

**MEN SPEECH FEATURES IN KRISTEN STEWART'S
UTTERANCES IN SELECTED TALK SHOW VIDEOS**

THESIS



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S U R A B A Y A**

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ABSTRACT

Febriyani, S. (2023). *Men Speech Features in Kristen Stewart's Utterances in Selected Talk Show Videos*. English Literature Department, Faculty of Adab and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisors: (I) Prof. Dr. A. Dzo'ul Milal, M.Pd., (II) Tristy Kartika Fi'aunillah, M.A.

The study aims to investigate men's speech features and speech functions in Kristen Stewart's utterances as a tomboyish woman in selected talk show videos. The researcher uses Coates' (2013) theory of men's speech features and Holmes and Wilson's (2017) theory of speech functions. There are two research problems in this study, namely: (1) What are the types of men's speech features apparent in Kristen Stewart's utterances in selected talk show videos and (2) What are the functions of speech features apparent in Kristen Stewart's utterances in selected talk show videos.

This present study uses descriptive qualitative approach in relation to the use of clear and systematic description about the phenomena being studied. The researcher collected data by transcribing four talk show videos from Jimmy Kimmel Live and The Tonight Show Starring Jimmy Fallon YouTube channel. The transcription was then analyzed by identifying the types of men's speech features and speech functions by applying suitable codes in the appropriate text. Then, the researcher analyzed the data by identifying men's speech features using Coates' (2013) theory and speech functions using Holmes and Wilson's (2017) theory.

The result of the study reveals that Kristen Stewart applied all types of men's speech features (topic choice, monologue and playing the expert, question, verbal sparring, and turn taking) and four types of speech functions (referential, expressive, metalingual, and directive) in the four talk show videos. The most dominant type of men's speech features applied by Kristen Stewart was turn-taking. It is because the researcher picked up research data from the talk show videos where the host and the guest star did a question-and-answer session about several things. Moreover, the speech function that frequently applied by Kristen Stewart was referential function. She applied it because her role as the guest star of the talk show where she often give information and news to the host and the viewers. This study shows that Kristen Stewart, a tomboyish woman, can also produce men's speech features even though she is a woman. Hence, this study proves that genders do not determine how a person produces speech features. It is possible that tomboyish women use men's speech features and vice versa.

Keywords: language and gender, men's speech features, speech functions, talk show videos.

ABSTRAK

Febriyani, S. 2023. *Fitur Tuturan Pria di Tuturan Kristen Stewart di Video Talk Show Terpilih*. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Pembimbing: (I) Prof. Dr. A. Dzo'ul Milal, M.Pd., (II) Tristy Kartika Fi'aunillah, M.A.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk meneliti fitur tuturan pria dan fungsi bicara dalam tuturan Kristen Stewart sebagai wanita tomboy dalam video talk show terpilih. Peneliti menggunakan fitur tuturan pria menurut teori Coates (2013) dan teori fungsi tuturan oleh Holmes dan Wilson (2017). Terdapat dua rumusan masalah dalam penelitian ini, yaitu: (1) Apa saja jenis-jenis fitur tuturan pria yang tampak dalam tuturan Kristen Stewart dalam video talk show terpilih dan (2) Apa fungsi tuturan yang tampak dalam tuturan Kristen Stewart dalam video talk show terpilih.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dalam kaitannya dengan penggunaan deskripsi yang jelas dan sistematis tentang fenomena yang diteliti. Peneliti mengumpulkan data dengan mentranskrip empat video talk show dari kanal YouTube Jimmy Kimmel Live dan The Tonight Show Starring Jimmy Fallon. Transkripsi kemudian dianalisis dengan mengidentifikasi jenis-jenis fitur tuturan pria dan fungsi tuturan dengan menerapkan kode-kode yang sesuai pada teks. Kemudian, peneliti menganalisis data dengan mengidentifikasi fitur tuturan pria menggunakan teori Coates (2013) dan fungsi tuturan menggunakan teori Holmes dan Wilson's (2017).

Hasil penelitian mengungkapkan bahwa Kristen Stewart menerapkan semua jenis fitur tuturan pria (pilihan topik, monolog dan bermain ahli, pertanyaan, debat verbal, dan mengambil giliran) dan empat jenis fungsi tuturan (referensial, ekspresif, metalingual, dan direktif) dalam empat video talk show. Jenis fitur tuturan pria yang paling dominan diterapkan oleh Kristen Stewart adalah mengambil giliran. Hal ini dikarenakan peneliti mengambil data penelitian dari video talk show dimana pembawa acara dan bintang tamu melakukan sesi tanya jawab tentang beberapa hal. Kemudian, fungsi tuturan yang sering diterapkan oleh Kristen Stewart dalam empat video talk show adalah fungsi referensial. Kristen Stewart menerapkannya karena perannya sebagai bintang tamu dalam talk show dimana ia sering memberikan informasi dan berita kepada pembawa acara dan pemirsa. Studi ini menunjukkan bahwa Kristen Stewart, seorang wanita tomboy, juga dapat memproduksi fitur tuturan pria meskipun ia adalah wanita. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini membuktikan bahwa gender tidak menentukan bagaimana seseorang menghasilkan fitur tuturan. Ada kemungkinan bahwa wanita tomboy menggunakan fitur bicara pria dan sebaliknya.

Kata Kunci: bahasa dan jenis kelamin, fitur tuturan pria, fungsi tuturan, video talk show.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter covers the fundamental concepts related to this study. This chapter includes the study's background, problem, scope and limitation, significance, and the definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

In the sociolinguistic field, study regarding speech features based on gender is very crucial and fascinating to discuss since each gender has a different way or style of using language. Men and women use language differently since they have different interests, needs, and ideals. Therefore, these distinctions can have an impact on individual communication styles. Men and women have distinctions in their physical features, as well as in how they use language. In language use, men often use harsh words and vulgar language. In contrast, Coates (2013, p. 13) and Holmes and Wilson (2017, p. 159) argue that women are more polite than men, more refined in words, and more ladylike.

In communication, men and women emphasize different speech features, making their speeches different. Men utilize language to dominate and attain the actual result. Women, on the other hand, utilize communication to form and strengthen social bonds. Moreover, Wardhaugh (2006, p. 325) states that when men and women communicate, men frequently initiate the conversation, while women are more hesitant to initiate a discussion. Coates (2013, pp. 109-110) says that men typically hold the floor because they are more assertive and concerned

with their status. Men usually talk more when they become an expert on the topic

The subject for analyzing men's and women's speech features varied, not only in movies but also in other media, such as in talent show competitions (Putra and Prayudha, 2019) and debates (Siregar and Suastra, 2020). Three previous studies focused on men's speech features using Coates' theory in different media, such as podcasts (Rahma, 2022) and movies (Aprillia, 2022; Pahlevi, 2019). However, as far as I know, little interest focused on men's speech features in women's utterances in talk shows using Coates' (2013) theory. Several previous studies have researched female superhero characters with masculine personalities in several films, such as (Aprillia, 2022) examining Carol Danvers in *Captain Marvel* movie and Arsyi (2020) examining female superhero characters in the *Avengers* movie. However, research on women with tomboyish personalities in real life is still seldom observed. Hence, the researcher analyzed men's speech features according to Coates' (2013) theory in tomboyish women's utterances in talk shows.

A study by Putra and Prayudha (2019) analyzed men's and women's speech features in *America's Got Talent*. The result of this study showed that from ten features of women's speech, only six features are found in female judges' utterances. The result also showed that the most dominant features of women's speech in *America's Got Talent* were lexical hedges, emphatic stress, and intensifiers. Meanwhile, male judges use all men's speech features, by which direct form is the most dominant feature of men's speech. It can be concluded that the male judges had a higher level of confidence than the female judges because

the male judges often spoke with no doubt. On the other hand, the female judges tended to show doubt in speaking, which was indicated by the feature of lexical hedges in their utterances.

Furthermore, unlike the previous studies, which primarily analyzed speech features using Lakoff's theory, three studies focused on men's speech features based on Coates' theory. These studies have been conducted in a YouTube podcast by Rahma (2022) and in movies by Aprillia (2022) and Pahlevi (2019). Rahma (2022) analyzed men's speech features and speech functions in Ryan Higa's YouTube podcast. The result revealed that from the total 152 data, the most dominant feature of men's speech was monologues and playing the expert, uttered 61 times. She also analyzed speech functions using Holmes & Wilson (2017) theory. The result indicated that referential function was used the most frequently. This is due to Ryan Higa and his guest stars constantly exchanged information about topic discussions they were adept in. From this study, it can be stated that Ryan Higa and his guest stars know about their topic discussion so well. Therefore, they look like an expert on the topic discussed.

Moreover, Aprillia (2022) analyzed men's speech features in Carol Danvers's utterances in the *Captain Marvel* movie. The findings revealed that Carol Danvers used five categories of men's speech features, by which question is the most dominant. Carol Danvers used this type to ask for the information she did not know. Meanwhile, Pahlevi (2019) analyzed men's speech features in *Bohemian Rhapsody* movies. This study showed that men characters uttered five categories of men's speech features, by which question is the most dominant. In this film, questions are frequently used by the male characters to act aggressively and

establish authority. It can be concluded that men's speech features apparent in women and men's utterances are diverse and depend on someone's characteristics and the topics discussed.

Although several studies had been conducted to analyze speech features proposed by Lakoff (1975) in some media, less attention has been paid to examining speech features focusing on men's language features proposed by Coates (2013) in the talk show. According to this fact, the researcher desires to close any gaps left by the previous studies. The researcher chose to analyze men's speech features in talk show since talk show has more of a realistic situation and condition than movies or series. Analyzing movie tends to be limited since the conversation is not natural and only follows the script and the director's composition. It contradicts talk shows with more natural conversations because they are not scripted. Since talk shows are not scripted, the hosts and the guests can speak and express themselves more naturally. Moreover, the researcher identified the theory of men's speech features in selected talk show videos to determine whether the theory of men's speech features is still relevant today.

