

**INVESTIGATING WOMEN’S LANGUAGE FEATURES USED BY  
MEGAWATI SOEKARNO PUTRI IN SPEECH AT BPIP NATIONAL  
SEMINAR: KICK-OFF PANCASILA DALAM TINDAKAN**

**SKRIPSI**

*Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana  
Pendidikan (S.Pd.) English Education Program*

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**UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA**

**MEDAN**

**2023**



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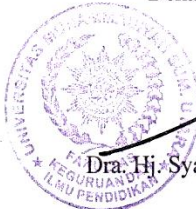
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## PERNYATAAN KEASLIAN SKRIPSI

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Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa skripsi saya yang berjudul **"Investigating Woman's Language Features Used by Megawati Soekarno Putri in Speech at BPIP National Seminar : Kick-off Pancasila Dalam Tindakan."** adalah bersifat asli (original) bukan hasil menyadur mutlak dari karya orang lain.

Bilamana dikemudian hari ditemukan ketidaksesuaian dengan pernyataan ini maka saya bersedia dituntut dan diproses sesuai dengan ketentuan yang berlaku di Univesitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara.

Demikian pernyataan ini dengan sesungguhnya dan dengan yang sebenar-benarnya.

Medan, 7 Juni 2024

Hormat saya

Yang membuat pernyataan,



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## ABSTRACT

**Nurul Asiah Isnaini. 1902050068.” Investigating Women’s Language Features Used by Megawati Soekarno Putri in Speech at BPIP National Seminar : Kick-Off Pancasila dalam Tindakan”. Skripsi. English Education Program of Faculty Teachers Training and Education. Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, Medan. 2023.**

The study deals with women’s language features used by Megawati Soekarno Putri at BPIP National Seminar: Kick-Off Pancasila dalam Tindakan. The aims of the research are to categorize the types of women’s language features used by Megawati Soekarno Putri and analyze the realization of women’s language features in Megawati Soekarno Putri’s speech. This research was conducted by using descriptive qualitative research. The source of data was taken from script videos of Megawati Soekarno Putri’s speech at BPIP National Seminar on YouTube through BKKBN OFFICIAL Channel. The data is collected through downloading, watching, transcribing underlining and classifying the data. The data is analyzed by using interactive model proposed by Miles et.al., (2014). The findings showed that not all types of women’s language features were used by Megawati Soekarno Putri in speech at BPIP National Seminar. There were 234 utterances from nine types of women’s language features that occur in Megawati Soekarno Putri’s speech, they were 84 lexical hedges or fillers, 83 rising intonation on declarative, 13 intensifiers, 2 emphatic stress, 17 tag questions, 4 empty adjectives, 1 avoidance of strong swear words, 7 hypercorrect grammar, and 23 superpolite forms. The words found in Megawati Soekarno Putri's speech that related to the women's language features are mmm, uhh, ah, hmm, kayak/seperti (like), saya pikir/menurut saya (I think), and kayaknya/mungkin (maybe) for Lexical Hedges or fillers. ya?(right) And kan?(isn't it) for tag question. Keren (cool), indahnya(wonderful), and cantik(beautiful) for empty adjectives. Banget, sekali (so) and banyak (very) for intensifiers. Memang, mengapa, bagaimana for hypercorrect grammar. Tolong(please), maaf(sorry), dengan hormat, beliau and madam for superpolite forms. Ya Allah for avoidance of strong swear words. Luar biasa! and sangat-sangat for emphatic stress.

Keywords: *Women’s Language Features, realization and speech*

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS



Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh

In the name of Allah, the most gracious, and most merciful. Firstly, the researcher would like to thank Allah SWT who has given her a chance to finish her study. Secondly, blessing and peace be upon to our prophet Muhammad SAW who has brought human beings from the dark era in to the bright era.

This study entitled “Investigating Women’s Language Features Used by Megawati Soekarno Putri in Speech at BPIP National Seminar: Kick-Off Pancasila dalam Tindakan”. It was submitted to the English Education Program of the Faculty of Teachers’ Training and Education, University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara in partial fulfilment of the requirement for the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan.

During the process of writing this study, the researcher realized that she had to learn more about this thesis. Meanwhile, she has also received a lot of helpful, suggestions, and comments from many people. At this time, a very special debt of gratitude is directed to her beloved parents, **MUNAWAR KHALIL** and **DAMAYANTI** for their full support, care, and prayers that have been given to her.

Next, her deepest appreciation is addressed to her academic guidance and moral support during the completion of this study.

1. Prof. Dr. Agussani, M.AP., as Rector of University of Muhammadiyah of Sumatera Utara.
2. Dra. Hj. Syamsuyurnita, M.Pd as Dean of Faculty of Teacher Training and Education who has allowed this research to continue final examine.
3. Pirman Ginting, S.Pd, M.Hum as the Head and Rita Harisma, S.Pd, M. Hum as the Secretary of English Education Program of FKIP UMSU, who have allowed and guided her to carry out the research.
4. Ratna Sari Dewi, S.S., M.A., as her supervisor who had gave her guidance, suggestions, and advice to complete the ideas of this study.
5. Yusriati, S.S., M. Hum as her reviewer in this research who had given many suggestions in completing this study.
6. All the lecturers of the English Department FKIP UMSU who has given knowledge in English lectures during the years of her study at FKIP UMSU.
7. The employess in English Department administration FKIP UMSU, who had given help in administrative system services of completing necessary requirements, so that all of the administrative system could be reloved easily.
8. The employees of UMSU Library, who had given me in completing all of the necessary requirements. Thanks for the kindness and hospitality.
9. Her beloved young sister Indana Zulfa who has given support and pray to her in finishing the study.
10. All her friends are in Class 8B Morning English education program at University Muhammadiyah North Sumatera.

11. Everybody who always accompanied, supported, and helped researcher to solve her problems during the process of writing this final project, let her say thank you so much.

Finally, with all humility, the researcher realizes that the writing of this Thesis. It is still far from perfect. If there are fewer comforting words in this writing, the author apologizes profusely, and hopefully, this thesis can be helpful for all of us. May Allah Ta'ala always bless us All. Aamiin

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

<b>ABSTRACT</b> .....	<b>i</b>
<b>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</b> .....	<b>ii</b>
<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b> .....	<b>v</b>
<b>LIST OF TABLES</b> .....	<b>vii</b>
<b>LIST OF FIGURES</b> .....	<b>viii</b>
<b>LIST OF APPENDICES</b> .....	<b>ix</b>
<b>CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION</b> .....	<b>1</b>
1.1. Background of the Study .....	1
1.2. The Identification of Problems .....	6
1.3. The Scope and Limitation .....	6
1.4. The Formulation of the Problems .....	6
1.5. The Objectives of the Study .....	7
1.6. The Significance of the Study .....	7
<b>CHAPTER II REVIEW OF LITERATURE</b> .....	<b>9</b>
2.1. Theoretical Framework .....	9
2.1.1. Language and Gender .....	9
2.1.2. Women’s Language Features .....	10
2.1.2.1. Lexical Hedges or Fillers .....	11
2.1.2.2. Tag Question .....	13
2.1.2.3. Rising Intonation on Declaratives .....	13
2.1.2.4. Empty Adjectives .....	15
2.1.2.5. Precise Colour Terms .....	16
2.1.2.6. Intensifiers .....	17
2.1.2.7. Hypercorrect Grammar .....	18
2.1.2.8. Superpolite Forms .....	19
2.1.2.9. Avoidance of Strong Swear Words .....	20

2.1.2.10. Emphatic Stress.....	20
2.1.3. Profile of Megawati Soekarno Putri.....	21
2.1.4. Speech .....	24
2.2. Conceptual Framework .....	25
2.3. Related Study .....	26
<b>CHAPTER III METHOD OF RESEARCH .....</b>	<b>29</b>
3.1. Research Design.....	29
3.2. Source of Data.....	30
3.3. Technique of Collecting Data .....	30
3.4. Technique of Analyzing Data .....	30
<b>CHAPTER IV DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS .....</b>	<b>34</b>
4.1. Data collection .....	34
4.2. Data Analysis .....	34
4.3. Discussion .....	45
<b>CHAPTER V .....</b>	<b>48</b>
5.1. Conclusions.....	48
5.2. Suggestions .....	49
<b>REFERENCES.....</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>APPENDICES .....</b>	<b>53</b>

## **LIST OF TABLES**

Figure 2.1 Conceptual Framework.....	25
Figure 3.1 Interactive Model from Miles et.al.,(2014) .....	30
Table 4.1 .....	33
Table 4.2.....	49

## **LIST OF FIGURES**

Figure 2.1 Conceptual Framework.....	25
Figure 3.1 Interactive Model from Miles et.al.,(2014) .....	30

## **LIST OF APPENDICES**

Appendix 1	Data of Women's Language Features Used by Megawati
Appendix 2	K1
Appendix 3	K2
Appendix 4	K3
Appendix 5	Berita Acara Bimbingan Proposal
Appendix 6	Berita Acara Seminar Proposal
Appendix 7	Surat Permohonan Perubahan Judul Skripsi
Appendix 8	Surat Keterangan Semkinar Proposal
Appendix 9	Lembar Pengesahan Proposal
Appendix 10	Surat Permohonan Izin Riset
Appendix 11	Surat Balasan
Appendix 12	Berita Acara Bimbingan Skripsi
Appendix 13	Surat Pernyataan
Appendix 14	Curriculum Vitae

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Background of the Study

Women's language is a term that refers to language that is specific to women, meaning that only women use it and that it characterizes women (Lakoff, 1975). According to Eckert & McConnell-Ginet (2003) Women's language seem disempowered simply because they are characterized as "powerless", and they just end up communicating what the addressee seeks them to say. Women's subservient language may be considered both powerless and as evidence of their capacity to establish interpersonal relationships. Due to the cultural perspective, there are gendered subcultures in which boys and girls develop gender-typical speaking practices (Cots & Lleida, 1992).

Men and women use different language or languages in their daily conversations. According to Holmes (2001) "Gender differences in language use are only one aspect of more pervasive linguistic differences in society reflecting social status or power differences,". This shows that each person has his or her unique set of linguistic elements to express his or her social standing and strength. Women's language, for example, has distinct characteristics that indicate power and status in society. The way in which women and men use language is quite different from one to another. Lakoff (1975) said that women utilize distinct "lexical item choices and frequency; in situations in which certain syntactic rules are performed;

in intonational and other suprasegmental patterns." For example, a woman might say "The wall is mauve," with no one having any particular opinion of her as a consequence of the words alone; nevertheless, if a man said it, one may assume that he was sarcastically imitating a woman, was gay, or was an interior designer. This example demonstrates that women have certain communication characteristics that males do not.

Lakoff (1975) stated that women are generally lacking status in society because they are more subordinate to men. Therefore, women are more conscious of how they speak, hedging and increasing their utterances to attract the attention of the addressee. They prefer to use particular language to emphasize their femininity rather than masculinity. Women tend to use kinds of expressions that openly show their feelings. Furthermore, in certain circumstances, women are also expected to be polite and to use standard forms of speech because they are society's guardians (Holmes, 2001). Moreover, according to Holmes (2001), it attempts to protect both their face and the face of their intended recipient.

In addition, the existence of male domination can be seen in the freedom to express anger in the form of swearing, but if swearing is done by a woman it will be seen as inappropriate Ascalonicawati, A. P. (2020).

Fitur-Fitur Tuturan Emma Watson dalam Wawancara <em>(The Features of Speech of Emma Watson in Interview[s])</em></p>. *Jalabahasa*, 16(1), 1–14. <https://doi.org/10.36567/jalabahasa.v16i1.401>. In other words, women may express their emotions, but may not express them with insults or curses. Therefore, a woman

will be blamed if she does not speak like a feminine woman who speaks softly and politely. This fact is a form of marginalization towards women through language. Lakoff (2004, p.45) mentions that women's language has the basis that women are marginalized to an important part of life, namely language. Based on the facts above, it is also increasingly convincing that there is marginality and powerlessness of women which is reflected in the way women talk and the way women are talked about.

This phenomenon is also inseparable from one of the anthropological theories from Sapir Whorf which states that language strongly influences and even determines a person's worldview. The language we use consciously or unconsciously influences our thoughts about all things in the world. Language affects how to act as a woman or as a man in society. Therefore, culture can form social stigma against the language used by certain genders (Nugraha & Prasetyo, 2022). As seen in the categorization that men's language is more free and women must be careful in using language. Indirectly, language also plays a role in determining human cultural identity, especially in terms of gender. According to Lesmana et al. (2021) the inferiority of women below men is also influenced by the patriarchal system that is entrenched in society, so that there are often restrictions on women including language restrictions. Not only in the language that is encountered in everyday life, the language in the media has also contributed to creating a social structure based on gender. In this context the media in question is social media as a representation of real life.



