THE DIFFERENCES AND SIMILARITIES BETWEEN WOMEN AND MEN LANGUAGE USED IN MIXED-SEX INTERVIEWS

THESIS

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ABSTRACT

Erwiarti, N. M. (2021). *The Differences and Similarities between Women and Men Language used in mixed-sex Interviews*. English Department, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisor: Dr. A. Dzo'ul Milal, M.Pd.

Keywords: language features, language gender, compare-contrast, mixed-sex interviews.

This thesis aims to analyze the language features used by men and women in mixed-sex interviews. There are three problems to be solved in this study: (1) What are the language features used by men and women in mixed-sex talk interviews? (2) What are the similarities and the differences in language features used by men and women in mixed-sex talk interviews? (3) What factors contributed to the differences in language used by men and women in mixed-sex talk interviews?

The descriptive qualitative method applied in this research focuses on contextualizing and interpreting the utterances that contain language features used by men and women in mixed-sex interviews. The researcher transcribed two interviews consisting of mixed-sex talk to collect the data, which was then analyzed by identifying the kinds of language features used by men and women using suitable code in the text. Furthermore, the data is classified to find the similarities and the differences. The researcher then found the factors that affected the differences in language usage between them and interpreted them.

The findings show that men in the whole interview use seven language features. There are minimal response, hedge, tag question, question, command directive, swear taboo, and compliment. Women used only six out of seven, including minimal response, hedge, tag question, question, command directive, and compliment. Among seven language features, the highly used language feature by men and women is the hedge. On the other hand, none of the swear and taboo language used by women in the interviews. The researcher also found that men used the feature of command and directive two times more than women. Then, this study reveals the factors that affect the differences in language used in these mixed-sex talk interviews. There are dominance and control, masculinity and femininity, biological causes, understanding and conforming to communication rules.

ABSTRAK

Erwiarti, N. M. (2021). *The Differences and Similarities between Women and Men Language used in mixed-sex Interviews*. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Pembimbing: Dr. A. Dzo'ul Milal, M.Pd.

Kata kunci: fitur bahasa, gender bahasa, perbandingan-kontras, wawancara campuran jenis kelamin.

Tesis ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis fitur bahasa yang digunakan oleh pria dan wanita dalam wawancara campuran jenis kelamin. Oleh karena itu, ada tiga masalah yang harus dipecahkan dalam penelitian ini: (1) Apa saja fitur bahasa yang digunakan oleh pria dan wanita dalam wawancara bicara campuran? (2) Apa persamaan dan perbedaan fitur bahasa yang digunakan oleh pria dan wanita dalam wawancara bicara campuran? (3) Faktor-faktor apa yang menyebabkan perbedaan bahasa yang digunakan oleh pria dan wanita dalam wawancara bicara campuran?

Metode deskriptif kualitatif yang diterapkan dalam penelitian ini berfokus pada kontekstualisasi dan interpretasi ujaran yang mengandung unsur kebahasaan yang digunakan oleh pria dan wanita dalam wawancara campuran. Peneliti mentranskripsikan dua wawancara yang terdiri dari pembicaraan berjenis kelamin campuran untuk mengumpulkan data, yang kemudian dianalisis dengan mengidentifikasi jenis fitur bahasa yang dihasilkan oleh pria dan wanita menggunakan kode yang sesuai dalam teks. Selanjutnya data tersebut diklasifikasikan untuk mencari persamaan dan perbedaannya. Peneliti kemudian menemukan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi perbedaan penggunaan bahasa di antara mereka dan menafsirkannya.

Temuan menunjukkan bahwa pria di seluruh wawancara menggunakan tujuh fitur bahasa. Terdapat *minimal response* (respon pendek)*, hedge* (mengidentifikasi ketidakyakinan)*, tag question* (pertanyaan singkat konfirmasi)*, question* (pertanyaan)*, command directive* (perintah)*, swear and taboo* (bahasa umpatan dan tabu)*, compliment* (pujian). Wanita hanya menggunakan enam dari tujuh, termasuk *minimal response* (respon pendek)*, hedge* (mengidentifikasi ketidakyakinan)*, tag question* (pertanyaan singkat konfirmasi)*, question* (pertanyaan)*, command directive* (perintah)*,* dan *compliment* (pujian). Di antara tujuh fitur bahasa, fitur bahasa yang paling banyak digunakan oleh pria dan wanita adalah *hedge* (mengidentifikasi ketidakyakinan). Di sisi lain, tidak ada *swear and taboo* (bahasa umpatan dan tabu) yang digunakan oleh perempuan dalam wawancara. Peneliti juga menemukan bahwa pria menggunakan fitur *command directive* (perintah) dua kali lebih banyak daripada wanita. Kemudian, penelitian ini mengungkapkan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi perbedaan bahasa yang digunakan dalam wawancara campuran ini. Ada dominasi dan kontrol, maskulinitas dan

feminitas, penyebab biologis, pemahaman dan kepatuhan terhadap aturan komunikasi.

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CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

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

1.1 Background of the study

Language is the key to communication. In the past, the human species consist of progress and modification of several tools to meet a wide range of needs, such as the steam engine, computers, and others, but those all tools could not have been achieved without language (Fasol and Linton, 2006, p.1). Then, communicate with each other, humans tend to use language as a tool of communication. Humans can use language, either verbal or non-verbal. According to Fasold and Linton (2006), language is a facilitator of abstract thoughts and self-awareness from the human capacity. Fasold and Linton (2006, p.1) state that "the ability to transfer complex information, to discuss the meaning of events and possible outcomes of alternative actions, to share feelings and ideas – all these are impossible without language." It means that humans can communicate their ideas, concepts, opinions, feelings, or even information with language. Communication is the common thing of providing information from one source towards others (Pearson, 2011, p.17). Pearson (2011, p.14) states that "People are the products of how others treat them and of the messages others send them." It means that communication is a

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significant contribution to develop people. How they collect, manage and send the information reflects themselves. So, people have to keep themselves in at least daily communication to deliver their speech to be understood. The utterances they exchange should be meaningful in spoken communication so that communication can be successful. People tend to share their ideas or views with communication because it is more synchronize and informal rather than written, and it is called conversation. Based on Wardhaugh (2006, p.292), a conversation is the simplest of all language activities, and it is constantly talking to one another about something. Building a conversation has a close relationship with society. Humans, language, and society cannot be separated.

Society is any group of people drawn together for a particular purpose or purposes (Wardhaugh, 2006, p.1). From that, language and society relate to each other. One of the reasons is that the linguistic structure of language and behavior may determine or influence social structure either (Wardhaugh, 2006, p.10). So that, the concepts from societies such as 'identity,' 'power,' 'class,' 'status,' 'solidarity,' 'accommodation,' 'politeness,' 'face,' 'gender,' relate with Language.

Gender is closely related to building language and society. In general, we have known the terms gender and sex. Gender and sex are different. Sex refers to a biological distinction, while 'gender' is the term to describe sex-based categories that are socially constructed (Coates, 2013, p.4). In producing a language, men and women may have it differently. Their ways of

thinking may affect the way they use language. For example, males are more concerned with power. They want to be leaders, while females are satisfied with their subordinate status. Males tend to speak directly and take the first thing about transferring information, but females say indirectly, implicitly, and moderately (Coates, 2013). Then, the characteristics of men's and women's languages are different.

Other researchers have conducted some studies about women's or men's language features in several subjects. Many studies on language features focused on movies and T.V. series (Aini, 2016; Arsyi, 2020; Jie Li, 2014; Juwita, Sunggingwati, & Valiantien, 2018; Naovaratthanakorn, 2017; Pascarina, 2014; Rahmawati, 2019). Four of them focused on women's language features (Aini, 2016; Arsyi, 2020; Naovaratthanakorn, 2017; Rahmawati, 2019) and they all are using Lakoff's theory. Even though each of them has a different result, the studies proved that women's language features had found in the main characters' utterances within the movies. One of the previous studies focused on the amount of talk and turn-talking in both genders (Jie Li, 2014). Other studies using Lakoff and Coates' theories to find women's and men's language features in movies (Juwita, Sunggingwati, & Valiantien, 2018). Some studies focused on internet language features using theory from Danet (Agustin, 2014; Badriah, 2015; Rokhmah, 2019).

Moreover, the previous studies about language features which focused on speech (Amanda, 2017; Solikha, 2016), short-story (Hapsari, 2014), youtube (Nabilah, 2019), T.V. shows (Putra & Prayudha, 2018), talk shows (Harjo &

Dewanti, 2017; Apridaningrum, 2018), and same-sex conversation (Jakobson, 2010). Most of them use data sources from the internet, then the previous studies respond with using case study such as lecturer or students as a subject for collecting the data source in this field (Rahayuningsih, 2016; Rini, 2017; Wahyuningsih, 2018). In most cases, these studies are theoretically based on Lakoff's (1975). However, little work about this field was done by using all-same-sex conversation or mixed-sex conversation. There were found same-sex conversations but focused on Women's language features (Jakobson, 2010). Another research has been limited only to find men's and women's language features using the Indonesian subject mixed-sex conversation (Harjo& Dewanti, 2017; Apridaningrum, 2018). None of them compare and contrast between men's and women's language features in mixed-sex talk. Apridaningrum (2018) used only one male interviewer and mixed-gender interviewees as the data source for finding men and women's language features in the interview.

Responding to that, besides finding the kinds and the function of men and women's features in the interviews, this study also tries to find the similarities and the differences of language features in two different interviews with the mixed-sexual of the interviewers and the interviewees as well. This study also tries to find the factors that may influence the differences in language used by both the interviewees and the interviewers themselves.

The researcher presents two interviews that have the same and related topic about one movie. One of them has a male host with four mixed-sex

guesses, and the other one has a female as their host with the same guesses, but with a different gender of the interviewees as well. Which may affect the use of language features from both sides, whether the interviewers themselves or the interviewees (the guesses) as well. This present study designs to understand any differences and similarities towards the mixed-sex interviews. Part of this study aims to find men's and women's language features, function, and the factors that contributed to the difference in producing language used in two interviews with the different sexual orientations of the speakers. The researcher finds the theory about language and gender, especially men and women's language features, interesting because there has been growing interest in this field lately. However, the researcher believes that the result can give more insight and knowledge to understand this field better.

1.2 Research Problems

This study is conducted based on the research questions below:

1) What are the language features used by men and women in mixed-sex talk interviews?

2) What are the similarities and the differences in language features used by men and women in mixed-sex talk interviews?

3) What are the factors that contributed to the differences in language used by men and women in mixed-sex talk interviews?

1.3 Significance of the Study

The significance of this research is to enrich our knowledge about linguistics, especially sociolinguistics, and how gender-related to language. This research expects to find women's and men's language features in mixed-sex interviews. From the result, the researcher expects that there are be similarities, differences of language features used by the female and male interviewer in both mixed-sex interviews, which may affect the differences in language used from the guesses (the interviewees) or the interviewers themselves. It is expected that this research gives more contribution to the sociolinguistics field. The researcher hopes this research provides some useful and adding fresh insight into language and gender studies.

