THE COMPARISON OF WOMEN’S LANGUAGE USE BETWEEN ELLEN DEGENERES AND OPRAH WINFREY IN THEIR CONVERSATIONS WITH MICHELLE OBAMA IN TALK SHOWS

A SARJANA PENDIDIKAN THESIS

Presented as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements to Obtain the Sarjana Pendidikan Degree in English Language Education

By:
Anesthesia Tripinta Kristi Pamekasih
Student Number: 131214115

ENGLISH LANGUAGE EDUCATION STUDY PROGRAM
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGE AND ARTS EDUCATION
FACULTY OF TEACHERS TRAINING AND EDUCATION
SANATA DHARMA UNIVERSITY
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Approved by

Advisor
Yohana Veniranda, M.Hum., M.A., Ph.D.

Date
6 April 2017
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By:
Anesthesia Triпита Kristi Pamekasih
Student Number: 131214115

Defended before the Board of Examiners
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Rohandi, Ph.D.
“DO THE BEST AND BE THE BEST”

THIS THESIS IS DEDICATED TO MY FAMILY
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I honestly declare that this thesis, which I have written, does not contain the work of parts of the work of other people, except those cited in the quotations and the references, as a scientific paper should.

Yogyakarta, 9 May 2017

The Writer

Anesthesia Tripinta Kristi Pamekasih

131214115
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Anesthesia Tripinta Kristi Pamekasih
ABSTRACT


Talking about language, there are two types of languages which are women’s language and men’s language. Through this research, the writer aims to compare the use of women’s language by two famous hosts, Ellen DeGeneres and Oprah Winfrey in their talk show called *The Ellen DeGeneres’s Show* and *Oprah Winfrey Prime*.

Two research problems were formulated in this research, namely 1) what are women’s languages features that were used by Ellen DeGeneres and Oprah Winfrey? and 2) how is Ellen DeGeneres’ and Oprah Winfrey’s language different?

This research is a document analysis or content analysis. The data were two transcripts of video from Ellen DeGeneres and Oprah Winfrey in interviewing Michelle Obama when she was the first lady in United States of America. The first step to analyze the data was done by giving the check-list into the categories that match with the utterances that were spoken by Ellen DeGeneres and Oprah Winfrey. Then, the second step is sum up the average of the women’s language features that are used by Ellen DeGeneres and Oprah Winfrey.

The finding shows that there are five women’s language features that can be found in Ellen DeGeneres’s and Oprah Winfrey’s interview with Michelle Obama. The five features are intensifiers-adjectives and adverbs, expletives, euphemisms and polite expressions, hedges, and hypercorrect grammar. Then the difference between their languages is the use of women’s language features. Ellen DeGeneres used more women’s language features than Oprah Winfrey. Besides, Ellen DeGeneres also used less hypercorrect grammar than Oprah Winfrey which means that she tended to speak more casually than Oprah Winfrey with Michelle Obama.

Through this research, the writer hopes that students can learn about women’s language features. For future researchers, they can use this research as reference and guidance to analysis the same topic.

**Keyword:** women’s language, the Ellen DeGeneres’s show, Oprah Winfrey prime, Michelle Obama
ABSTRAK


Berbicara mengenai Bahasa, ada dua macam Bahasa, yaitu women’s language dan men’s language. Melalui penelitian ini, penulis bermaksud untuk mencari perbedaan dalam penggunaan women’s language antara dua pembawa acara terkenal yaitu Ellen DeGeneres dan Oprah Winfrey dalam acara mereka yang berjudul The Ellen DeGeneres’s Show dan Oprah Winfrey Prime.

Dua rumusan masalah telah dirumuskan dalam penelitian ini, yaitu 1) apa saja jenis women’s language yang digunakan oleh Ellen DeGeneres dan Oprah Winfrey? dan 2) bagaimana perbedaan bahasa yang digunakan Ellen DeGeneres dan Oprah Winfrey?


Kata kunci: women’s language, the Ellen DeGeneres’s show, Oprah Winfrey prime, Michelle Obama
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Anesthesia Tripinta Kristi Pamekasih
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CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

A. RESEARCH BACKGROUND

Language is both a system of communication between individuals and a social phenomenon (Hickey, 2010). The most significance difference between human beings is the gender difference, so people of different genders from either physiology or psychology in the use of language will have their own gender characteristics, which leads to the gender differences in language (Jinyu, 2014). The language of women is primarily ‘rapport-talk’, where establishing connections and promoting sameness is emphasized. Men, on other hand, use language described as ‘report-talk’, as a way of preserving independence while exhibiting knowledge and skill (Tannen, 1990). Since there are many studies comparing women’s and men’s language, the writer tried to analyze new subject. This study is about the comparison of language use by two people. Those two people are host and all of them are women.

The first host named Ellen DeGeneres. She is very popular because of her talk show called The Ellen’s Show. Ellen DeGeneres is a television host, comedian, writer and producer. The talk show itself called The Ellen’s Show because she was the one who created this show and she is the main host of the show. This talk show was first aired in 2003 and has various guests who came from various places. The guests were chosen because of they were unique or they had special things to do. Usually the guests that were invited to The Ellen’s Show had a great talent and caught a lot of attentions from other people.
The second host that was analyzed by the writer is Oprah Winfrey. She was the host of Oprah Winfrey’s Talk Show and now she is the host of a show called Oprah Prime in Oprah Winfrey Network channel. She is an African–American woman and she had a tough life. However, she managed to fix her life and became very famous. She has so many achievements and she worked hard to achieve it. Her talk show, The Oprah Winfrey’s Show ended in 2011 but after The Oprah Winfrey’s Show ends, Oprah Prime was originally released on January 1, 2012.

The writer decided to choose the videos from The Ellen’s Show and Oprah Prime with Michelle Obama as the guest. The writer chose Ellen DeGeneres and Oprah Winfrey as object of the study since they have a successful show and became an inspiration for other people. Ellen DeGeneres achieved an award as the best comedian and Oprah Winfrey achieved a lot of awards. Oprah Winfrey even became one of the women who changed the world. They have so many achievements and various guests. Moreover, the writer wanted to compare the differences between Ellen DeGeneres’ and Oprah Winfrey’s spoken language since Ellen DeGeneres is a tomboy girl and Oprah Winfrey is a feminine. These were the reasons of choosing Ellen DeGeneres and Oprah Winfrey as the object of the study. The writer focused on the major features of women’s language that used by Ellen DeGeneres and Oprah Winfrey in talking with Michele Obama.

Male and female language is different. Women, as a social group, have their own language characteristics (Parab, 2015). There are some major features of women’s language, the first is can be seen in their phonology, then in their
vocabulary, next in their grammar and the last is in their conversational topic and styles.

This research focused only on the use of women’s language in vocabulary and grammar. Some aspects in vocabulary that can be seen in women’s language are intensifiers, adverbs and adjectives, expletives, and euphemism and polite expression. Then in grammar, some aspects that can be seen from the features of women language are tag questions, hedges, and hypercorrect grammar. The explanation about each term will be shown in the part of definition of term.

B. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The writer addressed two questions, which are:

1. What women’s language features were used by Ellen DeGeneres and Oprah Winfrey?
2. How is Ellen DeGeneres’ and Oprah Winfrey’s language different?

C. RESEARCH SIGNIFICANCE

This part of the thesis identifies the contribution of this thesis. Here are three benefits that can be offered by the writer. The writer hopes that this thesis can be beneficial for English Language Education Study Program students, the readers and future researchers who are interested in women language.
1. **English Language Education Study Program Students**

This research contains the explanations and examples of the major features of women’s language. By reading this research, the students can learn about women’s language and the use of women’s language.

2. **The Readers**

Readers who come from many backgrounds who did not know about language and its features will get some information about women’s language. They also can broaden their knowledge about language.

3. **Future Researchers**

This research will provide some information related to women’s language and the features of women’s language. Future researchers can do a research with the same topic but different object of study.

D. **DEFINITION OF TERMS**

This part of the thesis will explain the definition of terms which are women’s language, The Ellen’s Show, Oprah Prime and Michelle Obama. This part is aimed to give general information about the subject of the study.

1. **Women’s Language**

Women’s language is a language that is used by women and usually it is more polite and has smaller and varied vocabularies (Mizokami, 1995). Women have to speak calmly to avoid being gossiped by others. In our environment, we
experienced to talk about a girl who speaks carelessly. Therefore, as women we cannot speak harshly and have to watch our words (Lakoff, 1973).

2. The Ellen’s Show

The Ellen’s Show is an American television show. It is a mix of celebrity interview, musical performers, audience participation games, and segments spotlighting real people extraordinary stories and talents, hosted by Ellen DeGeneres (Hopwood, 2008). It has been aired since 2003.

Ellen DeGeneres herself is a comedian, television host, writer and producer. She gave gifts to the audiences in a special moment such as Christmas and invited special guests. The guests who were invited by Ellen DeGeneres have special ability, special status and special scandal. Therefore this show is famous and known by people.