Regarding the general stereotypes of women above, the researcher focuses on phenomena in the society the place girls do their job which is different from their ordinary motion or role as ladies as common in society due to the fact of the have an impact on of globalization that is emancipation. In the globalization era, women's emancipation has changed the mindset of women in the world. Many women do the same as men do in daily activity. The influence of women emancipation in Indonesia might also supply effect on girls nowadays in more than a few factors such as profession or job, acknowledgment, the recreation in society. Just like Megawati who has succeeded in showing that women can and are able to occupy the highest positions in Indonesia, such as becoming the 5th President of the Republic of Indonesia who served for 3 years. and Megawati's political career is very qualified, by serving as chairman in several other political fields such as being chairman of the PDIP party and chairman of BPIP.

The politic career of Megawati Soekarno Putri, and her speech that contain characteristics of women's language make researchers interested in examining Megawati Soekarno Putri's language use to gain an in-depth understanding of women's speech. Here is the example of the speeches by Megawati Soekarno Putri:

“Tak itungin, Ya allah paling engga 30 menit itu, itu udah paling cepet, ya kebakar kabeh”.

In that speech, Megawati Soekarno Putri used some of women's language feature like “Swear Words” that refe to show Megawati's annoyance at the firefighters' lack of agility in dealing with the fires.

“hanya 78, ya kan? Sekitar 78”

And the words” ya kan?” that refers to put emphasis on getting approval or ensure something.

This research using women language feature has been done before by Lubis & Bahri (2020) observed Women’s Language in Indonesian Television Talk Show. This study emphasized analyzing the Women's Language in Indonesia through the three television talk shows with female hosts in a different context. There are Mata Najwa in politics, Marry Riana in Social filed, and Feni Rose Widyadhari, Rumpi in entertainment. The purpose of this study was to determine what types and which types of women's language features occur most frequently, as well as to analyze the potential factors that influence the use of these features by the presenters. In short, previous studies analyzed the women’s language feature in television talk show. Unlike this research, this research analyzed the women's language features in the speech that is more formal than the talk show used by Megawati Soekarno Putri as the chairman of BPIP for a comprehensive understanding of women's speech.

Based on the explanation above, this study intends to investigate women’s language features used by Megawati Soekarno Putri in her speech at BPIP National Seminar: Kick off Pancasila in Action, proposed by Lakoff’s theory (1973) as an instrument of analysis. Lakoff proposed ten women’s language feature. These features include lexical hedges or fillers, tag question, rising intonation on declaratives, empty adjectives, precise colour terms, intensifiers, hypercorrect grammar, superpolite forms, avoidance of strong swear words, and emphatic stress.

The Researcher used Lakoff's theory (1973) because Lakoff's theory is clear and easy to understand. So, the researcher would carry out research under the title "Investigating on Women's Language Features used by Megawati Soekarno Putri in Speech at BPIP National Seminar: Kick Off Pancasila in Action".

By analyzing Megawati Soekarno Putri's language features, researcher may be able to identify patterns and characteristics that are unique to female leaders or that reflect the cultural and social context in which the speech was given.

### **1.2. The Identification of Problems**

1. A woman will be blamed if she does not speak like a feminine woman who speaks softly and politely.
2. There are often restrictions on women including language restrictions caused by patriarchal system.
3. There is a marginalization of women through language.

### **1.3. The Scope and Limitation**

The scope of this study focused on language features and it is limited to women's language features used by Megawati Soekarno Putri in Speech at BPIP National Seminar: Kick Off Pancasila dalam Tindakan.

### **1.4. The Formulation of the Problems**

The problems of the study are formulated as in the following:

1. What are the types of women's language features used by Megawati Soekarno Putri in Speech at BPIP National Seminar: Kick off Pancasila dalam Tindakan?

2. How are the women's language features realized to the Megawati Soekarno Putri's speech at BPIP National Seminar: Kick off Pancasila dalam Tindakan?

### **1.5. The Objectives of the Study**

The objectives of the study were stated below:

1. To find out the types of women's language features used by Megawati Soekarno Putri in Speech at BPIP National Seminar: Kick off Pancasila dalam Tindakan.
2. To elucidate the realization of women's language features in Megawati Soekarno Putri's Speech at BPIP National Seminar: Kick off Pancasila dalam Tindakan.

### **1.6. The Significance of the Study**

The findings of the study are expected to be useful theoretically and practically.

#### **A. Theoretically**

1. The result of this study could be useful as an information and reference material in acquiring knowledge and understanding about the study of women's language features.
2. This study could be used as a reference in learning activities.

#### **B. Practically**

1. English teachers: as an attempt to increase the quantity of research about women's language features.
2. Readers: It was expected to give scientific understanding about the types of women's language features properly.

3. Other researchers: It was expected that the finding of the study would provide further information to those who were interested in similar research related to this study.
4. Institution: It was expected that the findings could be the guidance or additional references about women's language features for people in every institution.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

#### **2.1. Theoretical Framework**

##### **2.1.1. Language and Gender**

Language and gender refers to the relationship between the language of male and female. Gender difference is not only a reflection of the speeches between male and female but also a reflection of their different living styles and attitudes (Gu, 2013). Eckert & McConnell-Ginet (2003) stated gender refers to the distinctions in function, social duties, responsibilities that are assigned to men and women by the society. These roles and responsibilities are regulated by gender. Gender refers to the process of prescribing how men and women should perform their roles and behave in accordance with the organized values, social and cultural norms in their location. Gender also refers to the practice of assigning certain roles to men and women. According to (Holmes, 2001) “gender differences in using language are only one aspect of more pervasive linguistic differences in the society reflecting social status or power differences”.

Theorists of language and gender have always drawn a line between sex in its physiological context and gender in its role as a cultural or social construction (Litosseliti, 2006). According to Cambridge dictionaries, the physical and/or social state of being male or female might be considered to be a definition of gender. The gender of the new born, whether it be a boy or a girl, is revealed at the time of the

birth. A person may only be classified as a man or a woman according to the gender system, which only allows for only two options.

Early in the 1970s, linguists and psychologists started to attach a great deal of attention to disparities between the language of male and female. Key, Lakoff, and Thorne. The dominant viewpoints include the deficit theory proposed by Lakoff (1975) and the dominance theory proposed by Thorne & Henley (1975), both of which believe that female language is superior than male language, and that male language represents a kind of deficiency. Both of these theories are included in the mainstream.

The earliest study about the differences of women and men in using language is Lakoff's theory (1973) on women's language feature. Lakoff stated that Men tend to speak in a more confident and worldly manner than women do. Men are more likely to use appropriate language when they communicate, but women's language is less likely to be aggressive and more likely to avoid speaking truthfully (using symbolic word). Women are mindful with the language that they choose, and they often choose words that are more elegant and courteous, or that have multiple meanings.

### **2.1.2. Women's language Features**

Women's language is a term that refers to language that is specific to women, meaning that only women use it and that it characterizes women (Lakoff, 1975). Woman's language is predicated on the belief that women's concerns in life's most significant matters are secondary to those of men and should be addressed by the former. Women's marginalization and helplessness is mirrored in both how

women are expected to talk and how women are spoken about. Strong expressions of emotion are avoided in acceptable women's speech, expressions of doubt are preferred, and ways of communication with reference to subject-matter regarded 'trivial' to the 'real' world are developed. Women's speech suggests an object, whose sexual nature necessitates euphemism and whose social positions are derivative and reliant on males. Women's particular identities are so linguistically buried; language works against the portrayal of women as serious individuals with distinct perspectives.

According to Eckert & McConnell-Ginet (2003), the language that women utilize is characterized as "powerless," which makes women seem to be disempowered, and they simply state what the addressee wants them to say. Women's subservient language may be considered both powerless and as evidence of their capacity to establish interpersonal relationships. Due to the cultural perspective, there are gendered subcultures in which boys and girls develop gender-typical speaking practice (Cots & Lleida, 1992). Women's language is a fascinating topic to study because their communication differs from those of men. Men and women use language differently due to the language's structure, societal norms, or the individuals who use it (Adi et al., 2022).

According to Lakoff (1973) as cited in Holmes & Wilson (2013) there are ten women's language features. Its features as follow:

#### **2.1.2.1. Lexical hedges or fillers**

Lexical hedges or fillers are signal of lack of confidence or expressing of



uncertainty in the conversation, which aim to fill the gap between the conversation to take and hold on the turn of the conversation, to begin the conversation, and to keep the conversation on the track. Well, you know, think, seems, may, can, believe, looks are the examples of lexical hedges or fillers.

Hedging is one of the characteristics of women's language, according to Lakoff. She also mentions the common usage of such, type of, you know. "It's kind of a good film," for example. Fillers are useless words that women often use, such as hmm, uh, and ah. Another study, for example. Holmes & Wilson (2013) made a distinction between fillers and hedges, with sort of classified as a hedge, while both and you see were described as meaningless particles, and assigned to categories that are the same as pause fillers such as uh, um, and ah. Make the distinction between a filler and a hedge in another research, as well as what you regard as "insignificant particles" and place in the same category as the gap, such as oh, um, ah.

Hedges emerge more often in women speech. Another permissible use of the hedge is to mitigate the possibility of unfriendliness or unkindness of a statement, for the purpose of etiquette. Furthermore, unlike males, women generally use embedded imperatives to urge someone to do anything. Women often utilize phrases such as "Would you please open the window?", "Please close the door," "On your way back, could you please bring that here?" and so on (Pan, 2011).

Overall, however, Lakoff's claim that women used more hedging and boosting devices than men was borne out in a number of studies in English-speaking

Western societies. But a more detailed analysis sometimes showed that these forms were not always expressing uncertainty.

#### **2.1.2.2.Tag Question**

According to Holmes & Wilson (2013), the tag question is a syntactic device listed by Lakoff which may express uncertainty. “A tag is midway between an outright statement and a yes-no question: it is assertive than the former but more confident than the latter”(Lakoff, 1975). The examples of language used in ‘tag question’ are right?, don’t we?, The way prices are rising is horrendous, isn’t it?, and so on that appear in the final statement.

Lakoff proposed that tags are used when a speaker is stating a claim but has less than full confidence in the truth of the claim. In some situations, then, a tag question would be perfectly legitimate sentence form. She proposed that women used one particular type of tag question more than men. The type in which the speaker’s own opinions are being expressed, as in the example above. The effect is to convey uncertainty and lack of conviction. But tags may also express affective meaning. They may function as facilitative or positive politeness devices, providing an addressee with an easy entrée into a conversation.

#### **2.1.2.3.Rising Intonation on Declaratives**

Lakoff (1973) states that Related to the use of syntactic rule, she found a sentence intonation pattern found in English only among women which has the form of declarative answer to a question, and is used as such, but has the rising inflection typical of yes-no question, as well as being especially hesitant. The effect

is as though one were seeking confirmation, though at the same time the speaker may be the only one who has the requisite information.

Through this feature, the speaker provides a confirmation since she is unsure if her opinion will be agreed by the addressee so that rising intonation in declaratives is used to show that the speaker leaves the decision open to the addressee in a non-forceful way. The intonation on declarative occurs in declarative sentences but becomes a question because there is an intonation that rises at the endpoint of the word.

(A) When will dinner be ready?

(B) Oh ... around six o'clock...?

It is as though (B) were saying, 'Six o'clock, if that's OK with you, if you agree'. (A) is put in the position of having to provide confirmation, and (B) sounds unsure. Here we find unwillingness to assert an opinion carried to an extreme. One likely consequence is that these sorts of speech-patterns are taken to reflect something real about character and play a part in not taking a woman seriously or trusting her with any real responsibilities, since 'she can't make up her mind', and 'isn't sure of herself'. And here again we see that people form judgments about other people on the basis of superficial linguistic behavior that may have nothing to do with inner character, but has been imposed upon the speaker, on pain of worse punishment than not being taken seriously.

#### 2.1.2.4. Empty Adjectives

An empty adjective, also known as a Feminine Adjectives conveyance, communicates an emotional response rather than precise information. A word is classified as an empty adjective when its use has no bearing on the primary topic of the discussion and is just used to make the utterance seem pleasant. According to Lakoff (1973) many words have affective meanings that communicate emotions rather than referential meanings that relate to some object or state of events. Furthermore, Otto Jespersen (1922) states that women are fond of hyperbole in terms of the intensity with which adjectives are often employed, which is in opposition to their "true" meaning.