1.4 Scope and Limitations

The researcher is limited only to analyze the language features used in mixed-sex interviews. The researcher uses two video interviews that contained mixed-sex hosts and guests. The researcher limits the interview topic is only 'To All the Boys', the second film based on bestselling New York Times young adult book with the same title. The selection of two video interviews containing hosts and guests of different sex intends because the researcher wanted to focus on using men's and women's language features in mixed-sex interviews on a small group scale. So, the researcher's decision to limit the two videos is considered sufficient to meet the research needs.

In determining language features used in mixed-sex talk, it is followed by Coates theory. The researcher wanted to concentrate only on seven features

of conversational practice such as minimal response, hedge, tag question, question, command directive, swear taboo, and compliment following the approach, because the researcher wants to look at the depth the difference in the usage between men and women language features. Hence this theory separates between men's and women's language features. The limitation intends to make the researcher more emphasis on linguistic language use in analyzing interviews.

1.5 Definition of Key Terms

In this section, the researcher defines supporting the title to provide the best comprehension and avoid any misunderstanding for the reader and other researchers knowing this study.

1. Language Features are some characteristics of language used by a human when they communicate with the other.
2. Men Language Features are characteristic of language that is used by men when they are communicating.
3. Women Language Features are characteristic of language that is used by women when they communicate with others.
4. Minimal Response is a short response such as 'yeah' or 'hmm'.
5. Hedge is feature which reflecting the certainty or ambiguity.
6. Tag Question is feature which showing hesitancy or confirming the statement.
7. Question is an interrogative sentence used to get the information.
8. Command Directive is feature which attempts to persuade someone to do something
9. Swear Taboo is feature which used to overreact, somehow may contain profanity.
10. Compliment is feature which praising the hearer.

11. An interview is a structured conversation between an interviewer and an interviewee. It is a one-on-one conversation.

In which one person asks questions and the other responds.

12. Mixed-sex talk is talk that occurs with a combination of more than one sex or gender, and it includes male and female.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter presents the theories related to the study. In this chapter, the researcher provides a brief explanation of the relevant approaches to this study, which support the answer to the researcher's problems that have been explicated in the previous chapter.

2.1 Language and Gender

Commonly, people talk about how men and women speak differently. It draws a relation between language, sex, and gender. All people have their views on gender differences, linguistics, or other aspects of human life. There are many assumptions between men and women in languages. Women's movement has focused on the fact that in society. Women tend to be powerless rather than men; they have more power. Linguistic researchers see this as the concern, particularly with men and women differences in using language that expresses and contributes to maintaining men dominance (Phillips, 1980, p.523). It is not about the relationship between language and sexism, except in a very general sense; that is, it is not about language that degrades women or is believed to degrade them. It will explain the use of language, especially the differing use of men and women as speakers (Coates, 2013, p.4).

' Sex ' points out a biological dissimilarity, whereas ' gender ' is the word used to describe sex-based categories that it has been socially constructed. Most societies operate in terms of two genders, male and female, and it is tempting to treat the gender category as a mere binary opposition. Much of the research

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carried out on language and Gender has done so until recently. Instead, Gender is believed as plural, with at any point in time a range of femininities and masculinities available to speakers (Coates, 2013, p.4). Gender is one of the social information often carried by non-segmental features. People see Gender as a thermometer to differentiate between people with mixed-sex in such an aspect, and one of them in the language (Phillip, 1980, p. 526).

Language gender differences are often just one aspect of society's more widespread linguistic differences reflecting social status or differing power. For example, suppose a community is very hierarchical, and men are more powerful than women within each hierarchy level. In that case, linguistic differences between women's and men's speech may be just one dimension of wider differences reflecting the entire social hierarchy (Holmes, 2012, p.162).

2.2 Language Features

Coates (2013, p.86) noted that men and women in conversational practice usually rely on different forms, but men and women may use the same language features. Women tend to be more active than men, but in some cases, men also use the same language feature to be as talk active as women. In this research, the researcher focuses on seven features of conversational practice based on the theory. According to that approach, Coates (2013) concentrate on it is including minimal responses, hedges, tag questions, questions, commands and directives, swearing and taboo languages, and compliments.

2.2.1 Minimal Responses

Minimal responses–often referred to as 'back-channels'–form like "*hey*", "*right*" or "*mhm*" (Coates, 2013, p. 87). Evidence on the use of

minimal responses reveals overwhelmingly that women use them rather than men. At appropriate times, i.e., at dialogue points that demonstrate the audience's support for the current speaker. Holmes (1995: 55) asks rhetorically if limited answers are 'a specialty for women.' She provides an example of a discussion in which two women speak about a good teacher. Based on Coates' book (2013), Fishman defines the skillful use of minimal responses by women in mixed contact as 'interactional site work.' She argues that there is a division of labor in the discussion that serves men and women equally in positions of power and powerlessness (Coates, 2013, p. 88). Below is the example of minimal responses in same-sex conversation:

*) Criss: he gives an excellent example to mention for
Jane: ---
Criss: particular times   and so on
Jane: *right*   *right*

Criss: he didn't SHOW them but
Jane: ---

Criss: he just   gave a lot of examples
Jane: gave a lot of examples

   Criss: you know you- you must refer to this
Jane: yeah *mhm*
mhm

Criss: and this   and he indeed wrote 12 poems
Jane: mhm mhm

Criss: that brings up some of these concepts at the very
Jane: mhm

Criss: lowest level
Jane: yeah

[adapted from (Holmes:1955) quotes from Coates, 2013, p. 87]

From that example, it can be seen that Jane is using minimal responses towards Criss utterances when they do the conversational practice. We can conclude that minimal responses have a function to agree or support Criss's statements.

2.2.2 Hedges

Women's speech is also characterized as 'tempting .' This assertion is related to the fact that women are using more hedges. Hedges are linguistic forms such as 'I think, I am sure, you know, kind of and perhaps' reflecting the certainty or ambiguity of the speaker about the proposition under discussion. A recent addition to the hedge class is the word like, used by younger speakers in the English-speaking world to reduce the force of utterances. (Coates, 2013, p.88). Robin Lakoff has specifically related the use of hedges by women to insufficiency. She believed that women's speech contains more hedges (an argument based on no empirical evidence) and concluded that this is because women are 'socialized to believe that expressing themselves is not sweet, lady-like, or even feminine' (Lakoff, 1975, p. 54). Surprisingly few scholars have done empirical work intended to test the arguments of Lakoff. The few studies have shown that women use more hedges in some instances but indicate that we need to be sensitive to the various roles of hedges and challenge the (androcentric) conclusion that weakness is the more frequent use of hedges.

The study of Janet Holmes (based on a corpus consisting of equal amounts of male and female speech) is more delicate than Preisler, as she distinguishes between the different roles of hedges (Holmes 1984, 1987). In her data, for example, instances "*you know*" are classified into two specific groups: one where "*you know*" expresses the trust or certainty of the speaker:

(*) and that way we'd get rid of exploitation of man by man all that stuff/

you knòw/ you've heard it before
[radio interviewee describing experience]

and one where you know expresses the uncertainty of various kinds (note the rising intonation here):

and it was quite// well it was all very embarrassing *you knów*
[young women to close friend]

(Based on Holmes, 1984 quotes by Coates, 2013, p. 89)

According to that, Holmes shows that hedges are multifunctional and that some study of gender differences is important to allow this. Besides, her results contradict Lakoff's blanket statement that women use more "hedges" than men and Lakoff's argument that women's use of "hedges" is related to lack of confidence, as female speakers used "*you know*" more in their confident language.

2.2.3 Tag Questions

Tag questions are a tentative-related linguistic form, but received no empirical evidence that women use more tag questions than men (Coates, 2013, p. 89). Based on Lakoff, tag questions decrease the strength of assertions. Look at these two sentences below:

    a.   The newest album from Zayn is impressive.

    b.   The newest album from Zayn is impressive, isn't it?

Lakoff argues that women use sentences such as (b), which contain the tag questions more often than men, who are expected to prefer (a). According to Coates (2013), Siegler and Siegler introduced sixteen sentences to students, four of them being statements with tag questions such as (b) above. The students were told the sentences came from conversations between college students, and they were asked to guess for each sentence whether a woman or a man initially created it. The findings of this test confirmed Lakoff's hypothesis: sentences with tag questions were most often attributed to women, whereas bold statements, such as (a), were attributed most often to men (the difference in attributions was statistically significant). However, this indicates what behaviors speakers have; it does not mean that women use more tag questions (Coates, 2013, p.90).

All of this research is based on the questionable premise that linguistic form (tag question) and extra-linguistic element (temptation) have a one-to-one relationship. Refreshingly, Holmes (1984) analyzes tags according to whether they mainly convey **modal or affective meaning**. Tags with primarily **modal** meaning signal the degree of certainty expressed by the speaker about the proposition:

        He's coming home late, isn't he?

        (Husband to wife concerning expected guest)

These tags can be identified as speaker-oriented, as they ask the addressee to confirm the speaker's proposition. Tags whose primary purpose is **affective**

reflect the attitude (and are therefore address-oriented) of the speaker towards the addressee.

They do this either by supporting the addressee (facilitative tags):

1) The leaf's green, isn't it?

(Parents to child)

or by softening the force of negatively affective speech acts:

(2) It was pretty good, was not it?

(Friend to Friend)

Considering the interpersonal relationship between the participants, it emerges that facilitators are more likely to use tags than non-. Furthermore, when serving as facilitators, women are more likely to use tags than men (Coates, 2013, p. 91).

2.2.4 Questions

Plenty of research has shown that women ask more questions than men. Cited in Coates (2013, p. 92) that Fishman noticed during her study on questions to the couples during the discussion in her research. She found that women were asking about 2.5 times as many as men. It was also endorsed by a survey conducted by Brouwer et al. in the linguistic activity of the people who purchased a ticket at Amsterdam central station (Coates, 2013). It is proven from their research that most women ask more questions than men do. The example of question use between men and women can be seen as follows:

(Meg gives Petey a bowl of cornflakes. He sits at the table, props up his
paper and starts to eat)
(3) Meg: Are they lovely?
Petey: Very lovely.
Meg: I thought they'd be nice. You got your paper?

          Petey: Yes.
          Meg: Is it good?
          Petey: Not bad.
          Meg: What does it say?
          Petey: Nothing much.

Some research finds that women are more likely than men to use interrogative methods. Coates (2013, p. 93) notes that this may reflect women's relative vulnerability in an interactive setting. The use of questions and questions about tags is to keep the conversation going.

2.2.5 Commands and Directives

The word directive refers to an act of speech in which people attempt to ask someone to do something they want. Goodwin (1998: 726) examined some boys and girls playing in the street Philadelphia. From her study, she found a different kind of guideline for boys and girls. It can be translated as follows:

          Andrew: Gimme the plane (Criss gives pliers to Andrew)
          Criss: Get off my steps (Andrew moves down steps)

Andrew seems to support his command as group leader by expressing his desires:

          Andrew: Gimme the plane…. Look, you better give me the plane right now.