According to Merriam Webster Dictionary, a talk show is a radio or television program wherein well-known people participate in discussions or are interviewed. The talk show features conversations between the interviewer, or so-called host, and the interviewee, known as the guest star, discussing various real-life problems or events. As a result, the conversations on talk shows are more authentic due to the speaker's situation and personality. Hence, it may reflect the use of men's language in society. The researcher utilized talk shows as the research data since

the hosts and guest stars engaged in several talks with each other and provided many speech features.

This study aims at analyzing men's speech features uttered by Kristen Stewart in the selected talk show videos. The researcher chose to analyze Kristen Stewart because she is a famous female celebrity in USA who is known for her tomboyish appearance and personality who often styles like a man. Her tomboyish personality influences her deviant sexual orientation, causing her to be drawn to the same sex. Despite her gender being female, she prefers to express herself as a male in general. As a result, the researcher is curious to see whether her tomboyish personality influences her speech style. This raises the question of whether she uses men's language features in her speech. Hence, the researcher relied on the men's speech features proposed by Coates (2013) to respond to this question.

Kristen Stewart is an actress and director who has dominated the film industry for over 20 years, winning a Cesar Award and directing some of the highest-grossing films of all time. She became famous after starring in *Panic Room* in 2002 and became more famous after starring in the *Twilight* sequel as Bella Swan with Robert Pattinson. Kristen Stewart has starred in many notable movies such as *Charlie's Angels*, *Snow White and the Huntsman*, *Spencer*, *Underwater*, *Panic Room*, etc. Apart from being an actress, she directed a short movie entitled *Come Swim* in 2017. The researcher was interested in analyzing Kristen Stewart because she is a famous artist. So, her fame can influence the audience and society.

Furthermore, the researcher chose talk show videos on YouTube in which Kristen Stewart was invited as a guest star after she had expressed her identity as a tomboyish woman. The researcher chose four talk show videos from two YouTube channels to complete the data. The talk show videos entitled “Kristen Stewart on Oscar Nomination, Playing Princess Diana & Announcing Her Engagement” and “Kristen Stewart on Cooking in Quarantine, Playing Princess Diana & New Movie *Happiest Season*” From *Jimmy Kimmel Live* YouTube channel and “Kristen Stewart “Knocked It Out of the Park” with Her New Fiancé | The Tonight Show” and “Kristen Stewart on Dead Stereotypes and Dropping F-Bombs While Hosting SNL” from *The Tonight Show Starring Jimmy Fallon* YouTube channel.

In addition, to find the use of men speech features in Kristen Stewart’s utterances, the researcher used the theory of the types of turn-taking by Mey (2001) and the types of questions by Conrad, Biber, and Leech (2002) in order to get more specific analysis of turn-taking and question features applied by Kristen Stewart in the talk show videos. Furthermore, the researcher investigated the speech function apparent in Kristen Stewart’s utterances according to Holmes & Wilson (2017) theory since there is a relationship between both the types of speech features and speech functions. This relationship allows others to comprehend the intention when someone utters specific speech features. Hence, the researcher examined speech functions to determine the aim of Kristen Stewart’s speech in the talk shows. Speech function is the function that characterizes someone’s purpose in speaking a word or sentence. For example, a woman greets and asks about someone’s feelings to express her solidarity and

empathy. Speech functions suggested by Holmes & Wilson (2017) include expressive, directive, referential, metalingual, poetic, and phatic functions.

1.2 Problems of the Study

In line with the background above, the problems of study are formulated as follows:

1. What are the types of men's speech features apparent in Kristen Stewart's utterances in selected talk show videos?
2. What are the functions of speech features apparent in Kristen Stewart's utterances in selected talk show videos?

1.3 Significances of the Study

The researcher hopes that this present study can contribute scientific knowledge to expand various subjects regarding men's speech features and speech functions. The researcher expects that this study is able to explain men's speech features and speech functions and is able to find out whether tomboyish characteristics may affect how someone produce speech features by analyzing the utterances of Kristen Stewart in the selected talk show videos. Furthermore, the researcher also expects that this study is able to inspire future researchers as a reference in their study to analyze some literary works from the linguistics perspective, especially about men's speech features and speech functions.

1.4 Scope and Delimitations

This study focused on men's speech features apparent in Kristen Stewart's utterances in the selected talk show videos. The researcher focused on analyzing men's speech features according to Coates (2013) theory which contains topic

choice, verbal sparring, turn-taking, monologues and playing the expert, and question. In consequence, the limitation of this study is the researcher only concerns about the utterances of Kristen Stewart in four talk show YouTube videos that comprise phrases, words, sentences, and clauses. that belong to Coates (2013) theory regarding men's speech features and Holmes and Wilson (2017) theory regarding speech functions.

1.5 Definition of Key Terms

In order to clarify the key terms used in this study, some definitions are put forward:

Gender is the range of characteristics that define masculinity and femininity, and the distinctions between them.

Men speech feature is the characteristics of language features uttered by a male when conversing.

Speech function refers to how someone conveys ideas in communicating to help the listener understand the purpose and meaning of the utterances.

Talk show is a radio or television program wherein well-known people participate in discussions or are interviewed.

Kristen Stewart is a tomboyish actress and director who has dominated the film industry for over 20 years, winning a Cesar Award and directing some of the highest-grossing films ever.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter provides a number of pertinent theories for addressing the study's issues. In this chapter, the researcher presents a number of pertinent theories on language and gender, men speech features, and speech functions.

2.1 Language and Gender

According to Coates (2013, p. 4) language and gender describe how people communicate, particularly the differences between men and women as speakers. Women and men are fundamentally contrary. They have physical differences as well as differences in how they communicate. Speaking in their native language is an attempt by both genders to establish their identity and get acceptance in society (Fitria, 2021). Women and men can express themselves and convey their ideas to one another through their language. According to Wardhaugh (2006, p. 328) women and men follow different rules in speaking, and the rules often clash in cross-gender conversations. Questioning is viewed differently by men and women, with women seeing questions as part of conversational maintenance and men seeing questions as requests for information.

Holmes (2013, pp. 159-163) says that the differences between men's and women's speech can be seen in their pronunciation, word shapes, and vocabulary items. One of the differences of the pronunciation between men and women can be found in the Gros Ventre American Indian tribe, Montana. When they pronounce the word 'bread', the women will say [kja'tsa], and the men will say [dʒa'tsa]. The differences of word shapes in men's and women's speech can be seen in

Yana, a North American Indian language. Men tend to use a few words that are longer than women's speech. For instance, the women say "ba" for 'deer', while men say "ba-na". There are also disparities in the vocabulary items uttered by men and women in some languages, though these are rarely significant. In the standard language, women speak formally, while men speak in semi-formal contexts. By modern standards, Men's language is usually spoken in simple and casual situations, while women's language is spoken by everyone in formal situations.

2.1.1 Men Speech Features

Men's speech features refer to the characteristics of language features uttered by men in their conversations. Coates (2013) states that there are five features of men's speech, such as verbal sparring, monologues and playing the expert, questions, topic choice, and turn-taking. Men tend to connect themselves with hegemonic masculinity through their chosen topics, such as cars, fights, and sports. Men also develop emotional restraint as part of their masculinity. Male insecurity is widely acknowledged as a significant element of modern masculinity.

2.1.1.1 Topic Choice

Women and men tend to have distinct interests in the topic of conversation. Women prefer to discuss relationships, family, fashion, makeup, gossip, and other topics. Men, on the other hand, prefer to discuss more impersonal topics, for instance, automobiles, sports, modern technologies, and current affairs (Coates, 2013). Thus, it can be said that men tend to discuss general topics, while women tend to discuss more personal topics

2.1.1.2 Monologues and Playing the Expert

A monologue is one of the characteristics of men's speech, where the speaker holds the floor for a long time and tends to be associated with playing the expert (Coates, 2013). Playing the expert means a casual game where the speakers take turns holding the floor to explain the topic of conversation they are good at. Male speakers most commonly utter this casual game. In contrast, female speakers avoid holding the floor as the expert in conversation.

2.1.1.3 Question

According to Coates (2013, p. 134), questions arise with some consistency in conversations such as these which encourage speakers to play the expert. Men usually apply this feature to invite the addressee to speak and take up the role of expert. As this question asked, the addressee usually gives longer answers rather than short ones. However, the addressees are not always able to take up the role of expert, especially in the topic discussion they do not master. For certain circumstances, questions are employed to introduce a new topic that the speaker mastered. For instance:

Rob: Do you know of the Pennsylvania experiment?

Peter: No, tell me about it.

(Rob proceeds to talk about the Pennsylvania experiment)

(Coates, 2013)

Peter's response, "No, tell me about it" reveals that he interprets Rob's question not as a simple request for information but as having the pragmatic force of saying, "If you don't know about this, I can talk about it at length." As this example demonstrates, questions play an essential part in turn exchange. In other

words, men typically use questions to turn the conversation over to another speaker.

There are supported theories proposed by Conrad et al. (2002) regarding the type of question. These types of questions include:

a. WH-Question

WH-question refers to the question which begins with why, which, where, whom, when, who, what, whose, and how. WH-question aims to ask about reasons, people, places, times, and objects that are being discussed. By precisely presenting the data, the speaker employs the WH-question to have the questions addressed. For instance:

A: **Why** don't we go next week?
(Conrad et al., 2002)

b. Question Tag

A question tag is a quick question that is frequently placed at the ending of the sentences which is usually used to look for affirmation or confirmation about the speaker's statement (Conrad et al., 2002). In tag question form, the positive sentence is always followed by a negative question mark. Meanwhile, the negative sentence is always followed by a positive question mark. For instance:

A: She's so gorgeous, **isn't she?**
A: She doesn't like things that blow up, **does she?**
(Conrad et al., 2002)

c. Yes/no Question

Yes/no question is a question that asks the respondent in order to answer the value of truth such as yes/no (Conrad et al., 2002). To answer yes/no questions,

the recipient may provide other answers such as I don't know, perhaps, maybe, indeed, etc. For instance:

A: Can we turn that light off, please?
(Conrad et al., 2002)

A: Is it Thursday today?
Y: No, Friday.
(Conrad et al., 2002)

d. Alternative Question

An alternative question refers to a question that asks the receiver to select one between two possibilities or option presented by the speaker (Conrad et al., 2002).

