

## THE EXISTENCE OF WOMEN'S LANGUAGE FEATURES IN MEN AND WOMEN INTERACTION IN THE ELLEN SHOW

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### **Abstracts**

Every human being needs to communicate to each other. Men and women are different in terms of using a language or languages in their daily conversation. Women's language proved that women tend to use language differently than men, it is shown in features they use. Sarah Sechan is one of well-known, multitalented, communicative, and creative presenters in Indonesia. It is proved by the words choices in her speech. So, the researcher chose her to be one of the instruments in gathering the data. Therefore, the researcher build a research question as follows : What are the women's language features used by Sarah Sechan? The researcher used qualitative data methods by employing content analysis to answer the research question. There were 2 research instruments used in this research. They were the researcher as the human research and observation sheet. In this research, the researcher found that nine features were used, there were: 48 empty adjectives (23.415%), 44 intensifiers (21.463%), 35 features of lexical hedges (17.073%). 18 features of tag question (8.780%), 16 hyper-correct grammar (7.804 %), 15 features of rising intonation (7.317%), 11 Super-polite (5.366%), 9 avoidance of strong swear words (4.390%), and 9 features of emphatic stress (4.390%).

Keywords: Sarah Sechan, women's language features, talk show

### **Introduction**

Language is a communication tool which is used by human being. Every human being needs to communicate to each other. Poole (1999) states that "Language allows human being to learn and adapt to changing circumstances far more quickly than would be achieved by evolution" (p.2). "Language is very intricately and intimately tied up with human life, and is so familiar an experience, that its essential nature is not easy to discern" (Widdowson, 1996, p.17). Therefore, in our daily lives we cannot be separated from the use of language.

Men and women are different in terms of using a language or languages in their daily conversation. According to Holmes (1992, p.166), “gender differences in using language are only one aspect of more pervasive linguistic differences in the society reflecting social status or power differences”. This indicates that each individual has their own language features to represent his or her social status and power. Women language, for example, has its own features to express their power and social status.

Women have many differences compared to men in using language. Lakoff (1975, p. 8) said that women tend to use different “choice and frequency of lexical items; in the situations in which certain syntactic rules are performed; in intonational and other suprasegmental patterns”. One example, a woman may say “the wall is mauve” with no one consequently forming any certain impression of her as a result of the words alone; but if a man said it, one might conclude that he was imitating a woman sarcastically or was a homosexual or an interior decorator. This example shows that women have certain features in communicating to each other, which are different from men.

In this era, women’s language used in real life is found in media; like television, radio, and magazine. In this research the researcher only focused on the women's language used in television program. There are a lot of television program in Indonesia such as reality show, family quiz, music chart and talk show. One of television program which used many women’s language is talk show. One of the talk show that used many women’s language features is *Sarah Sechan* talk show. That is *Sarah Sechan* talk show which is the presenter is Sarah Sechan herself.

Sarah sechan is an Indonesian woman who works as a presenter. As a communicative presenter, Sarah Sechan talks using many language features. It can be seen from how Sarah Sechan asks a question or talks about something with the guest. Lakoff states that women’s speech was characterized by some linguistic features such as: lexical hedges, tag questions, rising intonation on declaratives, empty adjectives, precise colour terms, intensifiers, hypercorrect grammar, super polite forms, avoidance of strong swear words, and emphatic stress. (Lakoff, 1975). From short description above, the researcher formulated one question as follow: *What are the women’s language features used by Sarah Sechan?*

## **Literature Review**

### ***Women’s Language***

Aside of that, it is also possible to predict someone’s social-economic class by viewing his or her language form; whether it is standard or non-standard since the standard form is labeled as a prestigious language which is used by high-class community (Holmes, 1992, p. 170). By language, it will be very explicit in discussing about an individual’s sex. There is a stereotype that men tend to maintain their masculinity while women tend to maintain their femininity within their language use. Thus, some different language features are applied to keep their identities. Men and women have their own purposes to keep applying the features. Women, as an example, use a number of linguistic features which reinforce their subordinate status (Holmes, 1992, p. 171). By those features, they hope to be heard by the addressee.

### ***Women's Language Features***

There are some language features which are used by women which are called women's language features. Lakoff (1975) mentioned some linguistics features which are used more often by women than by men in order to express uncertainty and lack of confidence. There are ten women language features according to Lakoff (1975); lexical hedges or fillers, tag questions, rising intonation on declaratives, 'empty' adjectives, precise colour terms, intensifiers, 'hypercorrect' grammar, 'superpolite' forms, avoidance of strong swear words, and emphatic stress. Below is the explanation of each feature.

#### **1. Lexical Hedges or Fillers**

According to Lakoff, women's use of lexical hedges "arises out of a fear of seeming too masculine by being assertive and saying things directly (Lakoff, 1975, p. 53). Women tend to say uncertain phrases in order to keep their femininity. The lexical hedges such as *you know, well, kind of, sort of* reduce the force of an utterance. Women use them to add tentativeness to statements. As an example, when a woman is asked by her friend about her new dress, she doubts that the dress is nice. Then, she will use a hedge to weaken the meaning.

