

**WOMEN LANGUAGE FEATURES OF EMMA WATSON:
INTERVIEWED BY CROSS GENDER HOSTS**

THESIS



**UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A**

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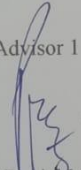
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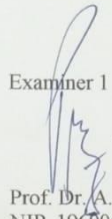
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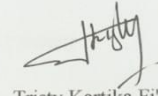
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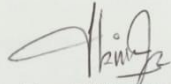
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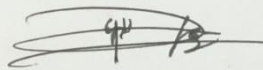
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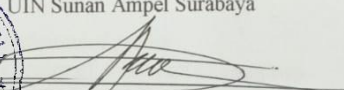


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ABSTRACT

Ramadhan, M. (2023). *Women Language Features of Emma Watson: Interviewed by Cross Gender Hosts*. English Department, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisors: (I) Prof. Dr. A. Dzo'ul Milal, M.Pd., (II) Tristy Kartika Fi'aunillah, M.A.

This thesis aims to discuss women language features of Emma Watson when interviewed by hosts of different genders. This study focuses on the utterances that contain women's language features of Emma Watson during interviews with female and male hosts. In addition, the researcher also looked into how frequently women's language features were used in the interviews. This study has three issues: (1) What are the women language features apparent in Emma Watson's utterances with a male host? (2) What are the women language features apparent in Emma Watson's utterances with female hosts? (3) How is the intensity of women language features to different genders?

Since the data were evaluated and reported using phrases and sentences, the researcher employed a descriptive-qualitative approach. In order to gather data, the researcher transcribed interviews with each of the different gender hosts from YouTube. Then employed coding to analyze Emma Watson's language features, which were then classified based on theories from Lakoff (1975) and Coates (2013).

The study's result revealed that hedge was the feature that appeared the most in both interviews. During male host's interview, the researcher found eleven language features, including minimal responses, command and directives, question, hedges, rising intonation, empty adjectives, intensifier, hypercorrect grammar, superpolite form, compliments, and emphatic stress. Whereas in female host's interview there are ten language features, the details are minimal responses, swear and taboo words, compliments, hedges, empty adjectives, intensifier, emphatic stress, rising intonation on declarative, hypercorrect grammar, superpolite forms. The researcher also discovered that question feature appeared during the interview with the male host but did not appear when with the female hosts. Meanwhile, swear and taboo language appeared during interviews with female hosts but not when with male host. This leads to conclusion that women language features used by Emma Watson not too different when interviewed by hosts of different gender, this is based on the tendency of women's language which is influenced by socio-cultural aspects.

Keywords: language and gender, women language features, interviews.

ABSTRAK

Ramadhan, M. (2023). *Fitur Bahasa Wanita Pada Emma Watson: Diwawancarai oleh Pembawa Acara Berbeda Jenis Kelamin*. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Pembimbing: (I) Prof. Dr. A. Dzo'ul Milal, M.Pd. (II) Tristy Kartika Fi'aunillah, M.A.

Tujuan tesis ini adalah untuk membahas fitur-fitur bahasa wanita dari Emma Watson dalam dua wawancara dengan jenis kelamin pembawa acara yang berbeda. Penelitian ini berfokus pada ucapan-ucapan yang mengandung fitur bahasa wanita pada Emma Watson selama wawancara dengan pembawa acara wanita dan pria. Selain itu, peneliti juga melihat seberapa sering fitur bahasa wanita digunakan dalam kedua wawancara tersebut. Penelitian ini memiliki tiga masalah: (1) Apa saja fitur bahasa wanita yang tampak pada Emma Watson dengan pembawa acara laki-laki (2) Apa saja fitur bahasa wanita yang tampak pada Emma Watson dengan pembawa acara perempuan (3) Bagaimana intensitas fitur bahasa wanita terhadap jenis kelamin yang berbeda?

Karena data dievaluasi dan dilaporkan menggunakan frasa dan kalimat, peneliti menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif-kualitatif. Untuk mengumpulkan data, peneliti mentranskripsikan dua wawancara dari YouTube dengan masing-masing pembawa acara yang berbeda jenis kelamin. Kemudian menggunakan koding untuk menganalisis fitur bahasa Emma Watson, yang kemudian diklasifikasikan menggunakan teori dari Lakoff (1975) dan Coates (2013).

Hasil penelitian mengungkapkan bahwa *hedge* adalah fitur yang paling banyak muncul di kedua wawancara tersebut. Selama wawancara dengan pembawa acara laki-laki, peneliti menemukan sebelas fitur bahasa, diantaranya *minimal responses, command and directives, question, hedges, rising intonation, empty adjectives, intensifier, hypercorrect grammar, superpolite form, compliments, and emphatic stress*. Sedangkan dalam wawancara pembawa acara perempuan terdapat sepuluh fitur bahasa, rinciannya adalah *minimal responses, swear and taboo words, compliments, hedges, empty adjectives, intensifier, emphatic stress, rising intonation on declarative, hypercorrect grammar, superpolite forms*. Peneliti juga menemukan bahwa fitur *question* muncul saat wawancara dengan pembawa acara laki-laki tetapi tidak muncul saat dengan pembawa acara perempuan. Sementara itu, *swear and taboo language* muncul saat wawancara dengan pembawa acara perempuan namun tidak dengan pembawa acara laki-laki. Hal ini mengarah pada kesimpulan bahwa fitur bahasa wanita yang digunakan oleh Emma Watson tidak terlalu berbeda ketika diwawancarai oleh pembawa acara yang berjenis kelamin berbeda, hal ini didasarkan pada kecenderungan bahasa wanita yang dipengaruhi oleh aspek sosial budaya.

Kata Kunci: bahasa dan gender, fitur bahasa wanita, wawancara.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter intends to explain background information on the selection of this study's topic. This section's main focus is on five points, covering the study's background, the problem statement, the significance of the research, the study's scope and limitations, and the last is the definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of Study

In the sociolinguistic study, the study of women's and men's language has received significant attention. Wardhaugh (2006) also affirms that women and men are certainly very different in linguistic behaviour. Women are defined by Meyer (2016) as "any person who is biologically, anatomically, and/or genetically female and/or who performs and/or identifies as a woman". When it comes to language, a female differs significantly from a male. In society, women belong to the subordinate gender than men. As a subordinate gender, women are more mindful in the way they speak to attract the interlocutor's attention. Women are viewed in society as being responsible for the home, being a housewife, and caring for children. Men, on the other hand, are considered as someone who works outside the home and makes a living. Holmes (2013) shows that women tend to use standard speech forms than men because they are considered as subordinate to gender and at the same time guardians of values whose words must be polite. Due to their role as

a mother who raises their children, they must be great role models who provide example to speak politely and correctly.

In the way of speaking, women have their own linguistic features that distinguish them from men. The first theory is from Lakoff (1975) believes that women are more likely to use polite and standard forms because, culturally, they belong to the inferior gender than men, so there is an unconscious expectation of politeness from inferior to superior. In her theory, women's language contains ten features, including empty adjectives, super polite forms, intensifiers, tag questions, avoidance of strong swear words, rising intonation on declarative, precise colour terms, hypercorrect grammar, emphatic stress, lexical hedges or fillers Lakoff (1975). Meanwhile, Coates (2013) suggested a new view of women and men language features, including tag questions, compliments, minimal responses, swearing and taboo words, questions, commands and directives, then hedges. In contrast to Lakoff's theory which characterizes women's language as powerless and uncertain, Coates' theory believes that women and men have different thoughts about the language functions in conversation. One of the examples is the use of commands and directives. Women tend to use mitigated directives that express commands indirectly, while men tend to use aggravated directives that indicate directives.

Several studies have been conducted to investigate women's language features in various media such as drama (Khoirot et al., 2016; Rahadiyanti, 2017), and movies (Oktapiani et al., 2017; Putu et al., 2020), various contexts such as political discourses by political figures (Badari, Setyowati, & Widisanti, 2019;

Handyanta, 2018; Siregar & Suastra, 2020; Sinurat et al., (2021). and those by bloggers (Amir et al., 2012; Pebrianti, 2013; Pratiwi, 2019).

Some scholars are interested in discussing women's language features in various contexts, including dramas and movies (Khoirot et al., 2016; Oktapiani et al., 2017; Putu et al., 2020; Rahadiyanti, 2017). Khoirot et al (2016) points out nine women language features uttered by Martha in *Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf* and seven women language features uttered by Sarah in *The Lover*. This study uncovered that women are more often less confident and uncertain in their conversations because they often used lexical hedges or fillers. Rahadiyanti (2017) also confirms in her research that women used lexical hedges or fillers because they tend to be insecure and uncertain. Oktapiani et al (2017) prove that intensifiers are the most frequent feature used in *The Devil Wears Prada* movie because the speaker wants to attract the addressee's attention. Putu et al (2020) confirm that intensifiers are the most frequent feature female characters use in *The Fault in Our Stars* movie to grab listeners' attention. It may be stated that women's language features in movies and dramas can vary due to the fact that the characters have different personalities.

Moreover, studies on women language features that have been carried out in political figures (Badari et al., 2019; Handyanta, 2018; Siregar & Suastra, 2020; Sinurat et al., 2021). Badari et al (2019) analyzed women and men's language features used by Michelle Obama. The researcher discovered that Michelle Obama uses seven women language features and two men language features. She often used emphatic stress to strengthen her speech. Meanwhile, Siregar and Suastra (2020)

reports that Hillary Clinton used many features of empathic stress in the 2016 presidential debate. Sinurat et al (2021) analyzed the women language features of Jacinda Ardern while delivering a speech about COVID-19. They found that the feature of emphatic stress was the feature that Jacinda Ardern used the most. According to the findings of the three previous studies, it may be argued that many political figures use the feature of empathic stress in their speech. Emphatic stress aims to emphasize the essential point of their speech and to convince the affirmation to the interlocutor.

Furthermore, the analysis of women language features in that focus on the bloggers is also found in some research (Amir et al., 2012; Pebrianti, 2013; Pratiwi, 2019). Pebrianti (2013) took data from several female bloggers from October 2011 to September 2012 and found that intensifier was the highest feature used by female bloggers. Meanwhile, Pratiwi (2019) took data from three female travel bloggers in April 2019. She found that the intensifier was the feature most used by travel bloggers. Amir et al (2012) took four Malaysian bloggers as data and also found that the intensifier was the most frequently used feature. In conclusion, intensifier is the feature most used by bloggers because this feature serves to strengthen expression and convince readers.

Lubis and Bahri (2020) examined Indonesian television talk shows from Najwa Shihab, Fenny Rose and Merry Riana. From the three talk shows, they concluded that hedges and fillers are the most common features. Sabela (2020) investigated Taylor swift, Gigi Hadid, Lady Gaga and Emma Watson in an interview and she found that hedges and fillers were heavily used by the four stars during

conversation. In short, lexical hedges and fillers are often found in interviews that give sequence time and express politeness.

Some previous studies that used Coates theory in their research (Adawiyah, 2021; Amalia, 2020; Nabilah, 2019). Adawiyah (2021) analyzed the women language features uttered by Ellen in her interview and found that the question feature was the most frequently occurring during a conversation. Amalia (2020) examined male and female characters in *Hidden* movie and also found that the question feature was the most widely used. Meanwhile, Nabilah (2019) used a Youtube vlog and found that the hedges feature was the most used by the selected male and female youtubers. In conclusion, in Coates theory the question feature serves to get more information and keep the conversation going. While the hedges feature shows a confident expression.

