

**LANGUAGE FEATURES USED BY MALE AND FEMALE COMMENTS  
IN JOKO WIDODO'S INSTAGRAM ON VACCINATION COVID 19**

**SKRIPSI**

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

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## **ABSTRACT**

**Irmayanti, Intan. 1702050069. Language Features Used By Male And Female Comments in Joko Widodo's Instagram on Vaccination Covid 19. English Education Program. Faculty of Teachers' Training and Education. Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. Medan. 2022.**

This research dealt with language features used by male and female comments in joko widodo's instagram on vaccination covid 19. It was aimed at investigating types of language features on Joko Widodo's instagram and factor of language feature on Joko Widodo's instagram. This research was conducted by using qualitative descriptive research. The source of data was script of comments on Joko Widodo's instagram about Vaccination Covid 19. There were 34 data of language feature found in Joko Widodo's Instagram which consisted of 9 for hedges included of 5 female and 4 male, 16 for taq question included of 9 female and 7 male, 3 for emphatic stress included of 1 male and 2 female, and 6 for rising intonation included of 4 female and 2 male. It can be concluded that men and women prefer to rising intonation and taq question in Joko Widodo's instagram to keep maintain their opinion each other with showed unwise and less competitive in giving argument. And most of them either men and women who seems to be wise and keeps establishing and maintaining the interaction and giving support, motivation for Joko Widodo. It concluded that the most dominant of types of language feature was taq question.

**Keyword: Language Feature, Gender, Instagram**

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**Medan,      October 2022**  
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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### **A. The Background of Study**

Language distinctive among male and female is more attracted by many researcher and linguist practitioner, and it makes language and gender become one of the most discussed topic in sociolinguistic. As human being, language is needed in order to make a good communication with other people. It can be use differently according to gender, religion, region, age, social class, and level of education. Eckert defined gender as something we do not born nor have, but it is something we perform in society (Eckert, 2003, p. 68).

Genders in language specify the social roles of men and women in relation to linguistic features in society. Gender and language describe how men and women are different when they interact with people. The interaction between men and women can be done by spoken or written form. Lakoff's theory explained that there are a variety of perspectives in language and gender. The study of gender is significant for the study of language. It aims to explore the differences between men and women. Men and women have their own way to deliver their opinion and ideas, and to show their feelings towards something. The differences of men and women language happen because in general men and women have different conversation goals. They might say the same things, but they actually have different purpose in saying the things. There are also differences when man and woman have conversation; men tend to seek hierarchy and status while women tend to create solidarity and connection (Wardhaugh, Ronald, and Janet M. Fuller,

2015). Differences of male and female based on Tannen's theory said that men are competitive and intend to build individual status; while, women's conversations are supportive and were built through gossip. Besides, men are problem solvers; in contrast, women are attention seekers. Women give a complaint in order to get empathy from their male partner, while men tend to give solutions with logical explanations. Furthermore, women use 'let's pattern' as a proposal, but men imply it as an order. Based on these theories, consequently, the differences in communication between males and females often create miscommunication and misinterpretation of meaning from the opposite gender of speakers (Simon, 2020, p. 13).

Moreover, Female tend to be more polite and use indirect strategies when they are speaking, while male are less polite and use more direct expressions. This kind of situation cannot be separated from the social judgments and stereotypes formed by the society. People of society build an expectation that female should behave in one way and male in another to be called as an ideal one. When male are expected to be stronger and have more power, female are seen as weak, less powered, and subordinate to male. The existence of those stereotypes, unconsciously, it makes female employ certain characteristics that distinguish them from male (Wardaugh, 2006, p. 331).

These special characteristics do not only exist in the level of behaviour but also in the level of communication, specifically on the way they use language. That is all fact about language and gender because gender can decide the language. Female are gender who have unique and diverse characteristics. Based

on Lakoff's theory that there are ten language features on male and female, namely lexical hedges fillers, tag question, rising intonation on declaratives, empty adjectives, specialized vocabularies, precise colours terms, intensifiers, hypercorrect grammar, super polite, form, avoidance of strong words, and emphatic stress and then communication styles can also prove social status, gender, education and can be more sensitive to the people around us and know how to develop our interpersonal relationships with others (Romaine, 2000, p. 104). The differences between the communication styles of men and women go far beyond mere socialization, and appear to be inherent in the basic make up of each sex. The communication style is divided into two direct communication and indirect communication. Direct Communication, Get straight to the point, and easily express the purpose of the conversation. While indirect communication is a style of language that does not show the expression or intent of the actual speaker, seems more polite (Moch. Haydar Yahya, Bambang Yulianto, Elisa Nurul Laili, 2021, p. 87).

However, based on the researcher's daily experience and observation in class at eight semester of UMSU that 1) female classmates were more talkative than males. 2) In terms of conversation topic choices, males' topics of discussion were more about activities such as sport and games, while females used to gossip and shopping. 3) Relates to the use colour terms that female are known to be able to identify colour terms as a different series and variation of shades with more detail and variation of the same shades whereas male's knowledge of colour is limited to the primary colours. 4) Female's speech is being indirect while stating

their opinion especially when expressing dislike or unfavourable statement. Women often express something in a thoughtful and non-threatening manner towards other person especially while directing their opinions of dislike and disapproval. On the contrary, male love to state their opinion openly and in direct manner. As their objectives for speech is to assert their position and dominance, they tend to be more straightforward and more honest about what they think. Men are not afraid to state their opinion and criticize others; hence the directness will be shown in their speech.

Different features of male and female speeches do not only occur in physical interaction but also in social media especially Instagram. The researcher found many differences between male and female in commentators on Jokowi's Instagram about vaccination Covid 19. There are two examples comments which have taken from Jokowi's Instagram, namely:

@amellia.20.id : *Aku tahu bapak dendam pada rakyatnya dan membalas dengan secara perlahan ☹ tapi pak maafkan rakyat hanya butuh kesejahteraan pak bagaimana bisa sehat jika cari uang untuk makan susah?*

@alfanardiana : *kalo PPKM diperpanjang lebih dari tgl 20, nuwun sewu pak mending pateni wae pak, urip rasane gak guno soale*

From the statement above showed that Amelia (female) express their emotional feelings while speaking, this adjective is called an empty adjective which means that the word only concerns emotional reactions rather than specific information. Moreover, Amelia used arises is the intonation of 'asking' as an answer when the she is given a question. This shows the tendency of Amelia who



often feel unsure of the questions conveyed to them, or she wants to highlight politeness by turning back to the opponent she said. Meanwhile, Alfa (male) showed that Alfa avoid raise intonation in giving opinion and used indirect speech in his commenter such as *nuwun sewu pak mending pateni wae pak, urip rasane gak guno soale.*

Based on from phenomenon above, the previous studies ever have discussed language feature of male and female speakers either in physical and social media such as Karjo and Wijaya (2020) entitle the Language Features of Male and Female Beauty Influencers in Youtube Videos. The finding result shows that male and female beauty influencers have shown differences in their features and characteristic of language. Men beauty influencers tend to be more straightforward and directive. They also use a more plain and simple words. On the other hand, the women beauty influencers are more polite and intimate in using language. This study is hoped to be the foundation for further research in the same topic of language feature in gendered community within limited topic especially in this modern era. Moreover, Simon (2020) entitle the different language use between male and female university students. The study resulted that the differences in language used between male and female participants are exaggerated adjectives, adverbs, expletives, exaggerated pronouns, and supportive words and empathy. Besides, most female participants chose gossip while all of the males and two females chose sport as the most topic of conversation they had. Furthermore, the participants used language differently because of their different personalities, expressions, and ways to react during the interview.

Based on the phenomenon of the language are used by male and female in Jokowi's Instagram, it is believed that male and female are different in expressing their opinion about vaccination Covid 19 in Instagram, the researcher will conduct this study entitle **“Language Feature Used by Male and Female Comments in Jokowi's Instagram on Vaccination Covid 19.”**

### **B. Identification of Problem**

Based on the background of study, the problems was identified as follows:

1. Language distinctive among male and female are contrastive
2. In terms of conversation topic choices, males' topics of discussion were more about activities than female.
3. Relates to the use colour terms that female are known to be able to identify colour terms as a different series whereas males are limited to the primary colours.
4. Female's speech is being indirect while male's speech is being direct.

### **C. The Scope and Limitation of the Study**

The scope of this study focused on language feature were used by male and female and it was limited on male and female commentators in Jokowi's Instagram about vaccination Covid 19, 13<sup>th</sup> July 2021.

### **D. The Formulation of the Problem**

Based on the identification of problem, the problems was formulated as the following:

1. What kinds of language feature are used by male and female commentators in Jokowi's Instagram on vaccination Covid 19?
2. What factors do affect male and female in commentating Jokowi's Instagram on vaccination Covid 19?
3. How are language feature implemented by male and female as the ways they are?

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

In relation to the problems of the study above, the objectives of the research were:

1. To investigate kinds of language feature are used by male and female commentators in Jokowi's Instagram on vaccination Covid 19, and
2. To describe factors do affect male and female commentating Jokowi's Instagram on vaccination Covid 19.
3. To describe language feature implemented by male and female as the ways they are.

#### **F. The Significances of the Study**

Findings of the study were expected to be theoretically, practically and linguistically relevant in some respects

1. Theoretically, the findings of the study are expected to enrich language and gender theory, thus it can be additional resources or references for both lecturers and students who are interested in language and gender in social media.
2. Practically, the findings are expected in giving the information for:
  1. The lecturers of linguistics, to be aware their social status and interlocutor consideration in expressing their comment, thus they can give opinion as well as they can.
  2. The students of UMSU, to be an additional reference of male and female's linguistics features in communication.
  3. The researcher, it can enrich knowledge about language feature in social network especially in Instagram.



## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

#### **A. Theoretical Framework**

##### **1. Sociolinguistic**

The word sociolinguistics derived from two basic elements, socio and linguistics. It means that sociolinguistics Study the relationship between language and society. There are two reason why we studying sociolinguistic; the first, explaining why we speak differently in different social contexts. The second, identifying the social functions of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning. The language used by the participants is influenced by a number of social factors. Language and society → intertwined → impossible to understand one without the other.

According to Suzanne (2000) that sociolinguistic patterns established by quantitative research on urban social dialects was that women, regardless of other social characteristics such as class, or age, use more standard forms of language than men. Although many reasons, such as women's alleged greater status consciousness and concern for politeness, have been put forward to try to explain these results, they have never been satisfactorily accounted for. Sociolinguistics actually is not discussed about structure of a language, but it focuses on how a language is used, so it could play its function well. So from this statement we can get a description that people also face language conflicts before sociolinguistics appears. So it is clear now that the role of sociolinguistics is to manage a language

as its functions in society, or in other words sociolinguistics deals with a language as a means of communication.

Sociolinguistics analyzes the language and language use and its relationship toward social and cultural aspects. That is why we have to understand the role of a language in social interaction. It is clear now that sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that take language and the relationship with society as the object of study.

Suzanne (2000) explained that sociolinguistics is a study of relationship between language and society, it examines the way people use language in different social context and people signal aspects of their social identity. Holmes (2001) added that the way people talk is influenced by the social context in which they are talking. It matters who can hear us and where we are talking, as well as how we are feeling. The same message may be expressed very differently to different people. We use different styles in different context. Sociolinguistic study concerns about language and the context in which it is used, solidarity between speaker and hearer, and people's relative social status.

## **2. Language Feature**

Language Feature is a pivotal construct in the study of sociolinguistic variation. Language feature variability in speech affords us the possibility of observing linguistic change in progress. Moreover, since all individuals and social groups have stylistic repertoires, the styles in which they are recorded must be taken into account when comparing them. Finally, Language Feature is the locus

of the individual's internalization of broader social distributions of variation. In spite of the centrality of style, the concerted attention that has been paid to the relation of variation to social categorizations and configurations has not been equaled by any continuous focus on style. In other words, we have focused on the relation between variation and the speaker's place in the world, at the expense of the speaker's strategies with respect to this place. But as social theories of variation develop greater depth, they require a more sophisticated, integrative treatment of style that places variation within the wider range of linguistic practices with which speakers make social meaning. Eckert (2001) states that language feature is the locus of the individual's internalization of broader social distributions of variation. A good style should contain three elements, including honesty, courtesy and interesting.

Language feature is alternatives tool that used to convey the message in a variety of languages. All the language used has different meanings depending on the feature of language that used when communicating. Languages feature also have different types depending on the circumstances. Missikova (2003) added that language feature is a way of speech or a kind of utterance which is formed by means of conscious and intentional selection, systematic patterning and implementation of linguistic and extra-linguistic means with respect to the topic, situation, function, author's intention and content of utterance. It means language feature is the element and kind of utterance that describe the sentence in speaking the ways that the author uses words. Social context also affects language feature in communication like topic, situation and function. In communicating, we will



use variety of language feature in different situation. In a formal situation such as meeting at the office then someone will be required to use a formal language, as well as in non-formal situation we have to use informal language.

### **2.1 Types of Language Feature on male and female**

In the past, there was a clear discrimination towards gender. Men were considered more powerful in all fields compared to women, including linguistically. Because of that, Lakoff made a classification about “Women’s Language”. However, O’Barr and Atkins argued that instead of women’s language, it would be better considered as “powerless language”. It was because the language features showed some characteristics of people, either men or women, who lacked power in society. (Wardhaugh, Ronald, and Janet M. Fuller, 2015, p. 78) supported O’Barr and Atkins study. They argued that so-called women’s language features were more used by people who had less institutional power. There were all levels of the grammar of English in “Women’s Language” such as lexical choice, syntactic rules, intonational and supersegmental patterns.

Based on Lakoff’s theory, there are some language features female (Clara Herlina Karjo and Stephani Wijaya, 2020, p. 204) as follows:

#### **a. Lexical Hedges**

Hedges are words or phrases to make a statement less forceful and assertive such as “probably”, “perhaps”, “kind of”, “I think”, “I guess”, “I wonder” and so on while words such as “well”, “you know”, and “like” are called filler. It is a pause shaped words or phrases which can appear anywhere in a

sentence, and it can be omitted with no change in context. Hedges may be one of the crucial aspects whether an expression is considered as polite or not from the perception of it. Hedges are commonly used in women's language to be used as a politeness device and the use of hedges can determine whether a statement can be labelled as polite or impolite from the way the speakers deliver their speech to their addressee. Hedges tended to be used more by women since they were told that asserting themselves strongly was not a feminine or ladylike act (Holmes, 2013, p. 26).

b. Tag Question

Tag question is a syntactic device listed by Lakoff which may express uncertainty. There is no syntactic rule in English that only women may use. But there is at least one rule that a woman will use in more conversational situations than a man. Tag question is a grammatical structure in which a declarative statement or an imperative is turned into a question by adding an interrogative fragment called the tag. It is used as a midway between an absolute statement and yes-no question, it is less forceful from the former but more confident than the latter. A woman makes a statement when she believes in her knowledge and believes that her statement will be trusted.

c. Rising Intonation on Declaratives

Women also often use high intonation on declarative sentences to show emotion or empathy for something. In addition, according to Lakoff, one of the other female speech characters that often arise is the intonation of 'asking' as and answers when the woman is given a question. This shows the tendency of women

who often feel unsure of the questions conveyed to them, or she wants to highlight politeness by turning back to the opponent she said.

d. Empty Adjectives

The next feature mentioned by Lakoff is the use of empty adjectives or women-only adjectives in women's speech. Lakoff suggested that women use adjectives as an act of appreciation and admiration towards something. Lakoff gave a collection of adjectives that are considered as women-only adjectives such as *adorable*, *charming*, *sweet*, *lovely*, and *divine* whereas neutral adjectives consist of words such as *great*, *terrific*, *cool* and *neat*. On the contrary, men mostly use judgmental adjectives in their speech as opposed to women who use adjectives as appreciation.

e. Precise Color Terms

Women give color details far more precisely in naming colors than men do. Lakoff claims that women use color words like mauve, beige, aquamarine, lavender, and magenta but most men do not. As an example of lexical differences, imagine a man and a woman both looking at the same wall, painted a pinkish shade of purple.

f. Intensifiers

Intensifiers such as *so*, *just*, *very*, and *quite* indicate more language characteristics of women than men. Lakoff said that replacing intensifiers like *so* for superlatives is absolute (like *very*, *really*, *utterly*) seems to be the best way to involve himself strongly against an opinion, rather than a tag question. Women

stop more often without completing the sentence than men, because she started talking without having a plan for what he would say.

g. 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. For example, it was a brilliant performance; brilliant 'brilliant' is one example of emphatic stress. This is used to emphasize the meaning of appearance. Women tend to use words which are used to emphasize the utterance or strengthen the meaning of an utterance.

Actually, there is no specific features of men's language. However, there are differences in men's speech compared to women's. (Aryani, 2016, pp. 56-57) found that there was higher frequency of men in using controlling topics, interruptions, overlapping, and talk domination. According to Crawford (1997), there were 96% occurrences of interruption made by male speakers in mixed-sex conversation. West and Zimmerman cited in (Coates, 2013) stated that males interrupted their conversational partners three times as often as female did.

However, (Coates, 2013) said that men rarely interrupted one another, it was only when they were talking to women. Even when women had high status, they still had tendency to be interrupted. There was an instance which female physicians were frequently interrupted by male patients. In addition, (Coates, 2013) suggested that women introduced more conversational topics, but men who

did the talking; men were more likely to decide which topics would be picked and elaborated. It also showed that men used more expletive words in their speech. There is another method used by men in showing their dominance in conversation. Jack Sattel (1983) mentioned that inexpressiveness was men's way to show their social dominance, and it could be used as a method of achieving and maintaining control in interaction. He added that the use of no response and silence were used by men as part of male dominance. It can be concluded in accordance with explanations above that men tend to dominate, and take advantage of their power when they have conversation with women.

## **2.2 The Factors of Language Feature on Male and Female**

Men and women have differences in communication. There are two factors of language are used by male and female namely; (1) social status and (2) power (Elaf Saad Bustan, Hussien Mohammed Alakrash, 2020, p. 2)

### **a. Social Status**

The first factor is social status, as a category or position a person occupies that is a significant determinant of how she or he will be defined and treated. It is one of the most important social structures that organize social interaction. Social status allows us to organize our lives in consistent and predictable ways. There are two social statuses, namely: (1) high status and (2) low status. People whose status sets are comprised of high rank status who have more powerful in the interaction such as employer, lawyer, teacher, or interviewer will be more stronger in the interaction than people whose low rank status who have less powerful in the

interaction such as employee, witness, student, or interviewee. Consistently, it belongs to either male or female. People, male as well as female whose high rank status will establish and maintain the interaction whether they know those people or not. People, male as well as female whose low rank status will maintain the interaction rather than establish the interaction. While, people whose the same or equal status will share and treat the interaction in common way.