Goodwin sees this as aggravated directives or orders. The boys are more likely to select aggravated directives and use them to differentiate their status among themselves. The girls are more likely to use 'mitigated' directives. The example of the mitigated directive is as follows:

          Alice: Hey you all, let's use it and come back after that.
          Katniss: Let's go!

Prilly: Let's ask him, 'do you have any bottles?'

From the above example, it can be found that the use of "*let's*" explicitly describes that the speaker is indeed with the unrequested behavior of the addressee(s). The use of "*let's*" is seldom found in the utterances of the boys (Coates, 2013, p. 96).

2.2.6 Swearing and Taboo Languages

Common people believe that menswear is more than women and use more swearing and taboo terms. Based on Coates (2013), Lakoff says men are more likely to use stronger (shit, fuck) expletives than women (goodness, oh my God). In her study, based on Coates (2013), Kramer found that a cartoonist makes her men characters use swear words much more than the female characters. Here, she asked students to describe the captions used as men or women in the cartoons. From the result, there was at least 6 percent agreement on the Gender of the speaker with simple consensus captions. Instead, the student expressly commented that swearing separated speech by men from a speech by women. There are stereotypes that male is tough-talking while the female is pure, never swearing female, but it is wrong. However, it does seem accurate that swearing is an essential part of contemporary masculinity, resulting in the use of taboo language having a symbolic connection with masculinity, not femininity (Coates, 2013, p.98).

2.2.7 Compliments

Coates (2013 p.98) says the U.S., British, and New Zealand study shows that women both receive and praise more than men. Based on Coates (2013),

Holmes points out that compliments were used on a comparable basis by men and women. The patterns usually used by women are 'What (a) ADJ NP' such as 'what lovely earring!' while men tend to use a minimal pattern such as 'Great shoes!'. Based on few kinds of research, compliments given by female speakers tended not to be accepted, while compliments given by male speakers tended to be accepted, especially by females. It means that women and men are not treated as status-equals, with all other aspects being equal. When two participants are not status-equals, then the predicted pattern is that the person with higher status pays the compliments.

In contrast, the participant with a lower level accepts these compliments. Such an explanation would clarify by Holmes '(1988a) finding that subordinate status females were almost twice as likely to be complimented as lower status males. In other words, these women end up on the compliment-accepting side of the equation rather than the compliment-giving side since they are women. Their apparent 'high status' is less desirable than their male peers (Coates, 2013, p.101).

2.3 Factors that affect the differences in the usage of language by men and women

Based on Pearson (1991), some factors emphasize the differences between women's and men's language production and the origin differences between the sexes. Women may not be devalued for utilizing different language features than men, and men may not be appraised differently for employing the same elements. To make attributions about speakers, we need

to look at how perceptions interact with their behavior (Pearson, 1991,

p.120). The factors that may affect are:

2.3.1. Dominance and Control

The use of female and male language features may be different, but they

may also be the same. The effect of that statement is because of the control

and dominance in its use. Pearson (1991) stated that it is essential to learn

about the dominance and submission of our symbolic systems. Hierarchy is

expressed in the form of superiority, inferiority, or equal position. Each

individual takes on the role behaviors associated with being superior, minor,

or equal in language features. Although women and men do not play the role

of superiority or inferiority, this is related to the factors that influence it

(Pearson, 1991, p.121). In her book, Pearson (1991) stated that Lakoff argues

that the usage of men's and women's language, according to Lakoff, displays

and perpetuates a superior-subordinate relationship. According to Lakoff,

'language traits' derive from the assumption that women are marginalized and

from the severe concern of life. Lakoff postulated that differences in language

features reflect and reinforce the varied and unequal roles of males and

females, according to Pearson (1991, p.121). Spender, citing Pearson, argues

eloquently that male control dominance affects even study reports. She points

out that in language or sex studies, many questions have been constructed in

terms of the insufficiency of women's language, with the result that many of

the answers confirm this. Spender believes that, regardless of the research

findings, the perception that women's speech is inferior to men's can be maintained (Pearson, 1991, p. 121).

2.3.2. Masculinity and Femininity

Pearson believes that the contrast of masculine and feminine are identified in the culture. In producing language features, men are seen as aggressive, instrumental, task-oriented, ambitious, assertive-oriented. Meanwhile, women intend to see as nurturing, socioemotional, caring, affiliative, and give many expressions (Pearson, 1991, p.122). Pearson (1991) argued that based on men's or women's differences in langue, women tend to be more associate in their language used, emotional. Women are more accommodating, expressive, receptive to subordinates, encouraging, eager to share knowledge, and concerned with satisfying interpersonal relationships than men. Because of their potential for dictating sex-role-related communicative behavior, social expectation and belief are essential. These findings suggest that our beliefs and mythology about sex-role disparities in language use are just as important as fundamental differences because beliefs can influence how women and men behave (Pearson, 1991, p.123).

2.3.3. Biological Causes

Pearson argued that various studies have looked at how men and women use language based on physical development, biology, and genetic variations. In other circumstances, Pearson suggested that women are physiologically better adapted to occupations requiring them to interpret and produce language. It also claimed that women are more capable of producing polite

words than men. According to Pearson (1991, p. 124), women have low
natural self-esteem, promoting men to take a more prominent position, even
producing such language elements. Pearson (1991) referenced Neer and
Hudson; they established that behaviorally, sex differences are not
consistently present in women's and men's communication role preferences,
providing more evidence against biology as a reasonable explanation of
language disparity (Pearson, 1991, p. 124).

2.3.4. Understanding and conforming to communication rules

Based on Pearson (1991, p. 125), Contemporary theorists look at rule-
based explanations as an alternative to biological reasons for sex differences
in communication behavior. The easiest way to understand communication is
to think of it as a set of rules. Some communication guidelines are specified
openly, while others are assumed. Pearson (1991, p. 125) argued that
observing communication behavior identifies the implicit rules. To conduct
following a communicative rule, a person must first understand the rules, that
is, be able to mark between behavior or language that conforms to it and
behavior or language that does not. They must also be ready to follow it.
According to Pearson cited Natale, women are hypersensitive to other
people's speech-language and behavior approval. They would examine their
speech styles to imitate their partner's speech style.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

This chapter presents a detailed description of how this research conducted. The methodology consists of research design, data collection, and data analysis of the study.

3.1 Research Design

The researcher used qualitative research to examine the differences between men's and women's language features in mixed-sex interviews. According to Dornyei (2007, p.24) states qualitative research "involves data collection procedures that result primarily in open-ended, non-numerical data which is then analyzed primarily by non-statistical methods." It means that the qualitative method is used for non-numerical data and looks at a depth understanding of the meaning in particular (Dornyei, 2007, p. 27). The researcher used descriptive qualitative as the method because the researcher focused on contextualized and interpreting the research. The descriptive method is used for examining and collecting data of the mixed-sex interviewers and interviewees. It gave the ability to investigate, categorize, and explain the use of language from the interviewers and interviewees, which are supposed to indicate the use of language features from both mixed-sex. The researcher analyzed data source interviews and explained Jennifer Coates' theory about language features.

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Based on Yazid Basthomi (2010, p.2) states that "Qualitative research is inductive, using the data gathered to arrive at general conclusions rather than making hypotheses during the initial of the study. The findings rely on a detailed description of typical scenes that have been observed. It implies that qualitative research is often using description rather than hypotheses. The researcher found that qualitative research is an effective way of exploring the research and valuable for longitudinal research. Qualitative research also distinguishes natural phenomena from intellectual fabrications (Dornyei, 2007, p. 40).

3.2 Data Collection

3.2.1 Research Data

The researcher used kinds of data such as words, utterances, and sentences delivered by Xilla Valentine (male host), DC Film Girl (female host), and the guests (Lana Condor, Noah Centineo, Jordan, and Jenny Han) from two interviews. The data are the utterances from the transcript script of the conversation by two interviewers and four interviewees (three celebrities and one author) in the videos. Their entire conversation included words, utterances, and sentences in the interviews to find language features for answering the first and second questions. Then, after the result is found, the researcher compared the information from the first and second questions to answer the third question.

3.2.2 Data Source and Subjects of the Study

The source of the data of this research was from two interviews of a movie by YouTube. The interview talked about 'To All the Boys 2 movies' that were out in February 2020. Since the data were in the form of words, utterances, and sentences used by interviewers and interviewees, the subject of this research was all of them. The subject names are Xilla Valentine (the male host), DC Film Girl (the female host), Noah and Jordan (2 male lead actors), Lana (1 female lead actress), and Jenny Han (1 female author of the novel). The indicator for selecting these subjects of this research was that the researcher would seek depth of language features used by the mixed-sex conversation in the live session interviews before the pandemic, including female and male interviewees and interviewers.

The interviewers asked the interviewees (the actors, the actress, and the author) about the movie. The movie "To All the Boys 2", based on the New York Times bestseller and best-selling author of the young adult novel with the same title. Because of the impressive influence on people and spent mass copies, people became interested in this movie and became trending. Each of them was delivering their opinion towards these movie interviews as the lead actors, actress, and the author. It took much attention from people worldwide is also the reason why the researcher chose these interviews—the duration of each interview about the movie was around 20 minutes each. There were two interviews. The first one was the interview with the title TO ALL THE BOYS 2 interviews - Lana Condor & Noah Centineo talk shipping + Jordan

Fisher, Jenny Han, that had uploaded on YouTube 26th of January 2020 with the female interviewer named D.C. film girl on Youtube. And the second was the interview which had uploaded on the same date on the 26th of January 2020; talked about this movie also, with different content of the interview with a male interviewer named Xilla Valentine.

3.2.3 Research Instrument

The research instrument in gathering the information was the interpretation of the researcher as the main instrument. The researcher became the only one who gathers the data. Then, this research used only human tools. The researcher is responsible for seeking the data, collecting, analyzing, and reporting the research findings on her own. For analyzing the data, content analysis was applied to this research.

3.2.4 Data Collection Technique

In gathering the information, the researcher applied a few steps to acquire factual information. The data was collected from both interviewers (hosts) and interviewees (guesses) utterances during the interviews about "To All the Boys 2 Movie," which implied language features. For collecting the data, the researcher used several steps which as follows:

1. The researcher opened YouTube and looked for some interviews that led her to choose "To All the Boys 2" movie interviews because people were bingeing and lived interviews before the pandemic came.

2. The researcher downloaded two videos of "To All the Boys" with DC
    Film Girl as the female host and Xilla Valentine as the male host with
    four mixed-sex guesses to concern deeper about men and women's
    language features in mixed-sex talk.

3. The researcher then wrote down all the conversations and utterances
    delivered by them as the transcript of these interviews.

4. The researcher re-read the transcript while watching the interviews
    again to check and match on it.

5. The researcher re-watch the interviews to have a depth understanding
    of what had been discussed.

6. The researcher identified the utterances used by them, which showed
    the language features.

7. Then, the researcher highlighted the subjects' utterances (those two
    mixed-sex hosts and four mixed-sex guesses) in the transcript, which
    indicated the language features. It is done as the figure below:

Figure 3.1: The Example of Highlighting Data

8. The researcher found the similarities and differences of men's and women's language features on two videos of an interview with mixed-sex talk.