3. Oprah Prime

Oprah Prime or Oprah Winfrey’s Next Chapter, is an American prime-time television show hosted and produced by Oprah Winfrey. This channel was first launched on January 1, 2011. It is the award-winning primetime series featuring Oprah Winfrey as she steps outside of the studio for riveting, enlightening and in-depth conversations with newsmakers, celebrities, thought leaders and real-life families.

Oprah Prime replaces the former show of Oprah Winfrey and become as famous as The Oprah Winfrey Show since it allows Oprah Winfrey to step outside and doing interview outside the studio (Westen, 2013).
4. Michelle Obama

Michelle Obama or Michelle LaVaughn Robinson Obama was the first African – American first lady in the history of the United States of America. She is an American lawyer and also a writer. She became the first lady of the United States since 2009 until the earlier 2017 (Slevin, 2015). Michelle Obama is the mother of two daughters, 18-year-old Malia and 15-year-old Sasha.

She became the guest in The Ellen’s Show in 2016 when she was the first lady of the United States of America and became guest in Oprah Prime in 2017 when she was still the first lady of the United Stated of America. So she was the guest for both talk shows in a close period of time.
CHAPTER II
REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter included some explanations about women’s language, its features and the description of each feature, and some studies or researches related to language and gender.

A. THEORETICAL DESCRIPTION

This section provides the explanations of the theories that were used by the writer as the guidance to analyze the data. The first explanation is about women’s language. The second explanation is about women’s language features. Then the last explanation or the third is review of related studies. The writer used the theories in order to get the answers for two formulated research questions.

1. Women’s Language

When we are talking about women language, the famous linguist who will be mentioned is Robbin Lakoff. She wrote a paper entitled “Language and Women’s Place”. Through her paper, she claimed that; Women’s language shows up in all levels of the grammar of English. We find the differences in the choice and frequency of lexical items; in the situations in which certain syntactic rules are performed; in intonational and other super-segmental patterns (Lakoff, 1973).

Women’s language, according to Lakoff (1973), submerges a woman’s personal identity, by denying her the means of expressing herself strongly, on the one hand, and encouraging expressions that suggest triviality in subject-matter and uncertainty about it. Perhaps the most widespread belief about men’s speech
as compared with women’s is that it is coarser and more direct (Haas, 1979). Male and female language is different. Women, as a social group, have their own language characteristics (Parab, 2015). For men, the focus is on sharing information, while women value the interaction process. Men and women possess different interactive styles, as they typically acquired their communicative competence at an early age in same-sex groups (White, 2003). Women are both more standard-oriented and leading linguistic changes "from above"; men are more likely to prefer non-standard and conservative forms (Fuchs & Gut, 2012).

Women leave more unfinished sentence as a demonstration of their indecisive and non-assertive mode of speaking. Women more often overlap the current speaker, while men’s speech is characterized by the lack of overlap (Masaitiene, 2012). Women’s speech is said to contain more euphemisms, politeness forms, apology, laughter, crying, and unfinished sentences. Men on the other hand, are reputed to use more slang, profanity and obscenity and to talk more about sports, money and business (Haas, 1979).

Cross-linguistic examination has revealed a number of key areas of grammar and vocabulary where gender is displayed or indicated in various ways (Romaine, 1999). In conclusion we can say that, in the term of vocabulary and grammar, men are likely to use slangs, obscene words, and simple sentences. Meanwhile, women are more likely to use intensifiers, forms of politeness and socially prestigious and lexical and syntactic forms. Without push aside men’s language, in this research, the writer only focused on the use of women’s language.
2. Women’s Language Features

According to Parab (2015) there are four major features in women language. The first is in phonology, the second is in vocabulary, the third is in grammar and the last or the fourth is in conversational topic and style.

a. In phonology

In phonology, Parab, (2015) states that some features of women’s language are mainly present in pronunciation, pitch and tone.

1) Pronunciation

Parab (2015) proposed that pronunciation provides the best evidence of gender-based language forms. Women tend to pronounce a word more correct than men while speaking. Women’s pronunciations are more close to British pronunciation’s standards. For /t/ and /r/, women pronounce more easily. Thus we can see, women’s pronunciation are more correct and concise (Jinyu, 2014).

Usually, women’s pronunciation is better than men’s, such as the pronunciation of “-ing” and that can explain the reason why more girls choose to learn language as their major than boys (Xia, 2013). Shuy (1969) found that 62.2% of men pronounced “-ing” in a wrong way, but only 28.9% of women did not pronounce right.

2) Pitch

High pitch is one of the distinguished features of women’s language and women usually speak in higher pitch than men. Lakoff (1973) said that women
use “a peculiar sentence intonation pattern—which changes a declarative answer into a question”. We can also find it in our surrounding. While we heard some people were talking and there were girls and boys in that group, we usually heard that the girls would speak in a higher pitch than boys.

Women often like to speak in a high-pitch voice because of physiological reason, but scientist point out this also associates with women’s “timidity” and “emotional instability” (Xia, 2013).

3) Tone

Women’s changeable tone can express their rich emotions and sounds more gentle and affectionate (Parab, 2015). Women usually speak in high tone and this high tone could make the listener felt comfortable. For example, while our mother was motivating us to do well, they would speak in a high tone. This high tone shows the mother’s love to her daughter or son, therefore the son or the daughter who heard this kind of tone will feel comfortable.

Women’s intonation or pitch values are obviously higher than men’s. Usually, intonation changes mean rich expressions, so women prefer to use several intonations in one sentence. On the contrary, men prefer falling tones rather than modified tones (Jinyu, 2014). Lakoff (1973) said that women usually answer questions with rising intonation pattern rather than falling intonation. In this way, they can show gentleness, and sometimes this intonation shows a lack of confidence.
b. In vocabulary

We find differences in the choice and frequency of lexical items; in the situations in which certain syntactic rules are performed; in intonational and other super-segmental patterns (Lakoff, 1973). Men and women tend to choose different words to show their feeling (Xia, 2013).

According to Parab (2015), in vocabulary, the features of women’s language are seen in the use of intensifiers, extravagant adjectives or adjective and adverb, expletives, and euphemism and polite expressions.

1) Intensifiers

Women are likely to use such intensifiers as so, much, quite, and vastly Parab (2015). Intensifiers act as a boosting devise in language (Olsson, 2000).

Women, compared with men, use more intensifiers to strengthen what they want to express. Some adverbs like awfully, pretty, terribly, vastly, nice, quiet and so, are more easily found in women’s language (Parab, 2015). Sardabi & Afghari, (2015), cited in Wardhaugh, (1993) claims that women apply their own vocabulary for creating a particular effect; they use words like such, so good, and lovely.

2) Extravagant adjective or adjective and adverb

Lakoff, (1973) states that “There is, for instance, a group of adjectives which have, besides their specific and literal meanings, another use, that of indicating the speaker’s approbation or admiration for something”. Using more adjectives to describe things in their feelings can show that women are more
sensitive to the environment and more likely to express their emotions with words, which makes women’s language more interesting than men’s sometimes. Moreover, there are also differences in the use of adverbs between women and men (Xia, 2013).

An empty adjective, like other adjectives, usually appear before noun (Olsson, 2000). According to Hanafiyyeh and Afghari (2014) an adverb can modify a verb, an adjective, another adverb, a phrase or clause (p.1173). Lakoff (1973) concluded that some of these adjectives are neutral as to sex of speaker: either men or women may use them. Adorable, charming, sweet, lovely, and divine are usually used only by women. Then great, terrific, cool and neat are the examples of neutral word that can be used by either men or women.

3) Expletives

Instead of using rude or swear words, women are likely to use other words to express their feeling. Parab (2015) give us the example, the expressions such as my dear, my goodness, Goodness often appear in women’s language. Women usually avoid using slang and dirty words even they are really angry beyond endurance (Jinyu, 2014). Xia (2013) said that maybe because women are gentle and docile, they usually avoid using swear words and dirty words.

The difference between using ‘shit’ (or ‘damn’, or one of many others) as opposed to ‘oh dear’, or ‘goodness’, or ‘oh fudge’ lies in how forcefully one says how one feels – perhaps, one might say, choice of particle is a function of how strongly one allows oneself to feel about something, so that the strength of an
emotion conveyed in a sentence corresponds to the strength of the particle (Lakoff, 1973).

4) Euphemism and Polite expressions

Euphemism, in fact, is one way to use one implicit, vague expression to substitute for unpleasant expressions (Parab, 2015). In other word we can conclude that euphemism is an indirect expression that used by women to substitute unpleasant expressions. Haas (1979), cited in Reik (1954, p.14) women will rarely say ‘It stinks’ preferring the state that ‘it has bad smell’. In Indonesian language for example, women were likely to say “datang bulan” rather than “menstruasi”.