Some of these adjectives are neutral, meaning that both men and women can utilize them, while others are mostly used by women. The representatives of both types are as follows:

Neutral	Women Only
Great	Adorable
Terrific	Charming
Cool	Sweet
Neat	Lovely
	Divine

Women may easily employ neutral words. However, males are more likely to utilize feminine adjectives, which might harm their reputation or humiliate a guy

who is considered manly? Women have a choice of words; they wish to express something distinct about their personality or ideas on the issue.

Look at this example:

- a. What a great idea!
- b. What a divine idea!

Based on the examples given, women can utilize sentence an under acceptable circumstances, however, sentence b is more restricted and can be used appropriately when feeling that the thought referred to is unimportant and is just for female speakers' pleasure (Lakoff, 1975). In short, women are free to use both words.

#### **2.1.2.5.Precise colour terms**

The precise color term's role is to name or mention a color. Colors are interpreted differently by women than by men. Women are able to identify color names like maroon, beige, ecru, lavender, or aquamarine more distinctly than men. Women tend to use these terms more than men since they have a bigger vocabulary because colors are tied to their individual interests. Men, on the other hand, typically do not care about the correctness of identifying colors and what women do since they do not engage their emotions, but women constantly question the accuracy of color naming (Lakoff, 1975). For men, debating whether a specific color is mauve or lavender is considered inconsequential (Rahmawati et al., 2019).

### 2.1.2.6.Intensifiers

According to Lakoff (1973) The use of an intensifier is a strategy for avoiding making a commitment to a viewpoint. If women use hedges to indicate that they are unsure of their own ideas, then the use of amplifiers in women's discussions is intended to convince their listeners to take them seriously and to underscore the significance of their statements. Words like "so" and "just" are utilized as intensifiers, and women often use them when they want to convey an intense sentiment about a topic without really demonstrating that their emotions are particularly powerful.

According to the theory of Holmes (2001) implies that the speaker anticipates that the listener may continue to be uncertain, and as a result, she utilizes the intensifier word to offer further promises. This suggests that the speaker is using the intensifier as a reinforcement approach. Women often strengthen their speech because they believe that if they do not, they will not be heard or recognized by the listener. Look at the example below:

- a. We feel really enjoy!
- b. Your performance is so beautiful!

When looking at the examples above, we can see that in sentence a, the word "really" is used as a function to reinforce the meaning of the enjoyable. It denotes that the speech is filled with additional excitement. The word "so" therefore helped the utterance persuade them that she was really enthusiastic about the performance in sentence b.

### **2.1.2.7.Hypercorrect Grammar**

Women are more likely to utilize the conventional form of language, which is known as "hypercorrect" (Holmes & Wilson, 2013; Putri et al., 2021). The use of "hypercorrect grammar" is associated with politeness; women are believed to consistently involve the standard form of language, which shows politeness. Women are supposed to behave appropriately, to be courteous, and to speak in a nice manner. Women are not supposed to talk harshly (Lakoff, 1975). This requires avoiding terms and words that are deemed to be vulgar or coarse, such as "ain't," and using accurate pronunciation, such as pronouncing the last g in words like "going" rather than the more casual "goin," for example. This quality is associated with the use of "superpolite" language (Lakoff, 1975; Pan, 2011).

Holmes (2001) stated that in every class of society, women are more likely to employ conventional or more grammatical forms of conversation than men. On the other hand, males are more likely to utilize a greater variety of linguistic forms while carrying on discussions. According to what Holmes mentioned, women utilize more pronunciation than men. Holmes also explains reason why Women use common conversational forms more than men. This is due to the fact that women often do not have status in society. In this regard, women's standard form of speech is connected with high social status, thus women use more standard speech to assert their position.

### **2.1.2.8. Superpolite Forms**

According to Lakoff (1973) “women are believed to be experts of euphemism and know how the right things to say to other people”. There is a concept that explains how to phrase polite order such that it seems more neutral to request. Lakoff (1973) stated that “... 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”. The highly polite form's purpose is to ask the recipient kindly and to soften a speech.

- a. Would you please turn on the lamp, if you don't mind?
- b. Could you give me the example?

The examples above show how women strive to be polite by expressing their request in the form of a question. In this manner, they leave the choice to accept the request to the addressee, with no attempt to impose what they desire or seem in their thinking. The more components in the sentence that support the idea that it is a request rather than a command, the more polite the result is.

Women's speech is distinct from men's in that it is more polite, which is precisely how it should be given that women are the keepers of decency and civility in society (Lakoff, 1975). As observed by Holmes (2001) In a conversation, women are more likely to focus on sentimental and interpersonal significance. Men, on the other hand, are more focused on the conversation's purpose (Coates, 2015).



### **2.1.2.9.Avoidance of Strong Swear Words**

Eckert & McConnell-Ginet (2003) suggest that “Swearword is a kind of interjection or exclamation to express anger with extreme and has been considered a powerful expression”. In order to maintain their politeness, women tend to avoid using strong curse words and substitute them with weaker expletives or gentler swear words (Lakoff, 1975). 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 swear words instead if they do masculine image. The purpose of avoiding strong swear words is to highlight or reinforce the speaker's assertion of opinion.

### **2.1.2.10.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 (Lakoff, 1975). The speaker emphasizes specific words with tones, such as fabulous extremely, very, very, or enough (Rahmawati et al., 2019). Lakoff (1973) also defined that spoke with empathic stress is an approach of referring to someone else in order to instruct them how they should respond to what was said by the speaker since what was said by the speaker is less persuasive that it is preferable to use twice the power in order to guarantee that the listener can grasp what is being said by the speaker. Examples:

- a. It is great performance!
- b. Did you know my score? Really?

Great words in a sentence and the sentence actually b are some examples of emphatic stress. These words can be used to reinforce the meaning of words.

### **2.1.3. Megawati Soekarno Putri's Profile**

Megawati Soekarnoputri is known as the 5th President of the Republic of Indonesia. She was the first female president of Indonesia and is still the only female president since Indonesia's independence until today. Previously, Megawati was the 8th Vice President of Indonesia under Abdurrahman Wahid or Gus Dur. Megawati managed to follow in the footsteps of her father, Soekarno, sitting in the highest seat of government.

Megawati was born in Yogyakarta, January 23, 1947. She is the eldest daughter of Soekarno and Fatmawati. The woman whose full name is Dyah Permata Megawati Soekarnoputri started her education from elementary to high school at

Perguruan Cikini, Jakarta. She also studied at the Faculty of Agriculture, Padjadjaran University, Bandung (1965-1967), and the Faculty of Psychology, University of Indonesia (1970-1972).

Megawati was initially married to a pilot with the rank of First Lieutenant of the Air Force named Surendro. From that marriage, she had two sons named Mohammad Prananda and Mohammad Rizki Pratama. During a military assignment in 1970, Surendro and his military aircraft were lost in Eastern Indonesia. The incident was certainly a pain for Megawati. Moreover, her two children were still small. However, three years later Mega married a man from Ogan Komiring Ulu, Palembang, named Taufik Kiemas, who later became Chairman of the People's Consultative Assembly (MPR) during 2009-2013. Mega and Taufik's life became happier with the birth of their baby, Puan Maharani, who later served as Coordinating Minister for Human Empowerment and Culture (Menko PMK) for the 2014-2019 period and Speaker of the House of Representatives since 2019.

Mega's entry into politics has broken her family's agreement. Due to political trauma in the past, Soekarno's children had agreed not to enter politics. Before joining the party, Megawati and her husband Taufiq Kiemas managed gas stations in Jakarta. Megawati's entry into political parties began with her meeting with Sabam Sirait around 1980, when none of the Soekarno family appeared in politics. Initially Mega refused to join the party, but Sabam then persuaded Megawati through her husband. Until 1987, Megawati and her younger brother Guruh Soekarnoputra, were included in the list of candidates for DPR members from the Indonesian Democratic Party (PDI). At that time, Mega was considered a newcomer

to the political scene. However, he then appeared to be the prima donna in the PDI campaign. Mega's efforts at that time were successful. The vote for PDI rose, Megawati was elected as a member of the DPR / MPR. In 1993, Megawati was elected Chairman of PDI through the Congress in Surabaya.

However, there was an internal conflict. Soerjadi, who had previously served as Chairman of PDI, did not want to lose. Soerjadi and his group then held a PDI congress in Medan. From there it was agreed that Soerjadi became Chairman of PDI starting from June 22, 1996. On the other hand, Megawati did not want to lose. She stated that she did not recognize the Medan Congress and emphasized that she was the Chairman of PDI. Leadership dualism was inevitable. This conflict led to a clash between each supporter at the PDI DPP Office on July 27, 1996, which was later referred to as the Kudatuli incident. However, the government recognized Soerjadi as the legitimate Chairman of PDI. As a result, the Mega-led PDI could not participate in the 1997 elections.

After the New Order regime fell, the PDI led by Mega changed its name to PDI Perjuangan. Long story short, the political party bearing the bull symbol won the 1999 elections by winning more than 30 percent of the votes. Megawati continued to reach the peak of her career. On July 23, 2001, the MPR acclamation placed her as the 5th President of the Republic of Indonesia to replace Gus Dur. At that time, the president had not yet used a direct election system but was elected by the MPR. After completing her term as the number one person in Indonesia on October 20, 2003, Megawati tried her luck in the 2004 presidential election paired with Hasyim Muzadi. However, she was defeated by Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono

(SBY) and Jusuf Kalla, who were none other than Mega's two ministers in the Gotong Royong Cabinet.

Not giving up, Mega again ran for president in a pair with Prabowo Subianto in the 2009 presidential election. However, she was again defeated by SBY who took Boediono. Now, Megawati still sits on the highest throne of PDI-P as chairman. A number of other positions are also held by Mega, such as Chair of the Governing Board of the Pancasila Ideology Development Agency (BPIP), to Chair of the Governing Board of the National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN).

#### **2.1.4. Speech**

According to Cambridge Dictionary speech is a formal talk given usually to a large number of people on a special occasion. Collinson et al. (1924) stated that Speech is a human activity that varies without assignable limit as we pass from social group to social group, because it is a purely historical heritage of the group, the product of long-continued social usage. It varies as all creative effort varies not as consciously, perhaps, but none the less as truly as do the religions, the beliefs, the customs, and the arts of different peoples. Walking is an organic, an instinctive, function (not, of course, itself an instinct); speech is a non-instinctive, acquired, “cultural” function.

Traditionally speaking, the act of communicating via speech has been viewed as a two-way process between speaker and listener(s) that involves the ‘productive’ skill of speaking and the ‘receptive’ skill of listening. However, it

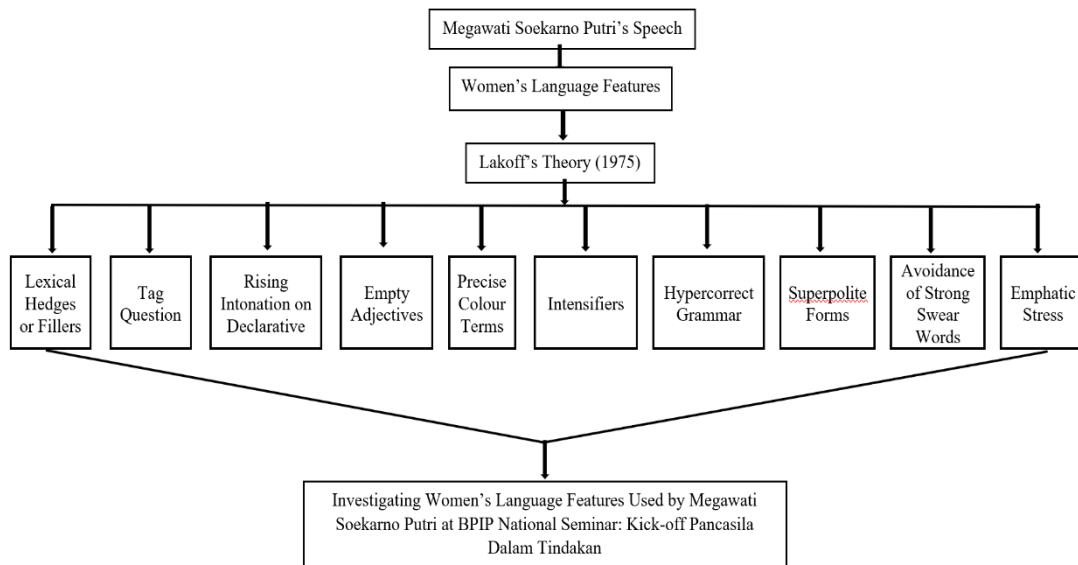
is recognized that the speaker and the listener both participate actively in the process i.e. the speaker encodes the message to be conveyed using appropriate language, and the listener decodes (or interprets) the message. This is an extremely basic notion or model of the human speech communication process. In normal speech situations, the message contains a large amount of information comprising both spoken (i.e. linguistic) and ‘unspoken’ (extra-linguistic and non-linguistic) signals (Abdullah, 2017).