9. The researcher identified the subjects' utterances and found the factors that influence the differences in the usage of men and women in mixed-sex talk interviews.

3.3 Data Analysis

The analysis was related to the part of men and women's language features used by Xilla, DC Film Girl, Lana, Noah, Jordan, and Jenny as the subjects. It had done by the researcher to answer the research question. The data analysis presented after collecting the data in few steps:

3.3.1 Developing Codes of the Data that indicate Men and Women's Language Features

This process assisted the researcher by giving the data a code into seven men's and women's language features based on Coates' (2013) theory. The researcher concentrated only on seven language features even though there are many features. It leads to the reason where the researcher tends to focus on gender differences in language used, shows the evidence from the data where men and women speak differently in the use of particular language features. The researcher was presented the initial:

1. Minimal Response (MR)

2. Hedges (H)

3. Tag Question (TQ)

4.   Question (Q)

5.   Command and Directives (CD)

6.   Swearing and Taboo (ST)

7.   Compliment (C)

The coding data were as the figure below:

Figure 3.2: The Example of Coding the Data

3.3.2   Classifying and Analyzing the Data that indicate Men and Women's Language Features

After finding the data, the researcher classified the data based on Coates

(2013) men and women's language features such as Minimal Response,

Hedges, Tag Question, Question, Command and Directive, Swearing and

Taboo, and Compliment where the researcher examined, described and gave

in detail the data. The researcher presented tables to make the classification

of the data more organized and easier. The tables were as follows:

Table 3.1: Classifying Data for Men and Women's Language Features

	Number	Utterances	Language Features

Name/ Sex			MR	H	TQ	Q	CD	ST	C
Xilla/M	Datum1.	***Did people ask that?***				✓			
Lana/W	Datum2.	People like how are you feeling feelings?		✓					
Xilla/M	Datum3.	Yeah,yeah,	✓						

3.3.3 Examining the Similarities and Differences between Men and Women's Language Features

After finding the language features, this step presented the similarities

and differences of language features used in these mixed-sex interviews. The

researcher examined and explained the sameness of both men's and women's

language features and their contrast from two mixed-sex interviews. Here the

researcher conveyed the comparison and contrast from the interviews.

3.3.4 Examining and describing the factors that affect the differences in the usage of language by Men and Women

The next step done by the researcher was describing the factors that

affect men's and women's language features in these mixed-sex interviews

based on Pearsons' (1991) theory. The researcher examined, described, and

explained the factors that affect the differences in the usage of men's and

women's language features. It is analyzed throughout the dominance and

control, masculinity and femininity, biological causes, and understanding of

the communication rules. The tables were as follows:

Table 3.2: Classifying Data for the factors that affect the differences in the usage of Men's and Women's Language

No.	Utterances	Factors
1.	Xilla: "not yet? I cannot wait to **see you guys**" Noah: "- I wish, you got me **sweat bro**, I wish, I wish"	Masculine

3.3.5 Make a conclusion

At the end of the last step of data analysis was the conclusion. The

researcher here drew a conclusion based on the result of the research.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

In this chapter, the researcher shows the findings and discussion of the research step that was explained before, which consists of two parts. The first is to define the language features used in mixed-sex talk interviews. The second one examines the differences and similarities of language features used by men and women in mixed-sex interviews. Then, the researcher described the factors that affect the usage of that.

4.1 FINDINGS

The researcher has distinguished the men and women language features used in mixed-sex talk interviews by Xilla, DC Film Girl, Lana, Noah, Jordan, and Jenny. The data was taken from the utterances of the mixed-sex interviewers (Xilla and DC Film Girl) and the mixed-sex interviewees (Lana, Noah, Jordan, and Jenny), which contained the language features. This part depicted the types of men and women's language features used in mixed-sex talk interviews and see how the difference of gender or sexuality creates the production of language features. The theories used to identify language features used by them were from Coates' (2013) approach, which focused on the gender difference between men's and women's language features, shows the evidence from the data where both speak differently. Supported theory added based on Pearson (1991) about the factors that affect men and women language used.

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In total, 263 data from the utterance contain men and women language features' in two of these mixed-sex talk interviews. From the first video of mixed-sex talk interviews, there are 82 data contain 121 features. While the second video of the mixed-sex talk interviews, 212 features were found out of 181 data in total. The researcher made the language features tables for pointing the frequency of men and women language features' used. After that, the researcher highlights the similarities and the differences of men and women language features' used in mixed-sex talk interviews. In the end, the researcher described the factors that contributed to the influence in language features used by men and women.

4.1.1 Language Features used by men and women in mixed-sex talk interviews

The researcher investigated language features used by men and women in these two videos of mixed-sex talk interviews. The researcher identified based on Coates' (2013) theory. There are seven features: minimal response, hedge, tag question, question, command, and directive, swear and taboo, and compliment. The researcher found 263 data in total, where one data can contain more than one feature. Therefore, the researcher found 333 features used by men and women in mixed-sex talk interviews. In this chapter, the researcher presented the findings of language features used by men and women in mixed-sex talk interviews as out follows:

Figure 4.1 Diagram of language features used by men and women in mixed-sex talk interviews

Based on figure 4.1, the result shows the difference that emerged of each of the language features used by men's and women's in mixed-sex talk interviews. As the researcher stated in the previous chapter, there are six subjects in this research. It consists of a male host (Xilla Valentine), a female host (DC Film Girl), two actors (Noah and Jordan), one actress (Lana), and one female author (Jenny Han). The number of language features used by them in person can be seen on the diagram above. While for the total frequency of language features used by men and women presents in the table below:

Table 4.1 The frequency of language features used by men and women in mixed-sex talk interviews

No.	Language Feature	Men	Women
1.	Minimal Response	18 features	50 features
2.	Hedge	51 features	99 features
3.	Tag Question	5 features	10 features

4.	Question	23 features	25 features
5.	Command Directive	9 features	6 features
6.	Swear Taboo	2 features	-
7.	Compliment	13 features	22 features
	Total	**121 features**	**212 features**

As we can see from table 4.1, the amount of language features used by men in these two videos of mixed-sex interviews is 121 times. There are 18 minimal responses, 51 hedges, five tag questions, 23 questions, nine command and directives, two swear taboos, and 13 compliments.

Meanwhile, the total of emerged language features used by women is 212 times. There are 50 minimal responses, 99 hedges, 10 tag questions, 25 questions, 6 command and directives, 22 compliments. Unfortunately, the emerge of swear taboo used by women in these mixed-sex talk interviews was none. The researcher did not find any profanity words used by all the women in these mixed-sex talk interviews.

Table 4.1 also shows that the total number of language features used between men and women is different. Women tend to produce more language features than men in these mixed-sex talk interviews. In figure 4.1, it is evident that the most frequent features made by men and women are **hedges**. On the other side, swear taboo language was not found used by women in these mixed-sex talk interviews.

1. Minimal Response

Minimal response; usually called back-channel, is a word or phrase such as "right", "hm-hmm", "yeah", and "*yes*". Minimal responses are quick or short responses by the listener while the speaker is speaking during a speech event. Men tend to apply minimal responses as indicators of agreement, while women are said to use them as a message of support or active listening (Fellegy, 1995, p. 186). In this research, the researcher found that 50 utterances contain these features used by women, whereas men had only 18 features. Minimal responses used were *"yeah"*, *"uh-uh"*, *"right"*, *"okay"*, *"yes"*, *"mm-hmm"*. The most used minimal response was 'yeah' by men and women in these mixed-sex talk interviews. They tend to use to give short responses to the speaker and to show active listening. The explanation can be seen as follow:

Datum 1

Xilla: "I am good, I am really really, good man, I ain't gonna lie to you, bro I was team John Ambrose."
Noah: "oh yeah."
Xilla: "you guys, you know, Peter was doing a little bit off."

The utterance of **'oh yeah'** used by Noah represents the use of minimal response in these mixed-sex talk interviews. The first video was taken from the conversation between the male host, Xilla, and Noah. The interview was about the new movie "To All the Boys 2" where Noah played. Therefore, Xilla expressed his feelings that he tends to support John Ambrose rather than Noah himself as Peter Kavinsky in these movie talk interviews. Responding to that, Noah said '*oh yeah*' as a short response towards Xilla.

Datum 2

> Xilla: "you, as you know, are you team john ambrose, team peter; who are you?—"
> Noah: "-so, my answer on that is similar to Jordan's. Actually, I am team peter for now, and then I am team john for later."
> Xilla: "okay."
> Noah: " I think Peter and Lara jean should date through high school, you know, and whatever that takes them and then I think that uhh I think that in the future—"
> Xilla: " hmmm"
> Noah: "- if Lara Jean and John Ambrose circle back to each other I think that could be really promising."

As we can see from the conversation above, Xilla used minimal responses such as **'okay'** and **'hmmm'** to support Noah's statement. Based on the context, in the previous datum, Xilla stated that he was team John Ambrose rather than Noah himself as Peter. Then, Xilla was asking Noah whether team Peter or John Ambrose. Noah said he was on John Ambrose's side also. Noah stated that from now on, Lara Jean, who played by Lana, should be with Peter first but then, they could end up with John. Xilla agreed with Noah's statement, which that his utterances contain minimal responses to support the speaker's statement. Using minimal response also shows that the speaker can continue speaking and keep the conversation going. Moreover, the use of minimal response was found in women's utterances in these mixed-sex interviews. The total of these features used by women is higher than men did. It is evident below:

Datum 3

> Lana: "Absolutely, I am- what I was like to shot that scene it was so much fun because we wanted to create a very great colorless world at that moment, to contrast such like a vibrant world that we have made to all the boys because we wanted to show that like what she is feeling inside that, that

feeling inside and she lives in her head that feeling seeps out into her real world and she is gray inside—"

DC Film Girl: "yeah."

This conversation between a female host named DC Film Girl and an actress named Lana appeared in the second video of mixed-sex interviews about 'To All the Boys Movie 2'. Lana, as Lara Jean was talking about herself and all the crews, enjoyed filming the movie. They created a colorless world to convey the main characters' feelings inside to the viewer. Responding to that, DC Film Girl used the word 'yeah,' which can be identified as a minimal response. It shows that DC Film Girl as the host or interviewer presents a good listening relation throughout these mixed-sex interviews by giving a short answer. It can be seen that both men and women can produce minimal responses to provide feedback in such mixed-sex talk interviews. The difference was the only frequently used of these features within the interviews.

2. Hedges

Hedges are the feature of a speech that expresses the speakers' hesitation or assurance regarding the issue during a conversation. The words or phrases included in hedges are "I think", "I am sure", "you know", "short of", "perhaps", "like", "maybe", "kind of", "probably", "well", "actually", and so on. Using a hedge, the speaker can show politeness, making it less direct and limiting the claims. The usage of a hedge is to soften the ambiguity we have. In this research, the emerge of hedges from men in total 51 features, while the women in these mixed-sex interviews used 99 hedges. Xilla, as the male host, was making 20

hedges, whereas DC Film Girl, as the female host, had 45 features. Noah used 12 hedges, and Jordan had 19 hedges.