Additionally, according to Parab, (2015) women are more likely to speak politely. They often use expressions with polite implications, like “thank you”, “please”, “you are so kind”, “would you please…”, “Would you mind…”, “Would you kindly…” and the like while asking questions or talking to other people. Women are more careful, sensitive and considerate than men. They usually think about the effect of their words will cause before speaking, so they often appear to be more polite (Xia, 2013).

c. In grammar

Women’s language shows up in all levels of the grammar of English. To my knowledge, there is no syntactic rule in English that only women may use. But there is at least one rule that a woman will use in more conversational situations than a man. This is the rule of tag-question formation (Lakoff, 1973).
Women pay more attention to using standard language than men do, so they are stricter with the rules of the use of language (Xia, 2013). Trudgill (1983) said that women in our society are generally more status-conscious than men, and therefore more sensitive to linguistic norms. According to Parab, (2015) there are three major grammar structures that are usually used by women; they are tag-questions, hedges and hypercorrect grammar.

1) Tag-questions

A tag question, being inter-mediate between these, is used when the speaker is stating a claim, but lacks full confidence in the truth of that claim (Lakoff, 1973). For example, someone is asking “The paper is not submitted today, isn’t it?” or “We can go home, right?” Those two sentences are the example of tag questions. The tag questions of the two sentences are “isn’t it” and “right”.

A tag question, then, might be thought of as a declarative statement without the assumption that the statement is to be believed by the addressee, it is not forcing him to go along with the views of the speaker (Lakoff, 1973). Tag questions usually reflect the speakers’ uncertain views and wishes to get others’ affirmation (Jinyu, 2014).

2) Hedges

According to Parab (2015), hedges are slightly different from tag questions. Hedges are also words that show uncertainty of the spoken statement but tag questions are usually in the form of questions such as “isn’t it?” “don’t
we?” or “right?” and they are placed in the last part of the sentence. Hedges are modifying words or expressions that show the imprecision of word choice and, consequently, often convey uncertainty (Biber et al. 1999).

We often hear a woman says “well, you know..., I think...., I suppose...., maybe I am wrong but....” (Jinyu, 2014). Holmes (2001) said that hedging is a way to express uncertainty and also to soften the utterances of the speaker. However, there can be a tag question and a hedge in one sentence.

3) Hypercorrect grammar

Females are inclined to use more standard and exact syntactic structures (Jinyu, 2014). Women pay more attention to the correctness of syntax. While expressing her thoughts, she would make her utterance clear by using precise grammar (Xia, 2013). According to Parab (2015) women are rarely used “ain’t no” or “goin” because they tend to speak correctly. This characteristic is related to the polite expressions that used by women.

d. In conversational topic and style

Hymes (1974) stated that in any speech community, the speech act is very likely to be the gender marker of the community members. Thus the speech act will help us to know more about someone’s social identity and their gender identity. Then according to Parab (2015) women speech act usually can be marked by two things; they are subject and discourse.
1) **Subject**

Women and men have different topics of conversation. Usually women will talk about clothes, make up or romantic stuffs but men are more interested in sports. Parab (2015) proposed that there are also many tabooed subjects for women. Tabooed subjects can vary widely: sex; death; excretion; bodily functions; religious matters, and politics.

According to Xia (2013), when men are talking, they are more likely to choose the topics of politics, economy, stocks, sports, current news. While women, have more interest in talking about family affairs; such as the education of children, clothes, cooking and fashion. Women’s talk is associated with the home and domestic activities, while men’s is associated with the outside world and economy activities.

2) **Discourse**

Men are said to prefer this pattern, where a single speaker has the rest of the group as audience, while women tend to break a larger group into a number of smaller conversation groups (Parab, 2015). For women, sentences can have many meanings and with sentences, people could deliver information, have negotiation and express emotion. Women’s language is more emotional and evaluative than men’s according to the stereotype (Haas, 1979).

The dialogues showing directly one’s inner lives are more from women; on the contrary, men are inclined to hide their feelings (Jinyu, 2014). Women prefer to harmonize and soften interpersonal relationship, while men just think about showing their leading roles and assert their dignities.
3. Review of Related Studies

There are two reviews of related studies in this part. The first study that had been reviewed by the writer is the study of Suzanne Romaine (1999). Her study entitled “Variation in Language and Gender” examined the fundamental role of language in representing gender. This book examined a question whether men and women speak differently and explore the nature of femininity and masculinity and how they express their ideology through language. The relation of this study with the topic of this research is, the writer compared Ellen DeGeneres’s and Oprah Winfrey language since Ellen DeGeneres is masculine and Oprah Winfrey is feminine.

Other researchers who studied about language and gender are Deborah Cameron and Don Kulick. They wrote a book about “Language and Sexuality” in 2003. This study focused on the linguistic behavior of gay men and (to a lesser extent) lesbians. Those studies treat sexuality only in terms of sexual identity, and they focus on the ways in which speakers reveal or conceal that identity in their talk. This study related with this research because one of the subjects of this study is a lesbian, who is Ellen DeGeneres.

B. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This section synthesizes the theories that are relevant to analyze the data. The writer aimed to found the different of women’s languages features that were used by Ellen DeGeneres and Oprah Winfrey in the talk show. There are two questions that have been formulated by the writer. The first question is; what
women’s language features were used by Ellen DeGeneres and Oprah Winfrey? Then the second question is; how is Ellen DeGeneres’ and Oprah Winfrey’s language different?

The theories that were used to analyze the transcripts and to answer the research questions were the theories of women’s language –“Language and Women’s Place”- by Robbin Lakoff (1973) and –the research paper of- Vitthal V. Parab (2015) about “The Factors that Shape the Features of Female Language in English”. Those theories were used to classify the data and put it into some categories based on Parab’s categories. The writer made two tables to make the analysis become easier. The tables of the sentences that were used by the writer to categorize and check the most suitable category for each utterance can be seen as below.

Table 2.1 Observation Checklist for Ellen DeGeneres’s and Oprah Winfrey’s Women’s Language

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Sentences</th>
<th>Categories</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>IN-A&amp;A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Below are the meanings for each category:

**IN-A&A:** Intensifiers- Adjectives and adverbs

**EPE:** Euphemisms and Polite Expressions

**HDG:** Hedges

**HCG:** Hypercorrect

**EX:** Expletives

**TQ:** Tag Questions

**Grammar**
CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This section presents the method of the research and the data analysis technique that used by the writer to analyze the data.

A. RESEARCH METHOD

The focus of this study was the features of women language used by Ellen DeGeneres and Oprah Winfrey in the talk shows. The first question is; what women’s language features were used by Ellen DeGeneres’ and Oprah Winfrey’s? Then the second question is; how is Ellen DeGeneres’ and Oprah Winfrey’s language different?

This research is a document analysis research or content analysis. Content analysis is the systematization of text analysis, underlying meanings and ideas are revealed through analyzing patterns in elements of the text, such as words or phrases (Yang & Miller, 2008). Therefore, the writer chose a transcript of video as the subject of analysis because the transcripts of the videos are included into the subjects of document analysis or content analysis.

This research is a mixed research. According to Bergman (2008), mixed research is the combination of at least one qualitative and at least one quantitative component in a single research project or program. The other definition of mixed research is from Bryman (2008), he stated that, it would be simplistic to assume that merely utilizing both qualitative and quantitative components would in and of itself result in mixed methods research.
B. RESEARCH SUBJECTS

The writer chose the subjects of the study in August 2016. The subjects were two videos of talk show. The first talk show is the video from *The Ellen’s Show* and the second video is the video from *Oprah Prime*. The writer got the transcript of *Ellen DeGeneres the Ellen DeGeneres’ Show Season 14 Episode 06 Michelle Obama, Stephen Curry, Usher* which is aired on Tuesday, 13 September 2016, in February 10, 2017 by listening to the video then wrote the transcription. The writer also did the same method to get the transcription of *Oprah Prime; Oprah Winfrey Final Interview with Michelle Obama* which is aired on December 19, 2016, in February 12, 2017.

After getting the transcriptions, the writer listed the sentences spoken by Ellen DeGeneres and Oprah Winfrey then differentiated them based on the features of women’s language used by two hosts, in the video of *The Ellen’s Show*, the writer focused only to analyze the women’s language features that were used by Ellen DeGeneres while she interviewed Michelle Obama even though there are other guests that were invited to the show such as Stephen Curry and Usher.

C. DATA GATHERING TECHNIQUE

At first, the writer looked for the transcripts of the two talk shows. To gather the transcripts of two videos, there three steps that were taken by the writer. Firstly, the writer looked for the transcripts of the videos in the internet. Secondly, the writer listened to the videos and examined the transcripts that were
downloaded from the internet. This step was taken to make sure that the transcripts from the internet have the same content with the videos. At last, the writer listened again to the videos that have subtitle in it and make sure that the subtitle matched with the conversation in the videos.