## **2.2. Conceptual Framework**

Lakoff (1975) defines women's language in terms of impairments resulting from men's political and cultural subordination of women. In her opinion, the linguistic characteristics of women's language characterize them as tentative, uncertain, and powerless individuals who are susceptible to anything. As cited in Holmes (2001), Lakoff proposed that there are ten types of women's language features. Those are lexical hedges or fillers, tag questions, rising intonation on declaratives, empty adjectives, precise color terms, intensifiers, hypercorrect grammar, superpolite forms, avoidance of strong swear words, and emphatic stress.

In this research, the researcher's analysis uses women's language features by identifying, classifying, and finding the types of women's language features, then the researcher classifying the most women's language features that used by Megawati Soekarno Putri in her speech at BPIP National Seminar: Kick off Pancasila in Action.

The conceptual framework can be drawn in figure 2.1 below:



**Figure 2.1 Conceptual Framework**

### 2.3. Related Study

There are some study that have conducted related this study:

1. Research conducted by Apridaningrum & Angelina (2019) entitled *Women's Language Features Used by Sarah Sechan in Her Talk Show*, has similarities with research that will be carried out by researchers, namely the same study related to women's language features, using the same theory, namely Lakoff's theory (1975) as a reference regarding language features women, use the same research method, namely the Descriptive qualitative method, and the videos are sourced from YouTube, while the difference is that research conducted by Apridaningrum & Angelina (2019) use content analysis as a data analysis technique while researchers will use the interactive model technique proposed by Miles et al (2014) which contains 3 steps, Apridaningrum & Angelina also use 5 videos to

support their research while researchers will only use one video, Apridaningrum & Angelina use informal speech while researchers will use formal speech.

2. Research conducted by Sinurat et al. (2021) entitled *An Analysis on Women's Language Feature Used by Jacinda Arden in Speech about Covid-19*, has similarities with research that will be carried out by researchers, namely the same study related to women's language features, using the same theory, namely Lakoff's theory (1975) as a reference regarding language features women, use the same research method, that is the Descriptive qualitative method, and the videos are sourced from YouTube, and use the same speech, that is formal speech, while the difference is that the research conducted by Sinurat et al. use triangulation theory as a data analysis technique while researchers will use techniques interactive model proposed by Miles et al (2014) which contains 3 steps, Sinurat et al. also use 2 videos to support their research while researchers will only use one video, Sinurat et al. use speech in English while researchers use speech in Bahasa.

3. Research conducted by Oktapiani et al., (2017) entitled *Women's language features found in The Devil Wears Prada movie*, has similarities with research that will be carried out by researchers, namely the same study related to female language features, using the same theory, namely Lakoff's theory (1975) as a reference regarding language features women, uses the same research method, namely the Descriptive qualitative method, and uses the same theory regarding data analysis techniques, but Oktapiani et al., used the old one, while the difference is that the research conducted by Oktapiani et al., used speech in English, while researchers will use speech in Bahasa, Oktapiani et al., takes women's language from a movie



while the researcher will take women's language from a seminar obtained via YouTube.

4. Badari et al., (2019) entitled *An Analysis of Features and Functions In Women's Speech In The Talk show United States Of Women Summit*, has similarities with research that will be carried out by researchers, namely the same study related to women's language features, using the same theory, that is Lakoff's theory (1975) as a reference regarding language features women, use the same research method, namely the Descriptive qualitative method, while the difference is that research conducted by Badari et al., used recording the relevant language usage as a data analysis technique while researchers will use the interactive model technique proposed by Miles et al (2014) which contains 3 steps, Badari et al., used a speech in English, while researchers will use speech in Bahasa, Badari et al., is not only looking for women's language in the talk show but also looking for men's language.

5. Research conducted by Rahmah et al., (2020) entitled *Women's Language Features of Dalia Mogahed at Tedtalks in View of Islamic Speaking Ethics*, has similarities with research that will be carried out by researchers, namely the same study related to female language features, using the same theory, namely Lakoff's theory (1975) as a reference regarding language features women, using the same research method, namely the Descriptive Qualitative Method, and the videos are sourced from YouTube, and use the same speech, that is formal speech, while the difference is that the research conducted by Rahmah et al., used speech in English, while researchers use speech in Bahasa.

## CHAPTER III

### METHOD OF RESEARCH

#### 3.1. Research Design

This research is conducted by using descriptive qualitative method. According to Creswell (2014) qualitative research is a method for examining the significance of human problem descriptions. As stated by Bogdan and Biklen (2007) (cited in Sinurat et al., 2021) qualitative research is a research where the data are collected in form of words or picture rather than in number.

However, although this study was qualitative in nature, quantifications were also needed in order to support the qualitative findings in revealing the percentage of women's language features utilized by Megawati Soekarno Putri's speech. This research use Lakoff Theory (1975) as an instrument of analysis. Lakoff proposed ten women's language feature. These features include lexical hedges or fillers, tag question, rising intonation on declaratives, empty adjectives, precise colour terms, intensifiers, hypercorrect grammar, superpolite forms, avoidance of strong swear words, and emphatic stress. The collected data are the statements that uttered by Megawati Soekarno Putri at BPIP National Seminar: Kick off Pancasila in Action. To analyze the data researcher use interactive model proposed by Miles, Huberman and Saldana (2014) with three steps, namely data condensation, data display, and drawing conclusion/ verifying.

This method is used because attempted reaching at a comprehensive definition and an understanding for examining the kinds of women's language features.

### **3.2. Source of Data**

The source of the data in this research is collected from Megawati Soekarno Putri's speech at BPIP National Seminar: Kick Off Pancasila in Action, with the theme "Gerakan Semesta Berencana Mencegah Stunting, Kekerasan Seksual Pada Anak dan Perempuan, Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga, Serta Mengantisipasi Bencana", which was held in Jakarta on Thursday 16<sup>th</sup> February 2023 taken from YouTube channel BKKBN Official.

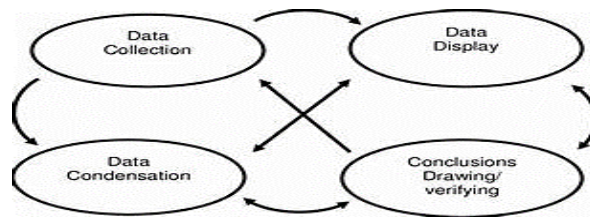
### **3.3. Technique of Collecting Data**

The data is collected through the following steps:

1. Downloading the video of the speech by Megawati Soekarno Putri at BPIP National Seminar from YouTube.
2. Watching video of the speech by Megawati Soekarno Putri at BPIP National Seminar.
3. Transcribing every single utterance from Megawati's speech in that video.
4. Underlining utterances which contain the women's language features.
5. Classifying the utterances based on Lakoff's theory (1975).

### **3.4. Technique of Analyzing Data**

The data of this research is analyzed by using interactive model proposed by Miles, Huberman and Saldana (2014) with three steps, namely data condensation, data display, and drawing conclusion/ verifying. These three streams can also represent as shown in figure 3.1 below (Matthew B. Miles, A. Michael Huberman, and Johnny Saldana, 2014, p. 32).



**Figure 3.1 Interactive Model taken from Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014)**

The three steps can be described as follow:

### **1. Data Condensation**

Data condensation referred to the process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the raw data found in field notes, interviews, transcripts, documents, and other empirical materials. By condensing, we're making data stronger. Data compression is not distinct from data analysis. It's a component of the investigation. The choices made by the researcher regarding which data chunks to code and which to exclude, which category labels best summarize a number of data chunks, and which narrative to tell are all analytic decisions. Data condensation is a method of analysis that sharpens, classifies, focuses, eliminates, and organizes data so that "final" conclusions can be derived and verified. By data condensation, we do not necessarily mean quantification. Qualitative data can be transformed in numerous ways, including selection, summary or paraphrase, subsumption into a larger pattern, and so on.

In this process, the researcher selected and focused the utterances which found in the speech of Megawati Soekarno Putri at BPIP National Seminar: Kick Off Pancasila in Action that contained women's language features.

## 2. Data Display

Data display offered an organized compressed assemblage of information that allows for conclusion making. A display might be an expanded piece of text, a diagram, a chart, or a matrix that offers a new method of organizing and thinking about textually embedded data. The presentation of data allows the researcher to infer enough from the data to begin to uncover systematic patterns and interrelationships. Additional, higher-order categories or themes may arise from the data during the presentation step, in addition to those uncovered during the original data reduction procedure.

Data display may be highly useful in determining if a system is functioning properly and how to improve it. To get a thorough grasp of the issue at hand, the qualitative researcher must identify patterns among distinct notions. The data is shown using a series of flow charts that map out any crucial routes, decision points, and supporting evidence that arise from the data collection for each location. Looking at the displays allows us to grasp what is going on and act on that information. The data will be organized in this stage to answer the research questions.

In this process, the researcher elaborated the utterances delivered by Megawati Soekarno Putri at BPIP National Seminar: Kick off Pancasila in Action using Lakoff's Theory of ten women's language features, such as lexical hedges or fillers, tag question, rising intonations on declaratives, empty adjectives, precise colour

term, intensifiers, hypercorrect grammar, super polite forms, avoidance of strong swear words and emphatic stress and the realization of it.

### **3. Conclusion: Drawing/verifying**

As drawing necessitates, a researcher begins to determine the significance of objects. Regularities, patterns (differences/similarities), explanations of possible configurations, incidental flows, and hypotheses are observed in the data. This process involves taking a step back to consider the significance of the analyzed data and their implications for the questions at hand. Verification, which is integral to deriving conclusions, involves revisiting the data as often as necessary to cross-check or verify these emerging conclusions.

It is the final step in drawing a conclusion from the data shown in the data presentation. After displaying the data, the researcher demonstrated and summarized the results in this step. The conclusions of this research included types of women's language feature used by Megawati Soekarno Putri at BPIP National Seminar: Kick off Pancasila in Action and the realization of women's language features in Megawati Soekarno Putri's Speech at BPIP National Seminar: Kick off Pancasila in Action.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS**

#### **4.1. Data Collection**

The data is collected from one of the YouTube channels, namely BKKBN Official, which contains a video of Megawati Soekarno Putri who was the keynote speech in seminars held offline and online by BKKBN. Data in the form of a video script is taken by downloading the video. Researchers took one video data with the detail 234 utterances of Women's language features used by Megawati Soekarno Putri at BPIP National Seminar: Kick-Off Pancasila dalam Tindakan.

#### **4.2. Data Analysis**

##### **4.2.1. Types of Women's Language Features Used in Megawati's Speech**

After collected and identifying the data, they are classified by the theory of Halliday (2014) and Lakoff theory (1975) as an instrument of analysis. Based on Lakoff (1975) The language used by women is not firm, not overt (using figurative words), and is careful when expressing something, and often uses more subtle and polite words or through gestures (metamessages). Lakoff characterizes women's language into 10 features. They are lexical hedges or fillers, tag question, rising intonation on declaratives, empty adjectives, precise colour terms, intensifiers, hypercorrect grammar, superpolite forms, avoidance of strong swear words, and emphatic stress. There were 154 utterances.

The number of women's language features was shown in the following table:

No	Women's Language Features	Frequency	Percentage
1	Lexical Hedges or Fillers	78	<b>50,65%</b>
2	Tag Question	16	<b>10,39%</b>
3	Rising Intonation on Declaratives	10	<b>6,49%</b>
4	Empty Adjectives	4	<b>2,60%</b>
5	Precise Colour Terms	0	<b>0,00%</b>
6	Intensifiers	13	<b>8,44%</b>
7	Hypercorrect Grammar	7	<b>4,55%</b>
8	Superpolite Forms	23	<b>14,94%</b>
9	Avoidance of Strong Swear Words	1	<b>0,65%</b>
10	Emphatic Stress	2	<b>1,30%</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>154</b>	<b>100,00%</b>

**Table 4.2. Percentage of Women's Language Features**

Further elaboration on what types of Women's Language Features is used by Megawati Soekarno Putri as follow:

### **1. 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)." Women tended to say uncertain phrases in order to keep their femininity. The lexical hedges/filler such as I think (saya pikir), well, maybe/perhaps (mungkin/kayanya), hmm, mmm reduced the force of an utterance. Women used those words to add tentativeness in the statements. In this type, the researcher found 78 utterances in Megawati's speech.