Alternative questions are frequently denoted by the conjunction "or" and conclude with a falling intonation. For instance:

A: Do you want one **or** two?
B: Two
(Conrad et al., 2002)

2.1.1.4 Verbal Sparring

Verbal sparring is characteristic of male speech when they have different views and debates. All-male conversation does not always consist of monologues or long turns (Coates, 2013). It frequently takes the shape of rapid-fire turns. The example of verbal sparring can be seen below:

Ray: crate!
Sam: Case!
Ray: What?
Sam: They come in cases Ray not crates
Ray: Oh same thing if you must be picky over every one thing
Sam: Just shut your fucking head Ray!
Ray: Don't tell me to fuck off fuck (...)
Sam: I'll come over and shut yo—
Jim: Yeah I'll have a crate of apples thanks [laughingly using a thick sounding voice]
Ray: No fuck off Jim
Jim: A dozen....
Dan: Shitpicker! [amused]

(Coates, 2013)

Here, we see Sam disagreeing with Ray, Ray disagreeing with Sam, Jim disagreeing with Ray, and Dan criticizing Jim. However, they enjoy having this debate. It indicates that they are having a dialogue through laughter and is not a brawl.

2.1.1.5 Turn Taking

Turn-taking is how a person decides who will speak next in a conversation. Male speakers prefer the one-at-a-time turn-taking model. Women, on the other hand, frequently choose the jam session model. Long monologue discussions allow each speaker privileged access to the floor, yet a more gladiator form of speaking, in which men argue with one another, also relies on a timely exchange of the speaker's turn. This may explain the significance of questions in such discussions: questions can move others' attention from one speaker to another and ask anyone to talk as an expert (Coates, 2013). An overlapping sometimes occurs in men's speech. While orientation to a one-at-a-time turn-taking model appears to be the norm in all-male conversation, there are exceptions, such as when friends get passionate about an issue or gossip. An example of overlapping can be seen below:

Ed: He's I mean he's like a real artsy fartsy fag (...)

Ed: And he sits next to the ugliest-ass bitch in the history

Ed: Of the world and...

Bryan: And they're all hitting on her too, like—

Ed: I know it's like four homos hitting on her

Bryan: Four guys hitting on her

(Coates, 2013)

The conversation above shows that Ed and Bryan overlap when they are talking about a report of a gay man. There are several types of turn-taking strategies that support the theory of turn-taking employed by Mey (2001).

a. Holding the Floor

When a speaker intends to continue speaking, he or she is said to be holding the floor. Alternatively, the speaker may have resumed speaking after the pause. The speaker is allowed to bring up the issue anytime he wishes in this case.

b. Taking the Floor

Taking the floor indicates that it is someone's turn to talk. The aim of taking the floor is to reply to or comment on the preceding speaker. Mey (2001) states that taking the floor has four categories, includes: starting up, taking over, interrupting, and overlapping.

1) Starting Up

Starting up refers to the beginning of a discussion, which might be done cleanly or hesitantly. When someone begins discussion with proper planning, they make a clean start. In contrast, when someone did not prepare well before starting, they make a hesitant start.

2) Taking Over

When someone takes over from the speaker, this is called taking over. The taking-over function is to reacts to the preceding speaker. As a consequence, the listener may understand and follow the speaker's word. The listener can alternate between saying umm, well, okay, ah, right, so, yes, oh, wow, etc.

3) Interrupting

Interrupting happens when someone interrupt or takes a turn when the previous speaker is still speaking. Someone will usually interrupt by picking up the conclusion of the statement since they believe the turn is ending.

4) Overlapping

An overlapping happens when the speakers speak together at the same time.

c. Yielding the Floor

This kind of turn-taking happens when someone provides a question or statement to the following speaker.

2.2 Speech Function

Speech function is a crucial component of communicating. It refers to how speakers communicates their thoughts in order for the listener to grasp the meaning and intent of the utterances. Holmes & Wilson (2017, p. 294) state that there are numerous ways to classify the function of speech. The speech functions suggested by Holmes & Wilson (2017) are poetic, metalingual, expressive, referential, directive, and phatic.

2.2.1 Expressive

Expressive is the function of speech that the speaker utters to express speaker's feelings (Holmes & Wilson, 2017).

For instance: I'm feeling great today.

2.2.2 Directive

Directive is the speech uttered by the speaker to ask someone to do something (Holmes & Wilson, 2017).

For instance: Close the door!

2.2.3 Referential

Referential is the function of speech uttered by the speaker to provide an information (Holmes & Wilson, 2017).

For instance: At the third stroke it will be three o'clock precisely.

2.2.4 Metalinguistic

Metalinguistic is the function of speech uttered by the speaker to comment on the language itself (Holmes & Wilson, 2017).

For instance: Hegemony' is not a common word.

2.2.5 Poetic

Poetic function refers to statements that emphasize linguistic aesthetics (Holmes & Wilson, 2017).

For instance: a poem, an ear-catching motto, a rhyme, Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers.

2.2.6 Phatic

Phatic refers to utterances that demonstrate sympathy and empathy with others. Phatic communication conveys affective or social messages rather than referential ones (Holmes & Wilson, 2017).

For instance: Hi, how are you, lovely day, isn't it?

2.3 Kristen Stewart

Kristen Stewart is an American actress and director who has dominated the film industry for over 20 years, winning a Cesar Award and directing some of the highest-grossing films of all time. She was born on April 9, 1990 in Los Angeles, California. She became famous after starring in *Panic Room* in 2002 and became more famous after starring in the *Twilight sequel*. She became a global celebrity for her role as Bella Swan in *The Twilight Saga* film series from 2008 until 2012, one of the highest-grossing film franchises. She received the BAFTA Rising Star Award in 2010 for her role. Kristen Stewart has starred in many amazing movies such as *Charlie's Angels*, *Snow White and the Huntsman*, *Spencer*, *Underwater*, *Panic Room*, etc. Apart from being an actress, she directed a short movie entitled *Come Swim* in 2017.

Since her childhood, Kristen Stewart has been known as a beautiful actress with a tomboyish personality. However, when she played the *Twilight* movie as Bella Swan and was in a relationship with Robert Pattinson, her feminine and beautiful appearance made her much more popular then. She often wears dresses with long flowing hair. Then in 2016, she drastically changed her appearance. Starting from the look of her makeup which has become bolder, and her curly hairstyle with blonde color. In 2017, she returned to public appearances with almost bald hair for a demanding role in *Underwater* movie. This makes her tomboyish side even more obvious.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents the method used in this study to answer the research questions. The research method describes what type of research was chosen by the researcher in conducting this research. This chapter consists of research design, data source, data collection, data analysis, instrument, research data, and data collection techniques.

3.1. Research Design

In this study, using a descriptive qualitative approach, the researcher explored men's speech features apparent in Kristen Stewart's utterances in the selected talk show videos. According to Kothari (2004, p. 3), qualitative research focuses on qualitative phenomena, such as phenomena relating to or involving quality or kind. Qualitative approaches provide a clear image of events, conversations, places, people, objects, etc. Sugiyono (2013) mentions that qualitative research is more descriptive and does not strongly emphasize numbers.

This study applied a descriptive qualitative approach to analyze the utterances of Kristen Stewart as a guest star in the selected talk show videos on YouTube that contained men's speech features. This study can be called a qualitative descriptive study because the researcher used utterances, phrases, and clauses from the characters' utterances in the talk show. Furthermore, the researcher also determined the functions of men's speech features apparent in Kristen Stewart's utterances in the selected talk show videos using a descriptive qualitative approach.

3.2. Data Collection

In this part, the researcher explained the method used to collect the data. Data collection consisted of research data, instruments, data collection techniques, and data sources.

3.2.1 Research Data

The data of this study was taken from Kristen Stewart's utterances in the selected talk show videos. This study focused on men's speech features based on Coates' (2013) theory that Kristen Stewart utters as the guest star in the talk shows. The researcher analyzed men's speech features and analyzed speech function based on Holmes & Wilson (2017) theory. The researcher focused on the utterances of Kristen Stewart as the data. The analyzed data in this research consisted of utterances, words, phrases, clauses, and sentences from Kristen Stewart in the selected talk show videos. Therefore, the researcher used four talk show video series as the primary data.

3.2.2 Data Source/ Subject of the Study

The data of this study was taken from four selected talk show videos on *Jimmy Kimmel Live* YouTube channel and *The Tonight Show Starring Jimmy Fallon* YouTube channel. The first video is entitled "*Kristen Stewart on Oscar Nomination, Playing Princess Diana & Announcing Her Engagement*". This video was uploaded on March 16, 2022, and the duration was 10:44 minutes. The second video is entitled "*Kristen Stewart on Cooking in Quarantine, Playing Princess Diana & New Movie Happiest Season*". This video was uploaded on

November 15, 2020, and the duration was 12:11 minutes. The first and the second videos were from *Jimmy Kimmel Live* YouTube channel. The third video is entitled “*Kristen Stewart “Knocked It Out of the Park” with Her New Fiancé | The Tonight Show*”. This video was uploaded on November 4, 2021, and the duration was 6:44 minutes. This video was from *The Tonight Show Starring Jimmy Fallon* YouTube channel. The last video is entitled “*Kristen Stewart on Dead Stereotypes and Dropping F-Bombs While Hosting SNL*”. This video was uploaded on November 1, 2019, with a duration of 4:08 minutes. This video was also from *The Tonight Show Starring Jimmy Fallon* YouTube channel. The researcher chose these four talk show videos to complete the data. Since this study focused on tomboyish female utterances, the researcher used Kristen Stewart as a research object. The subject of this study was Kristen Stewart, who has a tomboyish personality.

The research subject was Kristen Stewart, who is a beautiful, multi-talented, hard-working actress with tomboyish and edgy style. She is famous for her stunning acting in several movies that she starred in, such as in the *Twilight* movies as Bella Swan, *Snow White and the Huntsman* as Snow White, and the *Spencer* movie as Lady Diana. Apart from being an actress, she directed a short movie entitled *Come Swim* in 2017.