The different social status is the factor underlying male and female make arguments. Male with higher social status argued by conditional to female and male with lower status, male with equal status argued by conjunction to female and male with equal status, male with lower status argued by conjunction to female and male with higher status. Female with higher social status argued by negation, disjunction and biconditional to male and female with lower status, female with equal status argued by conditional and negation to male and female with equal status, female with lower status argued by conjunction and conditional to male and female with higher status.

It indicates that male are wiser and more aware with their social status than females because females are likely more considerate with their interlocutor. Hence, it is obviously seen that females with different social status have the strength in expressing their arguments. It is indicated by the various of types of the arguments they used.

#### b. Power

The second factor is power. Men and women have the different power in doing arguments. Men are more power than women. In this term, boys are power

focused, girls are solidarity focused. It is very clear that one of the most factor that affect the male in language use is based on power. This factor covers the two factors that have mentioned above. Males are more competitive and interested in autonomy which shows their strength in their socialization. It is similar to females; the solidarity is the base of their language use.

Moreover, those factors are related to language feature which elaborated above. Either male or female with higher status have tendency to use bi-conditional and conditional truth, then it may be inferred that either male or female open only possibility for the interlocutor to consider their opinion. In other words, male and female with higher status appeared to be very powerful of their own and provided space for other's opinion, whereas male and female with lower status have tendency to use the other types of arguments.

### **3. Language and Gender**

Gender is embedded of thoroughly in our institutions, actions, beliefs and our desires, that is appears to us to be completely natural. Gender is a social concept that distinguishes the roles of men and women in various activities of life. Gender allows women or men to do something strongly. Unconsciously, everything we act, believe, desire are the natural behaviour that appears as the identity who we are (men or women). Male and female uses the same language but they are interact with one another differently. It is just because male and female have their different aim in communicating. Males tend to show their status and powers while female just want to seek the close relationship to another. It has

been generally assumed that gender is the same with sex. Actually, gender is different from sex. Sex is given since people were born, while gender is something which is culturally constructed by society. Many people use the terms gender and sex interchangeably, they have distinct meaning. Sex is designation based on biology, whereas gender is socially constructed and expressed (Wood, 2009, p. 20).

In most cases, sex and gender go together; most men primarily show the gendered characteristic of male in their communication, and most women do. In some cases, however, a man expresses their idea in communication with gendered characteristics of female, and vice versa. In accordance with (Holmes, 2013, p. 158), Sex has come to refer to categories distinguished by biological characteristics, while gender is more appropriate for distinguishing people on the basis of their socio cultural behavior, including speech. Sex is a biological categorization based primarily on reproductive potential, whereas gender is the social elaboration of biological sex. Sex is based in a combination of anatomical, endocrinal and chromosomal features. The statement above means that sex is biological characteristics which have given naturally since people were born. Sex is something which differs male and female physically and biologically. Gender is not something inherent when someone was born with, and not something which someone has, but something which someone does. It means that gender is behavioural characteristics. People show their gendered characteristics through something which they do or act, such as the way they interact or communicate with other people.



Gender is a considerably more complex concept than sex. Gender is neither innate nor necessarily stable. It is defined by society and expressed by individuals as they interact with others in their society. Gender is a social, symbolic construct that varies across culture, over time within a given culture, over the course of individual's life spans, and in relation to the other gender. It is a social construction as the means by which society jointly accomplishes the differentiation that constitutes the gender order. Since gender is defined and constructed by society, gender is learned. From infancy on, people are encouraged to learn how to embody the gender that society prescribes for them. For examples: in interaction with other people, women are more polite than men. Then, men are more strictly to the point in delivering their idea while they interact with their communication partner (Penelope Eckert and Sally Mcconell-Ginet, 2003, p. 13).

Language and gender is an essential in human life. People need language as a tool to interact with each other, to express their ideas and their feelings. Gender can be defined as the physical and social condition of being male or female. Gender relates to the process of regulating men and women related and in accordance with structured values, social and cultural provisions in which they depend. This is something that humans must do from birth, but this is what it shows. When a baby is born, the status as boy or girl is announced (Yushi Aprindah Putri, M. Adam, and Siti Hafsah, 2020, p. 30). Gender is a system in which there are only two possibilities system, a person must be a man or woman. Language and gender are interconnected, because gender influences the way a person uses language in social life. Theory's Lakoff said that women's manner of

speaking, which is different from men, reflects their subordinate status in society. Thus women's language is marked by powerlessness and tentativeness, expressed through the use of mitigates and inessential qualifiers, which effectively disqualifies women from positions of power and authority.

#### **4. Characteristic of Gender Language**

Men almost effortlessly raise topics which women most often support. Women's topics were not only less actively supported, but were frequently and actively discouraged. Women tend to give verbal responses to their interlocutor's statements and give compliments. These combinations of these behaviours appear to place men in the position of controlling conversation, while women do the interactional housework to keep the conversation going. For example, when a woman talked with a man, the woman usually would use the favourable languages in order to gain better impressions from the man, while man would not avoid using the disfavoured languages.

When speaking, men often emphasize their masculinity and other forms women use to symbolize femininity, and that this is more basic than social class. Women ask more questions than men. It is a reflection of general insecurity resulting from long-term oppression. There are some characteristic which different between man and women in communication (Mohammed, 2020, p. 2)

##### **a. Women talk more/less than men**

According to Lakof, the amount we talk is influenced by who we are with and what we are doing. They also add that if we aggregate a large number of

studies, it will be observed that there is little difference between the amount men and women talk. On the one hand, in a recent study, Dr. Brizendine states that women talk three times as much as men. On the other hand, Drass, in an experiment on gender identity in conversation dyads found that men speak more than women.

**b. Women break the ‘rules’ of turn-taking less than men**

Studies in the area of language and gender often make use of two models or paradigms that of dominance and that of difference. The first is associated with Dale Spender, Pamela Fishman, Don Zimmerman and Candace West, while the second is associated with Deborah Tannen. Dominance can be attributed to the fact that in mixed-sex conversations, men are more likely to interrupt than women. It uses a fairly old study of a small sample of conversations, recorded by Don Zimmerman and Candace West at the Santa Barbara campus of the University of California in 1975. The subjects of the recording were white, middle class and under 35. Zimmerman and West produce in evidence 31 segments of conversation. They report that in 11 conversations between men and women, men used 46 interruptions, but women only two. The difference theory was also summarized in Tannen’s book *You just don’t understand* in an article in which she represents male and female language use in a series of six contrasts:

a. Status vs. support

This claims that men grow up in a world in which conversation is competitive they seek to achieve the upper hand or to prevent others from dominating them. For women, however, talking is often a way to gain

confirmation and support for their ideas. Men see the world as a place where people try to gain status and keep it. Women see the world as “a network of connections seeking support and consensus”.

b. Independence vs. intimacy

In general, women often think in terms of closeness and support, and struggle to preserve intimacy. Men, concerned with status, tend to focus more on independence. These traits can lead women and men to starkly different views of the same situation.

c. Advice vs. understanding

Deborah Tannen claims that, to many men a complaint is a challenge to find a solution: “When my mother tells my father she doesn't feel well, he invariably offers to take her to the doctor. Invariably, she is disappointed with his reaction. Like many men, he is focused on what he can do, whereas she wants sympathy.”

d. Information vs. feelings

Culturally and historically speaking, men's concerns were seen as more important than those of women, but today this situation may be reversed so that the giving of information and brevity of speech are considered of less value than sharing of emotions and elaboration.

e. Orders vs. proposals

It is claimed that women often suggest that people do things in indirect ways - “let's”, “why don't we?” or “wouldn't it be good, if we...?” Men may use, and prefer to hear, a direct imperative.

f. Conflict vs. compromise

This situation can be clearly observed in work-situations where a management decision seems unattractive - men will often resist it vocally, while women may appear to accede, but complain subsequently. In fact, this is a broad generalization - and for every one of Deborah Tannen's oppositions, we will know of men and women who are exceptions to the norm.

**c. Women use more standard forms than men**

In the literature, Trudgill found a kind of sex differentiation for speakers of urban British English. His study demonstrated that “women informants”... use forms associated with the prestige standard more frequently than men”. His study also discovered that male speakers place a high value on working class nonstandard speech. He offers several possible reasons for the finding that women are more likely to use forms considered correct: (1) The subordinate position of women in English and American societies makes it “more necessary for women to secure their social status linguistically”; and (2) while men can be rated socially on what they do, women may be rated primarily on how they appear, so their speech is more important. As for American literature, research has not shown a noticeable difference in terms of the usage of standard forms by men and women.

**d. Women’s speech is less direct/assertive than men’s**

Lakoff published an influential account of women’s language in her book entitled *Language and Woman’s Place*. In another article she published a set of

basic assumptions about what marks the language of women. Among them she made some claims that women:

- 1) Hedge: using phrases like “sort of”, “kind of”, “it seems like”, and so on.
- 2) Use (super)polite forms: “Would you mind...”, “I'd appreciate it if...”, “...if you don't mind”.
- 3) Use tag questions: “You're going to dinner, aren't you?”
- 4) Speak in italics: intonational emphasis equal to underlining words - so, very, quite.
- 5) Use empty adjectives: divine, lovely, adorable, and so on
- 6) Use hypercorrect grammar and pronunciation: English prestige grammar and clear enunciation.
- 7) Use direct quotation: men paraphrase more often.
- 8) Have a special lexicon: women use more words for things like colors, men for sports.
- 9) Use question intonation in declarative statements: women make declarative statements into questions by raising the pitch of their voice at the end of a statement, expressing uncertainty. For example, “What school do you attend? Eton College?”
- 10) Use “wh-” imperatives: (such as, “Why don't you open the door?”) Speak less frequently
- 11) Overuse qualifiers: (for example, “I think that...”)
- 12) Apologize more: (for instance, “I'm sorry, but I think that...”)