For examples:

1. **mmm** ketika saya diminta ditugasi
2. **saya pikir** wah gawat ini
3. trus ngeaang ae **ah** ga ngambyang



4. **kayaknya** enggak bener nulis komplitnya
5. **uhh** prajuritnya yang boleh masuk ke ruangan paus

From the examples above, we can see that the utterances are Lexical Hedges or Fillers. The words used in Megawati's speech are mmm, saya pikir, kayaknya, uhh, and ah.

## 2. Tag Question

Women use tag questions more often than men, but the usage does not differ that much. Examples of tag questions are isn't it, right and wasn't it. Someone makes statement when he/she is confidence with his/her knowledge and sure that his/her statement will be believed. Based on data that has been researched by researchers there are 16 Tag questions.

For Examples:

1. bapak-bapak nya lemes **to**?
2. Hanya 78, ya **kan**?
3. kamu kan cinta sama saya **ya**?

The words used to show that is tag questions are kan? and ya? (aren't you, right)

## 3. Rising Intonation on Declaratives

There is a peculiar sentence intonation pattern found in English only among women which has the form of declarative answer to a question, and is used as such, but has the rising inflection typical of yes no question, as well as being especially hesitant. The effect is as though one were seeking confirmation, though at the same time the speaker may be the only one who has the requisite information. Based on

data that has been researched by researchers there are 10 Rising intonation on declaratives.

For examples:

1. kok tepuk tangannya tidak bersemangat?
2. mengapa saya harus mengatakan demikian?
3. kenapa tidak di genggam tangan kita yang kanan gitu?
4. Loh kalau Angkatan lemes arep perang piye?

The question mark at the end of the utterance shows that at the end of the utterance there is an increase in intonation.

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

The presence of empty adjectives in women's language indicates that the speaker wants to show the emotional connection between the speaker and the listener. In addition, it is also used to indicate approval or admiration speaker on something (Lakoff, 2004). Based on data that has been researched by researchers there are 4 Empty Adjectives.

For example:

1. **betapa indahnya** kalau semua ini bisa kita laksanakan
2. Saya kan lihatin bapak saya, **keren**, Suka niruin saya waktu kecil

There are the use of words empty adjectives, those are keren, betapa indahnya, keren, cantik-cantik. (words expressing admiration)

#### **5. Precise Colour Terms**

Women give details of colour are much more precise in naming term than do men. Men assume talk about the precise colours term is ridiculous because they

think like questions are trivial and irrelevant to the real world. Precise colour terms were not found in Megawati Soekarno Putri's speech because the speech talked about the relationship between Pancasila and overcoming several problems in society. So, there were no statements that spoken by Megawati Soekarno Putri that include precise colour terms.

## 6. Intensifiers

The word such as "so" and "very" (banget and sekali) are classified as intensifiers and are often applied by women to exert a strong feeling about something without showing how strong the feeling is. In this type, the researcher found 13 utterances in Megawati Soekarno Putri's speech.

For examples:

1. waktu aku ketemu **senang banget** karena waktu itu kan komandan pasukan yang namanya vietkong itu
2. saya **bangga banget** tau ga apa yang telah di putuskan dalam persidangan
3. dari sisi ilmu genetika **itu merusak banget**

The most word use to show intensifier is banget.

## 7. Hypercorrect Grammar

Hypercorrect grammar is the consistent use of standard verb forms. It involves avoidance of coarse language; more frequent apologizing and the usage of super polite forms are additional features. It is known as reliable use of standard grammatical forms. Women have this kind of features since they should behave politely and does not talk roughly. Hypercorrect grammar can be used comparison

degree and parallel structure. The researcher found 7 data in Megawati Soekarno Putri's speech.

For examples:

1. saya **memang** saya pernah kuliah di psikologi jadi saya bisa tahu
2. ya **bagaimana** nanti bapaknya kalau dengar?
3. **mengapa** seharusnya begini?

The words use to show hypercorrect grammar in Megawati Soekarno Putri's speech are memang, bagaimana and mengapa.

### **8. Superpolite Forms**

The general fact of women speech features is that women's speech sound is more polite than men. The researcher found 23 utterance.

For examples:

1. **dengan segala maaf** saya nanti hanya membacakan mereka yang hadir
2. Nah ini pak, **tolong juga ikut bantuin**, yang masih aktif didalam laut
3. **pak maaf**, saya ditilang apa enggak?

The words used to show politeness are maaf and tolong.

### **9. Avoidance of Strong Swear Words**

Swearword is a kind of interjection or exclamation to express anger with extreme and has been considered a powerful expression. The researcher found only one utterance.

The sentence is:

1. tak hitungin, **Ya Allah** paling gak 30 menit, itu udah paling cepet.

The word used to show avoidance of strong swear words is ya allah.

## 10. Emphatic Stress

Lakoff explained that women tend to use those words more in their daily conversation comparing to men to express women's lack of confidence and to express uncertainty. The use of boosting devices is also to express extra reassurance to the addressee so they are more convinced in what the speakers are saying. The researcher found 2 utterances.

The sentences:

1. kita nih back up nya itu **luar biasa!**
2. saya juga suka karena menerangkan **sangat -sangat** manusiawi!

The words included in emphatic stress in those sentences are luar biasa! and sangat-sangat manusiawi!.

From the description above it discussed about the Women's language features spoken by Megawati Soekarno Putri based on types of Women's Language Features such as lexical hedges or fillers, tag question, rising intonation on declaratives, empty adjectives, precise colour terms, intensifiers, hypercorrect grammar, superpolite forms, avoidance of strong swear words, and emphatic stress.

### 4.2.2. Realization of the women's language features in Megawati Soekarno Putri's speech

The second research question in this research is the realization of women's language features in Megawati Soekarno Putri's speech. The realization as follows:

#### 1. Lexical Hedges or Fillers

Theoretically, lexical hedges are a part of hedging that can be used to weaken the power of a statement and also used as the sign of lacking confidence or to avoid

offending people. Fillers are features that help women to give some pause to think what they want to say.

For examples:

1. mengapresiasi apa yang sedang **mmm** direncanakan

Megawati Soekarno Putri used “mmm” because she forgot what she would like to say. Used the word "mmm" to fill the gap in her statement and also giving her time to remember what she would say to the audience.

2. kehidupan ini itu tidak bisa di segmentasi **menurut saya**

Megawati Soekarno Putri used “menurut saya (I think)” to express an opinion that is not too strong and it show lack of certainty in giving statement about life.

## 2. Tag Question

Tag Question is used when speaker is stating a claim, but lacks full confidence in the truth of that claim. Sometimes we find a tag question used in case when the speaker and the addressee know what the answer must be, and does not need confirmation.

For Example:

1. Hanya 78, **ya kan?**

The word “ya kan?(/isn't it?)” refers to put emphasis on ensuring that is only 78.

2. sekarang kekerasan rumah tangga kok enak men **yo?**

The word “yo? (right)” refers to put emphasis on getting approval for Megawati’s statement about the Domestic violence is increasingly rampant.

### 3. Rising Intonation on Declaratives

Theoretically, rising intonation on declarative is used when the speaker is searching for justification for the listener or reader though at the same time the speaker maybe the only one who has the requisite information.

For examples:

3. kok tepuk tangannya tidak bersemangat?

In the utterance above, Megawati raised her intonation at the end of her speech when asking the audiences about their lackluster applause.

4. ibu tau naek kapal perang itu tangganya gimana?

In the utterance above, Megawati raised her intonation at the end of her speech when asking the female participants whether they knew what the stairs to boarding a warship were like.

### 4. Empty Adjectives

There is a group of adjectives whose specific and literal meaning indicates the speaker's approbation or admiration of something.

For examples:

5. Saya kan lihatin bapak saya, **keren**, Suka niruin saya waktu kecil

In the utterance above, Megawati used the empty adjective "keren(cool)" to show the audiences Megawati's admiration for her father.

6. Yang ini kan 5 perempuan, **cantik-cantik** lagi

Megawati used the empty adjective "cantik-cantik(beautiful)" as a form of admiration for her 5 grandchildren and told the participants that her grandchildren were beautiful.

## 5. Intensifiers

Theoretically, intensifiers used as boosting devices to strengthen the intended meaning.

For examples:

7. waktu aku ketemu **senang banget** karena waktu itu kan komandan pasukan yang namanya vietkong itu

Megawati uses the intensifiers “banget(very)” to strengthen what she said and expressed how strong her feelings of joy when meeting the commander of the Vietnamese troops.

8. saya **bangga banget** tau ga apa yang telah di putuskan dalam persidangan.

The use of intensifiers “banget(so)” to emphasize her sentence regarding the results of the decision from the judge which according to her were in line with what was expected.

## 6. Hypercorrect Grammar

The usage of “hypercorrect grammar” is in relation to politeness, women are perceived to use standard form of language consistently which shows politeness. Women are expected to act properly, politely, and talk in a mannerly way. Women are not expected to speak in roughly manner.

For examples:

1. saya **memang** saya pernah kuliah di psikologi jadi saya bisa tah
2. **bagaimana** nanti bapaknya kalau dengar?

When asking about something, the question word “bagaimana” is often pronounced “gimana”, but in Megawati's speech, she still uses the word



“bagaimana”. The word “memang” is also often pronounced as “emang”, but Megawati still uses the standard word “memang”. The appropriate application of grammatical rules referred to here is the consistent use of standard verb forms (Lakoff, 1975). Thus, the speech spoken by Megawati is an example of the application of appropriate grammatical rules.

### 7. Superpolite Forms

Women are seen to be the keeper of morale and civility and people tend to speak in an especially “polite” way to women. Related to women’s usage of hypercorrectness in grammar, women are expected to talk in more politely manner than men.

For examples:

1. **dengan segala maaf** saya nanti hanya membacakan mereka yang hadir

The word "maaf(sorry)" above, shows Megawati's politeness towards the audiences that she could not name each one who was present, and only mentioned a few names that were listed on the paper she was holding.

2. Nah ini pak,**tolong** juga ikut bantuin, yang masih aktif didalam laut

The word "tolong(please)" above, shows Megawati's politeness towards the person she is referring to, that she is asking that person to also help others regarding what she is discussing about maritime affairs.

### 8. Avoidance of Strong Swear Words

Swearword is a kind of interjection or exclamation to express anger with extreme and has been considered a powerful expression.

The example:

1. tak hitungin, **Ya Allah** paling gak 30 menit, itu udah paling cepet

Megawati Soekarno Putri used "ya allah" instead of "damn" refers to show Megawati's annoyance at the firefighters' lack of agility in dealing with the fires.

### 9. Emphatic Stress

Women tend to use words that emphasize speech to strengthen the meaning of speech. Lakoff said that women use a firm emphasis on increasing their intonation because they anticipate not being taken seriously by their interlocutors.

Example:

1. saya juga suka karena menerangkan **sangat -sangat** manusiawi!

Megawati delivered her speech using the emphatic stress "sangat-sangat" to emphasize and convince the audiences that when gynecology explaining something is very easy to understand and she likes that.

### 4.3. Discussions

Based on this research, the researcher got some results. There are 9 types of women's language features used by Indonesian female travel bloggers, namely: lexical hedges or fillers, rising intonation on declaratives, intensifiers, emphatic stress, tag question, avoidance of strong swear words, empty adjectives, hypercorrect grammar and superpolite forms. The absent feature is Precise color terms.

The researcher found 154 utterances of women's language features in Megawati Soekarno Putri's Speech. In initiating Types of Women's Language Features, Lexical Hedges or Fillers 78 (50,65%), Tag Question 16 (10,39%), Rising

Intonation on Declaratives 10 (6,49%), Empty Adjectives 4 (2,60%), Precise Colour Terms 0 (0,00%), Intensifiers 13 (8,44%), Hypercorrect Grammar 7 (4,55%), Superpolite Forms 23 (14,94%), Avoidance of Strong Swear Words 1 (0,65%), and Emphatic Stress 2 (1,30%) in the data. It can be concluded that hedges or filler is the dominantly used by Megawati Soekarno Putri. It means that Megawati is lack of confidence or expressing of uncertainty in her speech.

The words found in Megawati Soekarno Putri's speech that related to the women's language features are mmm, uhh, ah, hmm, kayak/seperti (like), saya pikir/menurut saya (I think), and kayaknya/mungkin (maybe) for Lexical Hedges or fillers. ya?(right) And kan?(isn't it) for tag question. Keren (cool), indahnya(wonderful), and cantik(beautiful) for empty adjectives. Banget, sekali (so) and banyak (very) for intensifiers. Memang, mengapa, bagaimana for hypercorrect grammar. Tolong(please), maaf(sorry), dengan hormat, beliau and madam for superpolite forms. Ya Allah for avoidance of strong swear words. Luar biasa! and sangat-sangat for emphatic stress.