After gathering all the transcripts that were needed to analyze women language, the writer move to the next step. The next step is highlighting the utterances from Ellen DeGeneres and Oprah Winfrey and listed it and put it into a table of sentences that were asked by Ellen DeGeneres and Oprah Winfrey. At the end, after listing the sentences that were spoken by Ellen DeGeneres and Oprah Winfrey, the writer analyzed the women's language features by highlighting again the features and differentiated them into some categories according to Parab’s (2015, p.39 – 41) category. Such as below:

Table 3.1 List of Sentences Uttered by Ellen DeGeneres

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ellen DeGeneres’s Sentences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3.1 List of Sentences Uttered by Oprah Winfrey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Oprah Winfrey’s Sentences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
D. DATA ANALYSIS TECHNIQUE

This section explained the procedure of the data analysis techniques that were taken by the writer. Firstly, the writer listed the sentences and divided them. The first list was Ellen DeGeneres’ list of sentences and the second list was Oprah Winfrey’s list of sentences. After gathering all the data, the writer put it into a table. There are two tables that are used to list Ellen DeGeneres’ sentences and Oprah Winfrey’s sentences. Secondly, the writer categorized them based on the types of vocabulary and the used of grammar that can be found in Ellen DeGeneres’s and Oprah Winfrey’s sentences. The categorizations were made based on Parab’s (2015) category. However, the writer merged intensifier and extravagant adjective or adjective and adverb become one category since both of them are difficult to differentiate.

In order to make the categorization clearer, the writer made the table of the sentences. The writer made two tables, one table is for Ellen DeGeneres and the other one is for Oprah Winfrey. It can make the analysis process easier and faster since the writer already grouped the sentences that were spoken by Ellen DeGeneres and Oprah Winfrey.
CHAPTER IV
RESEARCH RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

This section presents the findings of the research and the discussions of the findings. This section is separated into two parts. The first part explains the women’s language features that are used by Ellen DeGeneres in her talk show called *The Ellen’s Show* and Oprah Winfrey in her talk show called *Oprah Prime*. Then the second part explains the differences of language use by Ellen DeGeneres and Oprah Winfrey in their talk shows.

A. Types of Women’s Language Features That Were Used by Ellen DeGeneres and Oprah Winfrey

This section aims to answer the first research question, which is to find out the types of women’s language features used by Ellen DeGeneres and Oprah Winfrey in interviewing Michelle Obama. As explained in Chapter II, the theories that were used to analyze the women’s language features were used by Ellen DeGeneres and Oprah Winfrey are from Lakoff (1973) and Parab (2015). Based on the findings, there are five features were used by Ellen DeGeneres and Oprah Winfrey, which are intensifiers-adjectives and adverbs, expletives, euphemisms and polite expressions, hedges and hypercorrect grammar.

1. Intensifiers-adjectives and adverbs

Some adverbs like awfully, pretty, terribly, vastly, nice, quiet and so, are more easily found in women’s language (Parab, 2015). Parab, (2015), cited in Key, (1975, p.75) female makes more use of intensifiers. Women are said to show
higher rates of intensifier usage than men (Lakoff, 1973). There are some kinds of intensifiers-adjectives and adverbs that can be found in Ellen DeGeneres and Oprah Winfrey interviewing with Michelle Obama. Below are some examples which contain the intensifiers used by Ellen DeGeneres and Oprah Winfrey in their interview with Michelle Obama.

[1] **Pretty** soon you’re going to start doing things like regular civilian …

The first example is the part of the conversation between Ellen DeGeneres and Michelle Obama in *The Ellen’s Show*. Michelle Obama is going to end her status as the first lady of United States not long after her interview with Ellen DeGeneres. Ellen DeGeneres used the word “pretty” to explain that Michelle Obama’s status is no longer become the first lady of United States anymore and Ellen DeGeneres wanted to emphasize that Michelle’s last year of becoming the first lady is slowly coming.

The other examples of intensifiers-adjectives and adverbs features can be seen as below:

[2] I’m **so** glad you’re here.

[3] This is **so** good.

[4] This is **so** much fun.

The examples above explain Ellen DeGeneres’s feeling toward Michelle and her excitement because Michelle was in her show. The expression “so” showed up again in again when Ellen DeGeneres was speaking with Michelle
Obama and the purpose is to explain that she felt great during her interview with Michelle Obama.

[5] ……We actually are sitting in this very room.

The second example is the part of sentences that is spoken by Oprah Winfrey in the beginning of the show. She recalled her memory back about the first time she met the first lady of United States, Michelle Obama. She said that in the first time they met, they use the same room to hold the interview. The expression of “very” in her sentence emphasizes the room they use to hold the first interview, when Michelle Obama become the first lady for the first time is exactly the same as the room they use to hold the interview in the last year of Michelle Obama becomes the first lady of United States.

The other examples of intensifier-adjective and adverb are listed below:

[6] …. First and for most a seat of power…

[7] …. But it was very clear that the image of your family….

[8] …. But that was one of the most beautiful things …. 

Like using more intensifiers, women like to use more hyperbole adjectives. Researches show us the adjective, like adorable, cute, divine, dreamy, gorgeous, heavenly, cool, great, lovely, terrific, wonderful, and soon, are more frequently heard from women’s mouths (Parab, 2015).

Some examples of adjective and adverb feature that are merged with an intensifier can found in Ellen DeGeneres and Oprah Winfrey sentences while interviewing Michelle Obama are shown in the following part. The example is one for each sentence that is used by Ellen DeGeneres and Oprah Winfrey.
[1] I’m so glad you’re here.

The above example is one of the example of adjective and adverb feature in women language used by Ellen DeGeneres. When the above sentence was delivered, Ellen DeGeneres was just going to start the interview with Michelle Obama. She wanted to show her gratitude because Michelle could attend her invitation to come to her show. She wanted to show that she was thankful and felt honored to be able to invite the first lady in her show before Michelle ends her status as the first lady of the United States of America. Other examples also can be seen below:

[2] I’m pretty sure you know what happens next.

[3] Pretty soon you’re going to start doing things….

Those two examples are the sentences spoken by Ellen DeGeneres and both of them have adjective and adverb feature.

[4] ……, it’s now one of the most famous quotes.

The fourth example is one of the sentences that were spoken by Oprah Winfrey when she was interviewing Michelle Obama. This sentence showed up when Oprah Winfrey wanted to explain to Michelle that her quote which is “when they go low, we go high” now becomes popular in the society. She wanted to tell Michelle that Michelle made the good quote that could be viral and is known by a lot of people. Moreover, Oprah Winfrey wanted to tell Michelle that people in the United States of America are using the quote in their daily life. There are other examples of adjective and adverb feature that were used by Oprah Winfrey as below;
[5] So many events from college signing day …

[6] … so many meaningful and yet as I was ….

Those six examples are the examples of intensifiers that mostly appeared in Ellen DeGeneres’s and Oprah Winfrey’s conversation with Michelle Obama.

2. Expletives

When male and female are using expletive, female is more careful and they avoid using crude words. These expressions such as my dear, my goodness, Goodness often appear in women’s language (Parab, 2016).

After analyzing the data, the writer found out that there is one expression used by Ellen DeGeneres which belongs to expletive feature in women’s language. However, the expression only can be found in Ellen DeGeneres’ spoken sentences while interviewing Michelle Obama. Below is the example of expletive that showed up in Ellen DeGeneres’ show.

[1] Oh Michelle, you should have asked me, now you can’t park there after three o’clock.

The expression of Ellen DeGeneres showed her sympathy to Michelle and regret Michelle’s decision to park in the front of the studio without asking her first where to park the cars. Ellen DeGeneres was not really angry to Michelle but she wanted to show her expression that she was regretting Michelle’s decision. However, there is no a single expletive that can be found in Oprah Winfrey’s sentences while interviewing Michelle Obama. The expression above only came once in Ellen DeGeneres interview with Michelle.
3. Euphemisms and Polite Expressions

Additionally, women use euphemism and polite expressions more frequently. Euphemism, in fact, is one way to use one implicit, vague expression to substitute for unpleasant expressions. Women are more likely to speak politely. They often use expressions with polite implications like “thank you”, “please”, “you are so kind”, “Would you please…”, and the like (Parab, 2016).

Euphemism and polite example both can be found in Ellen DeGeneres’ and Oprah Winfrey’s sentences. Both of them tend to be more polite and careful in speaking with the first lady of United States, Michelle Obama. Below are some examples of the expression of Euphemism and Polite expression.

[1] Thank you for being my co-host.
[2] This is a rip off.

The first example is the expression of Ellen DeGeneres when Michelle Obama agreed to become her guest as well as co-host in her talk show. Ellen DeGeneres felt honored to have Michelle as her co-host. She expressed her happiness by saying “thank you” in the beginning of the show. Then the second expression showed up in the special section where Ellen DeGeneres brought Michelle to shop. They found a Coin star in the store and they wanted to try the machine. Ellen DeGeneres brought a lot of coins and let Michelle to try it but Ellen DeGeneres was not patient and she put all the coins into the machine. Unfortunately the coins disappeared and they got nothing after they put all the coins inside the machine. That’s why the expression “rip off” showed up. Instead
of using the word “theft” or “thieving” Ellen DeGeneres used an idiom to make it more polite.

[3] … they were tinny biddies and I remember one ….