To sum up, there are differences between Lakoff's and Coates' theories. Lakoff's theory is more inclined to the weakness of women's language. But there are many more women holding the highest positions today and therefore Coates presents a new view that women and men have different perspectives on language use.

From the previous studies above, the researcher can infer that women's language features in different media and contexts can vary. One of the examples in political figures, the most common women language feature found is emphatic stress, because it aims to emphasize important points in speech. Meanwhile, in the interview, the lexical hedges and filler are the most commonly found due to time pause while thinking and as an expression of politeness. Furthermore, given that

the previous studies have analyzed woman language features in numerous different contexts, the researcher aims to specify the use of the features in the interview by focusing on the subject of a feminist celebrity interviewed by the same gender and across gender hosts. Therefore, the researcher analyzed the women language features used by Emma Watson as a feminist celebrity who was interviewed on interviews with different gender hosts using Lakoff (1975) and Coates (2013) theories to broaden the perspective of women language features.

Emma Watson is an international celebrity who is also a feminist. McDougall (2012) define feminist as women who promote equality and justice for all oppressed and marginalized people. Emma Watson is a British actress who has been known for her feminist icon since she was a child as Hermione Granger in the eight Harry Potter series. After retiring as a 'witch', in 2014, she dedicated herself as UN ambassador to call on men and women around the world to promote gender equality by launching the HeForShe (UN) campaign. In addition, she even volunteered to visit rural Africa for the promotion of girls' education as part of her humanitarian efforts. Not only that, she also proved herself as a leading feminist influence figure by winning the GQ women of the year award in 2013, observer ethical award in 2015 and ranking 26th among the top 100 most influential people in 2015. As an influential figure, Emma Watson definitely has characteristics in language features in her conversations with people and in her speeches (Fisher, 2015).

The use of language features by Emma Watson as a feminist has attracted the attention of the researcher to analyze women language features of Emma

Watson in interviews with different gender of hosts. With different interviews, the researcher presents the different features used by Emma Watson when talking to the female hosts and the male host. Therefore, the researcher used the latest theory from Coates (2013) which contains seven features and Lakoff's theory (1975) that contains ten features about women language features. In addition, the researcher expects that the findings of this study may assist readers in comprehending women's language that does not demean them. Readers may also use this study as an example of how women's language features are employed in a real-life speech by a feminist celebrity.

1.2 Problems of the Study

1. What are the women language features apparent in Emma Watson's utterances with a male host?
2. What are the women language features apparent in Emma Watson's utterances with female host?
3. How is the intensity of women language features to different genders?

1.3 Significance of the Study

This study is expected to add insight in sociolinguistic studies, especially in the field of language and gender. The researcher aims that the findings of this study explain the various types of language features of women in Emma Watson's interview. Hopefully, the findings of this study can be used as a guide and then further improved with new data, especially in terms of women language features. In the theoretical function, the researcher expects that this study serves as a resource

for other scholars who are interested in women's language features. In terms of practical function, the researcher also hopes that readers can understand well the types of features of women's language to understand gender equality and not underestimate women.

1.4 Scope and Limitation of the Study

The focus of this study is on women language features which is a phenomenon in a community in the study of sociolinguistic. The study concentrates on Emma Watson's women language features, which appeared in interviews with female and male hosts. Particularly, Emma Watson is a Hollywood celebrity who campaigns about feminism. Women language features theory that used by this study to examine Emma Watson as feminist celebrity is using Coates (2013) theory there are tag question, compliments, minimal responses, swearing and taboo words, questions, commands and directives, and the last is hedges. The researcher also uses Lakoff (1975) theory there are empty adjectives, precise colour terms, intensifiers, super polite forms, hypercorrect grammar, rising intonation on declarative, emphatic stress. In consequence, this study's limit is the researcher's concern on the utterances that contain words, phrases, and clauses uttered by Emma Watson that belong to Coates' and Lakoff's theories about women and men language features.

1.5 Definition of Key Terms

Gender is used to differentiate people in terms of behaviour in socio-cultural aspects.

Women's language feature is the aspects of female language in colloquial interactions, taking into account aspects of language characteristics in colloquial practice (Coates, 2013).

Interview is a planned exchange of questions and replies between two people.

Cross Gender is related to the opposite sex, it can mean male-to-female or vice versa.

Emma Watson is a Hollywood celebrity from England who is also a feminist that launched UN women campaign.



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CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter focuses on explaining several related theories in finding data in this study.

2.1 Language and gender

Gender is a natural system that makes humans different. Gender is divided into two categories that determine the character, physically and biologically of a person, namely male and female. Gender is different from sex, and many studies show that people are puzzled to distinguish between these two terms, gender and sex. Holmes (2013) asserts that the term sex refers to differences in aspects of biological characteristics. In contrast, the term gender refers more to differences in speech which is a form of socio-cultural behaviour. The features of speech in women and men can be distinguished. When they carry out conversations with each other, it can be seen clearly and can refer more to feminine or masculine.

There are a variety of explanations for the disparities in women and men speech due to their cultural and social existence. While growing up and becoming adults, women and men have their various, and respective roles in society that influence their techniques to language can be linked as Wardhaugh (2006) said that they will take advantage of the flexibility to utilize the language that will be developed. The standard form of speech is preferred by women in conversation, while men prefer to use informal language in their conversations. According to Holmes (2013), “Women use more standard speech forms than men because they

are more status-conscious than men, Standard speech forms are generally associated with high social status, so women use more standard speech forms to claiming such status.” (p. 167). Therefore, women and men can use standard forms to increase their social status in the community. Even regarding politeness, women are considered to use to choose more pleasant words in their conversations than men. “Politeness is clearly a resource which interactants use to structure their relations with others, and they are able to be self-reflexive about their own and others.” (Wardough, 2016, p. 325). Social obstacles also affect the tone of speech and the selection of words that women make in their conversations. The status of women who are considered more pleasant and graceful in the community affects many social obstacles and their behaviour in society.

In the aspect of power in society, women are more powerless than men, who dominate and interrupt conversations in high frequency. "Women are, overall, more expressive, tentative, and polite in conversation, while men are more assertive, and power-hungry" (Merchant, 2012, p. 17). One of the reasons why women are more powerless is that they tend to use prestigious forms in their conversations. Not only do they choose prestigious forms, but women also have better pronunciation than men. In this context, the linguistic norm that women possess is pronunciation.

To sum up, language and gender is a branch of study in the sociolinguistic area. To classify masculinity and femininity in gender, which is a socio-cultural practice. According to the preceding explanation, how each gender has a conversation with their language is expressed the distinction of linguistic gender. Because of their various roles, starting from being a housewife, a mother or even

being a role model for their children, they tend to use the standard form of speech and politeness form to increase impression of their social standing.

2.2 Women language features

Compared to men, women constantly appear to be innovative to improve and enhance their language. The theory of women's language features was first introduced by Lakoff in 1975 in her book *Language and Woman's Place*. Lakoff (1975) claims that women have more features than men. In her theory, women's language contains ten features, including empty adjectives, super polite forms, intensifiers, rising intonation on declarative, tag questions, emphatic stress, avoidance of strong swear words, precise colour terms, hypercorrect grammar, lexical hedges or fillers Lakoff (1975). As the modern theory of women language features study, Coates (2013) mentions there are seven features: tag question, compliments, minimal responses, swearing and taboo words, questions, commands and directives, and the last is hedges. In contrast to Lakoff's theory which characterizes women's language as powerlessness and uncertainty, Coates' theory believes that women and men have different thoughts about the language functions in conversation.

2.2.1 Minimal Responses

In a conversation, usually, there is reciprocity between the speaker and the listener. The response of the interlocutor may occur when the speaker speaks or after the speaker finishes speaking. When the listener responds with the words 'yeah', 'hmm', 'right' while the speaker is still speaking, that is called a minimal

response. Coates (2013) confirmed that women tend to use minimal response during conversations than men. The use of minimal response from Coates (2013) can be seen in the example below.

- (1) “and this put her into a bit of a flap (mhm) so before she could do anything about this she had to pull forwards (mhm) in order to er to open the gates so she took the car out of reverse, put it into first gear (yeah) and pulled forward very gently (yeah)”. (p.87)

The listener uses minimal response to show support or a short response to the speaker. Aside from that, it might also be a signal that the interlocutor should continue to speak. In the example above, it can be seen that Nanda shows a minimal response of 'mhmm' and 'yeah' as a short response to Hilda and as a signal that she is listening to Hilda's conversation.

2.2.2 Tag Question

Women tend to use tag question more than men. Coates (2013) affirms that the question tag is a type of linguistics connected with tentative attributes, tag question can also weaken the strength of assertion because the tag question is employed when the speaker lacks confidence in what is being said. Lakoff (1975) confirms that tag question is used by women when they are not confident and unsure of the truth of their statement in conversation. Apart from uncertainty, the tag question is also used by women to soften critical statements and make the recipient believe in what the speaker is saying. Coates (2013) provides an example of using the question tag as follows.

- (8b) The crisis in the Middle East is terrible, isn't it?

In the example above, it can be seen that tag question "isn't it?" is looking for confirmation from the interlocutor as a form of woman weakness. Some examples of other tag questions are "isn't that right? Right? don't you?".

2.2.3 Question

Questions are part of a conversation that can happen in between conversations. More questions are asked by women compared to men. Coates (2013) confirms that questions give speakers the power to get responses from other people. Therefore, questions are referred to as powerful linguistic forms. The following is an example of using questions from Harold (1960) in conversation:

- (12) (Meg gives Petey a bowl of cornflakes. He sits at the table, props up his paper and starts to eat)
 Meg: "Are they nice?"
 Petey: "Very nice."
 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."
 (Coates, 2013, p. 93)

In the example conversation above, it can be seen that Meg keep asking questions to Petey. Using questions is also a way to keep the conversation going. In addition, this is a powerful linguistic form to obtain a response.

2.2.4 Swearing and Taboo Language

Women are considered to avoid using taboo language compared to men (Lakoff, 1975). Meanwhile, Coates (2013) denies the statement that women never swear is wrong. When expressing their emotions, women tend to use soft language

than men. Men prefer to say harsh words to express their emotions even though the words have no definite meaning. "Swear words serve many different functions in different social contexts. They may express annoyance, aggression and insult." (Holmes, 2013, p. 283). Some examples of soft words that are classified to express female expressions are 'oh dear!', and 'oh my goodness. Whereas men tend to choose words to express their emotions like 'shit', 'damn'.

2.2.5 Command and Directives

Commands and directives refer to speech that serves to direct or instruct someone to do an action or goal that they want. Coates (2013) states between man and women, there are disparities in how they employ directives. Men are more likely to use aggravated directives, which means explicitly stating what they should do. Meanwhile, women more often use mitigated directives which involve the speaker along with the intention or purpose. some examples of commands and directives can be seen below. First is from Goodwin (1980) that show explicit command on boys.