- 13) Use modal constructions: (such as can, would, should, ought - “Should we turn up the heat?”)
- 14) Avoid coarse language or expletives
- 15) Use indirect commands and requests: (for example, “My, isn't it cold in here?” - really a request to turn the heat on or close a window)
- 16) Use more intensifiers: especially so and very (for instance, “I am so glad you came!”)
- 17) Lack a sense of humor: women do not tell jokes well and often don't understand the punch line of jokes.

## **5. Description of Social Media**

The idea that social media are defined simply by their ability to bring people together has been seen as too broad, as this would suggest that fundamentally different technologies like the telegraph and telephone are also social media. The terminology is unclear, with some early researchers referring to social media as social networks or social networking services in the mid-2000s. A more recent paper from 2015 reviewed the prominent literature in the area and identified four common features unique to then-current social media services:

- a. Social media are Web 2.0 Internet-based applications.
- b. User-generated content (UGC) is the lifeblood of the social media organism.
- c. Users create service-specific profiles for the site or app that are designed and maintained by the social media organization.

- d. Social media facilitate the development of online social networks by connecting a user's profile with those of other individuals or groups.

In 2019, Merriam-Webster defined social media as "forms of electronic communication (such as websites for social networking and microblogging) through which users create online communities to share information, ideas, personal messages, and other content (such as videos)." While the variety of evolving stand-alone and built-in social media services makes it challenging to define them, marketing and social media experts broadly agree that social media includes the following 12 types:

1. Blogs (ex. Huffington Post, Boing Boing)
2. Business networks (ex. LinkedIn, XING)
3. Enterprise social networks (ex. Yammer, Socialcast)
4. Forums (ex. Gaia Online, IGN Boards)
5. Microblogs (ex. Twitter, Tumblr)
6. Photo sharing (ex. Flickr, Photobucket)
7. Products/services review (ex. Amazon, Elance)
8. Social bookmarking (ex. Delicious, Pinterest)
9. Social gaming (ex. Mafia Wars)
10. Video sharing (ex. YouTube, Vimeo)
11. Virtual worlds (ex. Second Life, Twinity)
12. Social network sites (ex. Facebook, Instagram)



## **5.1 Instagram**

Instagram, the photo and video-sharing social medium, is rapidly gaining popularity and preference with more than 200 million users. Instagram has been popular since 2010. It is a social media application that allows people to share with others their daily life activities, lifestyles, habits and interests in pictures and videos. Instagram is easy to operate, and it only requires downloading, choosing a username and password, and finally posting pictures that others see. People can either upload posts taken instantly or stored ones from their mobile phone gallery. Like other social networks, Instagram is built on having followers like family, friends or strangers who follow the updates of Instagrammers' life via posted pictures and videos. Created profiles include personal information and a picture to identify the account. People either create public, directly accessed, accounts or private ones that require seeking permission from the Instagrammer before viewing the posts. Once following Instagrammers, followers can view the pictures and videos' timelines. People viewing the posts can interact with what they see by pressing the —Like button or provide arguments to express their opinions on the posts.

### **B. Previous Studies**

Here are some data presented as the results of research which has been done by the previous researchers in the area of language feature on male and female, those researches which had been conducted by other researchers have different subjects, those studies are:

1. (Vivi Lastiar Sinurat, Herman, Tiarma Intan Marpaung, and Partohap Saut Raja Sihombing, 2021) entitled *an analysis on women's language feature used by jacinda arden in speech about covid -19*. The result of this study showed not all types of women's language feature used Jacinda Arden. The researchers found seven types of women's language feature. Those feature were divided into lexical hedges 18,15%, rising intonation 0,89%, empty adjectives 1,19%, intensifier 16,96, hypercorrect grammar 20,83%, super polite form 1,19%, and emphatic stress 40,77%. The absent women's language features were tag question, price color term, and avoidance of using strong swear words.

The difference between their study and my study is that it discussed the women's language feature where their study explained the most dominant women's language feature was emphatic stress function of emphatic stress in this speech is to emphasize the main idea or word that she wanted to focus on while my study will focus on the way of men and women in commentating on social media.

2. (Rosita Setyadi and Rosyda Ekawati, 2021) entitled *male and female language features in a star is born movie*. The result of the study shows that there are differences and similarities of lead male and female characters in using language. Both lead male and female characters use adjective feature to express their feeling and utilize swear word to show their emotion. Subsequently, in inviting each other, lead male character utilizes rising intonation, while lead female uses super polite form. Besides, in opening a

show, the lead male character uses lexical hedges and fillers, while lead female applies super polite form. Nonetheless, the lead male character is inclined to use adverb and lexical hedges and filler in his utterance, while the lead female does not utilize those features.

In this study have the same discussion about male and female's language features and the difference between their study and my study is that it discussed the male and female character in movie. The occurrences of the language features in the lead characters are influenced by participants, setting, topic, and function.

3. Bui (2021) entitle *Gender language in modern advertising: An investigation*. The result finding that advertising has become a blooming industry with demanding requirements for both quantity and quality. To improve the basic quality of any certain adverts, beside graphic effects and content, the language choice is a significant part, which needs to be noticed care- fully. The importance of sociolinguistic studies of gender language used in commercials is always necessary and has proved its impressive contribution to the social world development.

The difference between this study and my study is in the object of the study; my study use Instagram as the object while the study use advertising as the object.

4. Bustan and Alakrash (2020) entitle *Gender Analysis amongst Male and Female Malaysian Travelling Bloggers*. Social media has been provided another means for young people to express themselves using language as a

tool. This study aimed to examine the main differences between male and female traveling Malaysian bloggers in terms of descriptive writing and main vocabularies. The study adopted entirely a qualitative research design. the data of the study is analyzing in terms of content analysis as we are dealing with written text. Also, the sampling of the study is selected in the purposive and random selecting sample. The researcher utilized Lakoff's theory in analyzing the data. The findings of the study have been manifested that there are differences between female and male traveling Malaysian bloggers.

The difference between their study and my study is that it discussed written of male and female in blogger and the result showed Malaysian female bloggers write up are more descriptive terms than male bloggers while my study about the way of male and female indirect communication style.

5. Putri, et.al (2020) entitle *The Feature of Female Language in the Novel Love Rosie by Cecelia Ahern*. This journal investigated the feature of female language in the Novel entitled Love Rosie. There are two objectives of this research; 1) to identify type of feature female language used by the main character in the novel Love Rosie and 2) to describe which female language feature support the communication style. The type of research was qualitative descriptive because the data were analyzed and described in the form of words and sentences. The data were taken from the conversations that are uttered by the main character of Love Rosie the novel. The conversation in the novel was taken out as the primary data. The theory used in this research is the sociolinguistics analysis using Robin Lakoff's theory of female language

feature and supported by Deborah Tannen's theory of communication styles in women's conversation. The result of the research, the researcher found that the features of female language found in the novel *Love Rosie* there are eight types, superpolite forms, tag questions, empty adjectives, logical hedges, strong avoidance of words, price color terms, intensifiers, and emphatic stress.

The difference between their study and my study is that it discussed the female language in novel. The female language feature that is the most widely used main character supports the communication style that tends to use indirect communication styles and female language in novel need editor to revise the female's style in communication.