[4] Making room, thank you ……

The next examples are the sentences spoken by Oprah Winfrey in her interview with Michelle Obama. The first sentence was spoken when Oprah Winfrey talked about Malia and Sasha first time of being the children of the first lady and they were still very young at that time. The second sentence was spoken in the very last time of the interview and she was grateful because Michelle Obama could accept her in the White House to do the interview and welcome her sincerely. Moreover, Michelle was preparing a room in the White House to do the interview with Oprah Winfrey. In consideration with the warmth heart of Michelle, Oprah Winfrey used euphemism such as “making room” to explain to the audiences that Michelle was preparing a room for them to hold the interview; she also used polite expression such as “thank you” to show her respect to Michelle.

4. Hedges

Hedges are words that convey the sense that the speaker is uncertain about what he or she is saying, or cannot vouch for the accuracy of the statement, such as “kind of”, “sort of”, “you know”, “I think”, “I suppose”, and “I guess” and etc. Hedges seem to appear more often in women’s speech (Parab, 2015).
Hedge appeared in both Ellen DeGeneres’ and Oprah Winfrey’s sentences. This feature is used because Ellen DeGeneres and Oprah Winfrey seem not confident to talk with the first lady of United States. It seems like they are trying to talk with Michelle without making a single mistake. Some examples of hedge are explained in the next paragraph.

[1] I think I’m gonna regret saying this but ……

The expression showed that Ellen DeGeneres was not certain whether she will regret her confession that she wore high heels in the show that episode. She wore high heels because Michelle is too high and she is too short and she felt unconfident to stand beside Michelle Obama. Besides, she also known as a tomboy woman and she don’t like to wear high heels at all. The other examples are:

[2] It seems like it is.

[3] We’re probably gonna get it cheaper.

The above examples showed up when Ellen DeGeneres was accompanying Michelle to go to CVS and they shop together. Ellen DeGeneres called it as a warming up for Michelle because Michelle is soon going to be a regular civilian.

[4] That seemed to be coming from a different space that wasn’t just political.

[5] I think as in New Hemisphere, there was a level of ….
[6] That seemed to be coming from a different space ....

Those were the expressions spoken by Oprah Winfrey when she talked about something that happened in particular campaign in New Hemisphere where Michelle was there to do the campaign. She said that there was level of urgency and dynamism in New Hemisphere during the campaign. She was not sure what the factor that triggered the incident was. She thought that the incident was happened because of other factors than political importance.

5. Hypercorrect Grammar

This involves an avoidance of terms considered vulgar of course, such as “ain’t” and use of precise pronunciation, such as sounding the final g in words such as “going” instead of the more casual “goin” (Parab, 2015).

In their conversation with the first lady of United States, Ellen DeGeneres and Oprah Winfrey used a hypercorrect grammar sometimes. Below are some examples of hypercorrect grammar feature used by Ellen DeGeneres and Oprah Winfrey.

[1] Pretty soon you’re going to start doing things like regular civilian.

The above example is Ellen DeGeneres’ conversation with Michelle Obama. She wanted to invite Michelle to go shopping with her and she said she wanted to teach Michelle some activities that were done by a regular civilian. Ellen DeGeneres said that Michelle is going to end her status as the first lady of United States so Michelle needed to practice a lot because it’s been awhile since
she became the first lady. Ellen DeGeneres preferred to use the expression “going” while talking with Michelle instead of “gonna”. She used hypercorrect grammar feature in her interview with Michelle Obama because she respects Michelle Obama as the first lady of United States at that time. The other examples are:


[3] … do anything you want to do?

Those are some other examples of hypercorrect grammar feature in the interview between Ellen DeGeneres and Michelle.

[4] I want to ask you this because everybody found out I was going to be in here.

That is the example of Oprah Winfrey’s conversation with Michelle Obama. The above example tells about Oprah Winfrey who wanted to ask something to Michelle since there are a lot of people ask the same questions to Oprah Winfrey. The people who knew that Oprah Winfrey was going to interview Michelle ask her to ask the question to Michelle Obama. The people were curious whether Michelle will run a business or nor after she ends her period as the first lady. In the conversation with Michelle, Oprah Winfrey tried to have a correct grammar and she avoided using casual expression such as “wanna” and “gonna”. The expression “want to” and “going to” showed her respect to Michelle Obama. Besides “want to” and “going to” utterance, she also used other utterance such as below:

[5] This question came up and I was saying ….
However, during the analysis of the data, the researcher found out that both Ellen DeGeneres and Oprah Winfrey used non-hypercorrect grammar in interviewing Michelle Obama. Both of them were using casual words such as “wanna” and “gonna” in some chances. They used the expressions “wanna” and “gonna” to bring a relaxed atmosphere during the interview since they use a non-hypercorrect grammar. Besides, in the videos, Ellen DeGeneres and Oprah Winfrey smile a lot and laugh with Michelle Obama. They looked like a close friend even though they have interview with the first Lady of United States of America. Moreover, Ellen DeGeneres and Oprah Winfrey were trying to be closer with Michelle through the use of casual expression “wanna” and “gonna”. Ellen DeGeneres even used another utterance that sounds so casual which is “Uh-um” while she was talking with Michelle in the store.

B. The Differences of Women’s Language Use by Ellen DeGeneres and Oprah Winfrey

This section aims at answering the second research question that is formulated by the writer. The second research question is how is Ellen DeGeneres’ and Oprah Winfrey’s language different? The writer answered this question by making the percentage of the use of women’s language features by Ellen DeGeneres and Oprah Winfrey. The writer compared their percentage and showed it in the table of women’s language features’ percentage. There are two tables that contain the number of percentage. The first table is the percentage of
Ellen DeGeneres’ use of women’s language and the second table is the percentage of Oprah Winfrey’s use of women’s language.

To calculate the percentage of each person, the writer summed the number of sentences that were delivered by each host. After that, the writer divided each category by the sum of the sentences that were delivered in each talk show. Next, the writer multiplied the result of the division by 100 to convert it into percentage. At the end, the writer list the percentages of each feature and put the percentages into the table to make the reader easily read the results of the measurement.

There are 121 sentences that were delivered by Ellen DeGeneres and 110 sentences that were delivered by Oprah Winfrey. Intensifiers-adjective and adverb appeared in 29 times in Ellen DeGeneres utterances and it appeared 28 times in Oprah Winfrey utterances. Expletives only appeared once in Ellen DeGeneres utterances but in Oprah Winfrey utterance this feature is not appear. Euphemisms and polite expressions appeared 15 times in Ellen DeGeneres’s utterances and 20 times in Oprah Winfrey utterances. Tag questions not appear in both Ellen DeGeneres’ and Oprah Winfrey’s utterances but hedges appeared 13 times in Ellen DeGeneres’ utterances and 11 times in Oprah Winfrey utterances. Hypercorrect grammar was used by Ellen DeGeneres in 9 times and 18 times in Oprah Winfrey’s utterances. There is also one feature that was added by the writer which is non-hypercorrect grammar which means to show the reader that Ellen DeGeneres and Oprah Winfrey also talked casually with Michelle Obama. Ellen DeGeneres used 17 times and Oprah Winfrey used 8 times of this feature. Below are the tables of the results of the findings.
Table 4.1 Percentage of the use of Women’s Language features by Ellen DeGeneres and Oprah Winfrey

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No</th>
<th>Features</th>
<th>Ellen DeGeneres</th>
<th>Oprah Winfrey</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Intensifier, adjective and adverb</td>
<td>23,9%</td>
<td>25,4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Expletive</td>
<td>0,8%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Euphemism</td>
<td>12,3%</td>
<td>18,1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Tag question</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Hedge</td>
<td>10,7%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Hypercorrect grammar</td>
<td>7,4%</td>
<td>16,3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Non-hypercorrect grammar</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>7,2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td><strong>69,1%</strong></td>
<td><strong>68%</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.1 shows the percentage of women’s language features used by Ellen DeGeneres and Oprah Winfrey in interviewing Michelle Obama. We can see that Ellen DeGeneres used a lot of intensifiers-adjectives and adverbs feature in interviewing Michelle Obama that is 23,9%. While the least feature she used is a tag question that is 0%, Ellen DeGeneres even did not use this feature at all during her interview with Michelle Obama. The sum of her women’s language using is 69,1%. Overall, Ellen DeGeneres used 83,3% of women’s language features according to Parab (2015) and she used another feature which is not included to the features offered by Parab (2015) that is a non-hypercorrect grammar or we can call it casual utterance.

Moreover, we can see that Oprah Winfrey used a lot of intensifiers-adjectives and adverbs feature in interviewing Michelle Obama that is 25,4%. While the least features she used are expletives and tag questions that is 0%. Oprah Winfrey did not use those features at all during her interview with Michelle Obama.
Obama. The sum of her women’s language using is 68% and it’s less than the used of women’s language by Ellen DeGeneres. Overall, Oprah Winfrey used 66.7% of women’s language features according to Parab (2015) and same as Ellen DeGeneres; she also used another feature which is a non-hypercorrect grammar in her interview with Michelle Obama.