On the other hand, Lana used only 17 hedges. At the same time, the author named Jenny used 37 features. The researcher found that intensive hedges were used more by women than men. These days, the younger speaker tends to use the word "*like*" to soften the impact of their words. It is also proved in this research, that amount of the most frequent word *"like"* is used by both men and women in their utterances during the whole two video mixed-sex interviews.

Datum 4

> Xilla: "yeah, that's what I do not like about LA. There is so much in LA, that's crazy."
> Noah: "yeah, and the solution is to just not hang out with people that are like that you know, find your tribe, find those people that are authentic and cool and respect other people and vibe from there, you can say."

Noah's utterances of "*like*" and "*you know*" in datum 4 show the use of a hedge. The dialog occurs between Xilla and Noah in the first video of mixed-sex interviews. They were talking about a typical guy in LA, about whom they are a concern. Noah stated that the only answer is not to hang with them and find authentic people by saying 'like' and 'you know' to limit the claim. He tends to use a hedge to soften his uncertain thought about those typical guys. Because people might misunderstand him, and he did not want to give a false statement since he is a public figure.

Datum 5

> Xilla: "I talked to Jenny about it. Can you talk about landing this role and what would that process was like to you?"

Jordan: "yeah I mean, there is a conversation that was had kind of early on between might say, I was not even in the conversation I guess, like a team member of mine, one of my agency was having this conversation with the producer, and it was a timing thing like, I was working another project, and like we will just be able to work out, and um they came back and they are like 'is he still available or available now' and so I just wrapped this project in New York and went back home in LA, I was home for a day, got up the next morning and lost my passport during a renovation, had to get up like, at the butt crack of dawn was under the weather like, had to get a new passport fly up to Vancouver read with Lana, flew directly back down to LA, got the call that it was that we were gonna move forward and packed up and I think like four days later was back in Vancouver and I started it the process and was welcomed to a family genuinely. I mean like, I visit the first film did pretty well so, hey the fandom is real, I am sure if you were at the screening last night, I heard that it was pretty loud so so—"

That conversation above between Xilla, the male host, and the actor Jordan happened in the first video. After Xilla greeted him, he asked about the process of him getting his role as John Ambrose in these interviews about "To All the Boys 2 Movie". Jordan told Xilla that it was not easy for him because he was working on another project. Jordan was not the chosen character for John Ambrose before, but he got a call to the role. He flew from New York to L. A. and then to Vancouver to get back to L.A and to Vancouver again.

Jordan answered Xilla's question by using hedges such as "*like*", "*I think*", "*I guess*" because he was unsure of what he said. He said that carefully because it related to his job and some people, he was not sure enough to explain that process. In his utterance, the hedge once emerged when Jordan said, "*I guess*", "*like*". It implied that his team had a conversation with the producer about the role, so he was not sure what exactly happened at that time. He used a hedge to give a soft impact towards his statement. The other hedge made by Jordan in his

utterance was "*I think*". It implied that he was not confident enough, whether it was four days or more when he needed to fly back to L. A to get this job. It shows that the hedge helps the speaker to preserve their unsure statement.

Datum 6

> DC Film Girl: "such a fan like I am so excited to talk to you."
> Lana: "oh my god…. That's so cool! Thank you"

Hedges also appeared in womens' utterances during mixed-sex interviews. The conversation above was between a female host, DC Film Girl, with an actress named Lana. In the second video of mixed-sex interviews, the conversation began with DC Film Girl expressing her feelings that she was excited to interview Lana. She used a hedge "*like*" because she wanted to emphasize friendliness between herself as a fan and Lana as an actress. It also implied that the hedge helps her toughen the fact that she had many enthusiasts to interview her.

Datum 7

> DC Film Girl: "Yeah, that is sweet, yes."
> Lana: "and then that floating down the hall was kind of, you know when you are really sad and or you are going through something, you-, at least for me, I kind of like disassociate and I feel like nothing's real—"

The utterances used by Lana contained hedges such as "*kind of*", "*you know*", "*really*" and "*like*". Based on the context, in this second video interview about the movie "To All the Boys 2", DC Film Girl as the host were asking Lana how she got into the characters and how was the process one of the scenes that she shot in the movie. She answered that the process was fun. Lana and the

entire crew tried to picture how the characters felt through her surroundings. The use of hedges such as "*kind of*" and "*you know*" implies that Lana was unsure about what she delivered when she explained how she got into the character, especially when it comes to the emotional one. She needs to be disassociated to get into the characters. While the other hedge, such as "*really*", helped her to reinforce a particular condition. Here, she was talking about 'being exactly sad' in character. The emerge of the hedge "*like*" implied that she wanted to assertive that she felt nothing but the "character" that she carried on. The most hedges used in these interviews were "*like*" because almost all the subjects are young. So, they tend to use 'like' to soften the impact of their statement. The highest amount of the appearance hedge used by DC Film Girl as the women side. While the men side, Xilla used more hedges than Noah and Jordan as the other men subjects.

3. Tag Question

Tag question is a feature that associates with hesitancy. The strength of statements is weakened by using tag questions. There are two forms of tag questions. The first one is a formal tag question which included "probably, isn't it?". The other form is informal tags, the structure of non-formal tag question appears in the speech event (e.g.: "right?", "okay?", "yes?", "really?", "that was too hard, right?"). In this research, the form of tag question was informal because the interviews between the hosts and the actors, an actress, and the author talked about "To All the Boys 2" movie. Another reason was that these interviews include in the non-formal interview category. The finding was only

five tag questions used by men. Xilla used all the hedges as the host. The

researcher did not find this feature used by Noah either Jordan. While on the

other side, women made tag questions two times more than men. DC Film Girl,

as the female host, was making four features. Therefore, the researcher found

that Lana also used four features, and Jenny used two features. The most

frequently used tag question in this research was "*right?*". The use of

"right?" was to confirm the statement that the speaker delivered to the hearer, or

sometimes it can be questioning the sureness. The detailed explanation is below:

Datum 8

> Xilla: "peter does some. He's a little bit messed up, a screwed up"
> Jordan: "he didn't train wreck in this one"
> Xilla: "isn't it like John was so perfect? can you, can you just talk a little
> bit about when it comes to relationships, how come the good guy,
> sometimes he went, sometimes he does not?"

That conversation happened between the host Xilla and the actor Jordan. In

the interview, they discussed the character that they had to carry in the film,

Jordan as John Ambrose and Noah as Peter. Xilla claimed that Peter in the movie

was such a clutter, while John Ambrose was the contrary of Peter on the other

side. He was a friendly and polite guy in the film. The statement of Xilla as the

interviewer prompts Jordan to claim that Peter did not make it in that situation.

Xilla then made a statement with the question tag "*isn't it like john was so

perfect?*" where it implied that Xilla weakens her statement that John ambrose is

a perfect person. With that feature also, Xilla wanted to confirm the statement to

Jordan as the person who runs the character in the film, whether he thought John

was perfect or not. By using that tag questions, it made the interview still going

smoothly. In this research, the question tags used by Noah and Jordan were not

found by the researcher. Afterward, the researcher continued to describe the

findings of the tag questions used by women in these mixed-sex interviews.

Datum 9

>   DC Film Girl: "I love the first date scene with LJ and Peter, and I, they
> have like a really beautiful first date, my first date was not like that at all—"
>   Lana: "right?"
>   DC Film Girl: "- it was all group setting, seeing Tim Allen movie—"

In this datum 9, this conversation occurred by DC Film Girl as the female

host and Lana, a female interviewee. They were talking about one scene in the

film, where they were going on a first date. The interviewer said that her first

appointment was not that nice, but the movie was beyond expectation. To her, it

was all group setting. Replaying that statement, Lana used the tag question

"right?" to convey her hesitation on a good first appointment. She implied that

she needed confirmation from DC Film Girl, wherein there was less chance of

having an excellent first appointment in real life. In return, DC Film Girl

explained that it was all group setting which implicitly says that it was all about,

there was no such a nice proper first date, and they continued the interviews.

Datum 10

>   Noah: "Peter is not the only character that said 'whoa whoa whoa' I do
> not think."
>   DC Film Girl: "really? Maybe in perfect date a little bit"
>   Noah: "Yeah, yeah in 'Perfect Date' too."

This conversation occurred when DC Film Girl interviewed Noah about

the movie "To All the Boys 2". They talked about how Noah carried show up

with his style, which turned out to be liked by people. Then, Noah has claimed

that his character was not the only one who said that. Using the tag question "*really?*", DC Film Girl delivered her assumption that implied the sureness. She assumed that Noah also did that when he carried his character on the other film named 'Perfect Date.' Answering that, Noah said he agreed that he also held that style to keep the character moving in that movie. This research proved that women used more tag questions rather than men in mixed-sex interviews.

4. Question

Question is one of linguistics feature in such a form interrogative one. Questions linked with answers. Question and answer are part of the conversational device. The function of a question in a conversation is to get the answer or the information from the speaker. Questions and answers are linking together in conversation. Question is the request for a response from the addressee to the addresser. At the same time, an answer is a form of feedback from the addresser. In the interviews, the host or the interviewer had to deliver questions to the interviewees. On the other hand, the interviewees are responsible for answering or making the clarity that the interviewer asked for it. Since it is the interview, where the interviewer asked several questions to gather the information from the interviewees, the amount of this feature was almost the same, 23 features used by men while women used 25 parts.

Datum 11

> Xilla: "yeah, yeah your life pretty much changed after making this movie, right? *__Have you found yourself in circles and was like kind of shocked that people sort of freaked out over who you are over this character?__*"
> Noah: "hmmm my friends they, hmm my friends they were, since the movie came out, my friends have stayed the same, Ummm and

> they, you know, they never treated me any different, Ummm but, it is interesting to see like an army fans outside the hotel."

This conversation appeared when Xilla was interviewing Noah about how he managed himself out of the character he carried in the film. By using this feature, Xilla was seeking information from Noah as an actor dealing with the character. It shows that the interviewees were responsible for the question that the interviewer asked for it. Following in that, Noah answered that he was pretty well managed it all.

Datum 12

> Xilla: "I talked to Jenny about it, can you talk about landing this role and ***what would that process was like to you?***"
> Jordan: "yeah I mean, there is a conversation that was had kind of early on between might say, I was not even in the conversation I guess, like a team member of mine, one of my agencies was having this conversation with the producer……."

In this conversation going between Xilla and Jordan as the actor, Xilla threw a question at Jordan. He asked him how his process was in getting a role in this film. The language features used here show that the question has a function as a trigger for the addressee to express his opinion or idea. By asking questions, the addressee is triggered to answer what the addressed ask for so that feedback arises, which can continue the conversation between two or more people. Answering his question, Jordan explained the process that he had been pass through. In the end, this research denied that, in theory, men ask more than women, but here was the contrary. Women might ask more questions than men.