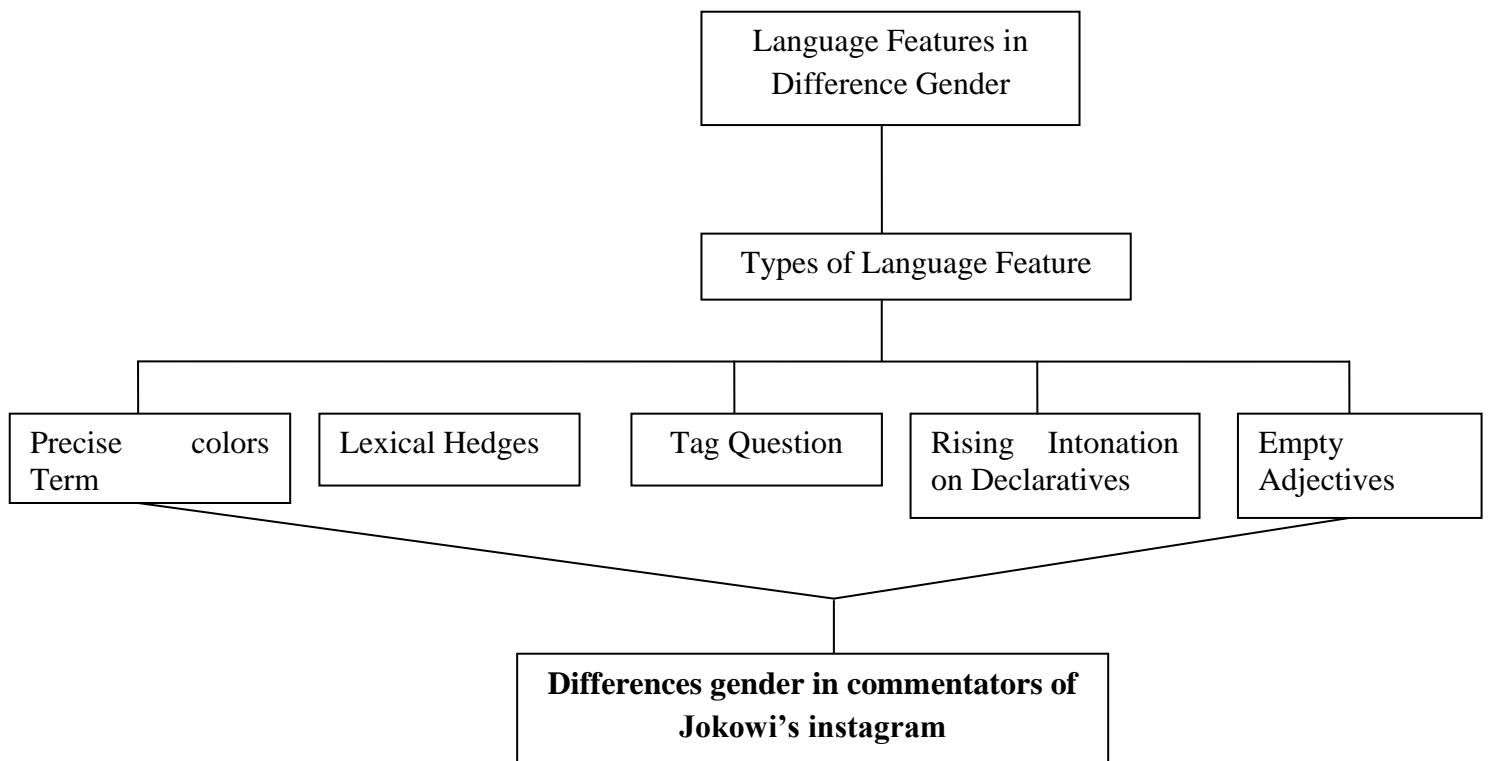
### **C. Conceptual Framework**

Language is used by people to communicate to each other, to get interact with friends, between male and female. Gender is one construct that has been widely studied in relation to communication. The gender of the communicator as one of the main factors influencing content as well as the style of communication. A person's language use depends on whom the person is talking with. The speech community, a group sharing common language specifics in which an individual participates, plays an important role in the linguistic style of the individual. Man is socially accepted as stronger than women in most community and this truth may leads to the different realization of arguments based on this category. In terms of preferences of doing arguments, gender is also different. Men tend to argue while women less to argue. On the other hand, social status also affects the language. Either male or female with higher status have tendency to use bi-

conditional and conditional truth, then it may be inferred that either male or female open only possibility for the interlocutor to consider their argument.

In other words, male and female with higher status appeared to be very powerful of their own and provided space for other's opinion, whereas male and female with lower status have tendency to use the other types of language feature. Since they seem to be less powerful of providing space as the alternative arguments. People, male as well as female whose high rank status will establish and maintain the interaction whether they know those people or not. People, male as well female whose low rank status will maintain the interaction rather than establish the interaction. While, people whose the same or equal status will share and treat the interaction in common way.

The conceptual framework can be drawn in figure 2.1 below:



**Figure 2.1 Conceptual Framework**

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **A. The Research Design**

This research was conducted by applying qualitative research. Qualitative research is focuses on understanding social phenomena from the perspective of the human participants in natural settings. It does not begin with formal hypotheses, but it may result in hypotheses as the study unfolds. Qualitative research is based on a different philosophical approach, which sees the individual and his or her world as so interconnected that essentially the one has no existence without the other. It sees social reality as unique thus, researchers can only understand human behaviour by focusing on the meanings that events have for the people involved. (Donald Ary, Lucy Chesar Jacobs, and Cris Sorensen, 2010, p. 424).

In this case, this study focused on language features and its use differences based on the gender. This study included as a descriptive qualitative type of research; it described the phenomenon of the use language features in relation to gender, and it used non-numerical data to be analysed. This study analysed the utterances of commentators in Jokowi's instagram. It used more literature review from books, journals, and articles as references in analysing the data.

#### **B. The Source of the Data**

This research used secondary sources from the collections of commentators in Jokowi's Instagram about vaccination Covid 19, 12<sup>th</sup> July 2021

which taken from internet [http://www.instagram.com/p/CROFUNA6FI/?utm\\_medium=share\\_sheet](http://www.instagram.com/p/CROFUNA6FI/?utm_medium=share_sheet) and the subjects of the research were males and females.

### **C. Instrument of Data Collection**

As qualitative research studies human experience and situation, researchers need an instrument flexible enough to capture the complexity of the human experience, and capable of adapting and responding to the environment. It is believed that human instrument is the only one capable of conducting this task (Donald Ary, Lucy Chesar Jacobs, and Cris Sorensen, 2010, p. 438) Thus, the instrument for collecting the data is controlled by the researcher. The supporting instrument of data collection in this research is document. Document will be used as tool to help the researcher in collecting data.

### **D. Technique of Collecting the Data**

The data was collected by applying a documentary technique. Documentation mean the technique collecting data in the research which based on searching data in the form of textbook, report of the research, newspaper, magazine, journal, internet sites, TV, radio which considered relevant with the research. The procedures of collecting data were:

1. Collecting the data from commentators in Jokowi's Instagram about vaccination Covid 19, 13<sup>th</sup> July 2021.



2. Selecting language features on male and female which posted in timeline of Instagram.
3. Classifying types of language feature on male and female in Jokowi's Instagram about vaccination Covid 19, 13<sup>th</sup> July 2021.
4. Focusing types of language feature and process of language feature on male and female in Jokowi's Instagram about vaccination Covid 19, 13<sup>th</sup> July 2021.
5. Analyzing the data by Miles, Huberman and Saldana Model (2014).

#### E. The Technique of Analyzing the Data

The data of this research was 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 be represented as shown in figure 1 below (Matthew B. Miles, A. Michael Huberman, and Johnny Saldana, 2014, p. 32).

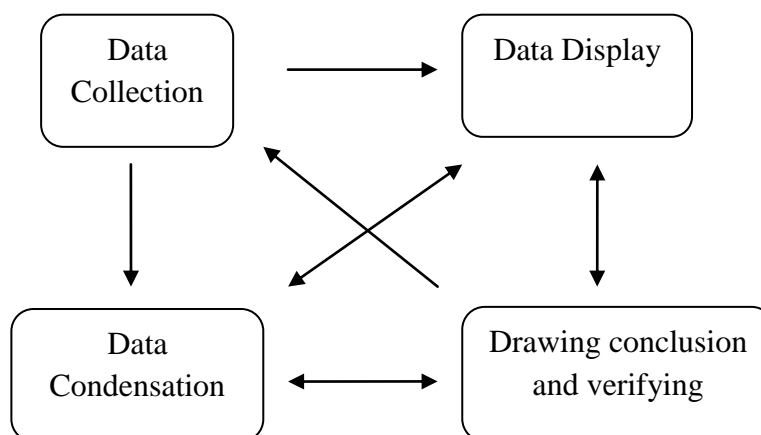


Figure 1. Interactive Model taken from Miles, Huberman, and Saldana (2014)

## 1. Data condensation

Data condensation referred to the process selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting and transforming the raw data that appear in written-up field notes, interview, transcripts, documents, and other empirical materials. By condensing, we're making data stronger. Data condensation is not something separate from analysis. It is a *part* of analysis. The researcher's decisions—which data chunks to code and which to pull out, which category labels best summarize a number of chunks, which evolving story to tell—are *all analytic choices*. Data condensation is a form of analysis that sharpens, sorts, focuses, discards, and organizes data in such a way that “final” conclusions can be drawn and verified. By data condensation, we do *not* necessarily mean quantification. Qualitative data can be transformed in many ways: through selection, through summary or paraphrase, through being subsumed in a larger pattern, and so on.

## 2. Data Display

Data display provided an organize compressed assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing. A display can be an extended piece of text or a diagram; chart or matrix that provides a new way of arranging and thinking about the more textually embedded data. Data display, permits the researcher to extrapolate from the data enough to begin to identify systematic patterns and interrelationship. At the display stage, additional, higher order categories or themes maybe emerge from the data that go beyond those first discovered during the initial process of data reduction.

Data display can be extremely helpful in identifying whether a system of working effectively and how to change it. The qualitative researcher needs to discern patterns among various concepts so as to gain a clear understanding of the topic at hand. Data are displayed using a series of flow charts that map out any critical paths, decision points, and supporting evidence that emerge from establishing the data for each site. Looking at the displays helps us to understand what is happening and to do something based on that understanding. In this step, the data will be organized to answer the research problems.

Related to this study, data display answered the questions from the problem of the study such as types of language feature used by male and female on Jokowi's Instagram, and factors affect male and female in commentating in Jokowi's Instagram.

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

As drawing requires a researcher begins to decide what things mean. The data is noticed regularities, patterns (differences/similarities), explanations possible configurations, casual flows and propositions. This process involves stepping back to consider what the analyzed data mean and to access their implications for the questions at hand. Verification integrally linked to conclusion drawing, entails revisiting the data as many times as necessary to cross-check or verifying these emergent conclusions.

It is the last steps to draw the conclusion from the data shown in data display. In this step, the researcher showed and described the findings after

displaying the data. The conclusions of this research included of types of language feature used by male and female on Jokowi's instagram, and factors affect male and female in commentating in Jokowi's Instagram.