#### **2. Tag Questions**

Tag questions are devices which has several functions. Lakoff (1975, p. 16) showed that "tag question is used to express uncertainty". As an example, a woman wants a confirmation of her claim from the addressee using a tag question. Aside of that, tag question is also used as a declarative statement when the speaker has enough knowledge to predict the response from the speaker. Lakoff (1975, p. 37)

#### **3. Rising Intonation on Declaratives**

Women tend to use rising intonation on declaratives to make sure the accuracy of an information. Lakoff (1975)

Speaker A: When will my dinner be ready?

Speaker B: Oh, around seven o'clock?

From the short dialogue, it can be conclude that the woman or speaker B seeks for a confirmation from speaker A, though the answer is already in the form of declaratives. It could be seen that the answer from speaker A becomes a question when it has rising intonation in it (Lakoff, 1975, p. 37).

#### **4. 'Empty' Adjectives**

Lakoff (1975, p. 36) stated that a great many words had affective meaning to do with expressing feelings, not referential meaning referring to some object or state of

affairs. Adjectives such as *divine*, *adorable*, *charming*, are strongly marked as feminine. Compare the expression below.

What a **terrific** day!

What a **divine** day!

From the example, the word **terrific** indicates a more neutral adjective than **divine** because it is more frequently used and heard under any conditions. Yet, women still use this kind of adjective because it sounds positive. Another fact is that these adjectives signal the feeling of ‘uninvolved’ or ‘out of power’ instead of ‘feminine’ (Lakoff, 1975, p. 36).

#### 5. Precise Colour Terms

Lakoff (1975, p. 36) stated that women have richer lexical items than men. The more specific one is about colour terms, women claim that those colour terms to be commonly used, but they are seen not real for men. It is agreed that this lexical difference represents a social inequity between men and women. The examples of precise colour terms are **beige**, **ecru**, **aquamarine**.

#### 6. Intensifiers

Unlike lexical hedges, intensifiers (e.g. *so*, *really*, *very*) are used as boosting devices to strengthen the intended meaning (Holmes, 1992, p. 316). Lakoff (1975, p. 37) stated that women were afraid of being ignored. Therefore, the intensifiers are used more frequently by women than men.

#### 7. ‘Hypercorrect’ Grammar

Lakoff (1975, p. 37) viewed “women as being the preservers of literacy and culture, at least in Middle America, where literacy and culture are viewed as being somewhat suspect in a male”. Thus, women are supposed to use ‘hypercorrect’ grammar.

Using hypercorrect grammar means that women use standard English forms. Lakoff (1975, p. 38) stated that ‘hypercorrect’ grammar was the form of grammar usage which was codified as a standard English form according to grammar books”. Holmes (1992, p. 164) gave a reason why women use more standard English forms than men was because women looked after their need to be valued. Since women are seen as subordinate group, it is argued that they must speak carefully and politely.

#### 8. ‘Superpolite’ Forms

According to Lakoff (1975, p. 37), “women are believed to be experts of euphemism and know how the right things to say to other people”. There is an idea which shows how polite order is stated so that it sounds more neutral to ask for. Lakoff (1975, p. 37) stated “... the more particles in a sentence which reinforce the notion that it is a request rather than an order, the politer the result will be”. Women, for example, would say **passed away** instead of **died**, or **put down** instead of **killed**.

#### 9. Avoidance of Strong Swear Words

Women tend to avoid from using strong swear words in order to maintain their politeness. Lakoff (1975) showed that “in Middle America, the majority might condone the use of strong swear words by men, but not for women. It is because women are encouraged to act like a lady since they were young. They are allowed to complain and fuss, but not to flinch or bellow like men when they get upset”. The examples of weak and strong swear words are as below.

- (a). **Shit**, I lost my wallet again!
- (b). **Oh my God**, I lost my wallet again!

From the examples, the expression (a) uses a strong swear word while the expression (b) uses the weak one. Thus, people will predict that the expression (a) is spoken by men and (b) spoken by women. Currently, however, women who use strong swear words keep increasing. Also, men do not adopt women’s swear words instead if they do masculine image (Lakoff, 1975, p. 37).

#### 10. Emphatic Stress

This feature is used by women to express uncertainty with women self-expression. Women use this feature to show more stress or emphasize and strengthen the words. The example is “brilliant”. (Lakoff,1975).

In this research, the researcher used theory by Lakoff on women’s language features. The ten features are used in examining the data. The data are classified into lexical hedges or fillers, tag questions, rising intonation on declaratives, ‘empty’ adjectives, praisecol or terms, intensifiers, ‘hypercorrect grammar’, ‘superpolite form’, and emphatic stress.

#### Method

The researcher conducted qualitative research in this research. This type of research is “characterized by the use of methods that attempt to examine ‘inherent traits, characteristics, and qualities of the political objects of inquiry” (Landman, 2000, p. 227). Qualitative research uses description to interpret data collected. Ary, Jacobs, and Razavieh (2002, p. 565) defined qualitative research as “a generic term for a variety of research approaches that study phenomena in their natural settings, without predetermined hypotheses”.

The method of data collection which was used in this research was content analysis. It is a kind of data collection method which uses “words, meanings, pictures, symbols, ideas, themes, or any message that can be communicated” (Neuman, 2000, p. 292). Analysing written texts such as books, newspapers or magazine articles, advertisements, speeches, official documents, films or videotapes, musical lyrics, photographs, articles of clothing, or works of art are included into content analysis.