Datum 13

> Lana: "thank you for asking"
> Xilla: "***Did people ask that?***"

Lana: "people like how are you feeling feeling"

In this datum 13, the conversation between Lana and Xilla. Xilla greeted Lana as he asked how she was doing throughout the interview. She was doing well and again, and he delivered a question which implied were people also questioning her how well she was doing. She answered that people took much concern about her whether she was exhausted during the interviews or not. It implied that using this feature can also be used to get attention from other speakers.

Datum 14

DC Film Girl: "The first one is like one of the best romantic comedies I've ever seen, it was my top 5 that year came out. Umm... I love these movies so much because they remind me of the classic high school teen romances I grew up with like '10 Things I Hate about You' and like 'She is All That". I know that the books were a lot based on your life growing up in Virginia, but *was there any other like films or books that you pulled from when you were writing this trilogy?*"

Jenny Han: "Gosh, umm... I think 'Little Women' for me, for sure because you know as I was like thinking about the character of Lara Jean, I was thinking about Beth and how, I think young women often read that book and think 'Oh, I am like Joe' or 'I am—', you know 'an Amy'—"

Datum 14 is taken from the second video of the interview. In the middle of the interview, the host, DC Film Girl, asked Jenny Han as the author of the film "To All the Boys 2" who was her inspiration while writing the trilogy. Jenny Han answered that she pulled a novel entitled 'Little Woman' by Louisa May Alcott. She stated that any woman could choose who are themselves. It is pictured in the main character that Jenny Han built in her movie. Lara Jean, the

character that she made in the film, was much compelling. This question

intended to seek her opinion on her inspiration while writing the script for this

trilogy. Following the answer to that question, she started her ideas on her

thought. Here, the researcher found that the function of questions from datum 11,

12, and 14 was almost similar. They gave detailed information to the hearer

about everything that the viewers need to know about the movie "To All the

Boys 2". It related to the aim of this interview, where the interview aims to

obtain information directly to explain one thing and under certain conditions.

The required information in the interview is used to influence certain situations

or people. Wherein this case, the discussion also contained as a promotion. It

also affected people to watch the film.

5. Command and Directive

Command and Directive is a feature that attempts to persuade someone to

do something. This feature has the purpose of motivating some actions in certain

situations, whether negatively or positively. In the form of a directive, there are

aggravated and mitigated. The aggravated directive is an explicit directive that

usually shows different statuses, whereas the mitigated directive explicitly

involves the speaker with their hearer. The mitigated directive was stated with

the words "*let's*" or *"maybe"* to soften the demand. Sometimes mitigate

directive is used as a future suggestion. In this research, the researcher found a

total of 15 commands and directives used by men and women in these mixed-sex

talk interviews. The number of commands and directives used by men was nine

features.

Meanwhile, women used only six features. Based on the findings, it is seen that men used more command and directive than women. The explanation is below:

Datum 15

> Xilla: "can you give me your best impersonation of that. "
> Noah: "yep, 'I said I am gonna take my horse down to the Old Town Road and I am gonna ride it until I cannot no more"

The datum shows that Xilla used commands and directives towards Noah. Since Noah is a fan of Mark Ruffalo, Xilla asked him to give an impersonate of his star. He explicitly motivated Noah to make such an impression of Mark Ruffalo. The use of command and directive here provides an action in return. After Noah had indirectly given the command by Xilla, he then made an impression of Mark Ruffalo. Here, the researcher concluded that the form of directive used by Xilla was aggravated directive. The word 'can you' shows an implicit command to fulfill the desire. It intended to give the demand for action.

Datum 16

> Xilla: "isn't it like John was so perfect? can you, can you just talk a little bit about when it comes to relationships, how come the good guy, sometimes he went, sometimes he does not?"
> Jordan: "it is just that sometimes he does, sometimes he does not. if he does not right now it does not mean that he's going to lose…."

This conversation occurred between Xilla and Jordan in the first interview. They were talking about the role that Jordan took in the film as John Ambrose. Xilla stated that for him, Jordan was perfect, even in a relationship. Then he asked Jordan how his character was as a partner in the film. Xilla used a

command and directive towards Jordan to persuade him to talk about how far the character went well to be such a nice guy. He mentioned '*just talk a little bit,'* where it intended to get an answer, whether he wanted to share his thought or not. The use of the feature *'can you'* can be included as the aggravated directive. The speaker who used aggravated directive tends to demand something to be done. In this case, was answered such a question. Meanwhile, the use of commands and directives used by women are seen below:

Datum 17

DC Film Girl: "It is my top 5 of the all I obsessed with it, I am a huge team Peter fan, but Jordan as John Ambrose and he was just so charming, I was actually blown away with how much I love John Ambrose in the movie, umm, I think that for me personally in the first movie I thought that Peter K was even like more charming, more so maybe then he was in the books and I do not know if that just like Noah or anything, I would, I wanted to get your perspective on the Peter K in the movies versus Peter K in the books."
Jenny Han: "I think that since you are an OG (stand for original) fan then you really know what's up like."

In Datum 17, the use of aggravated directive can be seen in the sentence "*I wanted to get your perspective*". To support her command, she adds her desire to share her perspective on the particular issue that they talked about it. In that dialogue between the female host and the author, DC Film Girl, the host delivered her thought on Peter as one of the lead characters in the movie. She thought that Peter in the film was such a nice guy. Since they discussed the second movie based on the book with the same title, "To All the Boys 2", she needed her perspective as the book's original writer. DC Film Girl then used command and directive to show that she expects a clear idea of what Jenny Han pictured through Peter's character. In the end, in return, Jenny Han as the author

throws in a statement that if she was such a fan, she knows what it is like, without going into more detail.

Datum 18

> DC Film Girl: "- separates it from the other form like a lot of other, I feel like young adult stories too with that Oregon setting."
> Jenny Han: "I think, I mean, I do not know, I mean. Listen, I am loyal to Virginia—"
> DC Film Girl: "yeah"
> Jenny Han: "-yes, I would have loved it but um yeah I think it turns out really beautiful and umm the look of Vancouver's gorgeous—"

This conversation talked about the film set, which has to be in Virginia, but the film was taken from Vancouver. DC Film Girl as the host delivering a question that was okay when it was taken in a different part of the country, which was in Vancouver. Janny Han as the author, wanted to set the film in the original place. Even though things were not working as expected, Jenny Han was still happy with the team's decision to have Vancouver's setting. Questioning Jenny Han's satisfaction with the film's setting decision, DC Film Girl indirectly objected, saying that it might have felt better if the film had been shot in Virginia. Responding to claims from DC Film Girl, Jenny Han firmly emphasized that if she had the opportunity, it would be better if she used the original setting. She also stressed that she is a Virginia girl who is loyal to her country. However, indeed opportunity says otherwise. So, the setting place for the film cannot use the original setting. The use of command and directive here emphasized the feeling of being assertive towards the hearer. The use of 'Listen' intended to tell what they need to hear was 'she is a loyal Virginian.' This feature strengthens the given statement.

6. Swear Taboo

Swearing and Taboo language is an impolite word that contains profanity or hostility. It can be such a bad word, dirty word, swearing, or obscene word. Its function can be as an expression of exaggeration. The use of swear taboo implies that the speakers have or desire deep personal contact with others. This feature is used when the speaker wants to communicate bold and intense feelings, threaten, or be disagreeable to others, it may utilize taboo terms and swear words, but the contra is a bit harsh. The use of swear and taboo language in this research was only found in 2 features. The researcher found that in these mixed-sex interviews, only men used this feature. None of the data found from women had this feature. The detailed explanation is below:

Datum 19

> Xilla: "I was looking at a lot of chatter people were talking about how you cut your hair, I am just curious. I know you are doing, like hey man, I do not know if you are gonna go bald or not but how do you think they'll react when they see you, full hitman, bald hair out ?"
> Noah: "I mean. I do not, I-, the truth is, we do not, we-,, oh that's right, I cannot say **shit** about it"
> Xilla: "hahaha that can be accepted?"
> Noah: "no never bro"

This conversation occurred between the male host, Xilla Valentine, and the actor named Noah. They talked about the reaction of people or the fans when Noah decided to shaven his hair out. Xilla asked him what his opinion was about that and answered that he did not care about it. People seem disappointed in his decision to bald his hair. However then, he could not say anything about it. The use of 'shit' here implied a bold expression to emphasize that claim. It means

that even though people were concerned about his new look, it was all his

decision. It was all up to him, so he could not say anything about whether people

like or hate his new look. Not only to emphasize his strong expression, but the

use of this feature also images his masculinity. Men tend to swear words more

than women to symbolize masculinity, and this research proved that.

Datum 20

> Noah: "I wish I could meet that guy, man, he's so kind and umm although the woman that helps me out makes me a little **cute and shit** and cool, she, she grooms him as well."
>
> Xilla: "oh nice, nice, nice, well thank you very much for taking the time to chat with me, I really appreciate it."

Another feature of swear taboo is found in the conversation between Noah

and Xilla. The context of the discussion here was speaking about one of Noah's

favorite stars, Mark Ruffalo. Noah stated that he had not met him yet, but it

seems he had met his wife, which refers to "she" here. That woman was helping

him at that moment, and he mentioned that 'she is cute and shit and cool,' which

implied that he added more strength to the statement that she was pretty cute and

calm, that she was taking excellent care of Mark Ruffalo, Noah favorite star. The

use of profanity implied strengthening the word, symbolized masculinity, and

expressing the speaker's emotion. The use of taboo-ridden parts such as bodily

functions 'shit' here added the powerfulness. As the public figure, where many

people follow and admire it, Noah could communicate his strong expression

effectively with Xilla by using this feature, not for an offense to someone. The

researcher concluded that between man-and-man, they tend to produce quickly

swear taboo words, wherein it is between a male host and guess. This means the

relationship of that two people is considered as a close one. It may sound

offensive if the use of this feature was producing towards the addressee is not

known or a stranger.

7. Compliments

The compliment is a feature used to give polite congratulate or praise to

the addressee for something. It also shows admiration towards the speaker to the

hearer. In this research, the analysis of compliments is based on personal focus.

There are three forms, first-person focus (I like the booth!), second-person focus

(you are awesome!), and third-person focus (nice cloth!). In this research, the

researcher found 35 features of the usage of compliments. The findings were 13

features used by men while women used more compliments in 22 elements.

Datum 21

> Xilla: "I just was someone like, would you like to bond with like, if you had an award show and BTS's backstage like 'are your fans crazy or my fans also kind of (crazy)?'"
> Noah: "Oh I think BTS's fans probably way way way way like more more more intense, *my fans are great, I love them super chill* "hey can I get a pic" "yeah u can get pics" that's pretty much how it goes"

In datum 21, the interview was between Xilla as the host and Noah. Xilla

was asking him a question about how crazy the fans were. He compared the

intensity of his fans to the fans of one of the famous Korean boy groups. Noah

stated that the fans of Korean boy groups are much massive than his. He said

that **'my fans are great; they are so cool!'**. This sentence implies that his fans

were not such hard-line fans and relatively consistent in supporting their idols.

The researcher found the use of compliments in this conversation. The feature of

this sentence belonged to the third person compliment. The use of third-person

focus sometimes is given to non-humans, such as mountains, animals, along with

humans. In this case, it pointed to humans, 'the fans.' He praised his fans that

they were cool in a positive way.