3.2.3 Instrument

The research instrument of this study was the researcher herself since she was the one who collected and analyzed the data which from Kristen Stewart’s utterances in four selected talk show videos on YouTube. The researcher collected data by watching and reading the available transcript from YouTube to analyze

men's speech features in the talk show videos. Therefore, the researcher was the main instrument in analyzing the data.

3.2.4 Data Collection Technique

The focus of this study was all utterances uttered by Kristen Stewart in the talk shows. The data in this study was in the form of words, clauses, phrases, and sentences which contained men's speech features uttered by Kristen Stewart. The researcher had several steps to collect the data.

1. First, the researcher watched the talk show videos from the beginning to the end.
2. Second, the researcher downloaded four talk show videos.
3. Third, the researcher copied the subtitle of the four selected talk shows from YouTube to anthiago.com and then copied it into Microsoft Word. Later, the researcher checked the subtitle to make sure whether the subtitle is in accordance with the speakers' utterances in the talk show.
4. Fourth, the researcher re-watched the talk show videos and paid attention to every utterance applied by Kristen Stewart in the talk show while matching the dialog from the transcript and identified Kristen Stewart's utterances that included men speech features and speech functions. This step was done to guarantee the validity of the data.
5. Fifth, the researcher highlighted the utterances of Kristen Stewart that contain men's speech features by Coates (2013) and speech Function by Holmes and Wilson theory (2017). The highlighted data is shown in the picture below.

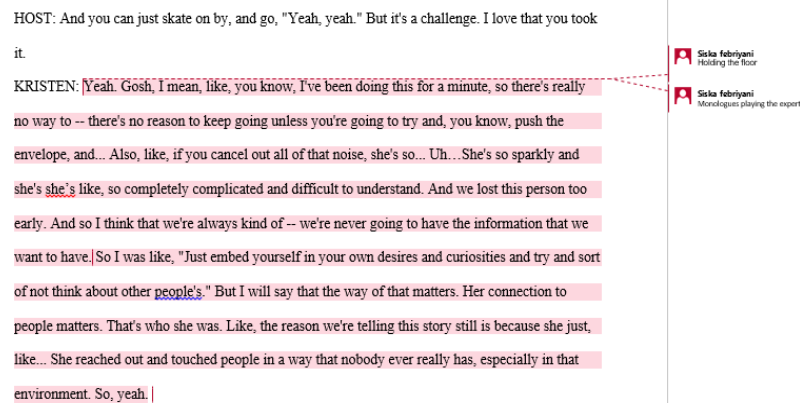


Figure 3.1: The Example of Highlighting Data

3.3. Data Analysis Technique

After collecting the data, the next step that the researcher did was analyzing the data. The researcher carried out several processes in order to make the analytical process more comprehensible. The researcher analyzed the data in this study.

3.3.1 Coding

In this step, the researcher identified the transcript of each word, phrase, clause, and sentence following Coates' (2013) theory in the selected talk show videos that indicate men's speech features uttered by Kristen Stewart. Moreover, the researcher highlighted and marked the utterances of Kristen Stewart, which contain men's speech features in the transcript. The researcher created codes for each feature to simplify the identification process. The codes are shown in the table below:

Table 3.1 The Codes of Men's Speech Features

No.	Men's Speech Features	Codes
1.	Topic Choice	TC
2.	Monologues and Playing the Expert	MPE
3.	Questions	Q
4.	Verbal Sparring	VS
5.	Turn-Taking	TT

Table 3.2 The Codes of Speech Function

No.	Speech Function	Codes
1.	Expressive	EX
2.	Directive	DI
3.	Referential	RE
4.	Metalinguistic	ME
5.	Poetic	PO
6.	Phatic	PH

Moreover, the researcher applied the codes according to the type of men's speech features and speech function of the data highlighted in pink color as a sign of Kristen Stewart's utterances. The coding data were as the picture below.

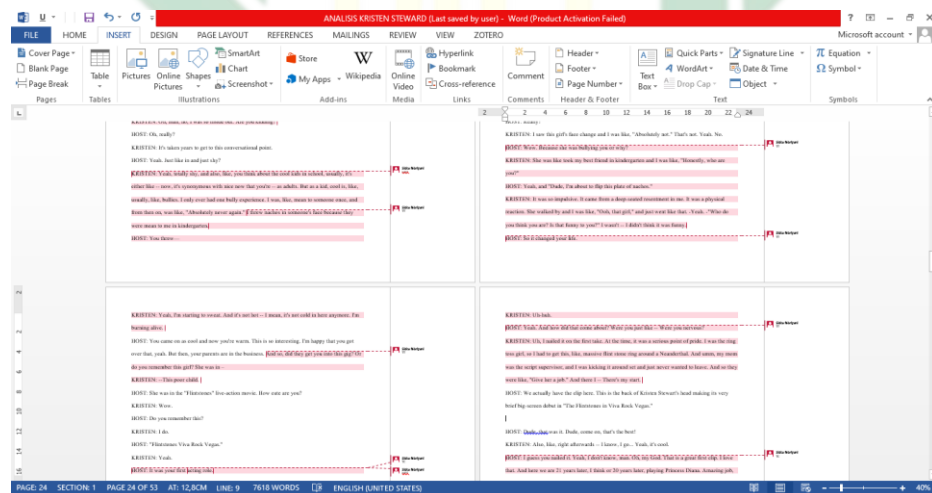


Figure 3.2: The Example of Coding Data

3.3.2 Classifying data

Furthermore, the researcher classified the collected data following Coates' (2013) theory of men's speech features and Holmes & Wilson's (2017) theory of speech functions. To make it easier, the researcher classified the data into the following tables:

Table 3.3 Men's Speech Features Classification

No.	Men's Speech Features	Data	Total
1.	Topic choice -> Politics (P)	00:20:16 – 00:20:20; etc.	1
2.	Monologues playing the expert		
3.	Question -> WH-Question (WHQ)		
4.	Verbal sparring		
5.	Turn-taking -> Holding the floor (HTF)		

Table 3.4 Speech Function Classification

No.	Speech Function	Data	Total
1.	Expressive (EX)	00:20:16 – 00:20:20; etc.	1
2.	Directive (DI)		
3.	Referential (RE)		
4.	Metalinguistic (ME)		
5.	Poetic (PO)		
6.	Phatic (PH)		

3.3.3 Describing data

After collecting the data, the researcher described the utterances that are uttered by Kristen Stewart, which contain men's speech features and speech functions. The researcher also described and explained the data, which were supported by a sample. The researcher did this step to answer the first research question. After that, the researcher explained the functions of men's speech features apparent in Kristen Stewart's utterances in the four selected talk show videos. The researcher carried out this step to answer the second research question.

3.3.4 Drawing the conclusion

The last step that the researcher did was to conclude the result of the study.

The researcher concluded about men's speech features apparent in Kristen Stewart's utterances and the function of each feature that Kristen Stewart utters in the four selected talk show videos. The conclusion of the study provides all answers to the research questions that were mentioned earlier.



CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents an important part of the study. In this chapter, the researcher presents the finding and discussion of the research to answer the research questions. First, the researcher described and identified the types of men's speech features according to Coates's theory. Afterwards, the researcher explains the speech function according to Holmes & Wilson's theory in Kristen Stewart's utterances in the selected talk show videos.

4.1 Findings

This study's findings are separated into two categories based on the research questions. The researcher first discussed men's speech features utilized by Kristen Stewart in the selected talk show videos. Second, the researcher examined the speech function utilized by Kristen Stewart in the selected talk show videos. The researcher used men's speech features theory from Coates (2013), such as verbal sparring, topic choice, turn-taking, monologue and playing the expert, and questions. Moreover, the researcher analyzed speech functions according to Holmes & Wilson's (2017) theory

4.1.1 Types of Men's Speech Features in Kristen Stewart's Utterances

In this subchapter, the researcher reports the findings of men's speech features. Coates (2013) theory was employed to examine men's speech features in this study. Coates divided men's speech features into five categories: topic choice, monologues and playing the expert, turn-taking, verbal sparring, and question. In

analyzing the data, the researcher used two supported theories, such as Mey's (2001) theory, to analyze the types of turn-taking and Conrad et al. (2002) theory to investigate the type of question. Mey (2001) categorized three types of turn-taking: taking the floor (taking over, starting up, interrupting, and overlapping), holding the floor, and yielding the floor. Afterwards, Conrad et al. (2002) classified four types of questions, including: question tag, WH-question, alternative question, and yes/no question.

After analyzing the data, the researcher found 89 data in Kristen Stewart's utterances which refers to the type of men's speech features. The researcher found all types of men's speech features in Kristen Stewart's utterances, in which turn-taking was the most dominant type. The researcher found 59 data using an additional theory from Mey (2001) regarding the type of turn-taking strategies. From the result, taking over was the most dominant type of turn-taking strategy used by Kristen Stewart.

In her utterances, Kristen Stewart often used a one-at-a-time model of turn-taking. It is in line with Coates's (2013) theory which states that male speakers prefer a one-at-a-time turn-taking, while women often adopt the jam session model. It also relates to her role as a guest star in the talk show, where she often did a long monologue and took the floor to respond to the hosts' questions.

Another reason turn-taking was the most dominant type is that the researcher picked up research data from the talk show videos where the host and the guest star did a question-and-answer session about several things. Thus, Kristen Stewart often applied turn-taking strategies in her utterances. The researcher found no starting-up strategy in Kristen Stewart's utterances since Kristen Stewart has the

role of a guest star, where she mostly waits for questions and initiatives from the hosts to carry out the conversation first.

Furthermore, the researcher found 15 data of topic choice, 12 data of monologue and playing the expert, 2 data of questions, and 1 data of verbal sparring. The researcher found no data of WH-question, alternative question, and question tag. Kristen Stewart rarely asked questions because she was the guest star in the talk shows and often being asked by the presenters. Verbal sparring was the least type of men's speech feature used by Kristen Stewart because the situation of the talk show did not allow for frequent debate. Since they were guest stars and hosts, they often carried out ordinary conversations through a question-and-answer session. The researcher summed up the findings as shown in the diagram below.