Based from the two tables above we can see the difference between Ellen DeGeneres’ and Oprah Winfrey’s language. At the first research problem we see that Ellen DeGeneres used five of six features of women’s language according to Parab (2015). On the other hand, from the answer of the first research problem, we can see that Oprah Winfrey only use four types or features of women’s language. The calculation was done by the writer and the percentages show that Ellen DeGeneres used more women’s language features than Oprah Winfrey. Besides, the data also showed that Ellen DeGeneres used 69.1% of women language and Oprah Winfrey only used 68% of women’s language.

Ellen DeGeneres tended to speak informally and used casual utterance in interviewing Michelle Obama. She liked to have a friendly atmosphere, which means she wanted to create a condition like she was talking with her friend with the same status. However, Oprah Winfrey is different because she tended to speak formally with using minimal casual utterance. Besides, she also has done her interview in the White House. Oprah Winfrey wanted to create a semi-formal interview with Michelle. It did not mean that Oprah Winfrey was not considering Michelle as her friend, but she wanted to show more her respect to Michelle through a spoken language.
CHAPTER V
CONCLUSIONS, IMPLICATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This is the last chapter of this research. This chapter is divided into three parts that are conclusions, implications and recommendations. The conclusions part summarizes the findings of the research which are used to answer the two formulated research questions in the previous chapter. The implications part describes the implication of the results to language teaching or learning. The last part is recommendations provides by the writer for the future research.

A. Conclusions

Based on the results of the discussion in above chapter, there are two major conclusions that can be drawn in this chapter. First, the writer found that there are five women’s language features that were used by Ellen DeGeneres and Oprah Winfrey in interviewing Michelle Obama. Those five features are intensifiers-adjectives and adverbs, expletives, euphemisms, hedges and hypercorrect grammar.

Second, the percentages show that, Ellen DeGeneres used 83.7% of women’s language features in interviewing Michelle Obama, this the sum by adding a non-hypercorrect grammar feature, and she used the features for 69.1% during her interview with Michelle Obama in her talk show. In other hand, Oprah Winfrey only used 66.7% women’s language features in interviewing Michelle Obama and she used the features for 68% during her interview, this the sum by adding a non-hypercorrect grammar feature. Moreover, between five features that
were used by the two hosts, intensifiers-adjectives and adverbs feature frequently appeared in almost every sentence that was spoken or delivered by Ellen DeGeneres and Oprah Winfrey. Then, the least feature that was used by Ellen DeGeneres and Oprah Winfrey in interviewing Michelle Obama is tag question feature. Tag question is never used by Ellen DeGeneres and Oprah Winfrey in interviewing Michelle Obama.

Ellen DeGeneres used 23.9% of intensifier-adjective and adverb feature in interviewing Michelle and Oprah Winfrey used 25.4% of this feature. Tag question feature is never used in Ellen DeGeneres’s and Oprah Winfrey’s interview with Michelle Obama. The percentage of the use of this feature is 0%. Furthermore, Ellen DeGeneres and Oprah Winfrey also used another feature that did not include in Parab’s (2015) category of women’s language features. Both Ellen DeGeneres and Oprah Winfrey also sometimes used non-hypercorrect grammar or casual utterance while talking with Michelle. The reason of the use of non-hypercorrect grammar or casual utterance was to make the atmosphere become more relaxed.

B. Implications

As a researcher we should understand the implication of our study for the society. Then the implications of the result of this research to language teaching or learning are, firstly the teacher can use the result of this research to teach the students about women’s language features and the example of women’s language.
Secondly, the teacher can use the result of this study as reference in teaching women’s language through videos since the subjects of this research are videos. The teacher can use the same video to teach the students. It may help the teacher to add students’ motivation in learning English since women’s language a difficult topic in sociolinguistic, students need to have a great motivation in learning this topic.

For students who meet difficulty in understanding women’s language, they can use this research to learn about the features of women’s language. They can also learn the definitions and examples of women’s language through this research. Moreover, they can realize that they can study and find the examples of women’s language features by watching talk shows. The result is, when students are eager to learn and have high motivation in learning, they can easily understand the materials. Studying through watching videos can also be an interesting way to learn English.

C. Recommendations

The writer would like to give some recommendations for the future researcher and current practice. Firstly, for the future researcher, they can study other women’s language features for the next research since this research only focuses on the vocabulary and grammar part of women’s language. The future researcher can also conduct the same research with different subjects and purpose. The future researcher can focus on the motive of the use of women’s language
since this research only focus on the types of women’s language that can be found in Ellen DeGeneres’s and Oprah Winfrey’s interviews with Michelle Obama.

Secondly for the current practice, this research can be the source for the teaching materials in sociolinguistics especially for women’s language. Besides, there is no thesis found in English Language Education Study Program of Sanata Dharma University about women’s language in the previous years. Through this research, the people who wanted to study women’s language can get more reference to do the research or to learn about women’s language.
References


Parab, V.V. (2015). The factors that shape the features of female language in English [A Reasearch paper of *Indian Journal of Research*].


APPENDICES
**APPENDIX A: LIST OF SENTENCES UTTERED BY ELLEN DEGENERES DEGENERES**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sentences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>I think I’m gonna regret saying this but I’m sure wearing heels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alright, so I’m sure you know the number one job if the co-host is to make the host look good, so that’s your first job</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alright and you watch my show everyday so I’m pretty sure you know what happens next.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Do this Michelle, we shall dance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michelle was just saying backstage that she would like to do this with me every day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soon you want, soon you want.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I’m so glad you’re here and I–so you came in a huge motorcade, where did you park?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You parked in the front?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oh Michelle, you should have asked me, now you can’t park there after three o’clock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Can we do a security camera and see what’s happening there?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>So while they’re there everything looks good.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oh you’re getting a ticket.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No, I’m so sorry, you’re supposed to park in the structure across the street like everybody else.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yeah, well they’re in downtown and its $600 a car, so that’s good.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>So you’ve been first lady for almost 8 years and you only have a view months left in the white house.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pretty soon you’re going to start doing things like regular civilian, so I wanted to help you out earlier today.</td>
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<tr>
<td>I took the first lady to CVS and I taught her cause you have to learn how to shop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yeah, the last time I was at CVS I was picking up birth control so it’s been a while for me.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>So we’re gonna show you a little bit of what happened today and then we’ll show you the whole thing tomorrow.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This is what happened.
Alright, here we go Michelle.
There’s a coupons because you know, you’re gonna need these probably, it’s been a while.
And you push the basket cause nobody is gonna push it for you.
CVS of course.
CVS stands for cotton, 46asline and stuff.
And-it does!
Do you want anything from the – the coupons?
That’s a personalized fan.
It seems like it is.
Let’s open it and see.
Why not?
But how if it’s not workin’?
Well then let’s put it back.
Do you need coins?
Cause there’s a coin star over there.
See, this is so good, I’m preparing you.
Ok, put them over there.
This isn’t cash?
This is a rip off.
Yeah, yeah, you’re right.
Oh, this is the cash voucher?
What is it?
What did people, they called you Michelle before the First Lady?
Okay, Shelley, we’re gonna call her Shelley.

Oh, Bernie Sanders!

It seemed–no, not at all.

You can’t get in here.

This is locked.

How do you --

It’s, I’m just scratching your back.

We’re probably gonna get it cheaper.

Alright, here we go.

No, I turn on all the lights and close all drapes.

Let’s see if they have essence here.

Oh, there you are, with Rachel.

I thought you – I thought you were my best friend--

No, I have a television show

Do you want any of this?

Yep, wine in a box.

You just–like that.

Let’s get this one.

I think it is a cup.

I’m a great person to shop with.

Sign this.

Let’s sign the baby.

Yeah, I’ll let go down like that.

Michelle, what kind of cream you need for the rash that you were telling me about?
What area were you telling about?
Ehmmm–lower than that.
Get this, Lindsey Sand, Lady Pirate.
Let’s read some.
Alright, we’re gonna head to self-checkout over there.
No, but I guess you scan it.
It’s not bribes, it was just a question.
I'm good at bagging.
I don’t wanna be too close.
I sure am.
Just hit no.
I don’t know, I just – I just.
I was angry, sorry.
I just got sick of it.
Uh-um.
I don’t have any money.
You have money?
Can you get my face on money?
Why not?
I make the world happy every day.
Not everyone does everything for you anymore.
No, I’m gonna comeback with you.
This is so much fun.
I think you are ready, I’m sure you’re gonna miss White House but we will miss you more.
We’re gonna miss you so much.
You’re so cool, your husband is so cool and rock, is–no, he really and what a great dancer
Not as good as you, not as good as you.
He was throwing down.
So you’re really, you are coming to the end, do you have seniority so you able to do anything you want todo?
Yeah, it’s a big security deposit.
I just say, that those girls detonator a while
So thinking of all the things that have happened in the last 8 years, it must be surreal if – I mean sometimes when you’re in it, you don’t step back and have to go.
Does it feel like that?
Or when I visited
No, like I’ve there with the pope I’m sure
Yeah, Ellen DeGeneres the pope the queen, you know
You’ll get perspective later
What is there–what do you gonna miss the most of it?
I know you’re looking forward to like you said rolling the window down and walking and doing things that you haven’t been able to do, but what are you gonna miss?
Yeah, because a talk about not having perspective they really have grown up and gotten used to that, and what an amazing experience they’ve had, that’s incredible.
They are, they are.
I mean, I met them 8 years ago when you brought them here to see Jonas Brothers, and that was the first time that I met you and the girls outside, and--
Ooh–do you?
I mean it’s amazing when you look at how long ago that was and then of course I know them a little bit now and they just–it’s hard enough
to raise children, period, but to raise children in front of every one in white house.