Datum 22

> Xilla: "when you.. and you just play the sadness, I was team john all the way because oh the character just breaks, I was like, I am team, John."
> Jordan: "oh to my guy, thank you for that, bro, I really appreciate that man. *I love your tees, dude*"

This conversation occurred between Xilla and Jordan. At the end of the

first interview, as a closure, Xilla stated that he was on team Jordan, who played

John in the film. Following that, Jordan replied with a polite expression

accepting support towards his character with a compliment also. He

complimented Xilla's tees, which he wore that day. The use of first-person focus

as he said, 'I love your tees' stated that he complemented his nice style or cloth.

Even though women seem to use more appearance-compliment rather than men,

this research proved the contrary. The function of the use of a compliment can be

fit positively as long as it does not cross the line, such as it turns out to be harsh

rather than praising something or someone. In these mixed-sex interviews, the

compliments used by men were: three the total number of features used by Xilla

Valentine, while Noah made six elements. The researcher found Jordan had four

compliments during the whole interview.

Datum 23

> DC Film Girl: "such a fan like *I am so excited to talk to you!*"
> Lana: "oh my god*…. That's so cool!* Thank you"

The context of the conversation above was the greetings from the female host, DC Film Girl, to Lana in the second video of mixed-sex talk interviews. DC Film Girl was excited to interview Lana as long as she could do. Complimenting Lana that DC Film Girl herself was a super enthusiast with the interview. For instance, showing gratitude, Lana response with complimented him back by saying, 'that's so cool!'. It implied that she was amazed that DC Film Girl as the host, felt excited and enthusiastic about beginning the interview. She shows a complement toward the interview itself. The use of the first-person compliment as in 'I am so excited to talk to you!' and the third-person focus as 'that's so cool' were the findings that women also used compliments in these mixed-sex interviews. The compliments here can be seen as positive politeness during the whole interview. This research found that DC Film Girl used 13 compliments towards the guests, Lana had eight compliments. In contrast, Jenny Han made only one feature.

Datum 24

> DC Film Girl: "***I am like legit such a big fan of your books*** and everything like I literally just got this done, and I am like and like ***I love these books***—"
> Jenny Han: "Is that real?"
> DC Film Girl: "-so much, yeah."

Compliments are used to get the listeners' attention in the first meeting. In datum 24, before DC Film Girl started to interview Jenny Han, the writer complimented her that she was one of the fans and loved Jenny Han's works. Not only praising her work, such as a novel written by Jenny Han, which turned out to be a movie in the same title, but giving a compliment also expressing gratitude

towards something. The use of feature here in a sentence '***I am like legit such a big fan of your books!***' and '***I love these books!***' implied that she gave compliments towards the book, not only the writer. Women tend to give appearance compliments rather than skill, but this proved that women might also praise these aspects. The first person is used to emphasize that she extremely loved the book, supported the book, and become a fan of it.

4.1.2 The Differences and similarities of language features used by men and women in mixed-sex talk interviews

The researcher found similarities and differences in language features used by men and women in these mixed-sex talk interviews. There are two videos of interviews that the researcher investigated for finding the data. In used seven language features based on Coates' (2013) theory, it turns out there are several features that both men and women same use. The result of the findings is seen in the table below:

Table 4.2 Language features used by men in mixed-sex talk interviews

Language Features	The usage	
	Men (Xilla, Noah, Jordan)	Women (DC Film Girl, Lana, Jenny)
Minimal Response	✓	✓
Hedge	✓	✓
Tag Question	✓	✓
Question	✓	✓
Command Directive	✓	✓

Swear Taboo	✓	✗
Compliment	✓	✓
Total	7 features	6 features

As we can see from table 4.2 above, there are similarities in the emerging language features used by men and women in these mixed-sex interviews. From seven features, only six features the researcher found similar. The similarities of language features in these mixed-sex talk interviews are that both men and women used: *minimal response, hedge, tag question, question, command and directive, compliment*, even though the number of frequencies was different towards each other.

The first similar feature is the minimal response. Both men and women used these features in these mixed-sex talk interviews as the short response they gave to the speaker and showed their active listening. The second similar feature is the hedge, where it softens the ambiguity while talking and softens the impact of their words or utterances. The next similar feature is the tag question. Both men and women used it to confirm the statement from the speaker and questioning the sureness.

The fourth similar feature is the question. Since the form of the talking was an interview, the emerge of questions cannot be avoided. The question has a function to gather information from interlocutors. Then, both men and women used command directives to motivate some actions or persuade to talk or do something. They also used command directives to emphasize the feeling of

being assertive. The sixth language features that the same is the compliment. In these mixed-sex talk interviews, both men and women used them to show admiration or praising someone or something.

On the contrary, in these mixed-sex talk interviews, the researcher found no swear taboo language used by women. Meanwhile, men used it at some point to strengthen their utterances or emotions. In used seven language features based on Coates' (2013) theory, it turns out that the number frequency of each feature was different between men and women. The result of the findings presents in the diagram below:
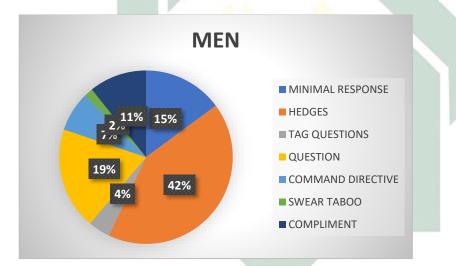
Figure 4.2 Diagram of language features used by men in mixed-sex talk interviews
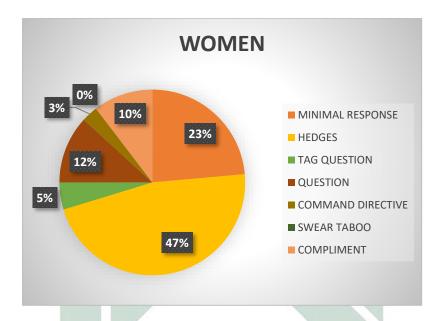
Figure 4.3 Diagram of language features used by women in mixed-sex talk interviews

Based on the two diagrams above, it is seen that the use of minimal response from men was 15% or 18 features, while women have a higher percentage. It has 23% percent, or 50 features of minimal response found. The use of hedges during the interview was 42% used by men or 51 elements. Meanwhile, women used 47% hedges or 99 hedge features. Tag questions were used by men only 4% or five features. Women used 1% higher than men in these mixed-sex talk interviews, which around ten features of tag questions. The question was created by men up to 19% or 23 features. Women on the other side had 12% questions from all the total.

The number of frequency questions used was 25 features. Command and Directive used by men was 7% or around 9 features. Whereas women used only 3% command and directive in the whole interviews, about 6 features appeared. Swear and taboo language up to 2% or 2 features were used by men. The

researcher, in the end, found none of the swear and taboo language features during womens' talk in the whole interview. It implied that women tend to avoid profanity during the interviews, which also intended women to be more polite than men. The other feature used by men up to 11% was a compliment. While women used 10% of this feature. The significant difference between men's and women's language features in these mixed-sex talks was that women used none of the swear taboo languages in the whole interviews.

4.1.3 The Factors that affect the differences in the usage of language by men and women

a. Dominance and Control

The first factor that influences the usage of language features by men and women is dominance and control. In these mixed-sex interviews, some features are used by men where men tend to be superior rather than women. In this research, the researcher found the features used are command and directive, swear and taboo words. Those two features are closed related to men. It implied that men tend to be assertive, bold, straightforward, and aggressive. It shows below:

Datum 25

> Xilla: "I was looking at a lot of chatter people were talking about how you cut your hair, I am just curious. I know you are doing, like hey man, I do not know if you are gonna go bald or not, but how do you think they'll react when they see you full hitman bald hair out?"
> Noah: "I mean. I do not, I-, the truth is, we do not, we-,, oh that's right, **I cannot say shit about it."**
> Xilla: "hahaha, that can be accepted?"
> Noah: "**no, never, bro.**"

This conversation occurred when they talked about Noah's decision to shaven his hair and the publics' reactions. He stated that he could not say 'shit' about that. The emerge of the swear taboo is strengthen the statement that he did not care about any of the comments. Men tend to use profanity language to emphasized the claims of the utterances. Men tend to be more straightforward, bold, and aggressive. At this point, it is why men have more power in producing such language features. Men tend to speak freely with hostile or profanity language because they feel dominated in using such language to express their feelings rather than women, which may seem improper or impolite.

On the other side, women can be dominant at some point. It presents below:

Datum 26

> DC Film Girl: "yesterday, I came up, **well** so **like** I was, I came up for the junket obviously and then I had some time and I was **like** 'is Brian available cus I've been following him on that stream for a while, and he was able to do it, it took them **like** two- over two hours"
> Noah: "oh my god Woah"
> DC Film Girl: hahaha(laugh) "**I am glad you love it.**"

In these mixed-sex talk interviews, the researcher found that women highly used the usage of the hedge. Women tend to soften their assurance regarding the issues. Making it sounds polite for limiting the claims leads to the factors that influenced the usage of womens' language. Women are more dominant in using such language features to soften their hesitation, which is here with the use of the hedge, rather than straightforward. This factor also represents that women tend to be unassertive, emotional, soft-spoken in producing language features. Women tend to be more polite in having such language features, while

men are freer than women. This factor implied that some language features can be closely related to one sex (or gender) but again in the usage can depend on the personalities of the speaker.

b. Masculinity and Femininity

The second factor influencing between men and women language features in these mixed-sex interviews was masculinity and femininity.

Datum 27

> Noah: "oh yeah."
> Xilla: "**you guys**, you know, Peter was doing a little bit off."
> Noah: "ayyyeee"
> Xilla: "—boy stuff in the movie."
> Noah: "hahaha" (laughing)
> Xilla: "yeah you ever got caught up in an F with situation with some boy."
> Noah: "**man**, I know what you say; **man**, there is a lot of that in LA
> Xilla: "yeah, it is."

The second factor that may affect the usage of both men's and women's language is masculinity and femininity. In this conversation, they were talking about some typical guy in LA They tend to call each other 'man' or 'guys' or 'bro,' short for 'brother' to convey masculinity figures between them. Those words are used to call male friends in informal ways. Such words are also used to familiarize them. Noah and Xilla were pretty comfortable calling each other with such terms. The use of these words also emphasized the manliness between male friends. With such masculinity factors, they could affect the production of such language features.

Datum 28

> Xilla: "**can you give me your best impersonation of that.** "

Noah: "yep, I said I am gonna take my horse down to the Old Town Road and I am gonna ride it until I cannot no more."

Datum 29

Noah: "I wish I could meet that guy man, he's so kind and umm although the woman that helps me out makes me a little cute and **<u>shit and cool</u>**, she, she grooms him as well."
Xilla: "oh nice, nice, nice, well thank you very much for taking the time to chat with me, I really appreciate it."