The data in this research was submitted from transcripts of Sarah Sechan Talk show which gathered from Youtube. There were 5 episodes which were used to gather the data. The first episode was the 5<sup>th</sup> October 2013, when Shane Filan (SF) came as the Guest Star. The second episode was on 22<sup>nd</sup> January 2014, when the guest star was Jorge Lorenzo (JL). The third episode was on 16<sup>th</sup> April 2014, it was Angie Miller (AM) as the guest star. The fourth episode was the 31<sup>st</sup> May 2016 episode and it had Jessie J (JJ) as the guest star. The fifth episode was the 21<sup>st</sup> May 2017 episode when Robin Thicke (RT) served as the guest star.

The instruments used by the researcher were human instrument, documents and observation sheet. The first instrument in this research was human instrument. Human instrument is observer the subject activities, reads the documents, written documents and records the information in field notes and journals (Ary et al, ). The second instrument was documents. The documents in this research were five videos from *Sarah Sechan talk show*.

The researcher started the first technique by downloading the five videos from Youtube. Then the researcher downloaded the five videos in order to record and make a script of Sarah Sechan's speeches. The researcher recorded every single utterance which was spoken by Sarah Sechan during the interview with her guest stars. The second technique was analysing the script. The researcher wrote the script and made it in a good arrangement to make it easy to read and be analysed. Then, the researcher analysed the script that contains the women's language features used by Sarah Sechan in order to find out the answer of the research question.

In this study the data analysis techniques were done in some steps. In this research, the researcher conducted a qualitative research and used data or content analysis method to analyse the data.

## **Finding and Discussion**

### ***Women's Language Features used by Sarah Sechan***

In order to answer the research question, the researcher analyzed the five transcripts of Sarah Sechan's talk show. In addition, the researcher analyzed the features of women's language found in Sarah Sechan's talk show based on Lakoff's (1975) theory and was supported by Holmes (1992) theory.

To answer the research question, the researcher definition of women's language continued with the features of women's language. Based on the data gathering and analysis, the researcher identified that Sarah Sechan uses 9 out of 10 women's language features proposed by Lakoff (1975). The results of the analysis were in the table as follows:

Table 4.1 women's language features used by Sarah Sechan

NO	FEATURE	TOTAL	PERCENTAGE
1.	Empty Adjectives	48	23.415%
2.	Intensifier	44	21.463%
3.	Lexical Hedges	35	17.073%
4.	Tag Question	18	8.780%

5.	Hyper-correct Grammar	16	7.804%
6.	Rising intonation	15	7.31%
7.	Super Polite form	11	5,366%
8.	Avoidance Strong Swear Word	9	4.390%
9.	Avoidance Strong Swear Word Emphatic Stress	9	4.390%
10.	Praise Color Terms	0	0
	Total	205	100%

Based on the table above, applied in *Sarah Sechan* talk show There were (a) lexical hedges or fillers, (b) raising intonation on declaratives, (c) ‘hyper-correct’ grammar, (d) avoidance of strong swear words, (e) tag question, (f) ‘empty adjectives’, (g) intensifier, (h) ‘super-polite’ forms and (i) emphatic stresses. The researcher did not find color terms because there were no praise color terms in the data because Sarah Sechan did not talk about topic related. Then, there was no relation between the theme on five episodes with the possibility using praise color terms.

The total number of women’s language features that used by Sarah Sechan were 205 statements in 5 episodes of *Sarah Sechan* shows. Those features were divided into: 48 empty adjectives (23.415%), 44 intensifiers (21.463%), 35 features of lexical hedges (17.073 %). 18 features of tag question (8.780%) 16 hyper-correct grammars (7.804 %), and 15 features of rising intonation (7.317%) 11 super polite (5,366%), two last features there were strong swear words 9 (4,390%), and emphatic stresses with 9 (4,390%). The last was precise color terms that has no cases (0%) in the data.

#### 1. Empty Adjectives

Lakoff (1975, p. 36) stated that there are a great words had affective meaning to do with expressing feelings, not referential meaning referring to some object or state of affairs. Empty adjectives indicated speaker’s approbation or admiration for something, such as such as *divine*, *adorable*, *charming*, that are strongly marked as feminine.

In the 5 episodes of Sarah Sechan shows, she used empty adjectives to talk with her guest stars. The researcher found that empty adjectives are used 48 times by Sarah Sechan. In Sarah Sechan talk show, the researcher found the empty adjectives words like: *cute*, *amazing*, *sexy*, *good*, *silly*, *beautiful*, *nice*, *cool* and *lucky*. First, the researcher discussed the empty adjectives that used by Sarah Sechan in Sarah Sechan and Shane Filan Episode

#### Dialogue [1]

SS: So they kind of like, “I don’t care my dad was in Westlife but he knows One Direction. So he is pretty cool, right?”

SF: That’s it. That’s it.

SS: That’s very cute. Well thank you so much for stopping by and I hope you’ll comeback soon to Indonesia to do a big...big concert, yes?

SF: Yeah. I’ll do that.

In dialogue [1] Sarah Sechan and Shane Filan talked about Shane Filan's daughter. She is a fan of an English boyband, *One Direction*. She was not care with his father who was part of Westlife. Sarah Sechan showed her admiration to Shane Filan's daughter. Sarah Sechan used the word "cute" to show how she admired what Shane Filan daughter's do. Next the researcher will discuss empty adjectives that used in Jorge Lorenzo and Angie Miller episode.

**Dialogue [2]**

JL: Yeah, So I very tired and you can see my eyes?

SS: Yeah, it's ok you look verygood.