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**CHAPTER IV**  
**DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS**

**A. Data**

The data of this study were taken from the collections of commentators about vaccination Covid 19, 12<sup>th</sup> July 2021. It was obtained comments collected from followers in Joko Widodo’s Instagram. There were some types of language features which showed to be analyzed. There were 34 data about language features found in Joko widodo’s Instagram about vaccination Covid 19 which consisted of 9 for hedges included of 5 female and 4 male, 16 for taq question included of 9 female and 7 male, 3 for emphatic stress included of 1 male and 2 female, and 6 for rising intonation included of 4 female and 2 male to be analyzed which related to the theory. After conducting analysis of types of language features in all utterances that found in Joko Widodo’s Instagram, it could be seen in the findings were presented in Table 4.1:

**Table 4.1**  
**Types of Language Feature in Joko Widodo’s Instagram**

No	Types of Language Feature	Gender		Number	Percentage
		Female	Male		
1	Hedges	5	4	9	26.48%
2	Rising Intonation	4	2	6	17.65%
3	Emphatic Stress	2	1	3	8.82%
4	Taq Question	9	7	16	47.05%
<b>Total</b>				<b>34</b>	<b>100%</b>

From table 4.1 above, it found that there 34 data of language feature found in Joko Widodo's Instagram which consisted of 9 for hedges included of 5 female and 4 male, 16 for taq question included of 9 female and 7 male, 3 for emphatic stress included of 1 male and 2 female, and 6 for rising intonation included of 4 female and 2 male. From the result above, it concluded that the most dominant of types of language features was taq question and female more using taq question, hedges, and rising intonation. It means that female have more uniques than male.

## **B. Data Analysis**

After doing an investigation of the data from commentator in Joko Widodo's instagram, the researcher founded language feature related to theory's Lakoff. The data were classified according to a theoretical framework on the types on linguistik feature in the second chapter before. The researcher classified types of language feature contained in joko widodo's instagram in the table as follows:

### **1.1 Types of Language Features in Joko Widodo's Instagram**

There were four concepts types of language features were found in Joko Widodo's instagram, namely hedges, taq question, rising intonation and emphatic stress.

### 1.1.1 Lexical Hedges on Male and Female

#### a. Lexical Hedges on Male

##### Data 1

*hadrawi-yahya* Selamat malam pak presiden @jokowi yang terhormat, mengapa kita tidak usahakan membuat vaksin dalam negeri saja?bukankah Indonesia dikenal, bahkan dulu dijajah karena kaya akan rempah2nya? **saya rasa** dengan kekayaan alam dinusantara bisa menangkal virus ini, bahkan tak menutup kemungkinan kita bisa jadi pengekspor seluruh dunia.

This is a text that contains lexical hedges according to the types of language features based on Lakoff's theory that lexical hedges are words or phrases to make a statement less forceful and assertive such as "probably", "perhaps", "kind of", "I think", "I guess", "I wonder" and so on while words such as "well", "you know", and "like" are called filler. It is a pause shaped words or phrases which can appear anywhere in a sentence, and it can be omitted with no change in context.

It can be seen by the following word "*saya rasa*" where in English "I think". According to Lakoff's theory "I think" included of lexical hedges. In this concept, **hadrawi-yahya** gave his comment built with two available facts, which is accepted as true in advance, and then it may be inferred that the senders of the instagram do not open any possibilities for the receiver to consider their arguments.

##### Data 2

*stevandra\_stanlyn* mantap pak **saya rasa** semakin cepat maka semakin baik kata pak timbul susilo.

This is a text that contains lexical hedges according to the types of language features that lexical hedges seem to reveal a lack of certainty in logic or decisiveness in communication, but it can reveal more about the intentions of the user and the diplomacy they afford is often more successful than blunt statements.

It can be seen by the following word "*saya rasa*" where in English "I think". Stevan (male) used irony language in their comments where they argued that Joko Widodo which give information about vaccination and PPKM. The word "*saya rasa*" can show lack of certainty in logic in giving comment about vaccination Covid 19. However, in reality PPKM and vaccination can not solve the problem for society. That is why, the society felt dissatisfied to Joko Widodo.

### **Data 3**

*ahmadmusthofa766 pak jokowi. di indonesia banyak tanaman herbal dengan berbagai jenis dan manfaat. tolong pakk, manfaatkan dengan baik kekayaan sumberdaya alam kita, yang kita butuhkan sekarang nutrisi untuk menjaga kekebalan tubuh, dan nutrisi ini sangat banyak di negara kita.*

This is a text that contains lexical hedges according to the types of language features based on Lakoff's theory that lexical hedges are words or phrases to make a statement less forceful and assertive such as "probably", "perhaps" and "possibly".

It can be seen by the following word "*banyak tanaman herbal dengan berbagai jenis dan manfaat*" where the word above showed "probably". Ahmadmusthofa766 gave comment insofar as seems reasonably true, factual and



to be expected. He also means that it is possible that herbal plants can maintain immunity and overcome viruses.

#### **Data 4**

**indo\_madesu** PFIZER MODERNA AJA PAK. aku tahu indonesia kaya, jangan pelit pak 😊😊😊

This is a text that contains lexical hedges according to the types of language features based on Lakoff's theory that lexical hedges has come to designate a manifestation of language by means of which speaker take precautionary measure to protect themselves from negative effect of their sayings or to protect themselves or their interlocutor from any harm to the concept of face caused by their utterances.

It can be seen by the following word "*aku tahu indonesia kaya*" where the word above showed "I know". It can be observed that information conveyed by the speaker is limited by adding all *I know* and as you probably know. By so saying, the speaker wants to inform that he is not only making an assertion but observing the maxim of quantity well.

#### **b. Lexical Hedges on Female**

##### **Data 1**

*chrstinajeen* dengan hormat pak saya rasa PPKM bukan solusi pak untuk rakyat karen di lapangan sya yang sudah prokes dan selalu di rumah tetap kena covid. Akibat satu daerah saya banyak yang isoman pak. tetangga kiri kanan saya covid walaupun udah prokes dan taat aturan mungkin karena lewat udara tetap kami kena covid pak.

This is a text that contains lexical hedges according to the types of language features based on Lakoff's theory that lexical hedges are words or phrases to make a statement less forceful and assertive such as "probably", "perhaps", "kind of", "I think", "I guess", "I wonder" and so on.

It can be seen by the following word "*saya rasa*" where in English "I think". The word "*saya rasa*" can show lack of certainty in logic in giving comment about vaccination Covid 19. However, in reality PPKM and vaccination can not solve the problem for society. That is why, the society felt dissapointed to Joko Widodo. Comments was shown by *chrstinajeen* (female) referred to hedges because he statement less forceful *saya rasa*.

## Data 2

*elimrithi* Cina yang untung Indonesia bertambah rugi membeli vaksin cina.. saya heran kok susah2 beli vaksin justru membunuh manusia.

This is a text that contains lexical hedges according to functions of lexical hedges in woman's language feature to show speaker's feeling of uncertainty about she is saying or cannot vouch the accuracy of the statement itself.

It can be seen by the following word "*saya heran*" where in English "I wonder". The word "*saya heran*" can show lack of certainty in logic in giving comment and show that what she utters in the sentences cannot vouch for accuracy of the statement itself. Mainly, from the sentences @elimrithi tries to convince presidents that she is really confuse toward the president's policy.

### Data 3

*angellhenni8gomailc assalamualaikum wr wb bapak jokowi yang terhormat tolong berkunjung jgn di jakarta dan sekitarnya saja sekali2 di mota cirebon dket krayon gunung jati tempat wali songo dan kecamatan talu cirebln krpongongan kunjungi bapak yang terhormat kasian banyak rakyat yang susah cari uang buat makan apalagi ada ppkm kasian mereka gk bs makan sbab gak kerja buat ank istrinya tolong masalah vaksin juga di cirebon kunjungi bapak mereka jangan manusia perlu di perhatikan perlu makan jga bapa saya Cuma menyampaikan keluhan masyarakat dsana saya sendiri di singapore maaf bila ada kata yang kurang sopan maafin terima kasih semoga sehat sejahtera bapak jokowi dan keluarga.*

This is a text that contains lexical hedges according to functions of lexical hedges in woman's language feature to mitigate the possible unfriendliness or unkindness of a statement, where it is used for the sake of politeness.

It can be seen by the following word "*saya cuma*" where in English "I just". The word "*saya cuma*" can show to mitigate the imposition as statement, where it is used for the sake of politeness.

### Data 4

*anisa311071 ya... pak percepat kan vaccine nya kasih lah merata pak, paman-pamanku serta sepupu ku sudah pada meninggal kena covid 19 ini, baru aja dua hari saudara sembuh, tolong pak percepat vaccinenya.*

This is a text that contains lexical hedges according to functions of lexical hedges in woman's language feature to present the true state of the writer's understanding and may be used to negotiate an accurate representation of the state of the knowledge under discussion.

It can be seen by the following word "*ya... pak percepat kan vaccine nya*". The word "*ya.. percepat kan vaccine nya* " can show strong statement would not

be justified by the experimental data presented. In such cases, the researcher are not saying less than what they mean but are rather saying precisely what they mean by not overstating their result.

### **Data 5**

*yukikoyuki30 pak @jokowi PPKM jangan diperpanjang lagi pak, kami kesusahan gak kerja..*

This is a text that contains lexical hedges according to the types of language features based on Lakoff's theory that lexical hedges are words or phrases to make a statement less forceful and assertive such as "probably", "perhaps", "kind of", "I think", "I guess", "I wonder" and so on while words such as "well", "you know", and "like" are called filler. It is a pause shaped words or phrases which can appear anywhere in a sentence, and it can be omitted with no change in context.