In datum 28, the researcher found that men often used command and directive to present their assertive or bold side. They expose his masculine side by giving aggravated directives towards the hearer. In datum 29, the use of swearing and taboo language used by men also picturing their masculinity during the interviews. Rather than say 'oh my god' or 'oh dear,' men were likely to say 'shit' to exaggerated their statements.

Datum 30

DC Film Girl: "such a fan like **I am so excited to talk to you**"
Lana: "**oh my god**…. **That's so cool!** Thank you"
DC Film Girl: "you know I was talking to Noah and he was like 'that was the first tattoo I've seen for the to all the boys."

While women in this research tend to present their femininity by producing more hedges than men, women are likely to soften the claims and give hedges to weaken their statement. This conversation aims to express that the interviewer, which is here DC Film Girl, is excited to interview Lana, the actress. Responding to that, Lana stated that it was so cool, and she granted for her being happy interviewing her. It implies that women tend to be more extensive and expressive rather than men. This conversation leads to the factor of femininity. Women intended to produce such emotional speech as happy or sad or

frightening or excitement that pictures their feminine side. At the same time, men are not into it. Women tend to have a 'proper' nice language compare to men who used a frontal one.

To emphasize the strength of utterance, they used 'oh my god' rather than swear taboo language. In this research, the researcher found that women intended to avoid harsh language and prefer a proper talk. Exaggerating with such words as 'oh my god' or using more compliments closely relates to women. This research also proved that women are likely to avoid profanity by using 'oh my god' more than men, so are they using that where women indicate they were not such a straightforward type.

c. Biological Causes

The third factors that influenced the differences in language features between men and women are biological causes. Because they are having different orientations of sex and gender, they tend to speak differently with each feature.

Datum 31

> Noah: "I mean. I do not, I-, the truth is, we do not, we-,, oh that's right, **I cannot say shit about it'**
> Xilla: "hahaha, that can be accepted?"
> Noah: "**no, never, bro.**"

In this research, it is seen that different sexual orientations of the speaker may also affect the production of language features itself. Here in the first video, the producing swearing and taboo language occurred between Noah and Xilla, as the host. Noah mentioned 'shit' in his statement during his interview with Xilla,

then on the second video in which DC Film Girl interviewed him. He has none

on producing such profanity language. These features appeared between one-on-

one same-sex talk, where it happened when Noah talked to Xilla. The

relationship between the same-sex made him think that he could only do that to

his same-sex. If he said that to the opposite sex, here DC Film Girl, she might be

seen him as a frontal person. In this case, it is why the different sex or gender

might influence the production of such language features.

d. Understanding and conforming to communication rules

The last factor was understanding and conforming to communication rules.

It shows in the datum below:

Datum 32

> Xilla: "what's up man, how do you feel?"
> Noah: "I am chilling man,"
> Xilla: "___ chilling?"
> Noah: "Yeah, I am chilling, how are you?"
> Xilla: "I am good, I am really really good man, I ain't gonna lie to you,
> bro, I was team John Ambrose."

One of the factors that influenced language usage by men and women is

understanding and conforming to communication rules. This conversation

consists of an implicit rule-based communication between them. As we can see,

by identifying the conversation between two persons, this talk implied that they

are in non-formal discussion, greeting with the utterance "what's up man, how

do you feel?" and the replied, "I am chilling man" it reflects informal talk.

According to that, the speaker and the hearer can behave based on that

communication rules. They must understand the rules, that is, be able to mark off

between behavior that complies with it and behavior that does not, and they must also be ready to follow it. This factor also then affected the usage of men and women in these mixed-sex talk interviews. They tend to be casual talk because they are in an informal conversation atmosphere, leading to the production of language features then.

In this research, because the researcher picked an informal interview between the host, the lead actress, and the actors, the author of the film "To All the Boys 2", the use of their language was informal. In the non-formal interview, the speaker tends to speak freely and informally rather than formally. In this research, there found swear language features use by the speaker, compared with if the chosen interview was the formal one. The function of swearing taboo here is to exaggerating statements. As public figures, they carry their image in the usage of language in their speaking. The speaker and the hearer here conforming implicit that the communication they built was freely as long as it could answer all the questions distributed by the interviewers.

4.2 DISCUSSION

This finding of the research presents that during the interviews of mixed-sex women and men, utterances frequently using language features followed Coates' (2013) theory. In this mixed-sex interview, language features used by men were following Coates theory, while women unfulfilled one of the features based on the approach. These research findings are supported by Coates (2013). Pearsons' (1991) approach also supported the description of the factors that influence the production of men's and women's language features in this research. In the first

video of interviews, the researcher found 82 data. While in the second video of the interview, the researcher found 181 pieces of data. Men subjects applied seven language features with 121 total features. They produce: minimal response with 18 data, hedges with 51 data, tag question with 5 data, questions with 23 data, command directive with 9 data, swear taboo words with 2 data, and compliment with 13 data. In detailed results, Xilla as the male host or interviewer used seven minimal responses, 20 hedges, five tag questions, 18 questions, eight command directives, and three compliments. Here, Xilla did not used swear taboo at all. While Noah's result in detail was producing five features only of minimal response, 12 features of hedge, two features of question, one feature of command directive, two features of swearing taboo, and six used of compliment. The researcher found that Noah used none of the tag questions. Moreover, Jordan's detailed language features included six minimal responses, 19 hedges, three questions, and four compliments. The researcher did not find any tag questions, command directives, and swear taboo language used by him.

At the same time, women made 212 features in total. As the host, DC Film Girl used 39 features of minimal response, 45 features of hedge, four features of tag question, 19 features of question, two features of command directive, and 13 compliments. Lana used six minimal responses, 17 hedges, four tag questions, 1 question, 1 command directive, and 8 total compliments. However, the researcher found Jenny Han used 5 data of minimal response, 37 data of hedge, 2 data of tag question, 5 data of question, 3 data of command directive, 1 datum of

compliment. In this research, the researcher did not find any swear taboo language used by three women in these mixed-sex talks.

The findings also proved that women tend to use more language features rather than men because women are more sensitive, assertive, proper, and polite in speaking. Meanwhile, men are bold, straightforward, and they prefer to talk directly on the point of the important subjects. This study is supported by Coates (2013) where she said that we constructed believe that women talk more than men, women are more emotional rather than men. In the past, the researcher attempted to demonstrate a link between gender and the use of specific linguistic features. The goal now is to demonstrate how speakers employ the linguistic features at their disposal to achieve gender (Coates, 2013). This leads to the answer where this present study aims to present how both men and women on these mixed-sex talk used linguistic features available to them to achieve gender.

Furthermore, the researcher applied Pearsons' (1991) theory to describe what factors might influence men's and women's language talk. The kind of factors fulfilled in each of the language features used by men and women in these mixed-sex talk interviews. The researcher concludes that the factors that influence the use of language features by men and women in this mix sex interview included dominance and control, masculinity and femininity, biological causes, understanding, and conforming to communication rules.

Based on the result above, the researcher wanted to discuss the present research with several previous studies. This research has similarities with some earlier studies about the theory chosen from Coates (2013). For example, the

present study conducted by Rif'atul Farizati Nabilah (2019). The distinct of both kinds of research are the data source. This research used interviews as the data source, while Nabilah's used YouTube vlog. The result of her research presented that the most frequent language feature used was hedge. In that research, only occurred five language features out of seven language features. Minimal response and tag questions did not find in her research. Similar to other research (Harjo & Dewanti, 2017), they used Coates (2013) as the theory with the theory added Gender theory by Echet and Mc. Connel Ginet (2003), and interview as the data source, found six language features out of seven, where none of them were swearing taboo language found.

Moreover, this research has the other sameness with precious study from the source of the data, which is an interview. Several researchers conducted the research, choosing movie as the data source in analyzing the language features (Aini, 2016; Arsyi, 2020; Juwita, Sunggingwati & Valiantien, 2018; Naovaratthanakorn, 2017; Pascarina, 2014; Rahmawati, 2019). Some of the researchers are using Speech (Amanda, 2017; Solikha, 2016). The prominent distinct between this research and other previous research is that this research used a small group interview with mixed-sex subjects, while the other only used the same-talk interview (Apridaningrum, 2018). Another difference is that this research applied Coates' (2013) theory supported by the second theory from Pearson (1991), which discussed the factor contributing to the difference in men's and women's language usage. In comparison, many of the studies proposed Lakoff's (1973) theory to find out the language features. Previous

research supports this research to discover a new study and upgrade the gender

and language field into a fresh discovery.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the researcher concludes as the answer to the research question explained in the first chapter. The researcher provides a suggestion to get a better understanding for the next researcher who is interested in this study about language features in the future.

5.1 CONCLUSIONS

After identifying, analyzing, and examining the data, the researcher finds distinct language features use by men and women in mixed-sex talk interviews. The researcher considers that men use all the language features proposed by Coates (2013). They produce 18 features of minimal responses, 51 features of hedges, five features of tag questions, 23 features of questions, nine commands and directives, two swear and taboo features and 13 features of compliment. Meanwhile, the researcher finds that women use 50 utterances that contain the minimal response, 99 statements contain hedge, ten tag questions, 25 questions, six features of command and directive, and 22 features of compliment.

While the men produce all, women use six language features out of seven based on the theory from Coates (2013). They have similar language features: minimal response, hedge, tag question, question, command directive, and compliment. The distinct language features production between men and women is that women do not use swearing and taboo language—none of the swearing taboo use by women. On the contrary, Noah, whom men produce two swear and

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taboo language in this research. In these interviews, all of the interviewers and interviewees are public figures. The choice of their language may influence the public about their image. As we can see here the evidence, even though they all are celebrities, Noah as one of the men here tend to speak more flexibly rather than women in the whole interview where they speak politely, which lead Noah to the use of swearing taboo for giving more expressions toward his statement.

Some factors also play an important role in contributing to the differences in language usage by men and women. Rather than swearing to strengthen the emotion, women prefer to use other words such as 'oh my gosh.' Women do not use any swear and taboo language because they tend to carry the femininity while men used it to shows their masculinity. These also explained deeper about the carrying masculinity and femininity as the factor that influences the differences of the usage language by men and women, a chosen theory from Pearson (1991). The dissimilarity between the sexes of subjects also contributes to influencing the language features used in the whole mixed-sex interviews. The researcher finds that between man and man talk, rather than man and woman, they tend to feel more accessible than they could produce swear words. It proved that biological causes also contributed to the effect of language usage between men and women. Not only that, other factors that may contribute are dominance and control.

In the end, the researcher concludes that women may not devaluate for utilizing different language features than men, and men may not be appraised differently for employing the same features. It also depends on the context of the

talk, and that was why understanding and conforming to communication rules might also contribute to producing such language features.

5.2 SUGGESTIONS

This research is prominent because it examined the language features used by men and women in mixed-sex talk interviews. This research added a discovery to language and gender study. This research also investigates the differences, similarities, and factors affecting language usage by men and women. There are still concerns about other factors that might contribute to the factors that influenced the language used by men and women, such as situational context, so on. However, it can be discussed in the following research. Others future research can dig deeper into that. The researcher hopes that this research can be helpful for the following researchers who are interested in language and gender studies.

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