Michael: "Gimme the pliers (Poochie gives pliers to Michael)." (Coates, 2013, p. 94)

From the example above, Michael uses aggravated directives in which he explicitly orders someone to get him the pliers. Men prefer to use aggravated directives as a status distinction between them.

Terry: "Hey y'all let's use these first and then come back and get the rest cuz it's too many of 'em."
(Coates, 2013, p. 94)

The example above is a directive uttered by a woman. Terry proposes action in conversation with the mitigated directive "let's." Meanwhile, Michael's directive is to clearly dictate what other people should do for him. Thus, the function of commands and directives is to make people perform specific actions or goals.

2.2.6 Compliments

Coates (2013) states that in terms of praise, women get and receive more than men. "The pattern 'What (a) ADJ NP!'2 (e.g., What lovely earrings!) which is used much more by women, and the minimal pattern (e.g., Great shoes!) which men use significantly more than women" (Holmes, 2013, p. 237). Compliments may also be used as positive politeness since the complimenter pays attention to the demands of the other person's positive face.

Compared to men, women compliment other women in different tones and topics. Women prefer to be praised for their appearance than men. In contrast to women who like to be praised for appearance, men actually avoid compliments in terms of appearance. "For them, praising in appearance is an extremely face-threatening thing to do, both for speaker and hearer. It has to be very carefully done in order not to send out the wrong signals" (Coates, 2013, p. 100). Men tend to like to praise and receive praise in terms of skills or materials.

2.2.7 Hedges

According to Lakoff (1975) the use of hedges is associated with uncertainty and lack of confidence in women's speech. Compared to men, women tend to use hedges in high frequency within their conversations because men tend to avoid

sensitive discussions. “When sensitive topics are under discussion, then hedges become a valuable resource for speaker because they mitigate the force of what is said and thus protect both speaker’s and hearer’s face.” (Coates, 2013, p. 90). A few examples of hedges include “I think, I guess, you know”. Hedges have different functions according to the context. Hedges can sometimes perform many functions at the same time. Coates (2013) points out several hedges' functions, including avoid the expert role, looking for the appropriate word, show uncertainty and confidence. On a final note, the difference between hedges according to Coates is that hedges do not only show expressions of insecurity, but their function depends on the context. Meanwhile, Lakoff believes that hedges are a symbol of women's weakness as subordinate gender.

2.2.8 Rising Intonation on Declarative.

Actually, women have a lot of variations in their speech intonation. When they have to state a declarative sentence, that's when they use rising intonation. As Lakoff (2004) stated that when women express their opinion, they tend to be reluctant to be assertive at that moment they use rising intonation. In expressing opinions, women feel unsure of their opinions and offer confirmation to their interlocutors to make decisions, and at the same time, women do not impose their own opinions. For instance, ‘oh. Its already time to eat?’.

2.2.9 Empty Adjectives

When saying something, Women typically express their emotions and feelings more than men do. women tend to use words to emphasize their statement

of something. Instead of providing precise details about the speaker's thought, the employing of empty adjectives frequently reveals the speaker's emotional response. 'lovely', 'cute', 'adorable', 'sweet' are some examples of vocabulary included in empty adjectives that show admiration or compliment by women in their conversation.

2.2.10 Precise Colour Term

In terms of colour, the world of women's colour tends to be more varied than men's colour worlds. Men do not really care about names and colour choices, and they are more inclined to primary colours compared to women as Lakoff (1975) emphasize that in choosing and naming colours, women tend to be more accurate and varied, such as aquamarine, magenta, maroon, navy blue, or lavender. This variety of colour selection and naming arises because women's vocabulary is more comprehensive than men's vocabulary.

2.2.11 Intensifier

Women also tend to use the intensifier feature frequently. Women use intensifiers as reinforcement or extra assurance for their statements to the addresser. Lakoff (2004) describes that intensifier words are commonly used by women to get others to pay attention to them. Some examples of words that include intensifiers are 'such', 'very', 'just', 'quiet'. In order to enhance their expressions. Many of these terms are employed more frequently by women than by males.

2.2.12 Hypercorrect Grammar

This feature is connected to politeness in the speaker's interactions or conversations with others. It was found that Women employ conventional speech forms more than males in their conversations. For women, including the -ing word in their language is essential. Meanwhile, for men entering the word -ing is not very important. Men usually use -in' in their language. For example, women tend to use the word "singing" instead of the "sigin'" that men usually use. According to Lakoff (2004), because women are considered low social rank in society, women prefer to utilize the normal standard grammatical form in their language. Compared to men, Women are more conscious about their social status in society which causes them to use standard grammatical forms.

2.2.13 Superpolite Form

When they interact and make conversation with other people, women tend to use language that is more polite, careful and respectful. "Women don't use off-color or indelicate expressions; women are the experts at euphemism; more positively, women are the repositories of tact and know the right things to say to other people" (Lakoff, 1975, p.64). Women tend to pay more attention to the words to use in their conversations than men. In speaking, women show their social status, which can be affected by their social community. Some examples of words that show the politeness of women such as 'would you?', 'please?', 'if you don't mind?'. Making indirect requests is one of the characteristics of women in their language.

2.2.14 Emphatic Stress

In order to give reinforce one of the words in their statement, the feature used by women is emphatic stress. According to Holmes (2013) empathic stress is included in the category of boosting devices. The features of emphatic stress can be found when women emphasize a word in a sentence. This is used by women so that the other person pays attention to what the speaker is talking about. Some examples of words for empathic stress are 'Excellent!', 'Brilliant', 'Really'. Emphatic stress also gives a sign that confidence in the speaker appears.



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter provides the method design for collecting and analyzing data in this study. The research methods include research design, research data, research instrument, data collection and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

The researcher used descriptive qualitative approach in this study. According to Litosseliti (2010) qualitative method focuses more on how things happen or how things are by paying attention to formats and structures, whether it will be good or bad. The researcher found women language features apparent in the feminist Hollywood celebrity named Emma Watson. Vanderstoep and Johnston (2009) specify that in qualitative research, the data is in the form of a narrative, so the understanding of the function and meaning of an event will increase. Therefore, in this study, the data were defined and explained in the form of word because the data is in the form of words, clauses, sentences containing women language features uttered by Emma Watson. The researcher can define and describe accurately the problem raised by the descriptive method. Hence, the researcher described in words and sentences of several types women language features found in Emma Watson's utterances.

3.2 Research Data

This study analyzed the feminist celebrity named Emma Watson. The researcher chose Emma Watson because she is a Hollywood celebrity who is successful in her career. Moreover, she is also a feminist who participates in the UN Women Goodwill Ambassador. Thus, the researcher analyzed the use of women language features of Emma Watson that appear in *The Independent* interview with Jess Denham and in *TF1* with Juliette Delacroix for interviews with female hosts, so that the total of both interviews was 14 minutes. For interview with male host, the researcher took *HeForShe* interview session with Ali Plumb as a male host with the video duration of 14 minutes. The researcher used two videos for the female hosts so that the duration of the interview was the same as the duration of the interview with the male host. *The Independent* is a British newspaper founded in 1986 that provides world news. *TF1* is a channel from France which was founded in 1974 with the tagline "sharing positive vibes" providing news, sports, and kids TV. While the third source, HeForShe is a UN Women campaign presented by Emma Watson to support gender equality around the world, to promote this campaign, there is a YouTube channel which contains several videos related to the topic of gender equality. The purpose of the three interviews is to interview Emma Watson, who is a successful Hollywood star.

Emma Watson is an actress who acted in a number of famous movies like *Harry Potter* series and *Beauty and The Beast*, also she is a celebrity who supports feminism, for example, she was an ambassador for the UN by launching the HeForShe campaign, volunteering in Africa to promote woman education. In the first interview, Jess Denham interviewed Emma Watson about her movie *Colonia*

and feminist inspiration. Second, in interview with Juliette, they talked about Emma's movie *The Circle* and media control. In addition, in the interview with Ali Plumb, he interviewed Emma Watson about her campaign, HeForShe. The researcher chose these interviews because it is a form of real-live speech that affects the women language features used by Emma Watson. From this real-live speech situation, the researcher can analyze the intensity of the women language features used when dealing with male and female hosts. The researcher focused on Emma Watson's utterances concerning women's language features.

3.3 Research Instrument

The main instrument of this study was the researcher herself. Stewart (2010) states that the instrument of qualitative research is the researcher itself because the researcher reviews the phenomenon and the researcher must face the challenges to achieve the goal. In order to find the data in this study, the researcher watched three videos from YouTube which featured interview with guest star Emma Watson. The researcher used laptop to watch the videos of interviews. To transcribed the interview transcripts, the researcher looked at the transcriptions from archive.org which then was checked again by the researcher.

3.4 Data Collection

The subject of this study is Emma Watson, who was interviewed in the real live speech. The focus of this study referred to all utterances of Emma Watson during interviews on *The Independent*, *TF1* and *HeForShe*. The data on this study was in the form of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences that contained women

language features uttered by Emma Watson. The first step the researcher did was to download videos of the interviews from YouTube (www.youtube.com) of *The Independent* and *TF1* for interviews with female hosts and *HeForShe* for interview with a male host. Then, the researcher downloaded the transcript of those three interviews with guest star Emma Watson from www.archive.org. After that, the researcher corrected and analyzed the scripts while watching the videos from YouTube so there were no mistakes when analyzing the data. In the next step, the researcher underlined words, phrases, clauses, and sentences containing women language features uttered by Emma Watson.

To sum up, the following are the steps involved in data collection:

1. Downloading the videos from YouTube.
2. Downloading the transcripts of the interviews from the internet.
3. Watching the videos and checking the dialogues with the transcript of the videos
4. Identifying by underlining words, phrases, clauses, and sentences containing women language features uttered by Emma Watson.

3.5 Data Analysis

After gathering the data, the next step is analyzing the data. The researcher conducted several procedures in order to make more accessible the analysis process. The researcher used content analysis to analyze the data in this study.

1. Coding

The researcher assigned the utterances of Emma Watson with alphabetical codes for each feature to make it specific and easier to analyze.

- a) Minimal response (MR)
- b) Tag question (TQ)
- c) Question (Q)

For the question feature, the researcher will divide the code based on the questions asked:

- 1) Yes/no question (Y/N)
- 2) What (WA)
- 3) Who (WO)
- 4) Where (WHR)
- 5) When (WHN)
- 6) Why (WY)
- 7) How (HW)
- 8) Choice question (CQ)
- d) Hedge (H)
- e) Command and directives (CD)

The researcher will code two types of commands and directives:

- 1) Aggravated directives (AD)
- 2) Mitigated directives (MD)
- f) Swear and taboo language (ST)
- g) Compliment (C)
- h) Empty Adjective (EA)
- i) Precise color term (PC)
- j) Intensifier (I)

- k) Emphatic Stress (ES)
- l) Rising Intonation on Declarative (RI)
- m) Hypercorrect Grammar (HG)
- n) Superpolite Form (SF)

2. Classifying

The researcher classified the data based on Coates' and Lakoff's theories about women language features. However, the researcher only focused on women language features because the subject is a woman.