Megawati Soekarno Putri used "mmm" in the utterance "mengapresiasi apa yang sedang mmm direncanakan" because she forgot what she would like to say. Used the word "mmm" to fill the gap in her statement and also giving her time to remember what she would say to the audiences. The word "ya kan? (isn't it?)" in the utterance "Hanya 78, ya kan?" refers to put emphasis on ensuring that is only 78. In the utterance "kok tepuk tangannya tidak bersemangat?", Megawati raised her intonation at the end of her speech when asking the audiences about their lackluster applause. In the utterance "Saya kan lihatin bapak saya, keren, Suka

niruin waktu kecil”, Megawati used the empty adjective "keren(cool)" to show the audiences Megawati's admiration for her father. The use of intensifiers “banget(so)” in the utterance “saya bangga banget tau ga apa yang telah di putuskan dalam persidangan” emphasizes her sentence regarding the results of the decision from the judge which according to her were in line with what was expected. The word “memang” is also often pronounced as “emang”, but Megawati still uses the standard word “memang” in the utterance “saya memang saya pernah kuliah di psikologi jadi saya bisa tahu. The utterance is an example of the application of appropriate grammatical rules. The word "maaf(sorry)" in the utterance “dengan segala maaf saya nanti hanya membacakan mereka yang hadir”, shows Megawati's politeness towards the audiences that she could not name each one who was present, and only mentioned a few names that were listed on the paper she was holding. Megawati Soekarno Putri used” ya Allah” in the utterance “tak hitungin, **Ya Allah** paling gak 30 menit, itu udah paling cepet” refers to show Megawati's annoyance at the firefighters' lack of agility in dealing with the fires. Megawati delivered her speech “saya juga suka karena menerangkan sangat -sangat manusiawi!” using the emphatic stress “sangat-sangat” to emphasize and convince the audiences that when gynecology explaining something is very easy to understand and she likes that

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

#### 5.2. Conclusions

The researcher found 154 utterances of women's language features in Megawati Soekarno Putri's Speech. In initiating Types of Women's Language Features, Lexical Hedges or Fillers 78 (50,65%), Tag Question 16 (10,39%), Rising Intonation on Declaratives 10 (6,49%), Empty Adjectives 4 (2,60%), Precise Colour Terms 0 (0,00%), Intensifiers 13 (8,44%), Hypercorrect Grammar 7 (4,55%), Superpolite Forms 23 (14,94%), Avoidance of Strong Swear Words 1 (0,65%), and Emphatic Stress 2 (1,30%) in the data. It can be concluded that hedges or filler is the dominantly used by Megawati Soekarno Putri. It means that Megawati is lack of confidence or expressing of uncertainty in her speech.

The words found in Megawati Soekarno Putri's speech that related to the women's language features are mmm, uhh, ah, hmm, kayak/seperti (like), saya pikir/menurut saya (I think), and kayaknya/mungkin (maybe) for Lexical Hedges or fillers. ya?(right) And kan?(isn't it) for tag question. Keren (cool), indahnya(wonderful), and cantik(beautiful) for empty adjectives. Banget, sekali (so) and banyak (very) for intensifiers. Memang, mengapa, bagaimana for hypercorrect grammar. Tolong(please), maaf(sorry), dengan hormat, beliau and madam for superpolite forms. Ya Allah for avoidance of strong swear words. Luar biasa! and sangat-sangat for emphatic stress.

### **5.3. Suggestions**

In relation to the conclusions, suggestions are offered as the following:

- a. The result of the research was suggested to be use as the reference for the researchers especially the students in English Department of UMSU or the other researchers who would conduct the same research using women's language features theory or combination theories to enrich the variances of linguistic work.
- b. For the lecturers, this research might be useful in giving additional input and reference in teaching sociolinguistic.
- c. The other researcher, in addition to the benefit of this research will be expected to be able to give contribution and foundation for feature research who are interested in language features to be analyzed more deeply.

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# APPENDICES

### Appendix 1. Data of Women's Language Features on Megawati's Speech

No	Types of Women's Language Features	Utterances	Ket.
1	Lexical Hedges/Filler	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. sebelum <b>umm</b> saya memberikan <b>mmm</b> apa pengarahan atau <b>mmm</b> masukkan</li> <li>2. <b>Hmm</b>, jadi tadi <b>saya berpikir</b> sambil apa ya kalau orang jawa bilang?</li> <li>3. mengapresiasi apa yang sedang <b>mmm</b> direncanakan</li> <li>4. <b>mmm</b> ketika saya diminta ditugasi</li> <li>5. <b>mungkin</b> belum seperti sekarang</li> <li>6. <b>saya pikir</b> wah gawat ini</li> <li>7. Itu <b>menurut saya</b> seorang yang sangat visioner</li> <li>8. lalu <b>umm</b> wapres, lalu presiden,</li> <li>9. <b>saya sudah pikir</b> mau tidak ya datang?</li> <li>10. sekarang <b>menurut saya</b> menjadi sebagian daripada budaya Indonesia loh</li> <li>11. menjadi <b>mmm</b> dewan pengarah pembinaan ideologi Pancasila</li> <li>12. nah makanya <b>saya berpikir</b>, mengapa seharusnya begini?</li> <li>13. <b>saya pikir</b> kok <b>kayak</b> apa ya tidak bersemangat</li> </ol>	<p>There are vocabularies of lexical hedges/fillers. Those are: umm, mmm, hmm, ahh, uhh, saya berfikir/ menurut saya(I think), kayak(like), kayanya/mungkin(maybe /perhaps).</p>

		<p>14. <b>ahh</b> kalau saya lihat enggak, kurang mbak, harus tinggi</p> <p>15. <b>hmmm</b> makanya kalau dipartai saya selalu teriak-teriak</p> <p>16. jadinya kan <b>saya</b> <b>pikir</b> kurang pak</p> <p>17. selalu <b>kaya</b> begitu supaya apa?</p> <p>18. <b>kayaknya</b> enggak bener nulis komplitnya</p> <p>19. makanya <b>saya pikir</b> lucu ya</p> <p>20. saya rasanya ini <b>mmm</b> yang saya tunggu</p> <p>21. <b>Mmm</b>, iya dong bayangkan universitasnya itu aduhh 60 dan itu semua di apa mmm beasiswa</p> <p>22. <b>saya itu sampai</b> <b>mikir</b> ini saya gak ada pak Nadim</p> <p>23. masuk lagi kementrian <b>mmmm</b> perempuan dan anak</p> <p>24. kehidupan ini itu tidak bisa di segmentasi <b>menurut</b> <b>saya</b></p> <p>25. namanya <b>hmmm</b> lagu Indonesia raya</p> <p>26. <b>hmmm</b>.mbok bilang biar rada keren</p> <p>27. <b>hmm</b> lah ini mesti di omongin ibu-ibunya</p> <p>28. ibu-ibu kok <b>kayanya</b> sekarang seneng mejeng yo</p> <p>29. Jadi, tetep mejeng, <b>hmm</b> sehat walafiat, punya anak cucu</p>	
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		<p>30. <b>saya suka mikir</b> sekarang kekerasan rumah tangga kok enak men yo?</p> <p>31. <b>menurut saya</b> terus nggak ada isi ngono.</p> <p>32. <b>Menurut saya</b> itu pak ini, sopo? Sigit</p> <p>33. Gini, <b>hmm</b> berapa kali bapak saya mau dibunuh</p> <p>34. Keren deh <b>ah</b></p> <p>35. <b>Hmm</b> orang-orangnya gini-gini</p> <p>36. Udah tuek-tuek, <b>ahh</b> supaya bonding kamu</p> <p>37. <b>ahh</b> Ini kalau nanti TNI nggak <b>koyok</b> ngono</p> <p>38. <b>ahh</b> udah kalau depan aku</p> <p>39. <b>Ahh</b> enggak dah, iya coba aja</p> <p>40. Loh <b>saya mikir</b>, iki ngopo toh?</p> <p>41. <b>hmm</b> Lah ya mbok tiru saya dong</p> <p>42. <b>saya sampai mikir</b> gitu</p> <p>43. Kan kalau denger gitu, loh <b>koyokne</b> ya allah</p> <p>44. <b>hmm</b> ada 20-an pakaian seragam dirazia polisi</p> <p>45. <b>Hmm</b> wes, ini mbak risma, saya tugasi mbak</p> <p>46. <b>Hmm</b>, Nah iya, ini tentara ini wae melongo</p> <p>47. saya kebetulan ada... ck apa? Ada <b>mmm</b> janji</p>	
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		<p>48. <b>Hmm</b> bener, loh udh gitu lah kok lusuhi men</p> <p>49. <b>ku piker</b> ki ngopo to yo?</p> <p>50. Kok <b>koyok</b> ngono to?</p> <p>51. <b>hmm</b> Jadi, ya gimana?</p> <p>52. <b>saya udah pikir</b>, aduuh kaya Turki itu</p> <p>53. <b>saya pikir</b> belum bagus</p> <p>54. Begini nih, saya musti ngangkat tangan, <b>uhh</b></p> <p>55. <b>mungkin</b>, tapi masih</p> <p>56. Lah <b>saya pikir</b> siap</p> <p>57. jadi <b>aku pikir</b> gini jalannya</p> <p>58. <b>Saya sampai mikir</b>, iki ngopo to benere?</p> <p>59. <b>Mmm</b> tidak, dibawah rata-rata</p> <p>60. Indonesia <b>menurut saya</b> sekarang seharusnya, seharusnya, itu saja tidak tercapai</p> <p>61. <b>umm</b> 160 saja belum tercapai</p> <p>62. padahal <b>menurut saya</b>, kalau di push itu, jadi kalau tadi saya bilang sebagai intermezzo</p> <p>63. <b>uhh</b> prajuritnya yang boleh masuk ke ruangan paus</p> <p>64. terus hanya dengan <b>hmm</b> komandannya</p> <p>65. <b>ah</b> ya wes ngono</p> <p>66. aku kan suka <b>pikir</b> gini, pokonya jendral olahraga loh saiki ngopo yo?</p>	
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		<p>67. kelihatan ininya itu <b>hmm</b> begini</p> <p>68. <b>uhh</b> kalau gue gue ambil piring</p> <p>69. <b>mmm</b> ayo harus di klarifikasi</p> <p>70. aku pikir ketum apa ya koyo ngene</p> <p>71. <b>mmm</b> mba risma saya blokosuto loh ini</p> <p>72. <b>kayaknya</b> duh sengsara deh</p> <p>73. trus ngeaang ae <b>ah</b> ga ngambyang</p> <p>74. <b>ahh</b> tuh kan balik ini dari urusan ini balik lagi ke Kesehatan</p> <p>75. ngopo <b>koyo'e</b> aku ki makan orang?</p> <p>76. <b>Kayanya</b> rundingan, opo piye yo?</p> <p>77. masih jadi <b>uhh</b> kasal</p> <p>78. terus <b>koyo'e</b> keren bu bisa ini bu</p>	
2	Rising Intonation on Declaratives	<p>79. kok tepuk tangannya tidak bersemangat?</p> <p>80. saya sudah pikir mau tidak ya datang?</p> <p>81. mengapa saya harus mengatakan demikian?</p> <p>82. kenapa ibu-ibu tidak mau mengikuti saya?</p> <p>83. kenapa tidak di genggam tangan kita yang kanan gitu?</p> <p>84. lagi mikirin pacarnya ini kali?</p> <p>85. atau kalau kamu Sumatra, mau juga Sumatra?</p> <p>86. Sumatra apa dilawan sama Jawa?</p> <p>87. punya prikemanusiaan apa</p>	The question mark at the end of the utterance shows that at the end of the utterance there is an increase in intonation