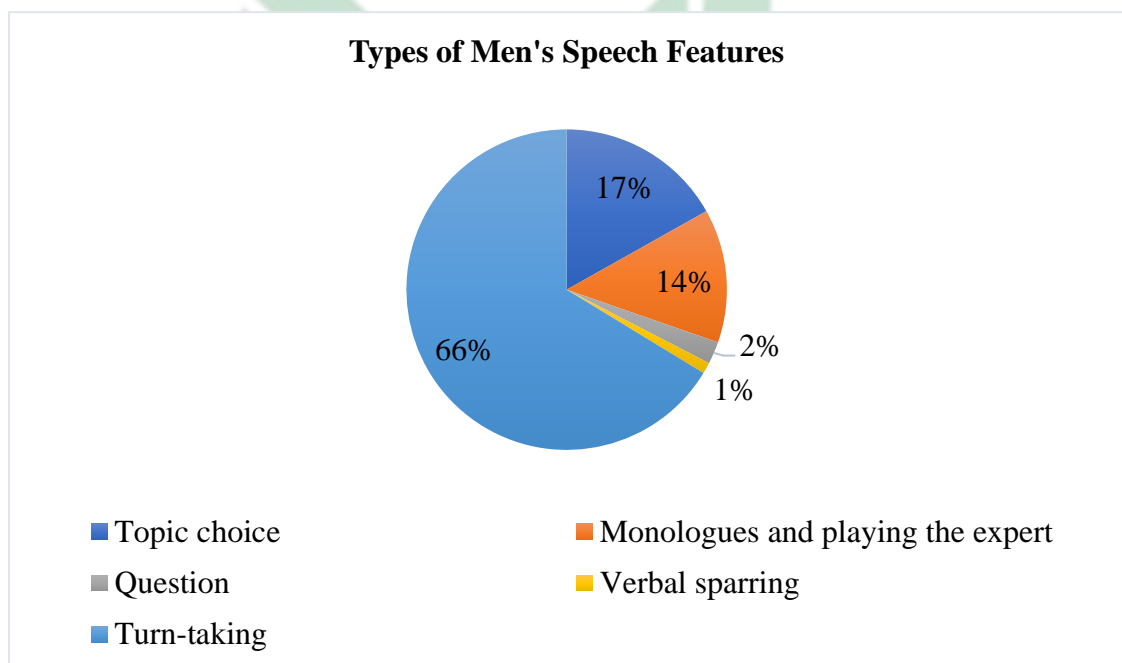


Figure 4.1: Types of Men's Speech Features

4.1.1.1 Topic Choice

According to Coates (2013), men prefer to discuss more impersonal topics such as current events, advanced technology, automobiles, or sports. On the contrary, men avoid personal topics. The researcher found three topic choices in the four selected talk show videos: job, movie, and event. These topics that are often discussed are general. It aligns with Coates's (2013) theory, which says that men prefer to discuss general rather than personal topics. The data below are classified according to the topics.

a. Job

Job is one of the topic that is often discussed in Kristen Stewart's speech in the selected talk show videos. Job is classified as topic choice of men's speech features because it refers to a general topic. It is in lines with Coates (2013) where men prefer to discuss general topics rather than personal. The data showed that Kristen Stewart and Jimmy Fallon discussed about Kristen Stewart's jobs.

Data 1

Jimmy Fallon: "It was your first acting role."

Kristen: "Uh-huh."

Jimmy Fallon: "Yeah. And how did that come about? Were you just like, were you nervous?"

Kristen: "Uh, **I nailed it on the first take. At the time, it was a serious point of pride. I was the ring toss girl, so I had to get this, like, massive flint stone ring around a Neanderthal. And umm, my mom was the script supervisor, and I was kicking it around set and just never wanted to leave. And so they were like, "Give her a job." And there I, There's my start.**" [TS3]

This data can be categorized as a topic choice in men's speech features.

Jimmy Fallon and Kristen discuss Kristen's first acting role in this conversation.

As an actress, acting is Kristen's job. Jimmy Fallon asked how Kristen got her first acting job and how she felt doing acting. Kristen replied that she managed to do her first acting role in one take. She also explained that she got the job while following her mother, who worked as a script supervisor on set. Then, the movie crew gave Kristen her first job at that time. From the conversation, it can be known that they discuss the topic job.

Data 2

Jimmy Fallon: **"And here we are 21 years later, I think or 20 years later, playing Princess Diana. Amazing job, by the way.** Everybody, the whole -- the director, everyone, did a great job. But you mastered the accent and everything. You know, and I love seeing people that are great at what they do. But watching you act, I just -- I got lost. I didn't -- I just thought it was Diana watching for a while. I'm like, "This is so fascinating." Tough to do the accent, is it?"

Kristen: **"Yeah. Yeah, it's, like, so muscular. It's exhausting. You have to like, when I speak, I feel like I don't open my mouth and I feel like this, like, croaked fr-- Words come out of her mouth like bubbles. And I'm like bricks to the floor."** [TS3]

The conversation started with Jimmy Fallon giving compliments to Kristen Stewart for doing good acting as Princess Diana. Jimmy then asked Kristen if she had trouble imitating Princess Diana's accent. Kristen explained that speaking in a British accent was difficult, and she felt exhausted. In the conversation above, Jimmy Fallon and Kristen Stewart discussed the topic "job". It indicated that they discussed an impersonal topic rather than a personal topic.

b. Movie

In the selected talk show videos, Kristen Stewart and the host often talked about an impersonal topic, such as movie. Movie is classified as a topic choice of men's speech features since it refers to an impersonal topic rather than a personal topic. According to Coates (2013), males are more likely discuss impersonal

topics when conversing. The data below showed Kristen Stewart and Jimmy Kimmel as the host talked about Kristen Stewart's movies.

Data 3

Jimmy Kimmel: "I enjoyed your movie by the way. Umm, this is like you got a lot of funny people in this movie which makes it fun more fun to do. When did you shoot this film?"

Kristen: **"Uh, right before we all went inside for our long reprieve it was in January."** [TS2]

This data showed that Jimmy Kimmel enjoyed Kristen Stewart's new movie, *Happiest Season*. *Happiest Season* is an American romantic comedy-drama movie that was released in 2020. Jimmy also questioned when she shot the movie. Then, Kristen answered that she shot the movie in January. Kristen Stewart and Jimmy Kimmel discuss a movie that indicates that they discuss general rather than personal topics.

Data 4

Jimmy Kimmel: "I want to ask you about umm, spoiler alert at the end princess die leaves prince Charles. Sorry, umm, well, what happens at the end is really I think interesting and it kind of made me laugh because it was such a like almost dreamlike ending to the film where you get in a car with uh harry and William and you guys in the song all I need is a miracle by mike and the mechanics comes on."

Kristen: **"Yeah and it's been like very sultry intense like driving jazz and score like shrieking the whole time and suddenly it like, yeah."** [TS2]

The above data suggested that Kristen Stewart and Jimmy Kimmel discussed Kristen Stewart's movie. The conversation begins with Jimmy Fallon talking about the spoiler of *Spencer* movie. Jimmy told about the movie's spoiler where Princess Diana died and left Prince Charles. He also said that the movie's ending is interesting and made him laugh since the ending is such a dreamlike ending where Princess Diana got in the car with Harry and William with a song playing.

Kristen Stewart responded, “Yeah and it’s been like very sultry intense like driving jazz and score like shrieking the whole time and suddenly it like, yeah.”

The conversation between Kristen Stewart and Jimmy Fallon shows that they talk about *Spencer* movie.

c. Event

Event is one of the topic that often discussed by Kristen Stewart and the host in the selected talk show videos. Event is categorized as a topic choice of men’s speech features because it relates to Coates (2013) where men prefer to talk about general or impersonal topics rather than personal topics. The data showed that Kristen Stewart and the host discussed about a particular event.

Data 5

Jimmy Kimmel: “Right. Are you umm, now you are spending thanksgiving with your parents or what?”

Kristen: “Umm, yeah we actually already did it. Because...”

Jimmy Kimmel: “You did?”

Kristen: “Yeah...umm, **so we did a couple, a couple days ago we made tacos. My mom doesn't like turkey, of course like she's uh, she's you know she goes against the grain, she's a bit of a contrarian. She's like, I don't like turkey. I love it so I'm gonna do that on a different day but we hung out and made tacos and...**” [TS2]

The conversation above started with Jimmy Kimmel asking Kristen Stewart about Thanksgiving. He asked if Kristen had spent Thanksgiving with her parents or not. Kristen responded that she was spending Thanksgiving with her parents. She explained that her family made tacos instead of turkey on Thanksgiving because her mother does not like turkey. This differs from typical Thanksgiving celebrations, in which families frequently prepare turkey on that day. The

conversation above suggested that Kristen Stewart and Jimmy Kimmel discussed the topic of the Thanksgiving event.

4.1.1.2 Monologues Playing the Expert

Monologue playing the expert is the characteristic of men's speech when someone is holding the floor to look like an expert when conversing. By taking turns as the expert, the participants take turns holding the floor and speaking about a subject in which they are an expert. The data of monologues and playing the expert are shown below.

Data 6

Jimmy Kimmel: "And you can just skate on by, and go, "Yeah, yeah." But it's a challenge. I love that you took it."