Table 3.1 The Classification of Women Language Features Used by Emma Watson

No.	Women Language Features	Data	Total	Percentage
1	Minimal Response (MR)			
2	Tag Question (TQ)			
3	Question (Q) <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Yes/no question (Y/N) 2. What (WA) 3. Who (WO) 4. Where (WHR) 5. When (WHN) 6. Why (WY) 7. How (HW) 8. Choice question (CQ) 			

4	Hedge (H)			
5	Command and Directives (CD) 1. Aggravated Directives (AD) 2. Mitigated Directives (MD)			
6	Swear and Taboo Language (ST)			
7	Compliment (C)			
8	Empty Adjectives (EA)			
9	Precise Colour Term (PC)			
10	Intensifier (I)			
11	Rising Intonation on Declarative (RI)			
12	Hypercorrect Grammar (HG)			
13	Superpolite Form.(SF)			
14	Emphatic Stress (ES)			

To calculate the percentage, the researcher used the following formula:

$$P = \frac{F}{T} \times 100\%$$

P= The Percentage

F= The Frequency of Each Feature

T= The Total Number of Utterances

3. Describing

The researcher described women language features of Emma Watson when conversing with a male host to answer the first question, then the researcher described women language features of Emma Watson when conversing with a female host to answer the second question. Lastly, the researcher explained about the intensity in the use of women language features used by Emma Watson in speaking with male and female hosts in three interviews.

4. Drawing the conclusion

The last step was the researcher discussed the data's result in paragraphs and presented the study's conclusion based on the study's results. The researcher concluded what are the women language features used by Emma Watson and the intensity when facing three interviews hosts of different genders.



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CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This part contains two significant points in this research. The researcher presents the findings of the data and then discusses the data's findings. These two points are essential for answering the preceding questions.

4.1. Findings

In this part, the researcher presents women's language features apparent on Emma Watson's utterances during interviews. The researcher used theories from Coates (2013) and Lakoff (1975) in analyzing the data, the combination of the two theories produced 14 features there are minimal response, tag question, question, swear and taboo words, command and directives, compliments, hedges, rising intonation, empty adjectives, precise color term, intensifier, hypercorrect grammar, superpolite form, emphatic stress. The researcher gathered all of Emma Watson's utterances showed women's language features with a total of 258 utterances. There are 137 utterances of Emma Watson that contained women language features in interviews with female hosts. Meanwhile, during the interview with the male host, the researcher collected 121 utterances showing women language features. The diagram below presents data of women language features apparent on Emma Watson in three interviews with different gender hosts.

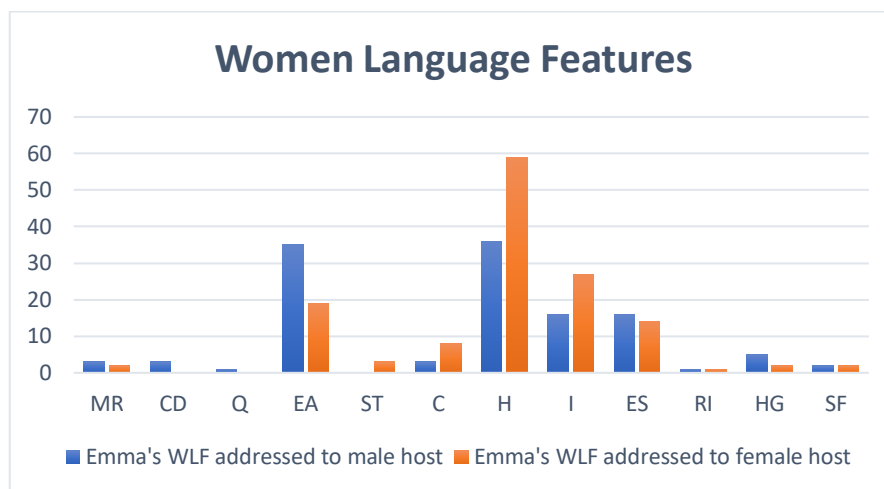


Figure 4.1 Emma's WLF in Interviews.

As can be identified in figure 4.1. above there are differences in women's language features apparent on Emma Watson when interviewed by male and female hosts. There were 121 women language features of Emma Watson when the male host interviewed her. Those are 3 minimal responses, 3 command and directives, 1 question, 36 hedges, 1 rising intonation, 35 empty adjectives, 16 intensifier, 5 hypercorrect grammar, 2 superpolite form, 3 compliments, and 16 emphatic stress. Meanwhile, the researcher did not find any tag question, precise color terms, swear and taboo language features in Emma Watson's utterances.

Whereas in interviews conducted by female hosts there were a total of 137 women language features apparent on Emma Watson. The details are 2 minimal responses, 3 swear and taboo words, 8 compliments, 59 hedges, 19 empty adjectives, 27 intensifier, 14 emphatic stress, 1 rising intonation on declarative, 2 hypercorrect grammar, 2 superpolite forms. However, tag question, question, precise color term features were not found in Emma Watson's utterances.

There are differences in women's language features that appeared by Emma Watson when interviewed by female host and male host. When the male host interviewed Emma Watson, there were commands and directives, question features that appeared on Emma Watson but not during with female hosts. Nevertheless, the feature of swearing and taboo words appeared by Emma Watson in her interviews with female hosts but not with male host. In the interviews that have been conducted, there is a similarity that hedges are the feature that appears most often by Emma Watson during interviews.

4.1.1 Emma's Women Language Features Addressed to Male Host

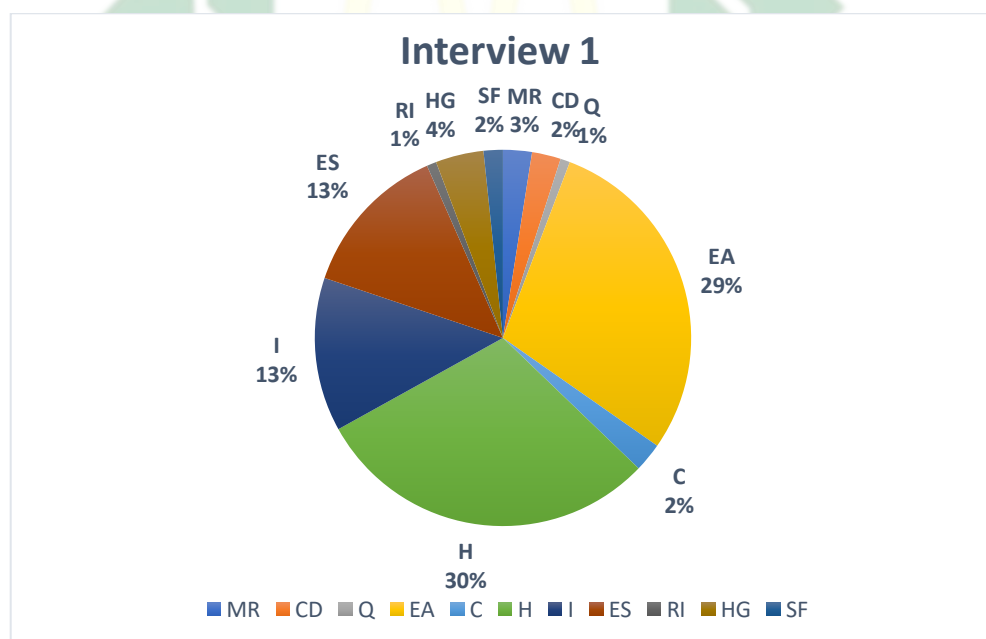


Figure 4.2 Emma's WLF on Interview with Male Host

As seen on the figure above, the researcher revealed eleven of the fourteen features apparent on Emma Watson during interview with male host. The researcher reported that Emma Watson produced women's language features in 121 utterances.

Those are 3 minimal responses (3%), 3 command and directives (2%), 1 question (1%), 36 hedges (30%), 1 rising intonation (1%), 35 empty adjectives (29%), 16 intensifier (13%), 5 hypercorrect grammar (4%), 2 superpolite form (2%), 3 compliments (2%), and 16 emphatic stress (13%). More in-depth analysis is provided in the sub chapter below.

4.1.1.1 Minimal Responses

Based on Coates (2013) backchannel utterances like ‘yeah’, ‘umm’, ‘right’ are called minimal responses. The response of the interlocutor may occur when the speaker speaks or after the speaker finishes speaking. The listener uses minimal response to show support or a short response to the speaker. Aside from that, it might also be a signal that the interlocutor should continue to speak.

Excerpt 1:

Ali: “this pin here, ---”

Emma: “**yeah**”

Ali: “--- as you can see—”

Emma: “--**yes**”

Ali: “--yes tell me about the logo for HeForShe.”

Based on the data above, the minimal response feature can be found in the conversation between Emma Watson and Ali as the male hosts. It is proved when Ali showed the HeForShe logo pin to Emma Watson. Then, Emma responded to Ali with 'yeah', 'yes' as an indication that she understood what Ali was saying. The backchannels like 'yeah', 'yes' that Emma said were signals that she confirmed and understood what Ali was trying to convey to her.

Excerpt 2

Ali: “so, you watch it in a mobile?”

Emma: “**yeah**”

Ali: “gotta sign up right now”

Emma: “**Yeah**, so that's ... yeah that's the idea is that you can access it on your mobile phone.”

The next minimal response is found on when Ali was about to sign up on the Emma Watson campaign's HeForShe website. Emma confirmed that the website can be accessed via mobile phone to make it easier for anyone to access the HeForShe website. He uses the backchannel 'yeah' to justify and agree with Ali's sentence.

Excerpt 3

Ali: “In other words, if you're watching this and you haven't already signed up—”

Emma: “--**yes**”

Ali: “so now—”

Emma: “--**Yes** if you're watching this and you haven't signed up yet um ... whoever you are, wherever you are please please do it”

Ali invited the audience who watched the interview to sign up on the HeForShe website, quickly Emma agreed to Ali's sentence to invite the audience to immediately sign up on the website. The word 'yes' is an approval backchannel for Ali's sentence which invites the audience to immediately sign up on the HeForShe website.

Coates (2013) confirms that minimal response is a feature most frequently used by women in conversation, because women tend to support each other in conversation than men who interrupt more often to dominate. In addition, this feature functions as support from the listener to the speaker as Emma showed in her conversation.

4.1.1.2 Question

Coates (2013) confirms that questions give speakers the power to get responses from other people. Therefore, questions are referred to as powerful linguistic forms.

Excerpt 4:

Emma: “Our shared shelf because it's not mine, it's ours. **Do you see that?** it's ours it's everybody's.”

In the interview, Emma Watson corrected Ali's sentence when he mispronounced the name of her book club 'my shared self' which should be 'our shared shelf'. Emma asked Ali 'do you see that?' indicating that she makes sure Ali understands what she means, that her book club is named 'our' because it is belong to all people, not just Emma's. The use of interrogative sentences between her utterance is also an indication to catch Ali's attention so that he understands what she means. Question feature could illustrate women's greater vulnerability in social settings. Thus, women tend to offer confirmation by asking questions to their interlocutors. In addition, the question feature is also used to keep the conversation going.

4.1.1.3 Command and Directives

Commands and directives refer to speech that serves to direct or instruct someone to do an action or goal that they want. Men are more likely to use aggravated directives, which means explicitly stating what they should do. Meanwhile, women more often use mitigated directives which involve the speaker along with the intention or purpose. In this study, the researcher discovered that the

number of command and directive features that Emma Watson used when talking to the male host was two utterances. One of the data can be seen below.