**Dialogue [3]**

AM: Oh thank you. You are so beautiful by the way. You are gorgeous.

SS: You are so gorgeous and good luck for everything. Have a wonderful you stayed here. I hope to see you soon. Maybe I will follow in Bali.

Let's take selfie like bestfriend. Thank you Angie Miller

In dialogue [2] dan [3] Sarah sechan showed her admiration and gave compliments to Jorge Lorenzo and Angie Miller. Sarah Sechan and Jorge Lorenzo talked about Jorge Lorenzo's eyes that looked tired because he had long trip. But, Sarah Sechan convinced him that he still looks very "good". Next, in episode Angie Miller, Sarah Sechan was amazed with her talent, because she can be a famous singer and show the world about her talent. It also indicated that Sarah Sechan admired Angie Miller because of what she had done in her carrier.

Other adjectives used by Sarah Sechan were in Episode Jessie J and Robin Thicke.

**Dialogue [4]**

JJ: I will work with children in kind of therapy job and some of room and life organize. I like organizing.

SS: Aha. See! I am so Jessie J. I love organizing to. It is so very normal. Ok. Work with children was nice.

**Dialogue [5]**

R: I think my body covered with burger.

S: Wild. Be careful with your little one. How about worst birthday ever?

In dialogue [4] Sarah Sechan appreciated Jessie J because she worked in children organization. She believes that Jessie J was a "nice" person. Sarah Sechan admired Jesie J because beside a singer she also cares about others. In dialogue [5] Sarah Sechan was talking about Robin Thicke's birthday in *Mcdonalds*. She was surprised, because Robin ate a lot of burgers. She said that Robin was "wild".

Sarah Sechan used most empty adjectives in her shows in order to appreciate her guest stars, and she always gives compliments to her guest star by using empty adjectives. Sarah Sechan also used empty adjectives to strengthen her words.



## 2. Intensifier

Unlike lexical hedges, intensifiers (e.g. *so*, *really*, *very*) are used as boosting devices to strengthen the intended meaning (Holmes, 1992). Lakoff (1975) stated that women were afraid of being ignored. Therefore, the intensifiers are used more frequently by women than men. In this research the researcher found that intensifiers appeared 44 times in *Sarah Sechan*. Intensifier that used in *Sarah Sechan* shows were *very*, *so*, *really*, and *just*.

The researcher provided the examples and discussions below. The first intensifier that will be discussed by the researcher is the word “*very*”. There were in episode Shane Filan and Jorge Lorenzo and Jessie J.

### **Dialogue[6]**

SF: So, when I look down. I see you looking up.

SS: That’s right. We are very close. [Episode Shane Filan]

### **Dialogue[7]**

SS: Cendol has coconut milk, brown sugar is sweet and has this,  
*eh kok ga ada cendolnya?* Oh, missing something, missing one very important ingredients. [Episode Jorge Lorenzo]

### **Dialogue[8]**

SS: OK. You can try um. nasi padang. Very spicy very hot. [Episode Jessie J]

In the third episode above, when Sarah Sechan was talking with her guest star she used “*very*” to strengthen her statements. In dialogue [6], Sarah Sechan and Shane Fillan talked about T-shirt that had Sarah Sechan face in the T-shirt. Shane Fillan said that when he looked at the T-shirt he will be looked Sarah Sechan. Sarah Sechan gave her statement that she and Shane Filan were “*very*” close. In dialogue [7], Jorge Lorenzo and Sarah Sechan drank and ate together. They drank Indonesian beverage that was called *cendol*. When Sarah Sechan gave explanation to Jorge Lorenze what are the ingredients of *cendol*. Sarah Sechan was surprised that the seller forgot one important ingredient which is *cendol* itself. She wanted to emphasize that *cendol* was one “*very*” important ingredients. The last one is in dialogue [8] Sarah Sechan and Jessie J, they talked about Indonesian food such as *oncom* and *nasi padang*. Sarah Sechan gave a suggestion to her that she must try *nasi padang*. It has delicious taste and Sarah Sechan told that *nasi padang* was very spicy and hot. She wanted Jessie J to know that it was not good if Jessie J could not eat spicy or hot. Jessie J use intensifiers “*very*” to express how she gave information and how to make her guest star believe with her.

The next intensifier which was often used by Sarah Sechan was “*so*”. Sarah Sechan used this intensifier to strengthen her statement. To make sure what her said with her guest star.

### **Dialogue [9]**

SS: It is so good to have you here, congratulation on your solo career Episode Shae Fillan]

**Dialogue [10]**

JL: Is it romantic moment?

SS: Did I say romantic loud? It is supposed to be not so loud.

**Dialogue [11]**

AM: It's just a little gift for you.

SS: Oh, thank you. I'm solucky. Thank you so much. Okay come, sit  
Down.

**Dialogue [12]**

JJ: I will work with children in kind of therapy job and some of room and  
life organizes. I like organizing.

SS: "Aha. See! I am so Jessie J. I love organizing too."