They’ve done it; you’ve done an amazing job.

Do you feel like, and I’m sure you did, feel pressured to be the first --- African-American first lady to—like there’s some kinds of responsibility or--

You have accomplished that and I know you know that but you should feel very proud, both of you should feel very proud, I mean you like I said, we will miss you so much because it has been a joy and I feel proud to call you.

Yes, it is

So you- I know education is important to you that’s one of your initiatives and let girls learn that’s another one.

You want to talk about that?

May I say—oh sorry--

Absolutely, you’re amazing.

You’re an inspiration; you do so many great things and make me want to do something nice for everybody.

TOTAL : 121
### APPENDIX B: LIST OF SENTENCES UTTERED BY OPRAH WINFREY WINFREY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sentences</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I remember being here 8 years ago; I was doing an interview for magazine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We actually are sitting in this very room.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We took our shoes off and you were talking about the girls schedules and trying to figure all that out and I left.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You know thinking and feeling the weight of it all like the weight of the legacy that you all were carrying, the responsibility.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>So I wanna know, has that weight has lifted or has it just shifted?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Was your time you thought this trip would make or break you, when did you feel the most tested?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some within – That’s right.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are you originally planned to go out or wizard moment where you decided I’m going to know, go out and campaign?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Where they didn’t ask-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You will need it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>There seemed to be something that happened to you during this particular campaign.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I think as in New Hemisphere, there was level of urgency and dynamism that we had not seen before.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>That seemed to be coming from a different space that wasn’t just political.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Like that had happen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>So I heard that on election night, you can’t believe everything you read.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I read that on an election night you went to bed and did not know the results into the next morning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>So you would awaken on not November nine and you were told</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>And what was your first thought?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>When you say it wasn’t done for your husband for his presidency, what do you mean by that?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>So in this, when they go low we go high, that’s that went viral.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Now everybody repeats, it’s now one of the most famous quotes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ok, so I wanna know what does it looks like in the reality of this time.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
And that’s what you’re saying your job

So, what was it like when the trumps come to visit?

Did you have any advice for Mrs. Trump?

And your team is doing the same?

So how are you feeling right now, you’re packing up, you’re not physically packing yourself.

But even when you’re pointing you’d – even you’re pointing because this happened to me when I was leaving Chicago, you come across thing and it’s like “I remember that, I don’t remember that.”

I saw one of the photobook just how coming up.

You do every year for your step.

Right.

Just looking at this year, I just looking at your staffs what I sent just looking through the book of this year.

So many events from college signing day, going to have tea and lunch for the queen, so many meaningful school trips.

So there’s meaning and yet as I was going to the pages, so much laughter.

Meeting and laughter.

Most people are on the brink of financial collapse.

And you did that in this house, because sitting here in this house which represents many things, first and for most a seat of power but it was very clear that the image of your family rock the world and then you literally for long the doors open to everybody from every walk of life, every ethnicity, every kind of celebration.

It seemed that you all did that purposefully.

What, wh, why was that priority?

I thought of that the night all the girls, scout around on the-

I was gonna say the joy when somebody else feel something –yes–

So you arrived here with great expectations and there were comments being made then and sense that you said knocked you back a bit.

What allowed you to stand in your own truth and find your own way?

You see that?

You know when I – I know you don’t read a pieces but that one you should have read.
That was a piece.
That’s what she said it.
And she said it well, but that was one of the most beautiful things I’d – I’ve read about.
You thought she summed it up for all of us, but when you were labelled that angry black woman, was that one of the thing that knock you back a bit?
Yes of course-out loud.
No apologies.
So Malia was 10 and Shasha was 7, they were tinny biddies and I remember one of the things that you said when I interviewed you 8 years ago here, you said either our stay here we’ll make a break them.
Were there moments where you thoughts they might be broken?
Push back, yeah.
Or they list--From a very high class form and too much security.
So when you get here, everybody beach with you and what is going to be your initiative, it feels like everything that you did came out for a personal space.
It felt like it was a real thing for you.
Do you think you move the needle on childhood obesity?
We started talking about it.
Didn’t you take, you don’t take a moment to get that, I can’t pay attention – you did.
And you’re not going to a place everybody--
You change the conversation early for the way we looked at the military after teaming up with Jill Biden.
I wanna ask you, what those being military family–ehmm – how did that enhance your enlighten your perspective?–I mean I knew you knew a lot going but how to--
So what do you think your greatest impact as first lady and your husband?
Yeah, that is exactly what I said on the way here in the car.
I said “you are just being here being who you are, being yourself and allowing the rest of us to see that, made us feel, that whatever it is you were. We couldn’t be that.
We couldn’t be in the white house but we wanted the little bit of that for ourselves.
I want to ask you this because everybody found out I was going to be in here.
This question came up and I was saying, it no way was not gonna happen, the people seriously think you are gonna run for office.
Hopeful.
Would you ever run for office I’ve asked you?
No kind of office?
A year is not enough.
So the democratic party has not asked you to run for anything?
No conversations?
You’re gonna take in back.
So your husband’s administration – ehmm—everything – the election was all about hope.
Do you think this administration achieve that?
What do we do if we don’t have hope, isn’t that is cute?
Did you in the president become closer during this time?
This could have a profound impact on a relationship, it’s really.
Did you make it closer?
What do you think’s been the biggest sacrifice for you?
Anonymity?
Or you still not go to be able to do that?
No you’re not, cause you’re getting ready to enter the---
Are you prepared for the private citizen public figure part of it?
You don’t know what’s gonna be like?
I will do the best I can but I’ve never been first lady.
So when you think about moving out into the world we’ve talked about going to forget.
I got a better idea, better than shopping, so much better than shopping.
We should go climbing.
We should go climbing.
I like to cook.
You’re open.
Oh no, we should do that.
I think that’s gonna be so much gonna be so much more fun than shopping.
We could go lots of things.
Yosemite and that’s exactly it.
I want to see the national, hundred years, hundred years.
Alright.
Okay, don’t think I’m not going.
Ok, where will your mother go?
So, she’s not staying to be with Shasha when we go around the world?
8 years ago I asked you what was your prayer for your family and you said that we remain whole.
I think you did that.
So now I ask you, what’s your prayer for our country?
Making room, thank you and for me as African-American woman watching you out this world stage, just the fact that you were here, just the fact that you were here, and remained so completely yourself, and that self-presented itself with such grace was enough for me and that’s all I think.
Thank you.

TOTAL : 110
# APPENDIX C: OBSERVATION CHECKLIST FOR ELLEN DEGENERES DEGENERES’ WOMEN’S LANGUAGE

<table>
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<tr>
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<td>Pretty soon you're going to start doing things like regular civilian, so I wanted to help you out earlier today.</td>
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I took the first lady to CVS and I taught her cause you have to learn how to shop.

Yeah, the last time I was at CVS I was picking up birth control so it's been a while for me.

So we're gonna show you a little bit of what happened today and then we’ll show you the whole thing tomorrow.

This is what happened.

Alright, here we go Michelle.

There’s a coupons because you know, you're gonna need these probably, it's been a while.

And you push the basket cause nobody is gonna push it for you.

CVS of course.

CVS stands for cotton, Vaseline and stuff.

And-it does!

Do you want anything from the - the coupons?

That’s a personalized fan.

It seems like it is.

Let’s open it and see.

Why not?

But how if it's not working?

Well then let’s put it back.

Do you need coins?

Cause there's a coin star over there.

See, this is so good. I'm preparing you.

Ok, put them over there.

This isn't cash?

This is a rip off.
Yeah, yeah, you’re right.

Oh, this is the cash voucher?

What is it?

What did people, they called you Michelle before the First Lady?

Okay, Shelley, we’re gonna call her Shelley.

Oh, Bernie Sanders!

It seemed-- no, not at all.

You can't get in here.

This is locked.

how do you--

It's, I'm just scratching your back.

We're probably gonna get it cheaper.

Alright, here we go.

No, I turn on all the lights and close all drapes.

Let's see if they have essence here.

Oh, there you are, with Rachel.

I thought you - I thought you were my best friend--

No, I have a television show

Do you want any of this?

Yep, wine in a box.

You just-- like that.

Let’s get this one.

I think it is a cup.

I'm a great person to shop with.

Sign this.

