIEhAD&url=https%3A%2F%2-nw5-PwAhUDSX0KHd9iAnEQFjALegQIEhAD&url=https%3A%2F%2-Fejournal.upi.edu%2Findex.php%2Fpsg%2Farticle%2Fdownload%2F543-%2F418&usg=AOvVaw1MGA1pZEcmCn-1vEBVrgdH
- Prastiswi, I.L.R. & Rahmadanik, D. (2020). *Polemik dalam karier perempuan indonesia* (Volume 4). Surabaya:Universitas 17 Agustus 1945. Retrieved on 29 Mei 2021 from <a href="https://www.google.com/url?sa=t&rct=j&q=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=&ved=2ahUKEwif0Orex-3wAhVj4nMBHUrmDKwQFjABegQIAhAD&url=https%3A%2F%2Fjurnal.untidar.ac.id%2Findex.php%2Fkomunikasi%2Farticle%2Fdownload%2F2375%2F1323&usg=AOvVaw1eDKcasdsw-MisYJDgVoyP
- Purmatasari, F. (2010). Woman's speech features are used by the main characters of sex and the city movie. Thesis. Malang: Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim. Retrieved on 2 February 2020 from http://jimbastrafib.studentjournal.ub.ac.id/index.php/jimbastrafib/article/view/237
- Rullyanti, M. (2018). Linguistic features of woman's speech used by men in characters of pride and prejudice and zombies (2016) movie. Thesis. Bengkulu: Universitas Dehasen Bengkulu. Retrieved on 21 April 2020 from https://jurnal.unived.ac.id
- Sari, R.L. (2019). Women's linguistic features on Degenere's performance on The Ellen Degeneres Show. Thesis. Surabaya: Universitas Airlangga. Retrieved on 8 June 2021 from http://repository.unair.ac.id/97344/
- Sholikha, R. (2016). Woman language features in Michelle Obama's speech as an African American first lady. Thesis. Surabaya: Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Ampel. Retrieved on 3 March 2020 from http://digilib.uinsby.ac.id/5499/
- Sunderland, J. (2006). Language and gender. London and New York
- Svendsen, A.D. (2018). Lakoff and women's language: A critical overview of the empirical evidence for Lakoff's. Thesis. Leviathan: Interdisciplinary Journal in English. Retrieved on 4 June 2021 from

https://www.google.com/search?client=firefox-b-d&q=Svendsen%2C+A.D.+%282018%29.+Lakoff+and+women%E2%80%99s+language%3A+A+critical+overview+of+the+empirical+evidence+for+Lakoff%E2%80%99s.+#

Thomas, M. (2013). John Benjamins Publishing Company. Boston College

Wardhaugh, R. (2006). *An introduction to sociolinguistics*. Victoria: Austria Blackwell Publishing.

Yule, G. (2006). *The study of language: third edition*. United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press.

Yunita, A. (2018) Features of woman's language on thoraya youtube videos. Jakarta: UIN Jakarta. Retrieved on 3 March 2020 from http://respository.uinjkt.ac.id