In the episode of Shane Fillan and Sarah Sechan, Sarah Sechan was appreciate that Shane Fillan can come to her show. It can be seen from the dialogue [9] above. It was expressing her gratefulness for him to come. In dialogue [10] Sarah Sechan was talking to Jorge Lorenzo that they can talk together, Sarah Sechan felt that it was romantic. Sarah Sechan did not want Jorge Lorenze knew about what she said. She convinced him not hear what she said. Same with the dialogue [11], dialogue [12] shows that Sarah Sechan was so grateful and lucky that he can get a gift from Angie Miller. She never thought that she can get something from someone who is famous. In dialogue [24], Jessie J gave an information to Sarah Sechan that she loves to help others. She likes to organize and meet someone new. Sarah Sechan also talks that she loves organizing too. Next, she said that she is same with JessieJ, and she is so Jessie J. The intensifiers "*so*" was used to strenghten what she said and express how strong she felt.

The next intensifier which used by Sarah Sechan were *just and really*. Those two words were used to be emphasized and strengthen the statement. That used by Sarah Sechan. It was in Sahne Filan, and Angie Miller Episode.

**Dialogue [13]**

SF: Oh, thank you

SS: This shirt is *just* a very sexy shirt [Episode Shane Fillan]

**Dialogue [14]**

SS: You know I *just* looking at the profile and you come from family  
field of musician, right? Your parents, your mother, your father used  
to music. And you used to be expected to be a superstar like this,  
do something with music [Episode Angie Miller]

In dialogue [13] and [14], word intensifiers "just" emphasized or strengthened the meaning of the very sexy t-shirt and looking at the profile. It is showed that Sarah Sechan wants to emphasize the fact that she only gave him t-shirt but the t-shirt was very sexy. In [15] Sarah Sechan wanted to tell Angie Miller personal life that she knew the background of her music from her profile.

The next is intensifiers which used frequently by Sarah Sechan is "*really*".

**Dialogue [15]**

SS: They have curry ad they have um.. um.. a lot of chili. Yes is a um.. um..It is *really* good. You have to taste it.  
We get somebody from native like nasi padang.

**Dialogue [16]**

SS:"You have time. But first we do play a game. We are awesome from birth. But no everybody have good voice and talent in music. Like us, we don't have it. We want you to guess this lyric that we will be singing in own way. We all awesome in own way, right? You have to guest what song is it. And you have to singing little if You don't mind. Ok, so I will do its own my way first. The melody I am *really* sorry.

In dialogue [15] Sarah Sechan wanted to give description about *nasi padang*. She wanted Jessie J to know that *nasi padang* was really good food. Then, Jessie J must be tasted it. In dialogue [16] Sarah Sechan played game with Jessie J. The game was guessing the song from the lyrics. Sarah Sechan will sing a song with her own way. She was really sorry to Jessie J that her voice and her melody was not really good.

In Sarah Sechan talk show, Sarah Sechan used some intensifiers to strengthen her statements. Sarah Sechan also used intensifiers to emphasize her words.

3. Lexical Hedges or fillers

According to Lakoff, women used lexical hedges "arises out of a fear of seeming too masculine by being assertive and saying things directly (Lakoff, 1975, p. 53)." Women tended to say uncertain phrases in order to keep their femininity. The lexical hedges such as *you know, well, kind of, sort of* reduced the force of an utterance. Women used *know, well, kind of and sort of* to add tentativeness in the statements. As an example, when a woman was asked by her friend about her new dress, she doubted that the dress was nice. Furthermore, she used a hedge to be weaken the meaning. Sarah Sechan used Lexical Hedges or fillers such as *you know, um, can, will, what do you think?* In this research, the researcher found 35 Lexical Hedges used by Sarah Sechan.

In episode Sarah Sechan and Shane Filan, she talked about Shane Filan's fans in Indonesia. The fans were waiting Shane Filan since morning because, the fans knew that Shane Fillan would come. Then, Sarah Sechan told him that his fans will bring something for him.

**Dialogue[17]**

SS: My twitter I've been on twitter for some years I think maybe since last week also they like "Oh Sarah, can we bring you food so we can meet him? Can we bring you something?" I was gonna, "you know.

SF: It's been crazy actually cause since I came here.

In dialogue [17] Sarah Sechan used the phrase “**you know**” because she did not sure with the words she wanted to say next. She just hung the sentence and Shane Filan continued it. She wanted to make sure that he understood or not about her talks.

Next, in the episode Sarah Sechan and Jorge Lorenzo when they talk about love life. Sarah Sechan asked him about his time for love life. Sarah Sechan asked him that he had a girlfriend or not, and wonder if his girlfriend was worried when he was racing or not. She gave him a hard question that his boyfriend made him confused to choose or her.

#### **Dialogue[18]**

SS: “*Pak yusuf ternyata dia alergi sama kacang pak yusuf. Dibungkus aja nanti, aku bawa pulang.* What about love life? Do you have time for love life?”

JL: Yes, sometimes.

SS: Do you have any girlfriend, that she worried when you racing? Do you ever a.. a.. Do you ever been with a girl that over worried with you have to forget about relationship because, you know she makes you choose beside race or her.

JL: No no. Luckily, I have girlfriend that always support me. That had stay 2 years. Finally we stop the relationship. But now I choose to don't have relationship

When, Sarah Sechan gave him questions about girlfriend. Sarah Sechan talked with “a.. a..” it helped her to gives him a clear question. She was repeat the words ‘do you ever’. It was used to find the best words to give Shane Fillan best question. So, Shane Filan can understand what meaning of the questions from Sarah Sechan.

In the episode Sarah Sechan with Angie Miller. Sarah Sechan knew that Angie Miller had many tours to Asia. Before Sarah Sechan closed the section with Angie Miller, she wanted to know Angie Miller can speak Indonesian or not.