Kristen: **"Yeah. Gosh, I mean, like, you know, I've been doing this for a minute, so there's really no way to -- there's no reason to keep going unless you're going to try and, you know, push the envelope, and... Also, like, if you cancel out all of that noise, she's so... Uh...She's so sparkly and she's like, so completely complicated and difficult to understand. And we lost this person too early. And so I think that we're always kind of -- we're never going to have the information that we want to have. So I was like, "Just embed yourself in your own desires and curiosities and try and sort of not think about other people." But I will say that the way of that matters. Her connection to people matters. That's who she was. Like, the reason we're telling this story still is because she just, like... She reached out and touched people in a way that nobody ever really has, especially in that environment. So, yeah."** [TS2]

The data above shows that Kristen Stewart used the type of men's speech features, monologue and playing the expert. The data shows that Kristen Stewart was doing a monologue and playing the expert when talking about the character Bella Swan from the *Twilight* movie that she plays. Kristen spoke a monologue to respond to Jimmy Kimmel's utterances that he was happy because Kristen Stewart took on the role of Bella Swan for the *Twilight* movie. From the

conversation above, it was noticed that Kristen Stewart became an expert when she spoke about her experience playing Bella Swan because she had played this character in five sequels of *Twilight* movies.

Data 7

Jimmy Fallon: "Thank you for dressing up. Oh, my Gosh. You're spooky. This is spooking me out. It's freaky. Happy Halloween. What are you?"

Kristen: **"Okay, it has a really long explanation, which makes my costume, like, you know, very characteristically weird and awkward, because it's not like I'm a dead baseball player. My girlfriend is a dead cheerleader. She's, like, a fear leader. And she was like, "You know, when people ask us what we are, we should just be like, well, we are socially irrelevant, hetero-normative gender roles that are dead." [TS4]**

The utterance of Kristen Stewart is classified as monologues and playing the expert. The utterances showed that Kristen Stewart does monologues and became an expert when Jimmy Fallon asked about her costume on the talk show. Kristen Stewart wore a Halloween costume since they were celebrating Halloween. Kristen explains to Jimmy Fallon that her costume resembles a dead baseball player.

4.1.1.3 Question

Questions are a type of men's speech that appears consistently in conversation and encourages the speaker to assume the role of expert. In a male speech, questions gather information and invite the addressee to speak. On other occasions, questions are used to introduce a new topic in which the speaker, rather than the addressee, is knowledgeable. The data are found below.

Data 8

Kristen: "Well, I like people to talk about me. **Do you know what I mean?**"

Jimmy Fallon: "But you're in the *"Twilight"* movies. You can't be the vampire."

Kristen: "No, but it's more like 'Lost Boys'." [TS4]

The utterance by Kristen Stewart reflects men's speech features, which is classified as a question. Kristen Stewart explained that she likes being a vampire on Halloween because she likes when people talk about her. Then, Kristen asked if Jimmy Fallon understood her utterances or not. Jimmy Fallon replied that Kristen Stewart could not use the vampire costume because she was a vampire in the *Twilight* movie. From the conversation above, it can be known that Kristen Stewart asked Jimmy Fallon using yes-no questions to get the value of truth from Jimmy Fallon.

4.1.1.4 Verbal Sparring

Verbal sparring is a type of men's speech that occurs when one speaker and another debate. Verbal sparring happens when two or more speakers have different opinions and views. Data on verbal sparring can be viewed below.

Data 9

Jimmy Fallon: "What is your go-to Halloween costume?"

Kristen: "I like to be a vampire. Yeah."

Jimmy Fallon: "**You can't.**"

Kristen: "**I know.**"

Jimmy Fallon: "**You can't.**"

Kristen: "**Well, I like people to talk about me. Do you know what I mean?**"

Jimmy Fallon: "**But you're in the *"Twilight"* movies. You can't be the vampire.**"

Kristen: "**No, but it's more like 'Lost Boys'.**"

Jimmy Fallon: "Ooh! It is 'Lost Boys'." [TS4]

The data above suggests that Kristen Stewart and Jimmy Fallon used men's speech features, verbal sparring. This debate occurred when they discussed Kristen Stewart's Halloween costume. It started with Jimmy Fallon asking about Kristen's go-to Halloween costumes. Kristen said that she likes to wear a vampire costume. Nevertheless, Jimmy disagreed with Kristen Stewart, saying that Kristen could not be a vampire on Halloween because she was the vampire in the *Twilight* movies. However, Kristen Stewart and Jimmy Fallon appeared to be enjoying their time, and their conversation was full of laughter. This was a friendly sparring rather than a fight.

4.1.1.5 Turn Taking

Turn-taking is one type of men's speech which refers to a person's process to decide who will speak next in a conversation. Coates (2013) states that men speakers prefer a one-at-a-time model of turn-taking. It is different with women who prefer the jam session model. Here is a table of turn-taking uttered by Kristen Stewart in the selected talk show videos.

UIN SUNAN AMPEL
S U R A B A Y A

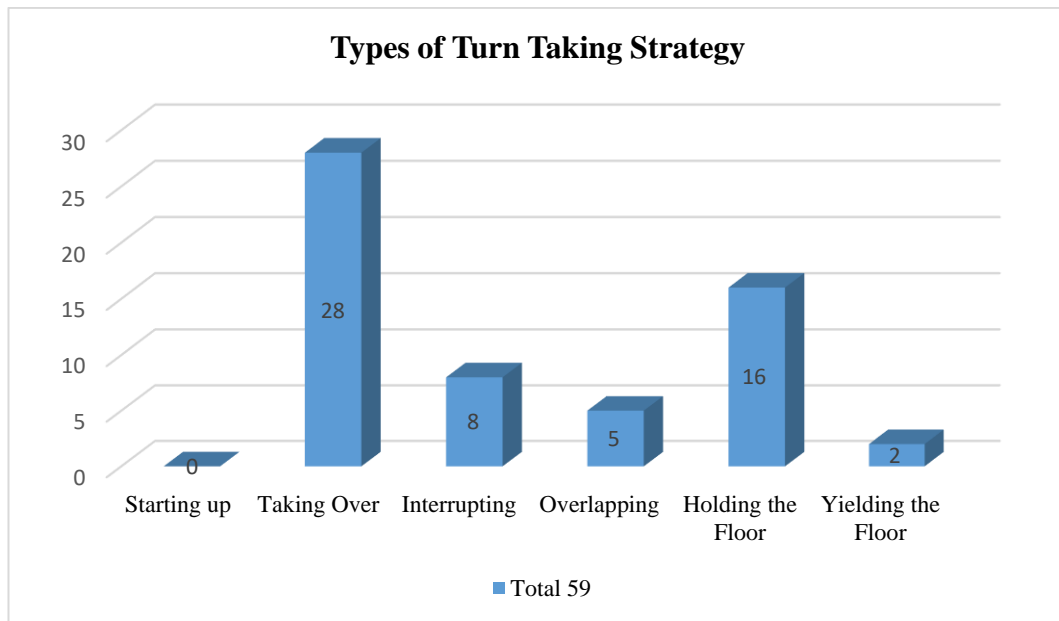


Figure 4.2: Types of Turn Taking Strategy

Figure 4.3 shows the types of turn-taking strategy uttered by Kristen Stewart in selected talk show videos on *Jimmy Kimmel Live* and *The Tonight Show Starring Jimmy Fallon* YouTube channel. In this study, the researcher found 59 data of turn-taking uttered by Kristen Stewart. This researcher found 28 data of taking over, 8 data of interrupting, 5 data of overlapping, 16 data of holding the floor, and 2 data of yielding the floor. The researcher did not find starting up strategy in Kristen Stewart's utterances. Data can be viewed below.

a. Taking over

Data 10

Jimmy Kimmel: "Have you been inside a lot?"

Kristen: "**Yes. Yeah, right. All right.**" [TS2]

The data above shows that Jimmy Kimmel started the conversation by asking, "Have you been inside a lot?" Jimmy asked Kristen if she had been quiet in her house for long. Kristen Stewart quickly responded to the question by saying, "Yes. Yeah, right. All right." The expression "Yes. Yeah, right. All right"

indicates that Kristen is applying a turn-taking type of taking over strategy, where Kristen responds and shows her agreement to Jimmy Kimmel.

Data 11

Jimmy Kimmel: “Will you have like a... have you thought about buffet? Have you thought about sit down dinner? Have you really planned it all out?”
Kristen: “**Umm...** I've done like a little bit of dreaming but I haven't planned anything. I'm a food obsessed person so it's that's like maybe the most important part.” [TS1]

The above conversation occurred when Jimmy Kimmel and Kristen Stewart discussed Kristen Stewart's wedding plan. The host asked if Kristen Stewart had planned the buffet and the sit-down dinner at her wedding. Kristen Stewart responded to Jimmy Kimmel's words that she had not planned anything for her wedding. It indicated that Kristen Stewart applied a taking-over strategy where the listener responds towards the previous speaker's utterances.

b. Interrupting

Data 12

Jimmy Kimmel: “I was gonna wear that very same thing tonight. I'm glad we--”
Kristen: “**--I was just thinking about how to joke with you about that and I was like don't try it.** It won't land and I was like where's your blue jump you did it for me.” [TS1]

In the above conversation, Jimmy Kimmel said he would wear the same outfit Kristen wore on the talk show. When Jimmy Kimmel was still thinking to continue to speak by saying, “I am glad we,” Kristen took a turn by interrupting Jimmy Kimmel by saying, “I was just thinking about how to joke with you about that, and I was like do not try it. It won't land and I was like where's your blue jump you did it for me.” Kristen Stewart's speech can be classified as an

interrupting since Kristen interrupted Jimmy Kimmel's words when he had not finished her sentence.

Data 13

Jimmy Kimmel: "You brought some photographs of some of the food you've been making and I could, this is my thing now that's a good looking. Uh, first, well, you got, you've got a Chinese plate there with--"

Kristen: **"---Dude, how sick are those plates though"**

Jimmy Kimmel: "They're great plates." [TS2]

The data above shows that Kristen Stewart did turn-taking and interrupted Jimmy Kimmel. Jimmy Kimmel was talking about the food photograph that Kristen Stewart cooked. Jimmy tried to describe the photo by mentioning the food in the photos. When Jimmy Kimmel was still thinking about continuing his utterance, Kristen interrupted and said, "Dude, how sick are those plates though," which means she judged her plates. She thought that her plates had a bad look. Conversely, Jimmy Kimmel praised the plate for looking good. The above conversation shows that Kristen Stewart uses interrupting.

c. Overlapping

Data 14

Jimmy Kimmel: "She's trying to teach you a lesson like you're [still 12 years old]"

Kristen:

"[I know]"

Jimmy Kimmel: "That's not why we do this. You understand like yes it is mom that's exactly why we do this." [TS1]

In this data, Jimmy Kimmel said that Kristen's mother was trying to teach her a lesson as if Kristen was still 12 years old. Jimmy's word was done to respond to Kristen's story about her mother, who had difficulty complimenting her since she was 12. Until now, as an adult, her mother still rarely complimented her, even

when she won an Oscar nomination. When Jimmy Kimmel was still speaking, Kristen Stewart overlapped by saying, “I know.” Overlapping occurred when Jimmy Kimmel was still speaking then Kristen Stewart also spoke simultaneously.