Let’s sign the baby.
| Yeah, I'll let go down like that. | v |
| Michelle, what kind of cream you need for the rash that you were telling me about? | v |
| What area were you telling about? | v |
| Ehmmm-- lower than that. | v |
| Get this, Lindsey Sand, Lady Pirate. | v |
| Let’s read some. | v |
| Alright, we're gonna head to self-checkout over there. | v |
| No, but I guess you scan it. | v |
| It’s not bribes, it was just a question. | v |
| I'm good at bagging. | v |
| I don't wanna be too close. | v |
| I sure am. | v |
| Just hit no. | v |
| I don't know, I just - I just. | v |
| I was angry, sorry. | v |
| I just got sick of it. | v |
| Uh-un. | v |
| I don’t have any money. | v |
| You have money? | v |
| Can you get my face on money? | v |
| Why not? | v |
| I make the world happy every day. | v |
| Not everyone does everything for you anymore. | v |
| No, I'm gonna comeback with you. | v |
| This is so much fun. | v |
| I think you are ready, I'm sure you're gonna miss White House but we will miss you. | v |

PLAGIAT MERUPAKAN TINDAKAN TIDAK TERPUJI
We're gonna miss you so much.
You're so cool, your husband is so cool and rock, is-- no, he really and what a great dancer
Not as good as you, not as good as you.
He was throwing down.
So you're really, you are coming to the end, do you have seniority so you able to do anything you want to do?
Yeah, it's a big security deposit.
I just say, that those girls detonator a while.
So thinking of all the things that have happened in the last 8 years, I must be surreal if -- I mean sometimes when you're in it, you don’t step back and have to go.
Does it feel like that?
Or when I visited
No, like I've there with the pope I'm sure.
Yeah, Ellen DeGeneres the pope the queen, you know.
You'll get perspective later.
What is there-- what do you gonna miss the most of it?
I know you're looking forward to like you said rolling the window down and walking and doing things that you haven't been able to do, but what are you gonna miss?
Yeah, because a talk about not having perspective they really have grown up and gotten used to that, and what an amazing experience they've had, that's incredible.
They are, they are.
I mean, I met them 8 years ago when you brought them here to see Jonas Brothers, and that was the first time that I met you and the girls outside, and--
Ooh-- do you?
I mean it's amazing when you look at how long ago that was and then of course.
know them a little bit now and they just-- it's hard enough to raise children, period, but to raise children in front of every one in white house.

They've done it; you've done an amazing job.  

Do you feel like, and I'm sure you did, feel pressured to be the first --- African-American first lady to-- like there's some kinds of responsibility or--

You have accomplished that and I know you know that but you should feel very proud, both of you should feel very proud. I mean you like I said, we will miss you so much because it has been a joy and I feel proud to call you.

Yes, it is

So you- I know education is important to you that's one of your initiatives and let girls learn that's another one.

You want to talk about that?

may I say-- oh sorry--

Absolutely, you're amazing.

You're an inspiration; you do so many great things and make me want to do something nice for everybody.

| TOTAL | 29 | 1 | 15 | 0 | 13 | 9 | 17 |
### APPENDIX D: OBSERVATION CHECKLIST FOR OPRAH WINFREY

**WINFREY'S WOMEN’S LANGUAGE**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sentences</th>
<th>Categories</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>I remember being here 8 years ago; I was doing an interview for magazine.</td>
<td>IN-A&amp;A: v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We actually are sitting in this very room.</td>
<td>EX: v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We took our shoes off and you were talking about the girls schedules and trying to figure all that out and I left.</td>
<td>EPE: v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You know thinking and feeling the weight of it all like the weight of the legacy that you all were carrying, the responsibility.</td>
<td>TQ: v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>So I wanna know, has that weight has lifted or has it just shifted?</td>
<td>HDG: v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Was your time you thought this trip would make or break you, when did you feel the most tested?</td>
<td>HCG: v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some within - That's right.</td>
<td>NCH: v</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Are you originally planned to go out or wizard moment where you decided I'm going to know, go out and campaign?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You will need it.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>There seemed to be something that happened to you during this particular campaign.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>I think as in New Hemisphere, there was level of urgency and dynamism that we had not seen before.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>That seemed to be coming from a different space that wasn't just political.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Right.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Like that had happen.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>So I heard that on election night, you can’t believe everything you read.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>I read that on an election night you went to bed and did not know the results into the next morning.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
So you would awaken on not November nine and you were told
And what was your first thought?
When you say it wasn't done for your husband for his presidency, what do you mean by that?
So in this, when they go low we go high, that's that went viral.
Now everybody repeats, it's now one of the most famous quotes.
Ok, so I wanna know what does it looks like in the reality of this time.
And that's what you're saying your job
So, what was it like when the trumps come to visit?
Did you have any advice for Mrs. Trump?
And your team is doing the same?
So how are you feeling right now, you're packing up; you're not physically packing yourself.
But even when you're pointing you'd - even you're pointing because this happened to me when I was leaving Chicago, you come across thing and it's like "I remember that, I don't remember that."
I saw one of the photobook just how coming up.
You do every year for your step.
Right.
Just looking at this year, I just looking at your staffs what I sent just looking through the book of this year.
So many events from college signing day, going to have tea and lunch for the queen, so many meaningful school trips.
So there's meaning and yet as I was going to the pages, so much laughter.
Meeting and laughter.
Most people are on the brink of financial collapse.
And you did that in this house, because sitting here in this house which represents
many things, first and foremost a seat of power but it was very clear that the image of your family rock the world and then you literally for long the doors open to everybody from every walk of life, every ethnicity, every kind of celebration.

It seemed that you all did that purposefully.  
What, wh, why was that priority?  
I thought of that the night all the girls, scout around on the--

I was gonna say the joy when somebody else feel something-- yes--

So you arrived here with great expectations and there were comments being made then and sense that you said knocked you back a bit.

What allowed you to stand in your own truth and find your own way?

You see that?

You know when I -- I know you don't read a pieces but that one you should have read.

That was a piece.

That’s what she said it.

And she said it well, but that was one of the most beautiful things I'd - I've read about.

You thought she summed it up for all of us, but when you were labelled that angry black woman, was that one of the thing that knock you back a bit?

Yes of course-out loud.

No apologies.

So Malia was 10 and Shasha was 7, they were tinny biddies and I remember one of the things that you said when I interviewed you 8 years ago here, you said either our stay here we'll make a break them.

Were there moments where you thoughts they might be broken?

Push back, yeah.

Or they list-- From a very high class form and too much security.

So when you get here, everybody beach with you and what is going to be your initiative, it feels like everything that you did came out for a personal space.
It felt like it was a real thing for you.

Do you think you move the needle on childhood obesity?

We started talking about it.

Didn’t you take, you don’t take a moment to get that, I can't pay attention -- you did. and you're not going to a place everybody--

You change the conversation early for the way we looked at the military after teaming up with Jill Biden.

I wanna ask you, what those being military family-- ehmm -- how did that enhance your enlighten your perspective?-- I mean I knew you knew a lot going but how to--

So what do you think your greatest impact as first lady and your husband?

Yeah, that is exactly what I said on the way here in the car.

I said "you are just being here being who you are, being yourself and allowing the rest of us to see that, made us feel, that whatever it is you were.

We couldn't be that.

We couldn't be in the white house but we wanted the little bit of that for ourselves;

I want to ask you this because everybody found out I was going to be in here.

This question came up and I was saying, it no way was not gonna happen, the people seriously think you are gonna run for office.

Hopeful.

Would you ever run for office I've asked you?

No kind of office?

A year is not enough.

So the democratic party has not asked you to run for anything?

No conversations?

You’re gonna take in back.

So your husband's administration -- ehmm-- everything -- the election was all about hope.
Do you think this administration achieve that?
What do we do if we don’t have hope, isn’t that is cute?  
Did you in the president become closer during this time?
This could have a profound impact on a relationship, it’s really.  
Did you make it closer?
What do you think’s been the biggest sacrifice for you?
Anonymity?
Or you still not go to be able to do that?  
no you’re not, cause you’re getting ready to enter the---
Are you prepared for the private citizen public figure part of it?
You don’t know what’s gonna be like?
I will do the best I can but I’ve never been first lady.
So when you think about moving out into the world we’ve talked about going to forget.
I got a better idea, better than shopping, so much better than shopping.
We should go climbing.
We should go climbing.
I like to cook.
You’re open.
Oh no, we should do that.
I think that’s gonna be so much gonna be so much more fun than shopping.
We could go lots of things.
Yosemite and that’s exactly it.
I want to see the national, hundred years, hundred years.
Alright.
Okay, don’t think I’m not going.
Ok, where will your mother go?
So, she’s not staying to be with Shasha when we go around the world?
8 years ago I asked you what was your prayer for your family and you said that we remain whole.
I think you did that.
So now I ask you, what’s your prayer for our country?
**Making room, thank you** and for me as African-American woman watching you out this world stage, just the fact that you were here, just the fact that you were here, and remained so completely yourself, and that self-presented itself with such grace was enough for me and that’s all I think. Thank you.

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
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