		<p>tidak kalian ini semua wahai rakyat Indonesia?</p> <p>88. Lalu kalian setuju atau kalian mau bersenang-senang saja?</p>	
3	Tag Question	<p>89. bapak-bapak nya lemes <b>to?</b></p> <p>90. Lah bingung <b>to?</b></p> <p>91. Karena selalu “siap” ngono <b>to?</b></p> <p>92. Hayo ketawa <b>to?</b></p> <p>93. kamu kan cinta sama saya <b>ya?</b></p> <p>94. Pemadam kebakaran <b>ya?</b></p> <p>95. kecepatan kan kalau diangkat kan gitu <b>to?</b></p> <p>96. Hanya 78, <b>ya kan?</b></p> <p>97. Sekitar 78, betul <b>to?</b></p> <p>98. busung lapar, cancer, <b>iya to?</b></p> <p>99. ko eneng seng maju ke depan yo? <b>bener kan?</b></p> <p>100. kamu tuh gimana sih, engga punya harga diri <b>ya?</b></p> <p>101. boleh <b>ya</b> saya ngikutin program stunting?</p> <p>102. <b>betul ga</b> orang Bali puputan?</p> <p>103. Gabisa nih duduk gini, <b>ngono to?</b></p> <p>104. loh apa kita nggak boleh berbuat <b>ya?</b></p> <p>105. sekarang kekerasan rumah tangga kok enak men <b>yo?</b></p>	<p>There are vocabularies of tag question. Those are to/kan/ya (right/isn't it)</p>



4	Empty Adjectives	<p>106. Saya kan lihatin bapak saya, <b>keren</b>, Suka niruin saya waktu kecil</p> <p>107. <b>betapa indah</b>nya kalau semua ini bisa kita laksanakan</p> <p>108. wah <b>keren</b> loh, kalo guanteng kalo laki</p> <p>109. Yang ini kan 5 perempuan, <b>cantik-cantik</b> lagi</p>	<p>There are the use of words included in empty adjectives, those are keren, betapa indah</p> <p>keren, cantik-cantik. (words expressing admiration)</p>
5	Precise Colour Terms	-	-
6	Intensifiers	<p>110. ternyata banyak <b>sekali</b> arsip itu yang tidak pernah di ceritakan kepada seluruh rakyat Indonesia</p> <p>111. wah ini populer <b>banget</b> loh,</p> <p>112. jadi beliau ini populer <b>sekali</b></p> <p>113. saya ngerti <b>banget</b> yang Namanya TNI, Polri</p> <p>114. banyak <b>sekali</b> yang dititipkan kepada saya untuk ngomong</p> <p>115. dari sisi ilmu genetika itu merusak <b>banget</b></p> <p>116. itu dirazia pakaian seragam, artinya itu kan sudah berani <b>banget</b></p> <p>117. bu banyak <b>banget</b> ya bu kesengsaraan anak ibu</p>	<p>There are vocabularies of intensifiers. Those are sekali, banget, banyak(so, very)</p>

		<p>118. duh sengsara deh, aku pendek <b>banget</b> gitu</p> <p>119. saya kan ke Vietnam itu kenal <b>banget</b> sama yang terkenal jendral fo nguyen giyan</p> <p>120. waktu aku ketemu senang <b>banget</b> karena waktu itu kan komandan pasukan yang namanya vietkong itu</p> <p>121. saya bangga <b>banget</b> tau ga apa yang telah di putuskan dalam persidangan</p> <p>122. ya demikianlah terima kasih <b>banyak</b> mau mendengarkan</p>	
7	Hypercorrect Grammar	<p>123. saya <b>memang</b> saya pernah kuliah di psikologi jadi saya bisa tahu</p> <p>124. <b>mengapa</b> seharusnya begini?</p> <p>125. ya <b>bagaimana</b> nanti bapaknya kalau dengar?</p> <p>126. saya bilang loh <b>memang</b> musti begitu</p> <p>127. seperti tadi <b>mengapa</b> saya perkenalkan lagi tansa</p> <p>128. Sini pak kalau <b>memang</b> mau ditilang gitu</p> <p>129. <b>memang</b> koyo ngono. seperti orang vietnam itu</p>	There are the use of words that are included in hypercorrect grammar, those are bagaimana, memang, mengapa.

8	Superpolite Forms	<p>130. pak yudo <b>beliau</b> panglima sekarang</p> <p>131. waktu masih jadi uhh kasal, <b>beliau</b> saya disuruh memberi ceramah</p> <p>132. dengan <b>segala maaf</b> saya nanti hanya membacakan mereka yang hadir</p> <p>133. tapi tentunya dengan <b>segala hormat, saya berterima kasih</b></p> <p>134. <b>beliau</b> terkenal di seluruh dunia</p> <p>135. bapak ibu <b>beliau</b> itu bin saya pak sopo iku hendropriyono jadi saya panggilnya dik</p> <p>136. <b>terima kasih sekali</b> dan bapak-bapak juga karena tadinya sebenarnya saya mintanya kehadiran hanya untuk ibu-ibu</p> <p>137. pak <b>nuhun sewu</b> boleh ya saya ngikutin program stunting?</p> <p>138. Saya lihat ibu-ibu tuh ya, <b>maaf</b> ya, sekarang kan kayanya budayanya, beribu maaf, jangan lagi nanti saya dibully, Kenapa toh Seneng banget ngikut pengajian ya?</p> <p>139. <b>maaf beribu maaf</b>, saya sampai mikir gitu, iki pengajian sampai kapan toh yo?</p>	<p>There are words that are included in politeness forms. Those are maaf, tolong, segala hormat, beliau, madam, terima kasih.</p>
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		<p>140. nanti bu bintang saya suruh, <b>tolong</b> bikin management, management Rumah Tangga</p> <p>141. Saya ndak ngerti, tadi <b>beliau</b> bilang</p> <p>142. Karena kalau sama <b>beliau</b> saya suka jawa</p> <p>143. pak <b>maaf</b>, saya ditilang apa enggak?</p> <p>144. <b>Maaf banget</b> pak, saya kebetulan ada... ck apa? Ada mmm janji</p> <p>145. Ini yang tadi bu dwi korwita, <b>pleaseeee</b> saya minta, pleaseeee minta, Jadi, mbok ya diajarkan</p> <p>146. Nah, makanya <b>tolong</b> koordinasi sama beliau</p> <p>147. <b>Madam</b> coba dengan sekuat tenaga kamu hentakkan kedua kaki kamu</p> <p>148. Nah ini pak, <b>tolong</b> juga ikut bantuin, yang masih aktif didalam laut</p> <p>149. Ya saya ngomong gini <b>tolong</b> didengarin, tolong dibantuin, bukan buat didengarin aja</p> <p>150. saya berharap <b>nyuwun banget</b> supaya aduh tolonglah saya minta <b>tolong</b> loh,kalau bisa ngomong gini ke seluruh rakyat</p>	
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		Indonesia bergeraklah di dalam masa 151. <b>terima kasih</b> <b>banyak</b> mau mendengarkan	
9	Avoidance of Strong Swear Words	152. tak hitungin, <b><u>Ya</u></b> <b>allah</b> paling gak 30 menit, itu udah paling cepet	There is word related to avoidance of strong swear words. That is Ya allah.
10	Emphatic Stress	153. kita nih back up nya itu <b>luar biasa!</b> 154. saya juga suka karena menerangkan <b>sangat -sangat</b> manusiawi!	The words included in emphatic stress in those sentences are luar biasa! and sangat-sangat manusiawi!

## Appendix 2. K1



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI  
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA  
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN  
Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No.3 Telp.(061)6619056 Medan 20238  
Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: [fkip@umsu.ac.id](mailto:fkip@umsu.ac.id)

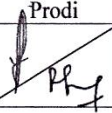
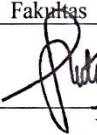
Form: K-1

Yth : Bapak/Ibu Ketua & Sekretaris  
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
FKIP UMSU

Perihal : PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

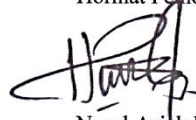
Nama : Nurul Asiah Isnaini  
NPM : 1902050068  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
IPK Kumulatif : 3.64

Persetujuan Ketua/Sek Prodi	Judul yang diajukan	Disyahkan Oleh Dekan Fakultas
	Investigating On Womens's Language Feature Used By Megawati Soekarno Putri In Speech At BPIP National Seminar : Kick Off Pancasila in Action	
	Language Style On Joko Widodo's Speech At G20 Bali	
	A Comparative Study Of Student's Vocabulary Scores And Fluency In Speaking English	

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pemeriksaan dan persetujuan serta pengesahan, atas kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 28 Februari 2023

Hormat Pemohon,



Nurul Asiah Isnaini

## Appendix 3. K2



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI  
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA  
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN  
Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No.3 Telp.(061)6619056 Medan 20238  
Website :<http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: [fkip@umsu.ac.id](mailto:fkip@umsu.ac.id)

Kepada Yth : Bapak/Ibu Ketua & Sekretaris  
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
FKIP UMSU

Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb.

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini :

Nama : Nurul Asiah Isnaini  
NPM : 1902050068  
ProgramStudi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mengajukan permohonan persetujuan proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi sebagai tercantum di bawah ini dengan judul sebagai berikut :

Investigating on Women's Language Features Used by Megawati Soekarno Putri in Speech at BPIP National Seminar : Kick off Pancasila in Action

Sekaligus saya mengusulkan/menunjuk Bapak/Ibu sebagai :

Dosen Pembimbing : Ratna Sari Dewi, S.Pd., M.Hum

Sebagai Dosen Pembimbing proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi saya

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pengurusan selanjutnya. Akhirnya atas perhatian dan kesediaan Bapak/Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, 28 Februari 2023  
Hormat Pemohon,

Nurul Asiah Isnaini



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI  
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA  
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN  
Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No.3 Telp.(061)6619056 Medan 20238  
Website :<http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: [fkip@umsu.ac.id](mailto:fkip@umsu.ac.id)

PERMOHONAN PERSETUJUAN JUDUL SKRIPSI

Nama : Nurul Asiah Isnaini  
NPM : 1902050068  
ProgramStudi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

JUDUL	DITERIMA
Investigating On Women's Language Feature Used By Megawati Soekarno Putri In Speech At BPIP National Seminar: Kick Off Pancasila in Action	

Bermohon kepada Dosen Pembimbing untuk mengesahkan Judul yang diajukan kepada Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Medan, 28 Februari 2023

Disetujui oleh

Dosen Pembimbing

(Ratna Sari Dewi, S.S., M.A)

Hormat Pemohon

(Nurul Asiah Isnaini)



## Appendix 4. K3

**FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN  
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA**  
Jln. Mukthar Basri BA No. 3 Telp. 6622400 Medan 20217 Form : K3

Nomor : 1065 /II.3/UMSU-02/F/2023  
Lamp : ---  
Hal : **Pengesahan Proyek Proposal  
Dan Dosen Pembimbing**

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim  
Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

Dekan Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara menetapkan Perpanjangan proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dan dosen pembimbing bagi mahasiswa yang tersebut di bawah ini .:

Nama : **Nurul Asiah Isnaini**  
N P M : 1902050068  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Penelitian : **Investigating on omen's Language Features Used by Megawati Soekarno Putri in Speech at BPIP National Seminar : Kick off Pancasila in Action.**

Pembimbing : **Ratna Sari Dewi, S.S., M.Hum.**


Dengan demikian mahasiswa tersebut di atas diizinkan menulis proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dengan ketentuan sebagai berikut :

1. Penulis berpedoman kepada ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan oleh Dekan
2. Proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dinyatakan **BATAL** apabila tidak selesai pada waktu yang telah ditentukan.
3. Masa kadaluwarsa tanggal : **29 Februari 2024**

Medan 8 Sya'ban 1444 H  
29 Februari 2023 M

Wassalam  
Dekan



  
**Dra. Hj. Svamsuyunita, MPd.**  
NIDN : 0004066701

Dibuat rangkap 5 (lima) :  
1. Fakultas (Dekan)  
2. Ketua Program Studi  
3. Pembimbing Materi dan Teknis  
4. Pembimbing Riset  
5. Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan :  
**WAJIB MENGIKUTI SEMINAR**



## Appendix 5. Berita Acara Bimbingan Proposal



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI  
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA  
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN  
Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No.3 Telp.(061)6619056 Medan 20238

Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: [fkip@umsu.ac.id](mailto:fkip@umsu.ac.id)



### BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN PROPOSAL

Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara  
Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan  
Jurusan/Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Nama Lengkap : Nurul Asiah Isnaini  
NPM : 1920050068  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Skripsi : Investigating On Womens's Language Feature Used By Megawati Soekarno Putri In Speech At BPIP National Seminar : Kick Off Pancasila in Action

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Proposal	Tanda Tangan	Keterangan
28/2-2023	ACC Judul	PRF	
16/5-2023	ACC Bab I	PRF	
7/6-2023	Revisi Bab II	PRF	
15/6-2023	ACC Bab II	PRF	
22/6-2023	Revisi Bab III	PRF	
4/7-2023	ACC Bab III	PRF	
10/7-2023	ACC semua bab	PRF	
10/7-2023	ACC Sempro	PRF	

Medan, 10 Juli 2023

Diketahui oleh:

Ketua Program Studi  
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

(Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum)

Dosen Pembimbing

(Ratna Sari Dewi, S.S., M.A)

## Appendix 6. Berita Acara Seminar Proposal



**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI**  
**UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA**  
**FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN**  
Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. 061-6622400 Ext. 22, 23, 30  
Website: <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: [fkip@umsu.ac.id](mailto:fkip@umsu.ac.id)

### BERITA ACARA SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Pada hari ini Kamis Tanggal 20 Bulan Juli Tahun 2023 diselenggarakan seminar prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris menerangkan bahwa :

Nama Lengkap : Nurul Asiah Isnaini  
N.P.M : 1902050068  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Proposal : Investigating on Women's Language Features Used by Megawati Soekarno Putri in Speech at BPIP National Seminar: Kick-Off Pancasila in Action.