Data 15

Jimmy Fallon: “That was a great show. I loved it. There was a little, tiny hiccup at the beginning after your monologue. [Do you remember that?]”
Kristen: “**[I should just hiccup]** through my whole monologue this time. Just be like...*doing hiccup*”
Jimmy Fallon: “That's pretty good, actually. I like that character. But I don't know if you remember. You cursed a little bit.” [TS4]

The data above shows that Jimmy Fallon and Kristen Stewart discussed Kristen Stewart, who became the host of *Saturday Night Live* (SNL). SNL is an American television show that sketches variety shows, comedy, and political satire in real life. The conversation shows that Jimmy Fallon likes and compliments Kristen Stewart's performance on SNL. Then, he talked about Kristen Stewart having the hiccup at the beginning after her monologue. When Jimmy was still saying, “Do you remember that?” Kristen overlaps Jimmy's speech by saying, “I should just hiccup through my monologue this time”. In this conversation, overlapping was done by Kristen Stewart when the host was still speaking then Kristen was also speaking at the same time.

d. Holding the Floor

Data 16

Kristen: “No, it's good. It makes me stand at attention in the best way”
Jimmy Kimmel: “You do that actually helps you and gets you more prepared for the role.”
Kristen: “**Yeah, I, yeah** of course **I, I** feel sort of the same way about her and it happened really quickly. I didn't grow up with her maybe in the same way.

I was really young when she passed away. **I remember this** like **this I** just **I remember** the flowers **I remember** being like what are all of those. I've never seen so many in one place." [TS2]

The conversation above suggests that Kristen Stewart wanted to discuss the pressure of playing Princess Diana in *Spencer* movie made her stand at attention in the best way. Then, Jimmy Kimmel responded to her by asking if it helped her to get more prepared for the role of Princess Diana. Kristen Stewart replied that she was more prepared for the role of Princess Diana. She also explained that she was young when Princess Diana passed away. In her utterances, Kristen repeated the expression "yeah" twice and the word "I" three times in the beginning of her speech. She also repeated the expression "I remember" three times and repeated the word "this" twice. The repetition of expressions "yeah", "I", "this", and "I remember" showed that she is applying a holding-the-turn strategy.

Data 17

Jimmy Kimmel: "Right. Are you, uh, now you are spending thanksgiving with your parents or what?"

Kristen: "**Umm**, yeah we actually already did it. Because..."

Jimmy Kimmel: "You did?"

Kristen: "Yeah...**umm** so we did **a couple a couple** days ago we made tacos. My mom doesn't like turkey, of course like **she's**, uh... **she's**, you know, she goes against the grain **she's** a bit of a contrarian **she's** like I don't like turkey. I love it so I'm gonna do that on a different day but we hung out and made tacos and..." [TS2]

The data above shows that Kristen Stewart and Jimmy Fallon talked about Thanksgiving. Jimmy Kimmel started to ask whether Kristen was not spending Thanksgiving with her parents. Kristen said, "Umm, yeah, we actually did it." The used "umm" in Kristen's utterance is to hold her turn for a few seconds to think about what she wanted to speak next. Kristen used a field pause expression, "umm," to help her keep going on her turn. Because of the expression "umm," she

can continue her sentence to answer Jimmy's question. Jimmy Kimmel responded by saying, "You did?", and then Kristen took her turn again and continued to speak to clarify her explanation. Kristen also repeated some expressions in her speech. She was trying to talk about her Thanksgiving celebration at her house. She spontaneously repeated the expression "a couple" twice and repeated the expression "she's" four times while thinking about what she wanted to speak. The repetition of the expressions "umm", "a couple", and "she's" indicated that she is applying a holding-the-turn strategy.

e. Yielding the Floor

Data 18

Jimmy Fallon: "But were you always the cool kid in school?"

Kristen: "Oh, man, no, I was so inside out. **Are you kidding?**"

Jimmy Fallon: "Oh, really?" [TS3]

From the data above, it can be seen that Jimmy Fallon asked Kristen Stewart whether she was the cool kid in her school. Kristen responded that she was not the cool kid in her school but a very shy kid. Kristen said, "Are you kidding?" aimed to give Jimmy Fallon a turn to speak. After that, Jimmy responded with, "Oh, really?" because he did not believe Kristen Stewart was a shy kid in her school. The data above shows that Kristen Stewart used yielding the floor during the conversation. She poses a question to give the interlocutor time to speak.

4.1.2 Speech Function

The researcher used Holmes & Wilson's (2017) theory to analyze speech function in this research. Speech function falls into six types, including referential, poetic, expressive, phatic, directive, and metalingual. Based on the findings, the

researcher found 33 data of speech functions in which referential function was the most dominant type. In the four selected talk show videos, the researcher found 15 data of referential function, 12 data of expressive function, 5 data of metalingual function, and 1 data of directive function.

The researcher found 4 monologues & playing the expert and 11 data of turn-taking, which indicate referential function. According to Holmes & Wilson (2017), a referential function is speech's function to give listeners information or news. Kristen Stewart frequently applies referential functions in her utterances because she wants to give some information and tell the news to the hosts and the audience.

Moreover, the second dominant type of speech function in Kristen Stewart's utterances was expressive function, which was applied to express her feelings. The researcher found 2 monologue and playing the expert, 1 topic choice, and 9 data of turn-taking that point to expressive functions. Furthermore, the researcher discovered 5 data of metalingual functions that appeared on questions. The researcher also found 1 data of directive function that appeared on turn-taking. However, any data of poetic and phatic functions were unable to found in this study.

From the result of the study, Kristen Stewart used speech functions for each type of men's speech function with different purposes. Hence, analyzing the speech functions of each type of men's speech features in the selected talk show videos can give an understanding of the purpose and the message of the speaker's utterances. Below is a diagram of the speech function uttered by Kristen Stewart

in the selected talk show videos on *Jimmy Kimmel Live* and *The Tonight Show Starring Jimmy Fallon* YouTube channel.

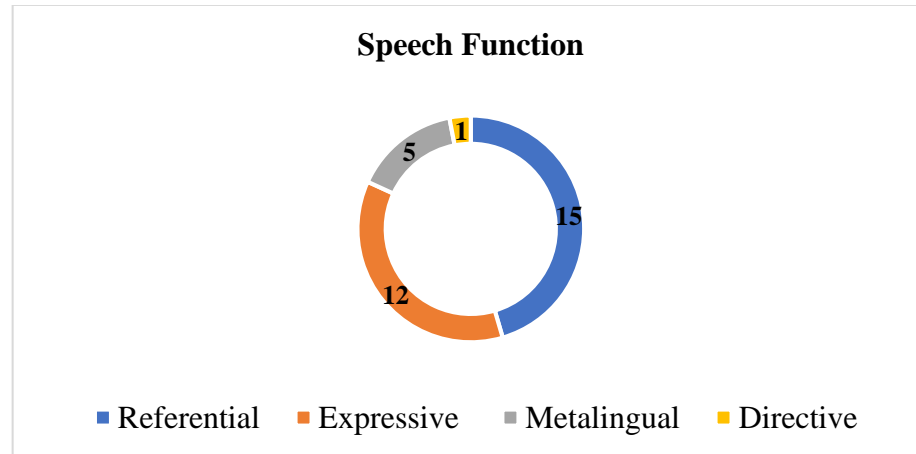


Figure 4.3: Speech Function

4.1.2.1 Expressive Function

Expressive function refers to the function of speech to express person's feelings. The following examples can be seen below:

Data 19

Jimmy Kimmel: "Yeah although at that time you had no idea you were racing against the clock there."

Kristen: "No, and it's funny because like, yeah, in retrospect we all had the most cozy warm kind of together big ensemble experience which is kind of rare on a movie. We all did really like each other and so in going in I was like... okay so that's definitely forever how you do it. I just I'm so... like **I feel so lucky** that I had such a nice sort of like group oriented movie right before we all went inside because I think in the moment I was totally taking it for granted. **I was like this is great** but now I'm like, **whoa... that was... it's a really incredible experience.**" [TS 2]

The conversation above showed that Kristen Stewart used the expressive function. Kristen and Jimmy Kimmel discussed Kristen's movie, *Happiest Season*, in this conversation. Kristen spoke with high intonation when she said, "I feel so lucky," and "whoa... that was... it's a really incredible experience." Those

utterances suggested that Kristen Stewart expressed her happiness and gratitude for having a very close friendship in *the Happiest Season* movie. Kristen's speech contains an expressive function.

Data 20

Jimmy Kimmel: "You umm... are also playing Princess Diana which is a role that I was being considered for. I don't know if you're aware of that and I'm not bitter about it but congratulations to you. It's really great for you."

Kristen: "**I'm really happy for you.**" [TS2]

In the data above, Jimmy Kimmel and Kristen Stewart discussed Kristen's role-playing Princess Diana in *Spencer* movie. Jimmy Kimmel congratulated Kristen Stewart and praised her acting. Kristen responded with, "I'm really happy for you" while displaying a laughing face. Her response suggested that she was pleased with the compliment from Jimmy Kimmel. It showed that Kristen Stewart used an expressive function in her speech.

4.1.2.2 Directive function

Directive refer to an expression used to request someone to do something.

The following is the example:

Data 21

Jimmy Kimmel: "I mean, that's, I don't think I've ever been that excited about anything."