Excerpt 5:

Emma: “Yes. If you're watching this and you haven't signed up yet um ... **whoever you are, wherever you are please, please do it.**”

The excerpt represents that Emma Watson showed command and directives features in her utterance. Ali and Emma talked about the recently launched website HeForShe. Then, Ali advised the audience to immediately sign up on the website, thus Emma agreed that whoever and wherever they were watching the interview, should quickly sign up on the website. She explicitly told viewers to immediately sign up on the website, so that, this command and directive feature is included in the aggressive directive which aims to demand action. Although Coates (2013) stated that women often employ mitigated directives, women can also utilise aggravated directives in other contexts for more powerful instructions.

Excerpt 6

Emma: “Yeah, so that's ... yeah that's the idea is that you can access it on your mobile it's super easy to use on your phone um yeah **you could just sign up like right now**”

The next command and directive feature can be seen in the sentence "you could just sign up like right now". Emma invited the audience to sign up on the HeForShe website while they watched the video interview. The sentence was an order that sounded like an invitation. She softens the command for the audience to sign up immediately, therefore this command and directive feature is included in the mitigated directive which is a command sentence that seems like an invitation.

As Coates (2013) stated that women tend to use mitigated directives as solicitations or suggestions rather than demand action.

4.1.1.4 Compliment

Coates (2013) states that in terms of praise, women get and receive more than men. Compliment is known as a feature in the form of praise or expressions of admiration from the speaker to the interlocutor. Compliments may also be used as positive politeness since the complimenter pays attention to the demands of the other person's positive face. One example of the compliment feature can be seen below.

Excerpt 7:

Ali: "Big question here ... what is HeForShe trying to achieve?"

Emma: "We're trying to achieve gender equality, but **I think the really cool thing about HeForShe** is that we aren't just, you know, an education or an awareness campaign."

In excerpt 7, Ali asked Emma Watson what HeForShe wanted to achieve, therefore Emma Watson responded that HeForShe intended to achieve gender equality. Furthermore, she praised that HeForShe is a real mission that focuses on gender equality rather than merely an education or campaign. In the sentence, compliment "I think the really cool thing about HeForShe is that we aren't just, you know, an education or an awareness campaign." is a third-person compliment implied that Emma gave praise for the success of HeForShe.

Excerpt 8

Emma: "**The other cool thing** that we're measuring is not just the number of people taking the commitment but the number of gender equality actions"

Compliment was then seen when Emma explained that it was not just the quantity of people who supported her campaign, but the real actions taken by people to help achieve gender equality. This real action is what Emma thinks is cool. Therefore, Emma praised "the other cool thing" which refers to the real actions of people who manifest gender equality.

Excerpt 9

Emma: "the dude just wanted to drink fizzy cider, you know what I'm saying?! And it was just ... **it was just really sweet**, actually"

The compliment that Emma gave next was in the sentence, "it was just really sweet". Emma tells a story about a guy in college who couldn't drink fizzy cider just because he was a guy. According to his society, a man is identical with drinking alcohol to look cool, not fizzy cider. Emma thought that the man actually still looked cool and sweet even though he didn't follow society's view that a man had to drink alcohol.

From the excerpts above, we can see that Emma Watson shows compliments to other people or other things that are included in third-focus compliment. According to Coates (2013) women tend to compliment and receive compliments more often than men. In the interviews, Emma Watson often compliments to show positive politeness and admiration.

4.1.1.5 Empty Adjectives

Women tend to show their emotions and feelings more than men. women tend to use words to emphasize their statement of something. Instead of providing precise details about the speaker's thought, the use of empty adjectives frequently

reveals the speaker's emotional response. The researcher found 35 empty adjectives in Emma Watson's utterances when talked to male host. The data below is one of the empty adjective features that appeared to Emma Watson when interviewed by a male host.

Excerpt 10:

Ali: "I now know a lot more than I used to"

Emma: "Yay!"

Ali: "Genuinely!"

Emma: **That's- that's great.**

From the excerpt, it can be seen that Emma Watson shows the expression 'that's great' to express her emotions. Ali was happy that he got fresh knowledge after interviewing Emma Watson, so she was gratified to hear that. The word 'that's great' is an empty adjective feature uttered by Emma Watson not to give specific information but it was intended to express her happy emotion to the interlocutor. This is in line with the theory of Lakoff (1975) that women tend to express their emotions more often with adjectives.

Excerpt 11

Emma: "**It's wonderful** that so many people are talking about it and **it's great** that so many people are talking about it but we're more than just an awareness campaign, we are mission-focused"

The next empty adjective feature appears in Emma's conversation with Ali who talks about the HeForShe campaign. Emma is pleased that more people are aware of her campaign. She used the adjectives "wonderful" and "great" to express her happiness because many people know about the HeForShe campaign.

Excerpt 12

Emma: "So today I get to be the first woman who can sign up to the HeForShe commitment **which is awesome.**"

In excerpt 12, the empty adjective feature is used when Emma said that she is the first woman to sign up on the HeForShe website, which she thinks is awesome. The word “awesome” is an adjective that expresses Emma’s pleasure with her progress on HeForShe. “Which is awesome” does not provide specific information to listeners but only as an expression of the feelings or emotions of the speaker.

From the data above, we can conclude that Emma repeatedly used the empty adjectives feature to express her feelings or emotions to listeners rather than providing specific information. As Lakoff (1975) confirms that women use more adjectives than men, this is because women tend to express their emotions in conversation.

4.1.1.6 Intensifier

Women also tend to use the intensifier feature frequently. Women use intensifiers as reinforcement or extra assurance for their statements to the addresser. Lakoff (2004) describes that intensifier words are commonly used by women to get others to pay attention to them. To give an instance, the words very, really, too, and so are categorized as intensifiers. The data of this feature is shown in the excerpt below.

Excerpt 13:

Ali: “Could you give me some examples of stories from men who have become involved with HeForShe?”

Emma: “I was on the university, er, tour for HeForShe and there was a young man who we asked, you know, like, what would gender equality mean for you and he was like, well, it would mean that I could drink my fizzy cider without my mates taking the piss out of me, and I was like, well, it doesn’t sound like a **very compelling reason** to achieve gender equality in the world.”

In the excerpt above, Ali asked Emma Watson a real example of men being involved in the HeForShe campaign for gender equality. Emma responded by recalling one experience she had while touring the campus. At that time, a man shared that the meaning of gender equality for him was when he could drink fizzy cider in peace without being bullied. In Emma's opinion, it is not a convincing reason in terms of gender equality. But in fact, such a small thing might prove to be a significant case for achieving gender equality. In the sentence "it doesn't sound like a very compelling reason", the word 'very' is used to emphasize the meaning in the sentence that drinking fizzy cider without being bullied is not a case of gender inequality. In conclusion, Emma uses 'very' to strengthen her sentences in conversation.

Excerpt 14

Emma: "when you start to look even just a little bit deeper beneath the surface you start to realise that actually we've got **quite** a long way to go."

Emma said that HeForShe still has a long way to go in achieving gender equality in the world. Even though people think that gender inequality only existed in the past, in fact gender inequality still exists today. The word "quite" expresses the emphasis in her sentence that the HeForShe campaign still has a long way to go.

The intensifier feature is one of the features that is identical with women's language by showing reinforcement in their statement. This feature was apparent in Emma which served to give a strong impression to her statement. Like the words

"very" and "quite" which give a strong and convincing impression in her conversation.

4.1.1.7 Hedges

A few examples of hedges include "I think, I guess, you know". Hedges have different functions according to the context. Hedges can sometimes perform many functions at the same time. Coates (2013) points out several hedges' functions, including avoid the expert role, looking for the appropriate word, show uncertainty and confidence.

Excerpt 15:

Ali: "Why is it important to involve men, like myself, with this project?"

Emma: "**I think** there's a perception that feminism or gender equality or women's issues are to be talked about by women, that it's for women, and **you know**, women are like this separate thing, but of course, women are human beings and these are human rights that we're talking about."

From that excerpt, it is clearly seen that Emma used hedges such as 'I think' and 'you know' in her utterance. Ali as the male host asked Emma Watson the significance of involving men in the HeForShe project. Emma stated that so far there has been a perception that feminism or gender equality is an issue only for women that must be faced by women, even though in reality this concerns not only about women, but about human rights. In her sentence "I think there's a perception" Emma uses the hedge 'I think' to express positive politeness. While the hedge 'you know' is used as an emphasis in his explanation that the issue of gender equality is not only about women. As Coates (2013) stated that despite the stereotype that

women's language is tentative, hedges may also be used to convey confidence and positive politeness in contrast to indicating uncertainty.

Excerpt 16

Emma: “**I think** we have 80,000 members now which is unbelievable, it's really fun and I'm gonna be trying to organize conversations with the author's”

In excerpt 16, Emma talked about her book club, which has many members and is happy about it. The hedge feature appears in "I think" at the beginning of the sentence which indicates that Emma is showing uncertainty in her sentence. Emma doubts that the specific number of members in her book club is 80,000 members. However, she knows that many people are joining her book club and she is happy about it. The use of hedge here is to express uncertainty in the sentence.

Excerpt 17

Emma: “**I think** it's gonna turn into what we hope is **you know** an amazing resource toolkit solution, that will make your commitment to these ideas actionable and we want to empower you to support and we need and we want that support”

In excerpt 17, Emma introduced the HeForShe website that the website can be a resource toolkit solution to create gender equality around the world. In her sentences, Emma uses the hedges "I think" and "you know" to avoid playing an expert role in her conversation. Emma hopes that the website can become a bridge for people who support the HeForShe campaign to create gender equality around the world.

In Emma Watson's utterances, there are several different functions of hedges when interviewed by male hosts. As Coates (2013) confirms that hedges are not only an indication of the uncertainty or powerlessness of women but also

function as avoidance of playing expert roles, positive politeness or looking for appropriate words. Emma Watson shows the hedges feature which functions not only to indicate uncertainty, but also to avoid playing the expert role, positive politeness.

4.1.1.8 Emphatic Stress

In order to give reinforce one of the words in their statement, the feature used by women is emphatic stress. According to Holmes (2013) emphatic stress is included in the category of boosting devices. The features of emphatic stress can be found when women emphasize a word in a sentence. This is used by women so that the other person pays attention to what the speaker is talking about.

Excerpt 18:

Emma: "...we've had some pretty amazing support **really**, it's like ... it's **really**, it's **really** been amazing."

In that excerpt, the word 'really' is included in the emphatic stress feature.

In the interview, Emma uttered that the HeForShe project received a lot of support from influential figures such as the UN secretary-general, President Obama, Prince Harry who had participated in signing up on the HeForShe website. Emma stressed the word 'really' and repeated it several times because getting support from honored figures was extraordinary for her project. By using the word 'really' which is emphasized and repeated, this shows that Emma wants to strengthen her statement. This is line with the women's language that women tend to used boosting device to strengthen her statements so that the interlocutor pay attention to them.

Excerpt 19

Emma: “We’re **really** trying to erm... collect, register, be aware of people that are taking action for gender equality, and, and that’s **really** our main focus.”

The next emphatic stress feature appears in Emma's sentence "really".