#### **Dialogue [19]**

AM: I need other people to correct some song. I must make sure it really good and write label. I'm just working on that. To make sure everything good before I release it.

SS: *Jadi yang ngefans sama Angie Miller ditunggu albumnya bentar lagi katanya tahun ini semua lagunya dia yang nulis dan...* before we go.

**Can you say something in Indonesia?** Just to prove that you have you been learning little bit language in Asia just a little bit. It's OK. Before, my Indonesia also not very good.

AM: You know it so funny. All the languages bleeding together. I'm like *swadika* I mean mean halo.

From episode Sarah Sechan and Angie Miller. Sarah Sechan used the word “can” to ask Angie Miller that she can say something in Indonesia or not. Sarah Sechan

wanted to make sure, that she has been learning a little bit of Asian's language. She used the word "can" to find about the information about language that learned by Angie Miller.

The last is in episode Sarah Sechan and Jessie J. After Sarah Sechan greeted Jessie J and asked about her trip. She wanted to know deep information that can make the interview walked more warm and close. Sarah Sechan asked her about Indonesian food that she liked and what food she tried last time when she came to Indonesia.

**Dialogue [20]**

SS: Hahaha... Any particular food you looking to **um..** Try? The last time you here. Did you try anything?

JJ: "I was tried from people recommendation"

When Sarah Sechan asked Jessie J about particular food which she was looking to try. Sarah Sechan used "**um**" because she forgot what she would like to say. she uses 'um' to raise her talk. Used word um to remember what she will asks to Jessie J.

**Dialogue [21]**

SS: Everytime you come here people always having fun. Great audience here for you. What do you think about Indonesian?

RT: the audience are very fantastic. The love music and they appreciated. So, I can feel that energy.

In dialogue [21] Sarah Sechan asked Robin Thicke opinions about Indonesian. She used lexical hedges *what do you think?* Sarah Sechan did not know what were Robin Thicke thought about Indonesian. She showed her politeness to Robin Thicke when she was asking questions.

In conclusion, Sarah Sechan used Lexical hedges for showing uncertainty and for arising in delivering her talks. Lexical hedges also used to gain the talk when she forgot she wanted to talk and connect with the next conversations.

4. Tag Questions

Tag questions were devices which had several functions. Lakoff (1975, p. 16) showed that "tag question is used to express uncertainty". As an example, a woman wanted a confirmation of her claim from the addressee using a tag question. The example of tag questions from Lakoff were 'isn't it?' 'right?' 'don't we?' In Sarah Sechan show, the researcher found two tag questions there were 'right?' and 'yes?' Sarah Sechan used tag questions in her talkshow for 18 times.

In episode Sarah Sechan and Jessie J, they talked about food. They talked about traditional food from Indonesia. The food was *Oncom* and *Nasi Padang*. Sarah Sechan asked Jessie J that she can eat spicy food or not.

**Dialogue [22]**

SS: You can try um, oncom."

JJ: Oncom?

SS:OK. You can try um. nasi padang. Very spicy very hot,  
you can take spicy food **right?**

In this episode Sarah Sechan showed that she used “right?” because she wanted to know that Jessie J like spicy food or not in order to get the answer and information about what Jessie like. What kind of Indonesian foods that Jessie J knows and likes.

In episode Sarah Sechan and Shane Fillan. When Sarah Sechan and Shane Filan talked about Shane’s Filan’s music. They talked about the great progress of Shane Filan’s musics and also talked about the lyrics of the song.

### **Dialogue [23]**

SF:“My music, my music oversee has to be slightly different. I has  
to progress into what you know.

Whats on the radio know. And I thought my music system on  
here radio quite well know, which is great.

SS: “And the lyric are very personal too, right? I mean you write  
a lot about your, mean things that happens on your personal life  
also”

In this episode, using right? was to make sure and confirmed Shane Filan that the lyrics of the song are very personal or not. Shane Filan answered that the songs were about him life. Sarah Sechan wanted know the deep information and clarify the information that she knew before.

The last that used tag question was in the episode Sarah Sechan and Jorge Lorenzo in the episode which talked about championship. They talked about what Jorge Lorenzo goal for Championship in 2014 and what had he prepared for the championship.

### **Dialogue [24]**

SS: And so, what is your plan for 2014?

JL: In 2014 I try to win world championship. It is our goals. It will very  
difficult.

SS: Yay right. “You have been training, yes?”

JL: Meet very hard rival, and we want try hard.

Besides that, I will try to enjoying my life, we just have one life.

Tag question were used in this episode was “You have been training, yes?” Sarah Sechan used this tag question to ask to Jorge Lorenzo to get the answer to what Jorge Lorenzo did to prepare the championship. She confirmed to Jorge Lorenze about what he had done.

In conclusion Sarah Sechan used tag questions to confirm the guest stars’ statements. To gain the guest star attention. She also used tag question to make her show go on.

#### 5. 'Hyper-correct' Grammar

Lakoff (1975, p. 37) viewed "women as being the preservers of literacy and culture, at least in Middle America, where literacy and culture are viewed as being somewhat suspect in a male". Thus, women are supposed to use 'hypercorrect' grammar. In this research, the researcher found that Sarah Sechan used Hypercorrect Grammar forms 16 times.