It can be seen by the following word "I know". *I know* can appear anywhere in a sentence, and it can be omitted with no change in context. *yukikoyuki30* in his comments where they argued that Joko widodo which give information about vaccination and PPKM. The word "I know" can show lack of certainty in logic in giving comment about vaccination Covid 19. However, in reality PPKM and vaccination can not solve the problem for society. That is why, the society felt dissapointed to Joko Widodo.

## 1.1.2 Rising Intonation on Male and Female

### a. Rising Intonation for Female

#### Data 1

*tiaraniina\_\_ dikasih bantuan engga, nyari uang sendiri gaboleh, dipidana, dipenjara!!! ini mah bukan mati karena covid tp mati konyol kagak makan*

#### Data 2

*servasleda percumaaaaaaa!!! setelah disuntik vaksin masih juga terpapar covid 🤔👏*

This is a text that contains rising intonation according to the types of language features; women also often use high intonation on declarative sentences to show emotion or empathy for something. In addition, according to Lakoff, one of the other female speech characters that often arise is the intonation of 'asking' as and answers when the woman is given a question.

It can be seen from statement above use interjection (!!!), it showed rising intonation among them. This example related to Lakoff's theory which stated that quarrel happens because of the feeling and emotional personally. And it was showed from conversation between *tiaraniina\_\_* (female), *servasleda*, they showed dislike to Joko Widodo as president with low status social. Their argument didn't build in supporting vaccination Covid 19. As generally, women prefer to quarrel.

#### Data 3

*sitikhodijah1439 dan entah kejahatan apa lagi yang akan kau hadirkan... kejam.*

**Data 4**

*saskyaaaa02 para pemerintah hanya terharu sebentar dan melakukan kesalahan kembali itu lh pemerintah indonesia #MERDEKA atau mati*

This is a text that contains rising intonation according to the types of language features. Rising intonation describes when our pitch rises from the stressed syllable of the last content word of the sentence and continues to climb. Rising intonation can communicate a wide variety of emotions depending on the context.

It can be seen from their statement in confirming something. In data 3 can be seen in the word “*kejam*” used high rising tone at the end of a sentence. While in data 4 can be seen in the word “*itu lh pemerintah indonesia*”. From their statement showed high energy emotions in giving the comment in Joko Widodo’s instagram.

**b. Rising Intonation for Male****Data 1**

*ikaaris007 mau vaksin gimana... ngurus ktp aja mondar mandir dindukcapil sampai 4 tahun belum jadi... py vaksine e... kab demak prov jawa tengah*

**Data 2**

*zr.iis 76166 ppkm membunuh pelan-pelan karena kelaparan pak... 😊 kami ngontrak tapi dirumahan, harus makan agar tetap hidup... belum lagi punya bayi... tegas harus disertai dengan solusi... udah ga punya uang sama sekali dari awal*

This is a text that contains rising intonation according to function of using rising intonation. The function of rising intonation to seek agreement from the listener. The speaker raised his intonation similar to the question meanwhile the form of the sentence is declarative.

It can be seen from their statement in seeking agreement. In data 3 can be seen in the word “*mau vaksin gimana pak*” while in data 4 can be seen in the word “*ppkm membunuh pelan-pelan karena kelaparan pak... 😊*”. From their statement showed stressing so that it can evoke the president’s attention that the president will consider that question is an important thing to be concerned about.

### 1.1.3 Emphatic Stress on Male and Female

#### a. Emphatic Stress on Male

##### Data 1

*alvin.juliansyah53 hahahaha di negara lain ditolak kenapa di Indonesia diterima yah oh iya kita itu kan punya cina jadi mau enggak mau kita nurut sama cina walaupun itu bahaya untuk masyarakat 😊*

This is a text that contains emphatic stress on male based on Lakoff’s theory. Emphatic stress higher frequency of men in using controlling topics, interruptions, overlapping, and talk domination. Beside, males interrupted their conversational partners three times as often as female did.

It can be seen from their comment in controlling the language. In data 3 can be seen from emoticon 😊 (laugh). Then the next his comment *di negara lain ditolak kenapa di Indonesia diterima yah.*

## b. Emphatic Stress on Female

### Data 1

*viviexu18* bapak presiden yang kami hormati pak jokowi🙏 tolong jangan perpanjang ppkm darurat lagi, ini terbukti sangat tidak efektif dan gak ada perubahan

### Data 2

*on\_fi\_fiona* God bless the people of Indonesia ❤️❤️❤️

This is a text that contains emphatic stress on female based on Lakoff's theory. 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.

It can be seen from their comment that women used to emphasize the utterance or strengthen the meaning of an utterance, such as data 1 can be seen the word *bapak presiden yang kami hormati* then in data 4 can be seen *God bless the people of Indonesia*. From statement above showed that Fiona and vivi focused on the most important vaccine to draw the attention about condition of Indonesia.

## 1.1.4 Taq Question on Male and Female

### a. Taq Question on Female

#### Data 1

*ana\_meilycha* kita perlu aksi nyata pak bukan update" status muluk!!! semenjak hari raya nyepi – PSBB – PPKM. adakah hasil yang bagus??? kalau hasilnya masih sama kenapa mengulangi cara yang sama. kita gak butuh bansos!!! cukup hentikan PPKM dan kami cari rejeki sendiri, kami cari makan



*sendiri!! percuma bonsas bansos!! ujung” di korupsi terus!! ingat yaa pak tapa kami rakyat indonesia, bapak dan seluruh jajaran yang ada di dalamnya bukan siapa”!!!*

### **Data 2**

***rizkaakoo** alhamdulillah saya sudah vaksin biontec pa... disini jarang mau menggunakan vaksin sinovac... entah kenapa??!!!!*

### **Data 3**

***zairastorehome9** gratis y pak???”jokowi semoga semua kebagian kasian yang belum dapat... pen komen banyak tapi takut di cyduk*

This is a text that contains tag question on female based on Lakoff's theory. Tag question is a syntactic device listed by Lakoff which may express uncertainty. There is no syntactic rule in English that only women may use. But there is at least one rule that a woman will use in more conversational situations than a man.

It can be seen from comments above, the word in data 1 *adakah hasil yang bagus???*, data 2 *entah kenapa??!!!!* and data 3 *gratis y pak???”* they give question in arguing to remember Mr Joko Widodo for his promises when he campaign about Covid 19. Besides, Ana and Rizka and Zaira with high status where they used negotiation argument in Joko Widodo's instagram. ana\_meilycha gave argument rational thinking to survive in one opinion. In arguing, they must have the logic reason and evidence to achieve the good debate in the arguing situation.

**Data 4**

*ranianasril* harap jangan diperpanjang pak jikalau diperpanjang kami makan apa pak

**Data 5**

*sitikhodijah1439* dari awal upaya bapak bukan meredam tp memastikan bahwa masyarakat harus di vaksin

**Data 6**

*veliyanaanna* ayo pak di follow back.. q kasih tau caranya menghilangkan covid dgn caraku.. insyaallah indonesia bisa sembuh dari wabah ini... gak nyampe beratus ratus ribu.. q ingin membantu bapak mengusir wabah ini...ayo pak folback....!!! demi bapak q bikin akun IG... agar q bisa follow bpk dan memberi tau bpk... ada cra yang lebih efektif dan mujarab pak... insyaallah bisa menguntungkan bangsa kita ini pak

**Data 7**

*yantitrapis* itu yang megang vaksin kok gak pake hijab pak?☺

**Data 8**

*bhelaiistuti* sayah bukan mau vaksin mau usaha normal karena anak cucu saya makan dari mana presiden ngasih ga kan, coba liat kaka/domisili saya dikasih apa? yang ada nyolok mata NU teboga cenah kelaparan NU kaya barareh betengnya apa daya simiskin Cuma berdoa juga berlinang air mata Alloh lah segala nya cuman pasrah takdir ilahi aja Alloh tak pernah tidur pasti dicatat pati ada balasan buat yang ga adil...

**Data 9**

*monalya\_monalya* vaksin berdatangan China sengkek jg berdatangan bawa virus, mau Tanya aja #bagaimana kebijakan bapak sebagai seorang kepala Negara melihat sikon ini pak, sementara rakyat sendiri di kekang segalanya diporak porandakan dari segala bidang ☹️ ya sudahlah Allah SWT yang lebih tau dan yg akan mengakhiri semuanya

This is a text that contains tag question on female based on Lakoff's theory. Tag question is usually used when the speaker do not have enough information so that makes them doubt about their utterances.

It can be seen from comments above, the word in data 4 *kami makan apa pak* and data 7 *itu yang megang vaksin kok gak pake hijab pak? 😊*. They give question do not have enough information and so curious. A rising applied by them to the taq proved that Yanti and Rani were not sure about their utterances and expected classification. Besides, they used softening taq attenuates or mitigates the potential negative impact of the criticism.