Emma said that the focus of the HeForShe campaign is to gather and facilitate people who want to achieve gender equality. Emma used the word “really” to emphasize that she really wants to facilitate people who are aware of the importance of gender equality. Moreover, she repeated the word “really” again indicating that she wanted to strengthen his sentence and convince the listeners.

The emphatic stress feature found in Emma Watson's utterances indicates that Emma wants to give reinforcement in her statement and convince the listeners. Holmes (2013) stated that when women want to convince listeners of their sentences, they use boosting devices so that listeners pay attention to what is being said.

4.1.1.9 Rising Intonation on Declarative

When women express their opinion, they tend to be reluctant to be assertive at that moment they use rising intonation. In expressing opinions, women feel unsure of their opinions and offer confirmation to their interlocutors to make decisions, and at the same time, women do not impose their own opinions.

Excerpt 20:

Emma: “... the dude just wanted to drink fizzy cider, **you know what I’m saying?!**”

Emma stated that when she was on a campus tour, one of the youths explained that the meaning of gender equality for him was when he could drink

fizzy cider in peace without being bullied by other male friends that men should drink alcoholic beverages. In the sentence "you know what I'm saying?!" is an interrogative sentence regardless of the WH question because it only requires a yes or no responses. This sentence is also included in the rising intonation feature used by Emma Watson to provides confirmation to Ali as her interlocutor. This feature indicates the weakness of women in expressing their sentences so that they offer confirmation to their interlocutors.

4.1.1.10 Superpolite Form

Women tend to use language that is more polite, careful and respectful. Women tend to pay more attention to the words to use in their conversations than men. In speaking, women show their social status, which can be affected by their social community.

Excerpt 21:

Emma: “whoever you are, wherever you are **please, please do it** it's a really fun and interesting website.”

In the interview, Ali talked about the recently launched HeForShe website and invited audience to sign up on the website. Emma Watson agrees with Ali's statement so she also invites the audience to immediately sign up to the website. From the excerpt, we can recognize that Emma Watson politely asked the audience to sign up. The word 'please' is one of the words used to express a request. Moreover, Emma repeated the word 'please' which expresses a polite way to ask the audience to sign up immediately.

Excerpt 22

Ali: “Thank you so much for talking to me Emma”

Emma: “**Thanks for talking to me**”

In the final session of the interview, Ali as the male host, thanked Emma, who had been interviewed by him. Then, as a reply, Emma also thanked Ali for talking to her or for inviting her to an interview. “Thanks for talking to me” is Emma’s form of politeness towards Ali for thanking her so that Emma also thanked him in return.

In society, women are seen as someone who must have a good and 'motherly' figure. Therefore, women tend to use more polite language than men, this is due to status awareness which makes them choose more polite words. Emma, who is a feminist figure, is automatically aware of the language she has to use, especially for a wide audience, like in the interviews.

4.1.1.11 Hypercorrect Grammar

Women tend to use standard speech forms in their conversations more than men. For women, including the -ing word in their language is essential. Meanwhile, for men entering the word -ing is not very important. Compared to men, women tend to be more aware of their social status in society which causes them to use standard grammatical forms.

Excerpt 23:

Ali: “Big question here ... what is HeForShe trying to achieve?”

Emma: “We’re **trying to** achieve gender equality.”

Ali asked Emma Watson the purpose of the HeForShe project, Emma responded that the major goal of HeForShe was to achieve gender equality. In her

sentence, Emma said 'trying to' rather than 'trynna', this indicates that Emma wants to build a polite and formal image in her interview.

Excerpt 24

Emma: “we’ve had the University of Waterloo decided that they are **going to** give scholarships for girls for engineering specifically”

The next feature of hypercorrect grammar appeared to Emma when she told that the university of Waterloo supports the HeForShe campaign by providing scholarships for women who study engineering. The word “going to” is used by Emma instead of shortening it to “gonna”. This indicates that Emma wants to build a polite and formal image in her interview.

In comparison to males, women place greater emphasis on the words they use to communicate their ideas. Women are also aware of how to use standard grammar structures to indicate their social position. It is evidences by Emma avoids harsh words and informal words especially in the beginning of the interview.

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4.1.2 Emma's Women Language Features Addressed to Female Host

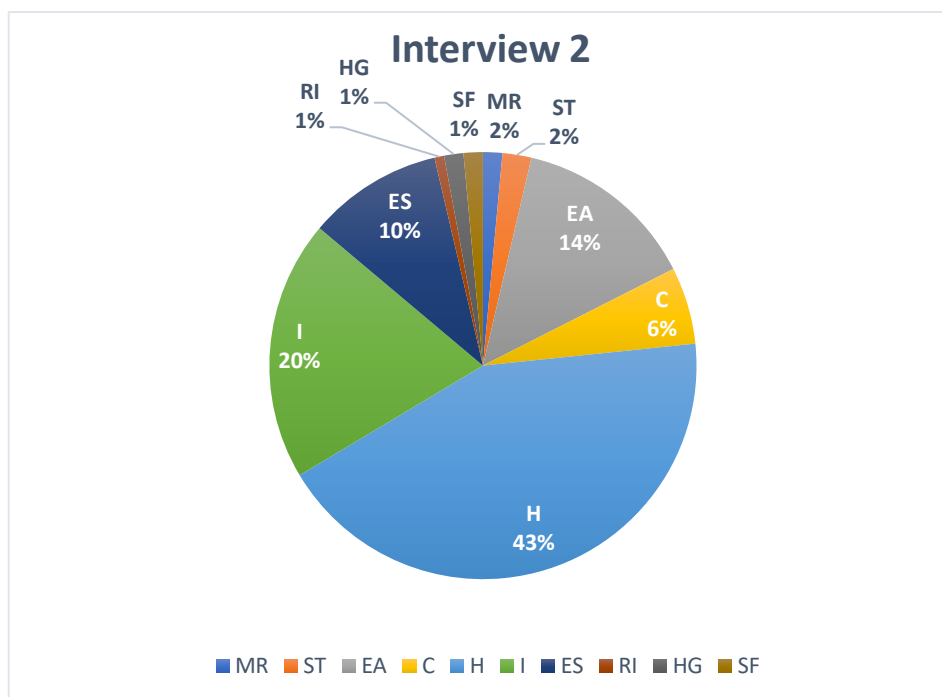


Figure 4.3 Emma's WLF on Interview with Female Host

The researcher gathered all of Emma Watson's utterances during interviews with the female hosts. There are 137 utterances of Emma Watson that contain women language features in interviews with female hosts. The researcher found ten out of fourteen women language features. The details are 2 minimal responses (2%), 3 swear and taboo words (2%), 8 compliments (6%), 59 hedges (43%), 19 empty adjectives (14%), 27 intensifier (20%), 14 emphatic stress (10%), 1 rising intonation on declarative (1%), 2 hypercorrect grammar (1%), 2 superpolite forms (1%).

4.1.2.1 Minimal Response

Excerpt 25

Jess: “and some particularly struck-- strike me were the violence against women and the affiliation scenes—”

Emma: “--yeah—”

Jess: “I mean the film is set in 70s like you say,-- ”

Emma: “--yeah—”

The host: “--it's not that long ago similar treatment does still go on around the world,

Jess: “--yeah—”

From the conversation between the host and Emma Watson above, we can see that there is a minimal response 'yeah' seen in Emma Watson. Jess as the female host revealed to Emma that in the film the colonia there are scenes of violence against women and there is an affiliation. Moreover, this film has a setting in the 70s where it wasn't that long ago but violence against women still occurs today. Emma kept responding to Jess's words with the word 'yeah' as a sign that she agreed with Jess' statements.

Excerpt 26

Juliette: “We are on Facebook live. Do you—uh, are you connected on social networks Emma?”

Emma: “I am. I have twitter, I have Instagram, I have facebook. I’m very connected.”

Juliette: “It’s pretty much the subject of this movie—”

Emma: “--yeah”

Juliette: “--social network, and the- the freedom and the share, people share everything if you have to pitch the movie what would it be for them?”

Juliette asked what social media Emma uses because it relates to the context of the film she recently starred in. When Juliette tried to connect the meaning of her question with Emma's latest film, she immediately understood the meaning of Juliette's sentence and threw a backchannel "yeah" in between Juliette's utterances. The “yeah” backchannel that Emma uses in this dialogue

indicates that Emma understands the host's intentions and allows the host to continue her sentence.

The data illustrates that the minimal response serves to support the other person's statement and shows that she can continue her statement and maintain the conversation. Moreover, the minimal response feature is often used by women more than men as stated by Coates (2013). Women tend to provide more support to their interlocutors by giving backchannel signals such as 'yeah', 'yes'. This is in line with what Emma did when her interlocutor spoke.

4.1.2.2 Compliment

Excerpt 27

Juliette: “What was your—um your collaboration with James Pondsoldt, the director. It was your first time you work with him?”

Emma: “It was the first time I ever work with James. Um he is a very young um ... **passionate film maker, and he is super intelligent.**”

In the excerpt above, there is praise in the conversation between Emma Watson and Juliette as a female host. In the interview, Juliette asked Emma if she was working with James Pondsoldt for the first time in the film *The Colonia*, Emma responded that it was her first time working with James, she also complimented James that he is a passionate and intelligent film maker. The praise that Emma conveyed to James was a second-person focus, indicating that Emma greatly admired James as the director of *The Colonia* film, even though it was her first time working with him. Emma showed that the praise given to James Pondsoldt was a form of admiration as well as a form of positive politeness.

Excerpt 28

Emma: “I think **she's just so brave**, you hope that if you were put in the same position that you would do what Lena does in the film but you don't know, really.”

The next compliment feature is seen when Emma expresses her opinion about the character Lena who she starred in in her new film *Colonia*. He praised Lena's character by saying "she's just so brave" indicating that Emma admires Lena because she is a brave woman.

Excerpt 29

Emma: “I think she really—you see, **she has such a big heart to act** because she come beginning little sceptical, she is not sure and then by the end, she is so fully a member of the circle.”

The host asked Emma Watson's opinion about the character Mae when she played a role in the film 'The Circle'. Emma thinks that Mae's character is so good because she is able to do what was initially doubted. Emma praised Mae "she has such a big heart" indicating that Emma admired Mae's kind-hearted personality in the film. The compliment feature here belongs to the second-person focus which refers to the character Mae in the film 'The Circle'.

Emma Watson showed several compliment features during an interview with female hosts. Moreover, Emma tends to use a second-person focus that refers to other people or the characters she plays in the film. As Coates (2013) confirms that women prefer to compliment and receive more compliments than men. This is a form of positive politeness in speaking to other people.

4.1.2.3 Swear and Taboo Language

Excerpt 30

Jess: “and obviously say Lena is just so courageous in the film she's so strong did any women in particular inspire you while-- while you're shooting?”

Emma: “**Oh god!** that's a great question.”

In the interview, Jess asked Emma Watson if there was a woman who inspired Emma when playing the role of Lena in the film *The Circle*, since Lena is a strong woman in the film. Emma was stunned at Jess's question which was so critical that she uttered 'oh god!' before answering her question.

Excerpt 31

Jess: “Did you have any particularly memorably bizarre experiences, well perhaps you while you're speaking to some of the survivors anything they told you”

Emma: “**Gosh!** really difficult to pinpoint one thing.”