##### **Dialogue [25]**

SS: "Hello Shane how are you? That's right. I am good. See, there is a thing way, I love this show because "I get to brush" shoulders with Shane Filan. Have a seat. Have a seat. How are you?"

##### **Dialogue [26]**

SS: "I saw you walked with the glasses" [Episode Jorge Lorenzo]

##### **Dialogue [27]**

SS: "People they have been waiting for you" [Episode Angie Miller]

##### **Dialogue [28]**

SS: "He is good at percussion but singing not" [Episode Jessie J]

##### **Dialogue [29]**

SS: "It was tradition for me"

In dialogue [25], when she greets Shane for the first time, she said "I get to brush" instead of just made it simple likes "I gotta brush". In dialogue [26], Sarah Sechan introduced Dito his percussion with "He is" not used "He's". In [27], [28] and [29] Sarah Sechan used standard form of grammar in order to show her politeness to her guest star. According to Lakoff and Milroy, using hyper-correct grammar means that women use standard English forms. Lakoff (1975, p. 38) stated that "hyper-correct" grammar was the form of grammar usage which was codified as a standard English form according to grammar books". Milroy & Milroy (2002, p. 30) defined standard English form as "the English form that has been codified in dictionaries, grammars, and handbooks of usage and authorised through educational system". Holmes (1992, p. 164) gave a reason why women used more standard English forms than men because women looked after their needs to be valued. Since women were seen as subordinate group, it was argued that they must speak carefully and politely. The researcher indicated that Sarah Sechan applied hyper-correct Grammar to use the right and polite form, so her guest star will be knew that she was appreciate her guest stars.

#### 6. Rising Intonation on Declaratives

Women raise their intonation to show that they share the emotion to the listeners. Raising intonations in the speech, means that they wants to share their emotions to the listeners, either it is hate or love. Women tend to use rising intonation on declaratives to make sure the accuracy of an information. (Lakoff, 1975)

Sarah Sechan used rising intonation for 15 times. The researcher found the rising Intonation from episode Sarah Sechan with Robin Thickle, Jorge Lorenzo and Shane

Filan. There are three examples from Sarah Sechan *really?*, *you like it?*, *You enjoying that?*

The researcher found in Robin Thicke episode when Sarah Sechan and Robin Thicke talked about birthday. Sarah Sechan asked him about his birthday about birthday experience. Robin Thicke told about his birthday experiences.

**Dialogue [30]**

SS: Be careful with your little one. How about worst birthday ever?

RT: Never had bad birthday.

SS: **Really?** You are solucky.

RT Birthday it just celebration. I have great friends and family. Just being around with my friends and family it was enough for my celebration

Sarah Sechan used rising intonation “really?” because she felt so surprised with Robin Thicke’s answers. Because when Sarah Sechan knew that Robin thicke never got worse birthday, her feeling was very disorder. She was so surprised and did not believe. Robin Thicke was so lucky person.

Other episodes were in Jorge Lorenzo’s episode. When Jorge Lorenzo was talking about his glasses business. Sarah Sechan asked Jorge that he was enjoying the business or not. She wanted to know about Jorge Lorenzo’s feeling.

**Dialogue [31]**

JL: I build this company together with one friend. So, my friend who take care of this brand company and some employees. But, I give image and some idea.

SS: “You enjoying that?” You enjoying to be businessman?

JL: Yes. It not only a business but it is a passion. Can create something cool but quite cheaper. People that no have so much money they can buy.

Sarah Sechan used that question to obtain deeper information to the guest star. Sarah Sechan used the rising intonation “You enjoying that?” to raise information that Jorge Lorenzo enjoying his business or not.

In episode Shane Filan and Sarah Sechan they were talking about chocolate and Shane Filan fans. Sarah Sechan was so surprised because Shane Filan said about what he loved. So, Sarah Sechan supposed that Shane Filan love his fans.

**Dialogue [32]**

SF: And I love it.

SS: “You like it?”

SF: I mean, M&M and they like M&M “

SS: “You like it ?” You can, you know what, yes. Almost like that. You can have as many you like if you stay here for like... Like another episode.”



SF: “No problem”

By raising her intonation, she wanted to deliver her affection and her emotion to Shane, to say that she also got excited with what he has said. She wanted to make sure that her argument true or not. Sarah Sechan repeated question ‘You like it?’ for twice. She wanted to know about Shane Filan deeply.

#### 7. ‘Super-polite’ Forms

According to Lakoff (1975, p. 37), “women are believed to be experts of euphemism and know how the right things to say to other people”. There is an idea which shows how polite order is stated so that it sounds more neutral to ask for. Lakoff (1975, p. 37) stated “... the more particles in a sentence which reinforce the notion that it is a request rather than an order, the politer the result will be”. Women, for example, would say *passed away* instead of *died*, or *put down* instead of *killed*. Women used more polite expression than men by using ‘super-polite’ or more standard speech forms women could give a vague expression as a substitute for unpleasant expressions. In this research the researcher found super-polite forms used super-polite forms for 11 times.