No	Masukan dan Saran
Judul	Investigating women's language features ...
Bab I	write clearly what the problems of the research
Bab II	Add the reference with the latest reference
Bab III	-
Lainnya	
Kesimpulan	[ ] Disetujui [ ] Ditolak [✓] Disetujui Dengan Adanya Perbaikan

Dosen Pembahas

(Yusriati, S.S., M. Hum.)

Dosen Pembimbing

(Ratna Sari Dewi, S.S., M.A.)

Panitia Pelaksana

Ketua

(Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum.)

Sekretaris

(Rita Harisma, S.Pd., M.Hum.)

## Appendix 7. Surat Permohonan Perubahan Judul Skripsi



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI  
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA  
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN  
Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No.3 Telp.(061)6619056 Medan 20238  
Website :<http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: [fkip@umsu.ac.id](mailto:fkip@umsu.ac.id)

Kepada: Yth. Bapak Ketua/Sekretaris  
Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
FKIP UMSU

Perihal : **Permohonan Perubahan Judul Skripsi**

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim  
Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

Dengan hormat, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini:

Nama : Nurul Asiah Isnaini  
NPM : 1902050068  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Mengajukan permohonan perubahan judul Skripsi, sebagai mana tercantum di bawah ini:

Investigating on Women's Language Features Used by Megawati Soekarno Putri In Speech at BPIP National Seminar: Kick-Off Pancasila in Action


Menjadi:

Investigating Women's Language Features Used by Megawati Soekarno Putri In Speech at BPIP National Seminar: Kick-Off Pancasila Dalam Tindakan

Demikianlah permohonan ini saya sampaikan untuk dapat pengurusan selanjutnya. Akhirnya atas perhatian dan kesediaan Ibu saya ucapkan terima kasih.

Medan, Agustus 2023

Ketua Program Studi  
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

  
Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum

Hormat Pemohon

  
Nurul Asiah Isnaini

Diketahui Oleh :

Dosen Pembahas

  
Yusriati, S.S., M.Hum.

Dosen Pembimbing

  
Ratna Sari Dewi, S.S., M.A.

## Appendix 8. Surat Keterangan Seminar Proposal



MAJELISPENDIDIKAN TINGGI  
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA  
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN  
Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238  
Website: <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: [fkip@umsu.ac.id](mailto:fkip@umsu.ac.id)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

### SURAT KETERANGAN

Ketua Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris, Fakultas Keguruan Dan Ilmu Pendidikan  
Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara Menerangkan Bahwa Ini

Nama : Nurul Asiah Isnaini  
Npm : 1902050068  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Skripsi : Investigating Women Language Features Used by Megawati  
Soekarno Putri in Speech at BPIP National Seminar: Kick-Off  
Pancasila dalam Tindakan

Benar telah melakukan seminar proposal pada hari kamis tanggal 20 bulan Juli 2023

Demikian surat keterangan ini dibuat untuk memperoleh surat izin riset dari dekan fakultas atas kesediaan dan kerjasama yang baik, kami ucapkan terima kasih

Medan, 20 November 2023

Ketua Program Studi

Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum



## Appendix 9. Lembar Pengesahan Proposal



**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI**  
**UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA**  
**FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN**  
Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. 061-6622400 Ext. 22, 23, 30  
Website: <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: [fkip@umsu.ac.id](mailto:fkip@umsu.ac.id)



### LEMBAR PENGESAHAN HASIL SEMINAR PROPOSAL

Proposal yang sudah diseminari oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini:

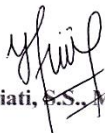
Nama Lengkap : Nurul Asiah Isnaini  
N.P.M : 1902050068  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Proposal : Investigating on Women's Language Features Used by Megawati Soekarno Putri in Speech at BPIP National Seminar: Kick-Off Pancasila in Action.

Pada hari Kamis, tanggal 20, bulan Juli, tahun 2023 sudah layak menjadi proposal skripsi.

Medan, Juli 2023

Disetujui oleh:


Dosen Pembahas

  
(Yusriati, S.S., M.Hum.)

Dosen Pembimbing

  
(Ratna Sari Dewi, S.S., MA.)

Diketahui oleh  
Ketua Program Studi,

  
(Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum.)

## Appendix 10. Surat Permohonan Izin Riset



**UMSU**

Unggul | Cerdas | Terpercaya

Bila menjawab surat ini agar disebutkan nomor dan tanggalnya

MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN PIMPINAN PUSAT MUHAMMADIYAH

### UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN

UMSU Terakreditasi Unggul Berdasarkan Keputusan Badan Akreditasi Nasional Perguruan Tinggi No. 1913/SK/BAN-PT/Ak.KP/PT/XI/2022

Pusat Administrasi: Jalan Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. (061) 6622400 - 66224567 Fax. (061) 6625474 - 6631003

<https://fkip.umsu.ac.id> [fkip@umsu.ac.id](mailto:fkip@umsu.ac.id) [umsumedan](#) [umsumedan](#) [umsumedan](#) [umsumedan](#)

Nomor : 3060/II.3/UMSU-02/F/2023  
Lamp : ---

Medan, 9 Shafar 1445 H  
26 Agustus 2023 M

Hal : Izin Riset

Kepada : Yth. Bapak/Ibu Kepala  
Perpustakaan UMSU  
Di  
Tempat.

Bismillahirrahmanirrahim  
Assalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb

Wa ba'du semoga kita semua sehat wal'afiat dalam melaksanakan tugas sehari-hari sehubungan dengan semester akhir bagi mahasiswa wajib melakukan penelitian/riset untuk penulisan Skripsi sebagai salah satu syarat penyelesaian Sarjana Pendidikan, maka kami mohon kepada Bapak/ibu memberikan izin kepada mahasiswa kami dalam melakukan penelitian /riset ditempat Bapak/ibu pimpin. Adapun data mahasiswa tersebut di bawah ini :

Nama : Nurul Asiah Isnaini  
N P M : 1902050068  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Penelitian : Investigating on Women's Language Features Used By Megawati Soekarno Putri in Speech at BPIP National Seminar : Kick-Off Pancasila in Action.

Demikian hal ini kami sampaikan, atas perhatian dan kesediaan serta kerjasama yang baik dari Bapak/ibu kami ucapkan banyak terima kasih, Akhirnya selamat sejahteralah kita semuanya. Amin.



Wassalam  
Dekan

Dra. Hj. Svamsyurnita, M.Pd.  
NIDN : 0004066704

**\*\*Penting!**

## Appendix 11. Surat Balasan riset



**UMSU**

Ingat! Cerdas! Terampil!  
Bila menjawab surat ini, agar disebutkan nomor dan tanggalnya.

MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN PIMPINAN PUSAT MUHAMMADIYAH  
**UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA**  
**PERPUSTAKAAN**

Terakreditasi A Berdasarkan Keputusan Perpustakaan Nasional Republik Indonesia No. 00059/LAP.PT/IX.2018

Pusat Administrasi : Jalan Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. (061) 66224567

NPP. 1271202D1000003 ☎ <http://perpustakaan.umsu.ac.id> ✉ [perpustakaan@umsu.ac.id](mailto:perpustakaan@umsu.ac.id) 🌐 [perpustakaan\\_umsu](http://perpustakaan.umsu.ac.id)

### SURAT KETERANGAN

Nomor: ~~00288~~.../KET/IL.11-AU/UMSU-P/M/2023

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

Kepala Perpustakaan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan :

Nama : NURUL ASIAH ISNAINI  
NPM : 1902050068  
Univ./Fakultas : UMSU/ Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan  
Jurusan/P.Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris/ S1

adalah benar telah melakukan kunjungan/penelitian pustaka guna menyelesaikan tugas akhir / skripsi dengan judul :

*"Investigating Women's Language Features Used by Megawati Soekarno Putri in Speech at BPIP National Seminar: Kick-Off Pancasila dalam Tindakan"*

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 7 Jumadil Awal 1445 H  
20 November 2023 M



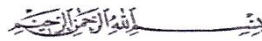
Kepala Perpustakaan,  
Dr. Muhammad Arifin, M.Pd



## Appendix 12. Berita Acara Bimbingan Skripsi



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI  
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA  
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN  
Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Telp. (061) 6619056 Medan 20238  
Website: <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail: [fkip@umsu.ac.id](mailto:fkip@umsu.ac.id)



### BERITA ACARA BIMBINGAN SKRIPSI

Perguruan Tinggi : Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara  
Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan  
Jurusan/Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Nama : Nurul Asiah Isnaini  
NPM : 1902050068  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Skripsi : Investigating Women's Language Features Used by Megawati Soekarno Putri in Speech at BPIP National Seminar: Kick-Off Pancasila dalam Tindakan.

Tanggal	Deskripsi Hasil Bimbingan Skripsi	Tanda Tangan
2-10-2023	Revise chapter 1 & 2	Rf
11-10-2023	Acc chapter 1 & 2, & Revise chapter 3	Rf
16-10-2023	Acc chapter 3, Revise chapter 4	Rf
23-10-2023	Acc chapter 4, Revise chapter 5	Rf
27-10-2023	Acc chapter 5	Rf
31-10-2023	Acc All chapters	Rf

Medan, 31 Oktober 2023

Diketahui oleh:  
Ketua Prodi

(Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum.)

Dosen Pembimbing

(Ratna Sari Dewi, S.S., M.A.)



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI  
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA  
FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN  
Jl. Kapten Mukhtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp.061-6619056 Ext. 22, 23, 30  
Website: <http://www.fkip.umhu.ac.id> E-mail: [fkip@umhu.ac.id](mailto:fkip@umhu.ac.id)

## SURAT PERNYATAAN

بِسْمِ اللّٰهِ الرَّحْمٰنِ الرَّحِیْمِ

Saya yang bertandatangan dibawah ini :

Nama Lengkap : Nurul Asiah Isnaini  
N.P.M : 1902050068  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Proposal : Investigating Woman's Language Features Used by Megawati Sockarno Putri in Speech at BPIP National Seminar : Kick-off Pancasila Dalam Tindakan.

Dengan ini saya menyatakan bahwa:

1. Penelitian yang saya lakukan dengan judul di atas belum pernah diteliti di Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara
2. Penelitian ini akan saya lakukan sendiri tanpa ada bantuan dari pihak manapun dengan kata lain penelitian ini tidak saya tempahkan (dibuat) oleh orang lain dan juga tidak tergolong *Plagiat*.
3. Apabila point 1 dan 2 di atas saya langgar maka saya bersedia untuk dilakukan pembatalan terhadap penelitian tersebut dan saya bersedia mengulang kembali mengajukan judul penelitian yang baru dengan catatan mengulang seminar kembali.

Demikian surat pernyataan ini saya perbuat tanpa ada paksaan dari pihak manapun juga, dan dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, Juni 2024  
Hormat saya  
Yang membuat pernyataan,



Nurul Asiah Isnaini

Diketahui oleh Ketua Program Studi  
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

(Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum.)

## Curriculum Vitae

### 1. Biodata Pribadi

Nama : Nurul Asiah Isnaini  
Jenis Kelamin : Perempuan  
Tempat/Tanggal Lahir : Medan, 04 November 2000  
Kebangsaan : Indonesia  
Status : Belum Menikah  
Agama : Islam  
Nama Ayah : Munawar Khalil  
Nama Ibu : Damayanti  
Alamat : Jl. Stasiun Dusun I Gg. Munawar Tj. Gusta Kec.  
Sunggal, Kab. Deli Serdang, Prov. Sumatera Utara  
No. Hp : 081240366746  
Email : [nurulasiah04@yahoo.com](mailto:nurulasiah04@yahoo.com)

### 2. Riwayat Pendidikan

SD : SD Swasta Amaliya  
SMP : SMP Negeri 40 Medan  
SMA : SMA Swasta Budi Utomo