Jess asked Emma about the interesting experience she had while filming the movie ‘The Circle’ because Emma had visited the original building where the cult gathered at that time. Hearing the question from the host, Emma was surprised because she was confused to determine which experience she thought was very interesting. The word “Gosh” was a subtle swear word that she uttered after hearing the host's critical question.

In speaking, women prioritize politeness to protect their social status. They don't want to tarnish their good image as a 'lady' by using harsh words. Emma chose to say ‘oh god!’ and ‘Gosh’ over other harsh swear words because she wanted to maintain her politeness during the interview. Moreover, she said a subtle swear word to express her amazement for Jess's critical question as evidenced by the fact that she afterwards complimented Jess’ question.

4.1.2.4 Empty Adjectives

Excerpt 32

Jess: “I'll see your figurehead of feminism stain your role in the UN and so how does that responsibility affect how you choose your film roles?”

Emma: “**Oh interesting!** oh yes, yeah it is a different dimension I think being a child star as they call it or having worked as a Hermione.”

Jess knew the fact that Emma Watson was a feminist figure who was involved in the UN and she asked about the correlation between choosing a role in a film and her role as a feminist ambassador at UN. Hearing this critical question, Emma was amazed and responded 'oh interesting' before answering a question from Jess. The phrase 'oh interesting' is an empty adjective feature that aims to express emotions without providing specific information. In her statement, Emma Watson expressed her impressed emotion of the questions she was asked.

Excerpt 33

Emma: “I've got whiplash from the last question to this, um yeah **amazing!** I mean she it's just every girl's dream really.”

Jess asked Emma Watson what it was like to play the character Belle in the movie 'Beauty and The Beast' which has been a dream of all women. Emma said that playing the character Belle was an interesting experience. The word "amazing" in her sentence is an adjective that aims to express his feelings without giving specific information. In this case, Emma expressed her feelings that it was amazing to play the character Belle.

Excerpt 34

Emma: “It's that's what's so **crazy** is that it's actually not that long ago and I feel like so little is known about it, which is **extraordinary.**”

Emma said that she flew to Chile for the filming of the movie 'Colonia' and met some of the cult's members, she imagined that the coup incident happened not

long ago and not many people did not know about it. The words “crazy” and “extraordinary” are adjectives that describe how Emma feels when she talks about her visit to Chile and remembering the coup that took place there.

Empty adjectives become a hallmark of women's speech because they show women's lack of involvement and authority in expressing the statement. Emma repeatedly uses the empty adjective in her utterances to express her emotions and feelings without providing specific information.

4.1.1.5 Intensifier

Excerpt 35

Jess: “Did you have any particularly memorably bizarre experiences, well perhaps you while you're speaking to some of the survivors anything they told you”

Emma: “Gosh! really difficult to pinpoint one thing. I think it's it was just sort of what was strange was they even just being there, there was a sort of-- there was a feeling or an atmosphere which was **quite** strong and **quite** pervasive.”

Emma Watson presents the use of the intensifier feature in the word 'quiet' in the excerpt above. When asked by the host about the strange experience that Emma had while visiting a former cult building called 'Colonia Dignidad' in Chile, Emma replied that by remembering her experience while in the building she felt a very strong and pervasive air. In the sentence “which was quite strong and quite pervasive”, the word 'quiet' shows that Emma emphasized that she felt a strong and pervasive feeling while in that building It indicates that Emma uses 'quiet' to strengthen her statement so that the other person understands her intense emotion.

Excerpt 36

Emma: you do sort of have to be aware of the-- of the kind of trajectory, and also kind of aware that people are viewing your performances through a **very** different lens.

In excerpt 36, the host asked Emma whether her responsibility as a feminist affected the selection of characters in the film she would play. Emma replied that she had to be aware of the trajectory and the opinions of different people about her performances. He uses the word 'very' as an emphasis that everyone has different views.

Excerpt 37

Emma: “Emma: I was **so** unaware, and I was **so** ignorant of the way that I was just handing over information about myself without realizing how that could be used”

The next intensifier feature is found in the word 'so' in Emma's utterances. Emma realized how unaware and ignorant she was of personal information circulating on the internet and social media about herself. She used the word 'so' to emphasize that she did not realize how important privacy of personal information was.

. The intensifier is a feature that women often use as a sign of women's weakness to strengthen their statements so that her interlocutor listens carefully. In her interview with the female hosts, Emma used words like 'quiet', 'very', and 'so' to emphasize the meaning of her sentences so that listeners understand her intense emotion.

4.1.1.6 Hedges

Excerpt 38

Jess: “Do you speak to any survivors of Colonia I think that like five survivors or something ridiculous or perhaps any of the victims’ families”

Emma: “mmm... know I actually flew out to Chili and I-- and I did meet and speak with-- with members there. **I think** there's more-- than there's more than five people alive who experienced it actually.”

Based on excerpt 17 above, the hedge feature appears in Emma Watson's sentence 'I think'. The host asked whether Emma had spoken with survivors or the families of the victims from Colonia, Emma replied that she did speak to survivors while in Chile, and that there were more than five survivors. The hedge feature 'I think' indicates uncertainty in the statement. As Lakoff (1975) affirms that women tend to use hedges as a sign of doubt and lack of self-confidence. Emma Watson said 'I think' because she was not certain and confident enough about her statement that she had encountered more than five survivors.

Excerpt 39

Emma: “**I think** even just-- even if I'd spoken to no one just going and being around the buildings and knowing what each of the different functions of the rooms were and whatever else was a pretty intense experience.”

In excerpt 39, Emma said that even though she didn't talk to the survivors of the tragedy in Chile, she could feel how it was at that time just by feeling the atmosphere inside the building where the cult used to gather. There is the word 'I think' at the beginning of the sentence as a hedge which functions as an avoid playing expert in the sentence. Emma knew that if she wanted to know more about the tragedy that had occurred, she had to converse with the survivors, but in fact, just by looking at the building, she could already imagine how horrific the tragedy was at that time.

Excerpt 40

Emma: “**I think** one in four women will experience a form of violence in their lifetimes, so it's- **I think** it's probably not talked about enough how actually pervasive it is”

The next hedges feature appears in 'I think' which is twice spoken by Emma Watson. Emma reckons that one in four women experience violence in their lifetime and she argues it doesn't talk enough about how pervasive it really is. The word “I think” is a hedge that functions as positive politeness and avoid playing expert because Emma feels this concerns women's equality nowadays.

The hedges feature that appears on Emma Watson during an interview with female hosts does not only function as an indication of uncertainty, but also as a form of positive politeness and avoid playing expert. As Coates (2013) confirms that women tend to use hedges than men but not only as a form of uncertainty but also positive politeness and avoid playing expert roles.

4.1.1.7 Emphatic Stress

Excerpt 41

Juliette: “what was your—um your collaboration with James Pondsoldt, the director. It was your first time you work with him?”

Emma: “it was the first time I ever work with James. Um he is a very young um ... passionate film maker, and he is **super** intelligent.”

When Emma Watson was asked about working with James Pondsoldt as director of The Colonia, she responded that The Colonia was the film that brought her to work with James for the first time. She also praised that James is a passionate and intelligent film maker. She emphasized the word 'super' in her sentence to assure that James was a film maker who was truly skilled at directing the storyline of the film. Here we can see that the emphatic stress feature 'super' functions as a boosting device to convince the listeners of her statement.

Excerpt 42

Emma: “Not cults in general I think I was really trynna learn as much as I could specifically about Colonia, but yeah definitely-- **definitely** disturbing yeah.”

In the film Colonia, there is the cult which is one of the problems in the story. Meanwhile, Emma was asked by the host if she did research on cults. Emma replied that she didn't really study cults for Colonia. However, she admitted that cults were very annoying. She emphasizes the word 'definitely' in her sentence to convince listeners that cults are indeed very disturbing.

Excerpt 43

Emma: “Gosh! **really** difficult to pinpoint one thing. I think it's it was just sort of what was strange was they even just being there”

When Emma was asked about her strange experience when visiting Chile for the shooting of the film Colonia, Emma found it difficult to answer just one point about the strangest experience, because even being in the building she already felt a strange atmosphere. Emma emphasizes the word 'really' to make sure that it is very difficult to choose one of the strange experiences when she visited the buildings of the former tragedy in Chile.

The emphatic stress feature that appeared in Emma Watson indicates that Emma wants to emphasize her sentences so that listeners pay more attention to her words. In addition, according to Holmes (2013) emphatic stress is also used to express the speaker's feelings in order to get the attention of the listeners. This relates to society's view that women are classified as subordinate genders who are considered weak and require recognition from the interlocutor. Therefore, emphatic stress is used as a boosting device to strengthen their statement.

4.1.1.8 Rising Intonation on Declarative

Excerpt 44

Emma: “Oh interesting! oh yes, yeah it is a different dimension. I think being a child star as they call it or having worked as a Hermione, erm ... you do sort of have to be aware of the-- of the kind of trajectory, and also kind of aware that people are viewing your performances through a very different **lens**.”

Emma explained that there are different dimensions when she was asked about the correlation between herself as a feminist activist and her choice of roles in films. She recognised the necessity to use caution when dealing with others' opinions. Emma raised her intonation when she said 'lens' in her sentence. This was because she thought of the appropriate words to complete her statement. The rising intonation on declarative feature that appears in the word 'lens' indicates a lack of confidence so that it raises the intonation at the end of a sentence that sounds like a question.

4.1.1.9 Superpolite Form

Excerpt 45

Juliette: “*Aujourd'hui on a l'immense privilege d'être avec Emma Watson. Emma Watson thanks to be with us.*”

Emma: “Thank you for having me.”

The superpolite form feature appears at the start of the interview, Juliette as the female host greets Emma Watson who is already in front of her and express gratitude for Emma's presence in the interview. Emma responded by thanking Juliette back for welcoming her. ‘Thank you for having me’ is a form of politeness addressed to the host to maintain politeness during interview.

Excerpt 46

Juliette: “Perfect one, thank you so much Emma Watson to be with us”

Emma: “**Thank you so much, thank you, thank you.**”

The next superpolite form appeared in the final session of the interview with Juliette as the female host. Juliette thanks Emma for coming to the interview. In return, Emma thanked Juliette as well. "Thank you so much" is a form of politeness to pay respect to the host.

Women tend to pay attention to politeness when speaking, including choosing polite language so as not to degrade their image as women. It can be concluded that the superpolite form feature apparent on Emma is intended to pay respect and maintain politeness.

4.1.1.10 Hypercorrect Grammar

Excerpt 47

Emma: “I saw a really interesting article yesterday that, you know people had seen the trailer and they're like oh you know Emma Watson like scandalous, like really **trying to** push the envelope and step away from Hermione Harry Potter or whatever else.”

Emma uttered that she read articles about herself and public opinion about her news. The hypercorrect grammar feature is found in the sentence 'trying to'.

Emma chose to use 'trying to' instead of 'tryna' because she wanted to build a formal conversation and politeness in the interview.

Excerpt 48

Emma: “I think it’s fascinating um. things you going to see and—and talked about”

The next feature of hypercorrect grammar appears in the word 'going to'.

Emma chose to use 'going to' instead of 'gonna'. Emma talked about the film The

Circle, which tells about social media and how easily personal information leaked relates to the present. Emma uses the standard grammatical form in the word 'going to' to emphasize her sentence in addition to building a formal conversation.