Kristen: "**Can you send these to me so I can send this to my mom? So she knows the proper reactions.**" [TS1]

The conversation above happened when Jimmy Kimmel played a video of the reaction of Kristen Stewart's fans when her name emerged as the winner of an Oscar nomination. Then, Jimmy said that he had never been as excited about anything as Kristen Stewart's fans did. Then Kristen Stewart asked Jimmy

Kimmel to send a video of the fans' reactions to her so that she could send it to her mother so that her mother would know how to react well to her daughter's win. Kristen said, "Can you send this to me," which means she asked the host to send the video reaction to her.

4.1.2.3 Referential function

Referential function refers to the utterances used to convey news or information. The following are examples:

Data 22

Jimmy Kimmel: "I enjoyed your movie by the way. Umm, this is like you got a lot of funny people in this movie which makes it fun, more fun to do. When did you shoot this film?"

Kristen: "Uh, **right before we all went inside for our long reprieve. It was in January.**" [TS2]

The above data occurred when Jimmy Kimmel and Kristen Stewart discussed Kristen's movie, *Happiest Season*. Jimmy Kimmel said that he enjoyed Kristen's new movie. Then, he asked Kristen Stewart when she shot the movie. Kristen Stewart said that her movie was shot in January. Kristen Stewart gave information on related matters. The data above indicated that Kristen used a referential function.

Data 23

Jimmy Kimmel: "Did you keep the Diana wig?"

Kristen: "Um...**My personal director Pablo Lorraine kept it** and we've been doing zooms and it's in the background on a sort of fake head and I knew he was a strange man. It's why I love him but I was like um, you freak. But it's just like floating in the background."

Jimmy Kimmel: "There was only one wig huh?"

Kristen: "**Uh we had two yeah.**" [TS 1]

The above conversation discussed the wig that Kristen Stewart wore in *Spencer* movie. Jimmy Kimmel asked Kristen Stewart if she kept the Diana wig she wore in the movie. Kristen Stewart responded that the wigs were kept by the director Pablo Lorraine. Jimmy Kimmel then asked if there was only one wig in the movie, and Kristen Stewart answered that they had two wigs. Kristen Stewart said they had two wigs on the *Spencer* movie maker, and the movie's director kept them. From the explanation, it can be seen that Kristen Stewart's utterances contained a referential function.

4.1.2.4 Metalingual function

Metalingual can be described as the commentary of the language itself. The following are examples:

Data 24

Kristen: "Well, I like people to talk about me. **Do you know what I mean?**"
Jimmy Fallon: "But you're in the *"Twilight"* movies. You can't be the vampire."
Kristen: "No, but it's more like *Lost Boys*." [TS4]

The above data occurred when Kristen Stewart and Jimmy Kimmel discussed the Halloween costume. Kristen Stewart said that she liked when people talk about her. Then, Kristen asked Jimmy Fallon, "Do you know what I mean?" with a falling intonation indicating that she wanted to clarify if Jimmy Fallon understood her utterances. As can be observed from this explanation, Kristen Stewart's speech exhibits a metalingual function. Jimmy Fallon said Kristen Stewart was in the *Twilight* movie, so she could not be the vampire. Then, Kristen answered, "No, but it's more like *Lost Boys*."

Data 25

Jimmy Fallon: “Yeah, yeah, I'm talking about temperature-wise, yeah, yeah. But were you always the cool kid in school?”

Kristen: “Oh, man, no, I was so inside out. **Are you kidding?**”

Jimmy Fallon: “Oh, really?” [TS3]

The above data showed that Jimmy Fallon asked Kristen Stewart if she was a cool kid in her school. Kristen Stewart replied, “Oh man, no, I was so inside out. Are you kidding?” Kristen Stewart asked the question Jimmy Fallon with falling intonation to clarify if Jimmy was joking with his question before. She also clarified that she was shy and not a cool kid in school.

4.2 Discussion

This present study reviewed men's speech features uttered by Kristen Stewart in the selected four talk show videos from *Jimmy Kimmel Live* and *The Tonight Show Starring Jimmy Fallon* YouTube channels. From the result of the study, the researcher preferred to compare this present study with the prior study. The first study was conducted by Rahma (2022), entitled “Men's speech features and speech functions apparent in Ryan Higa and His Guest Stars' Speeches on YouTube Podcast.” Based on the result of the study, the researcher found four features of men's speech using Coates (2013) theory. In her study, she found 61 data of monologues and playing the expert. Monologue and playing the expert were the most prominent features since the research data was gathered from the podcast video in which the host and the guest star engaged in a question-and-answer session regarding several things. Another reason was that the speaker understood the topic of discussion, and they tended to hold the floor to be the expert.

Moreover, another study was conducted by Aprillia (2022) entitled “Men’s Language Features Used by Carol Danvers in “*Captain Marvel*: 2019” Movie.” Based on the result, the researcher found all types of men’s speech features in Carol Danvers’s utterances in *Captain Marvel* movie. The researcher found 69 data of men’s speech features in which question was the most dominant feature. She found 18 data of questions in Carol Danvers’s speech. Questions were frequently used because Carol often asked the interlocutors about something she did not know. Coates (2013) states that men tend to use questions to find information, in contrast with women who ask questions about something they already know the answer to.

This current study contradicts the findings of these two previous studies conducted by Rahma (2022) and Aprillia (2022) since this current study has different subjects of the study and different results. First, this present study is contrary to the study by Rahma (2022) since this present study used a tomboyish woman actress as the subject of the study while Rahma (2022) used men celebrities as the subject of the study. Second, this current study used talk show videos as the research data, while Rahma (2022) used podcast videos. Nevertheless, this current study is similar to the previous study conducted by Aprillia (2022) since both studies analyzed women’s figures using men’s speech features. However, this current study analyzed talk show videos with more natural conversation than in movies in which the conversation depends on the script. Additionally, the outcomes of the current study differ from those of the earlier studies. This present study found 59 data of turn-taking as the most prominent type of men’s speech features. Meanwhile, the previous study by Rahma (2022)

showed that monologues and playing the expert were the most dominant type, and Aprillia (2022) found that question was the most dominant type.

This current study is in line with a study conducted by Ertanti (2020) entitled “Language Features Used by Justin Bieber and Hillary Clinton Guest Star in “The Ellen Show” Talk Show.” This is similar to this current research which analyzed men’s speech features in talk shows. However, Ertanti (2020) showed different results from this current study. Ertanti (2020) found 25 data on men’s speech features in which hedges were the most dominant. Another previous study was conducted by Claudia (2018) entitled “The Women’s language features of a Masculine Woman Host in The Ellen Degeneres Show.” The similarity of this present study with this previous study is from the subject of the study. Claudia also analyzed masculine women in a talk show. However, the study by Claudia (2018) has a different theory from this present study. This present study used men’s speech features by Coates (2013), while the study by Claudia (2018) used women’s language features theory by Lakoff (1975).

This current study analyzed men’s speech features apparent in Kristen Stewart’s utterances as a tomboyish woman figure. The findings of this current study also developed from the previous studies, which used men’s speech features on woman figures with different subjects. This study showed that Kristen Stewart, as the tomboyish woman figure, can produce men’s speech features with characteristics similar to men in general. It means that this present study disproves the theory of men’s speech features proposed by Coates (2013). Men’s speech features can be applied to women’s utterances with similar characteristics. The results showed that Kristen Stewart, a tomboyish woman, can produce men’s

speech features even though she is a woman. Hence, this study proves that genders do not determine how a person produces speech features. It is possible that tomboyish women use men's speech features and vice versa.

Moreover, it is shown that Kristen Stewart used referential functions frequently because she wanted to give some information and tell the news to the hosts and the viewers, as she is the guest star. She used different speech functions in each type of men's speech feature that she uttered. The speech function displayed the meaning and purpose of Kristen Stewart's words.



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CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter presents the final section of the study. This chapter includes a summary of the research findings and discussion. This chapter also includes suggestions for future researchers who want to investigate the same theories as this present study.

5.1 Conclusions

This study examined men's speech features apparent in Kristen Stewart's utterances in four selected talk show videos on *Jimmy Kimmel Live* and *The Tonight Show Starring Jimmy Fallon* YouTube channel. According to the findings, the researcher found all types of men's speech features proposed by Coates (2013). There are 15 data of topic choice, 12 data of monologue and playing the expert, 2 data of questions, 1 data of verbal sparring, and 59 data of turn-taking.

The result showed that turn-taking is the most dominant type of men's speech feature since the subject of the study was from talk show videos where Kristen Stewart and the host often engaged in a question-and-answer session regarding various things. The results showed that Kristen Stewart, a tomboyish woman, can produce men's speech features. Hence, this study proves that genders do not determine how a person produces speech features. It is possible that tomboyish women use men's speech features and vice versa.

The researcher found several speech functions in each type of men's speech features. For the result, the researcher found 4 monologues and playing the expert

and 11 data of turn-taking indicating referential function, 2 monologues and playing the expert, 1 topic choice, and 9 data indicating expressive functions. Then, the researcher found 5 data of metalingual functions that appeared on questions. The researcher also found 1 data of directive function that appeared on turn-taking. The researcher found no data of poetic and phatic functions in Kristen Stewart's utterances.

From the findings, the referential function was the most dominant type of speech function in Kristen Stewart's speech. Kristen Stewart frequently applied referential functions in her utterances to give some information and tell the hosts and viewers the news. Kristen Stewart used speech functions for each type of men's speech function with different purposes. Hence, analyzing the speech functions of each type of men's speech features in the selected four talk show videos can help the reader to understand the message and the purpose of the speaker's utterances.

5.2 Suggestions

This study has revealed men's speech features uttered by Kristen Stewart in the selected four talk show videos. For further research that wants to examine language and gender, especially regarding men's speech features, the researcher suggests studying the speech features between two subjects. It could be analyzing a woman figure with a tomboyish personality with a woman with a feminine personality. From both subjects, the further researcher can compare the different use of men's speech features between them. This aims to determine whether each person's different characteristics can influence how they produce speech features.

The researcher hopes this study can be a reference source for further researchers interested in examining men's speech features.



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