#### **Dialogue [33]**

SS: That’s what there, cause I’m thinking. You know this was. They’re understand, but I’m just thinking maybe some of your friend that were watching you outside of Jakarta or maybe out of little town and they are thinking “Wow this guy is talking too fast English. His English too fast.” [Episode Shane Fillan]

#### **Dialogue [34]**

SS: “Thank you so much for coming” [Episode Angie Miller]

#### **Dialogue [35]**

SS: “I cannot imagine if you do a massage” [Episode Jessie J]

Utterances in dialogue [33], [34] and [35] showed the super-polite form that used by Sarah Sechan to show her politeness to her guest stars. In [33] she said this in order to ask Shane politely to slow down his speech because many Indonesian could not catch up what they say in the interview. She chose to use super-polite form to ask politely. In the dialogue [34] Sarah Sechan showed her politeness to Angie Miller because she respected her guest. Sarah Sechan could say “thanks”, but mostly she chose to use “Thank you so much”. The last, in dialogue [35] Sarah Sechan used “I cannot “ imagine than the words “I can’t” because she Jessie J as her guest star.

According to Lakoff (1975, p. 37), “women are believed to be experts of euphemism and know how the right things to say to other people.” There was an idea which showed how polite order was stated so that it was sound more neutral to ask for. Sarah Sechan used super-polite forms to show her politeness and respect to her guest stars.

## 8. Avoidance of Strong Swear Words

Women tends to avoid from using strong swear words in order to maintain their politeness. Lakoff (1975) showed that “in Middle America, the majority might condone the use of strong swear words by men, but not for women. It is because women are encouraged to act like a lady since they were young. They are allowed to complain and fuss, but not to flinch or bellow like men when they get upset”. Sarah Sechan used avoidance strong swear word for 9 times.

### **Dialogue [36]**

SS: “Oh... You should!” You should visit Bali. You should visit all parts of Indonesia because you have a lot of fans and they are just dying to meet you.”

SF: “Cool!”

### **Dialogue [37]**

SS: “Wow!”

### **Dialogue [38]**

SS: “Wow!”

### **Dialogue [39]**

SS: “Wow!”

### **Dialogue [40]**

SS: “Oh my Godness!”

In the dialogue [36], she said “oh..you should!” instead of “damn, you should!” to show her excitement on the topic and emphasize or strengthen the expression of her opinion about Bali. In the dialogue [37], [38], [39] Sarah Sechan used same avoidance that was “wow!” to show that she was amazed her 3 guest Angie Miller, Jorge Lorenzo and Jessie J. She was amazed with their achievements in life. The last is in the dialogue [40] when Robin Thicke told Sarah Sechan that he ate a lot burgers in his birthday. She was surprised that handsome man like Robin Thicke could eat a lot of burgers without feeling shy.

Sarah Sechan used strong swear words to rough words. She was amazed or surprised with her guest stars statements so she show it by using strong swear words.

## 9. Emphatic Stress

Women often used this feature in her written speech, they like to use italic, bold, coloring or even capitalize the letters in order to show more ‘stress’ or emphasize and strengthen the words or to strengthen an assertion. (Lakoff,1975)

### **Dialogue [41]**

SS: “That is good”. It is so good to have you here, congratulation on your Solo career. Is it what you expected? I mean you know being in a group and now you doing everything all on your own. Performing by your own self.

SF: Bit of bad news too but for me, you know, singing is singing. The same is being on band or on your own. It’s still singing, so, I love, I love to

sing. I love to perform for people ..umm.. It was i feel most comfortable doing. So yeah, it's, it's something that I have to get used to...umm..."

**Dialogue [42]**

SS: Yes! Perfect! You are awesome. Everybody is awesome from birth.

We are going to play a game right now. After this you must answer the questions from the fans. We have 300 questions from twitter.

**Dialogue [43]**

SS: Best birthday gift ever?

**Dialogue [44]**

SS: What about worst birthday gift ever?

In the dialogue [41] Sarah used this feature to strengthen the word in her opinion about Shane Filan who was being back in a concert and in her TV show. Dialogue [42] used Emphatic Stress to emphasized that Jessie J could be perfectly said *gue kece* because previously Jessie J could not said the words and repeated them again. In the dialogue [43] and [44] Sarah Sechan used Best and Worst words to emphasize and strengthen what she said. She asked Robin Thicke about the gift, she really wanted to know what experienced of Robin Thicke.

**Conclusion**

The conclusions were the women's language features used by Sarah Sechan in 5 Episodes of *Sarah Sechan shows*. In this research, the researcher found that nine features were used, there were: (a) lexical hedges or fillers, (b) tag question, (c) rising intonation on declaratives, (d) 'empty adjective, (e) intensifier, (f) 'hyper-correct grammar, (g) 'super-polite' forms, (h) avoidance of strong swear words, and (i) emphatic stresses. The researcher found 205 features used by Sarah Sechan with the distribution: 48 Empty adjectives (23.415%), 44 intensifiers (21.463%), 35 features of lexical hedges (17.073 %). 18 features of Tag Question (8.780%) 16 hyper-correct grammar (7.804 %), 15 features of rising intonation (7.317%) and 11 Super-polite (5,366%), two features there are avoidance of strong swear word, and emphatic stress with 9 (4,390%). The last was precise color terms (0%) which did not occur on the data. Based on the data, the researcher did not found praise color terms because in this talk show Sarah Sechan did not talk about the theme that related with colors.

This research also contributed in education especially in sociolinguistic. In this research, the researcher used theory proposed by Lakoff (tahun). The researcher wants to reveal that gender can influence the language, this research on women's language features can adopt from TV shows. From the presenter's utterances, it can be known that they have many functions from what the presenter wants to convey. The information provided in this research can be concluded that television show also can be used as teaching media in Sociolinguistic class.

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