In society, women tend to be seen as having a lower social status than man, thus affecting their choice of language, which is expected not to speak harshly, and to comply with standard grammatical forms. This affects the maintenance of the image of women to be polite in society.

4.1.3 The Intensity of WLF to Different Genders

Table 4.2 Emma's WLF on Interview with Male & Female Host

Women Language Features	WLF to Male (121 U)	Percentage	WLF to Female (137 U)	Percentage
Minimal Response	3	3%	2	2%
Command and Directives	3	2%	0	0%
Tag Question	0	0%	0	0%
Question	1	1%	0	0%
Empty Adjectives	35	29%	19	19%
Swear and Taboo Language	0	0%	3	2%
Compliment	3	2%	8	6%
Hedge	36	30%	59	43%
Precise Colour Term	0	0%	0	0%
Intensifier	16	13%	27	20%
Emphatic Stress	16	13%	14	10%
Rising Intonation on Declarative	1	1%	1	1%
Hypercorrect Grammar	5	4%	2	1%
Superpolite Form	2	2%	2	2%

In this study, the first research question is the women's language features that appear on Emma Watson when interviewed by a male host. The researcher discovered eleven of the fourteen features used by Emma Watson and found that hedge is the women language feature most frequently appears during interview with

male hosts. The researcher found hedges 36 (30%), followed by empty adjectives 35 (29%), then the third is intensifier 16 (13%), emphatic stress 16 (13%). After emphatic stress, the fifth is hypercorrect grammar (4%). In the sixth, there was minimal responses 3 (3%) followed by commands and directives 3 (3%), and superpolite form 2 (2%) took the eighth position. Then followed by compliments 3 (2%), questions 1 (1%), and rising intonation 1 (1%).

The second research question is women's language features that appear on Emma Watson when interviewed by female hosts. There are 137 utterances of Emma Watson that contain women language features in interviews with female hosts. The researcher found ten out of fourteen women language features. This study reveals that hedges are the most frequent feature in Emma Watson's conversations. The details are hedges 59 (43%), the second position is the intensifier 27 (20%), empty adjectives 19 (14%) as the third position, followed by the fourth is emphatic stress 14 (10%), and compliment 8 (6%) as fifth position. In the sixth, swear and taboo language 3 (2%) followed by a minimal response of 2 (2%), while the eighth is superpolite form 2 (1%), followed by hypercorrect grammar 2 (1%) and rising intonation on declarative 1 (1%).

From the two diagrams above, we can see that there are differences in the intensity of the appearance of the women language features of Emma Watson in each interview. Hedges are the most frequent feature in both interviews, this is evidenced by the percentage of hedges of 30% in interviews with male host and 43% in interviews with female hosts. In an interview with a male host, Emma Watson used the question feature (1%) which was not appear in interviews with

female hosts. Meanwhile, Emma Watson had used the swear and taboo language feature (2%) in interviews with female hosts which did not appear in interview with male host.

4.2 Discussion

In this section, the researcher discusses the findings that were previously provided. In this study, the researcher concentrates on women language features of Emma Watson in interviews with different gender of hosts. The result revealed that there are two least frequent features in interview with male host, first is rising intonation on declarative 1 (1%). This is contrary to a study conducted by Lestari et al. (2019) that rising intonation on declarative ranks third as the most frequent feature. This may be due to differences in real-live speech contexts where they used research seminars as their object. It may be inferred that there are variances in the study's conclusions even if they used the same object, that is real-live speech. Emma Watson rarely raises her intonation to offer confirmation to the host for her statement. Meanwhile, in Lestari et al. (2019) study, the subject often employs rising intonation to prevent misinterpretation with the interlocutor.

The second feature that appeared the least during the interview with the male host was question 1 (1%). Meanwhile, the question feature is the most apparent feature in the study conducted by Adawiyah (2021). This is due to differences in the position of the subject in an interview. Adawiyah (2021) chose Ellen, who acts as the host, was the subject of her research. Therefore, Ellen showed many question features to her guest stars to keep the conversation going. In contrast, Emma Watson

is a guest star in an interview therefore it is obvious that she is in charge of responding rather than asking questions.

Whereas in interviews conducted with female hosts, rising intonation on declarative was also the least appeared feature with a frequency of only 1 (1%). This feature is also the least found in the study by Sinurat et al. (2021) who analyzed women language features on Jacinda Ardren. Emma Watson and Jacinda Ardern are two women who are influential in the general public, this is because their profession requires them to set a positive example for society. The rising intonation on declarative feature shows that the speakers are less confident in conveying their statement and do not emphasize it. This indicates that Emma Watson and Jacinda Ardern often asserts her statement without the need to offer confirmation to the audience.

Furthermore, the researcher found that hedges is the most frequently appearing feature in Emma Watson's utterances in both interviews. There are 36 (30%) utterances contained hedges in Emma's utterances during interview with male host, also there are 59 (43%) utterances contained hedges in Emma's utterances during interviews with female hosts. The difference in intensity in the two interviews was due to the topics discussed. In interviews with female hosts, there were more hedges because the hosts were very critical in asking Emma so that Emma often said 'I think, I guess' to avoid playing the expert role and as positive politeness. This agrees with studies conducted by Erwiati (2021); Lubis and Bahri (2020); Sabela (2020) shows that hedge is the most used feature by women in

interviews. Moreover, the frequent use of hedges in interviews is due to the fact that they show uncertainty as well as positive politeness.

Meanwhile, Emma tends to use the hedges feature because she avoids the expert role and prefers positive politeness during interviews. As Coates (2013) confirms hedges' function not only to show uncertainty and confidence but also to avoid the expert role and looking for the appropriate word. This also indicates that social norms affect the use of women's language, so that women tend to choose 'female language' that seems to keep a low profile, as Lakoff (1975) cited in Coates (2013) stated women believe that they have to adjust language that suits them such as 'ladylike' so that they are not ridiculed and labeled as unfeminine.

The different amount of women language features apparent on Emma Watson is due to the contexts of the interviews. In interview with a male host, Ali interviewed Emma about her own campaign, HeForShe that support gender equality around the world. Thus, Emma showed her enthusiastic feelings in explaining her own campaign. This is evidenced by the empty adjectives feature which appears more often than interviews with female hosts. Meanwhile, in interviews with female hosts, they interviewed Emma about many topics such as the two films she had recently starred in, and media control. As an actress, of course, it is a common thing to be asked about the film that has starred. Thus, the difference in the quality of the topics in the interview is what makes the difference in the amount of women's language features. This affirms by Leaper and Robnett (2011) that the context of the discussion has a role in the disparities of the language features' frequency that occur in mixed genders or same gender conversations.

Emma Watson is a feminist who dedicated herself to the HeForShe campaign, but women's language features used by Emma is not related to her status as a feminist. This is proven by the number of women's language features that appear on female and male hosts. The use of language is influenced by socio-culture because language contains value systems, behaviors, identity. Agus (2022) stated that socio-cultural factors like functionality, status and power play a significant part in mixed talk. Emma Watson shows the frequency of empty adjectives feature more after hedges because of the tendency of women to express their feelings and emotions. Alwi and Irwandi (2022) affirms that women utilize language more frequently for emotional purposes such as expressing emotions and preserving harmonious relationships. Therefore, the use of women language features in cross-gender communication is not necessarily influenced by the interlocutor's gender but it is affected by the socio-cultural aspects that lead to gender stereotypes. As Hancock and Rubin (2015) confirms that the speaker's gender schema may have a greater impact on language than the speaker's own gender traits.

From the study of women language features of Emma Watson, we can pick up a message that speaking politely and generously to others, both to same or different genders, is something that every human being must obey. The way we speak is also one of the determinants of our quality as human beings. Emma Watson, for example, never uses harsh words in swearing, she prefers to use subtle words like 'oh my god'. Choosing courteous and kind words without distinguishing who we are talking to will make us respected by many people. Human kindness can be recognized by the warmth of their verbal expressions, which always express

kindness and honesty. Therefore, it is crucial for people to control their language and to talk respectfully.



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CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this section, the researcher presents the study's conclusion which contains all the data results. In addition, the researcher makes recommendations for future research linked to the current study in the field of women's language features.

5.1 Conclusion

The researcher presented the conclusions of this study based on the data findings. The researcher used a combination of theories from Lakoff (1975) and Coates (2013) to analyze the female language features of Emma Watson when interviewed by female hosts and male hosts. The researcher discovered that there were different intensities in the use of women's language features during interviews with two hosts of different genders. The researcher reveals that there are 256 Emma Watson's utterances that contain women's language features. There are eleven of the fourteen features that appear in Emma Watson. There are 3 minimal responses, 3 command and directives, 1 question, 36 hedges, 1 rising intonation, 35 empty adjectives, 16 intensifier, 5 hypercorrect grammar, 2 superpolite form, 3 compliments, and 16 emphatic stress.

When with female hosts, Emma Watson shows 137 utterances contained women language features. Only one feature difference from the male host, Emma shows ten features out of fourteen features. The details are 2 minimal responses, 3 swear and taboo words, 8 compliments, 59 hedges, 19 empty adjectives, 27

intensifier, 14 emphatic stress, 1 rising intonation on declarative, 2 hypercorrect grammar, 2 superpolite forms. The difference in language features that appeared in Emma Watson during interviews was the question feature. This feature appears during interviews with male hosts. The question feature appears because Emma wants to make sure that the male host understands the meaning of her sentence.

Emma Watson is a feminist figure who dedicates herself to the HeForShe campaign, but her use of women language features is not influenced by her status as a feminist. However, the influence of language use is influenced by deep-rooted socio-cultural aspects, women are considered as subordinate to gender which influences their language to keep a low profile. Therefore, women's language is identical with uncertainty or powerlessness, one of which is hedges which is identified as a form of female uncertainty. This is also evidenced by the hedges feature which is the most frequently appearing feature in both interviews, at approximately to 36% when with male hosts and 59% when with female hosts.

In summary, feminists like Emma Watson still used women's language features when talking to people of the same or different gender. There is no influence between Emma Watson's status as a feminist and the use of women's language features. This is caused by the unconscious that she is influenced by the social culture that is rooted in society.

5.2 Suggestion

In the field of language and gender, studies on this field have been carried out for a long time. There are many subjects and research objects that involve women language features, thus adding a number of new views to women language

features research. This study contributes to research on women's language features. This study focuses more on women's language features on a feminist when having a dialogue with interlocutors of different genders or same gender. The researchers hope that future researchers who wish to focus on language and gender research will fill the gaps in this study by conducting deeper and more accurate research. Therefore, future researchers can choose other sources such as real-live speech at work, school, or other public places where mixed gender conversations usually occur. Thus, based on result of women language features there is not necessarily significant to be analyzed unless there is a certain condition related to the subject, for example, women language features on feminist and non-feminist where there might be possibility difference in women language features. In addition, future researchers can use even more recent theories to increase understanding in the study of women's language features.

For future researchers who want to concern about language and gender, the researcher expects more deep research by fulfilling the gap of this recent study. This study is more concerned with the use of women's language features apparent on feminist celebrity in interviews. Therefore, future researchers can expand their research by taking data from different sources or using other theories to enrich the knowledge.

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