#### **b. Taq Question on Male**

##### **Data 1**

*rdncolee bahan bakunya dari apa?? tolong jawab @jokowi*

##### **Data 2**

*bambangkemal5 pak presiden, didaerah saya vaksinasi ke masyarakat belum maksimal krn sosialisasi dari pemerintah daerah (tirtamulya, karawang) tidak maksimal juga*

##### **Data 3**

*dhennidjoice gede nya paketannya pak buat bekal diakhiratkah*

##### **Data 4**

*dwimey29 percuma komen sampe beribu” gakbakal di respon 😊*

##### **Data 5**

*iyas.lakik pak nama yang digambar itu siapa, wajahnya kawaiii*

##### **Data 6**

*rizkybrlian vaksin datang terus, tenaga medis belum pernah terima insentif sejak tahun lalu pak*

##### **Data 7**

*parhan0101se semakin banyak vaksin, emakin banyak nantinya orang indonesia yang bodoh... Cuma negara kita aja yang vaksin.... hahaha bodohnya kita*

This is a text that contains tag question on male based on Lakoff's theory. There is at least one rule that a male will use in more conversational situations. The statement above showed a comment in which two equal logic statements are required to be true. Since the comment is built with two available facts, which is accepted as true in advance, then it may be inferred that the sender of the Instagram does not open any possibilities for the receiver to consider their arguments. In other words, the sender, male lower status does not appear to be very confident in providing space for other's opinion, rather he provided the available facts which have been accepted to be true.

### **2.1 Factor of Language Feature in Instagram**

Based on theory of factor language feature that gender who have high rank status are more powerful in interaction and it was found in Joko Widodo's Instagram that male has higher status than female who seems to be wise and keeps establishing and maintaining the interaction based on types of language feature he produced, namely tag question. While female who has higher status than her interlocutor tends to keep maintaining the interaction, she is also solidarity focused in using the language in supporting Joko Widodo.

Moreover, Lakoff also said that gender who have low status are less powerful in interaction and it was found in Joko Widodo's Instagram which showed that male has lower status who seems to be confident but unwise. He tends to keep maintaining the interaction due to the lower status he has, but he using the language roughly as like as female who has lower status seems to be

very confident and tries to quarrel among them to maintain their opinion until they made mock each other.

Hence, it is obviously seen that females and males with different social status have the strength in expressing their arguments. It is indicated by the various of types of the language feature they used.

### **C. Research Findings**

After analysis of the data obtained in this study, it can be argued some of the findings as follows:

1. There were 34 data of language feature found in Joko Widodo's Instagram which consisted of 9 for hedges included of 5 female and 4 male, 16 for tag question included of 9 female and 7 male, 3 for emphatic stress included of 1 male and 2 female, and 6 for rising intonation included of 4 female and 2 male. It can be concluded that men and women prefer to rising intonation and tag question in Joko Widodo's Instagram to keep maintain their opinion each other with showed unwise and less competitive in giving argument. And most of them either men and women who seems to be wise and keeps establishing and maintaining the interaction and giving support, motivation for Joko Widodo. It concluded that the most dominant of types of language feature was tag question.
2. It indicates that male are wiser and more aware with their social status than females because females are likely more considerate with their interlocutor. Hence, it is obviously seen that females and males with different social status

have the strength in expressing their arguments. It is indicated by the various of types of language feature they used.

#### **D. Discussion**

As mentioned earlier, Lakoff has put forward the most complete analysis concerning linguistic differences between males and females. She believes that gender differences in language usage reflect different and unequal role and status. She proposed that because of the low status of women and the social pressure on them to talk like a lady, women as compared to men tend to use more hedges, intensifier, rising intonation, etc. Results obtained in this study indicate that Lakoff also believes that women use more hedges than men do. She identifies that the speaker is unsure, used for the sake of politeness, and characterizing women's language, the language of those who are out of power in society.

When it comes to the English-speaking community, experts have made several emphases, namely: (1) sociological research has shown that women are generally more aware of their position than men. This means that women realize that the better the language they use, the better their social position in society. (2) working class speech has a masculine connotation or has something to do with masculinity, which causes men to tend to prefer non-standard forms of language compared to women (Sumarsono, 2008). There are several reasons why men and women use different forms of language, namely social status, the role of women in society, the social status of women as subordinate groups, and speech functions that show masculinity.

This representation theory is related to how society stereotypes about men and women, it had been seen from comment in Jokowi's Instagram that have been mentioned. Society already has stereotypes about men and women, for example men have a firm attitude, are brave, have a high position, are smart, and so on. While women are the second class (second sex) or subordinate class, weak figures, not confident, not smart, obedient, women's success is judged by their physical appearance, and likes to gossip (Holmes, 2013).

Relate to this study, Rosita and Rosyda (2021) has been done by the previous researchers in the area of language feature on male and female entitled *male and female language features in a star is born movie*. The result of the study shows that there are differences and similarities of lead male and female characters in using language. Both lead male and female characters use adjective feature to express their feeling and utilize swear word to show their emotion. Subsequently, in inviting each other, lead male character utilizes rising intonation, while lead female uses super polite form. Besides, in opening a show, the lead male character uses lexical hedges and fillers, while lead female applies super polite form. Nonetheless, the lead male character is inclined to use adverb and lexical hedges and filler in his utterance, while the lead female does not utilize those features.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

#### A. Conclusions

Based on the analysis, the conclusions were stated as the following:

1. There 34 data of language feature found in Joko Widodo's Instagram which consisted of 9 for hedges included of 5 female and 4 male, 16 for tag question included of 9 female and 7 male, 3 for emphatic stress included of 1 male and 2 female, and 6 for rising intonation included of 4 female and 2 male. The most dominant of language feature used by gender in Joko Widodo's instagram was tag question.
2. Factor do affect male and female in commenting on Joko Widodo's instagram was social status. The different social status is not the factor underlying male and female make arguments. Male and female have same strong in giving argument which aimed to keep establishing and maintain their opinion, ideas, and interaction in giving argument. It is indicated by the various of types of language feature they used.

#### B. Suggestions

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

1. The lecturers of linguistics, to be aware their social status and interlocutor consideration in expressing their argument, thus they can argue as well as they can.



2. The students of UMSU, to be an additional reference of male and female's linguistics features in communication.
3. The researcher, it can enrich knowledge about gender in social network especially in Instagram.

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## APPENDIX I

### Script of Comments on Jokowi's Instagram

Vaksin-vaksin terus berdatangan ke Indonesia. Siang ini, lebih 10 juta dosis bahan baku vaksin sinovac tiba di Bandara International Soekarno-Hatta dengan pesawat Garuda. Terima kasih yang sebesar-besarnya kepada seluruh pihak yang telah mendukung kedatangan vaksin ini, dan membantu pendistribusiannya ke seluruh provinsi di Indonesia. Mendatangkan vaksin adalah bagian dari upaya pemerintah melakukan percepatan dan perluasan program vaksinasi untuk menciptakan kekebalan komunal, dan menanggulangi lonjakan kasus yang sedang terjadi di Indonesia.

**hadrawi-yahya** Selamat malam pak presiden @jokowi yang terhormat, mengapa kita tidak usahakan membuat vaksin dalam negeri saja?bukankah Indonesia dikenal, bahkan dulu dijajah karena kaya akan rempah2nya? saya rasa dengan kekayaan alam dinusantara bisa menangkal virus ini, bahkan tak menutup kemungkinan kita bisa jadi pengekspor seluruh dunia. Vaksin2 impor ini saya curiga dengan perbedaan iklim, ketahanan tubuh dll, mengingat orang Indonesia sangat jauh perbandingan dengan ketahanan tubuh orang luar negeri dengan iklim yang sangat jauh berbeda pula. @ikatandokter semoga ditampung ya pak presiden, dan kami menunggu jawaban dr bapak atas pertanyaan ini, salam dr pedalaman Kalimantan barat, untuk komen ini saja jaringan terbatas, hanya saja heran banyak kasus setelah vaksin, tetapi malah lemah bukannya kuat, apakah ini bukan termasuk tanggung jawab pemerintah? memaksa vaksin tapi ketika setelah vaksin mengalami beberapa gangguan tubuh? semoga media social ini bermanfaat untuk menampung keluhan kami. ditunggu jawabannya pak presiden yang terhormat.

**umar-abdz** abis ppkm nanti ada lagi yaitu POOM (pemberatasan orang orang miskin)

**elimrithi** Cina yang untung Indonesia bertambah rugi membeli vaksin cina.. saya heran kok susah2 beli vaksin justru membunuh manusia.

**monalya\_monalya** vaksin berdatangan China sengkek jg berdatangan bawa virus, mau Tanya aja #bagaimana kebijakan bapak sebagai seorang kepala Negara melihat sikon ini pak, sementara rakyat sendiri di kekang segalanya diporak

porandakan dari segala bidang ☺ ya sudahlah Allah SWT yang lebih tau dan yg akan mengakhiri semuanya

**rizkybrlian** vaksin datang terus, tenaga medis belum pernah terima insentif sejak tahun lalu pak

**dhennidjoice** gede nya paketannya pak buat bekal diakhiratkah

**ana\_meilycha** kita perlu aksi nyata pak bukan update” status muluk!!!! semenjak hari raya nyepi – PSBB – PPKM. adakah hasil yang bagus??? kalau hasilnya masih sama kenapa mengulangi cara yang sama. kita gak butuh bansos!!! cukup hentikan PPKM dan kami cari rejeki sendiri, kami cari makan sendiri!! percuma bansos bansos!! ujung” di korupsi terus!! ingat yaa pak tapa kami rakyat indonesia, bapak dan seluruh jajaran yang ada di dalamnya bukan siapa”!!!

**una\_ftr** saya bukan artis dan bukan siapa” tapi saya pingin mengadukan keluh kesah rakyat miskinmu pak. mencari uang 100 saja kami susah pak, beridiri tegak di sekeliling kami bapak, mana janji” mu pak, kami merasa sangat kecewa bapak terhormat

**una\_ftr** pak jangan diam di bangku tahtamu pak, bangkit dan tegak di tengah” masyarakat miskinmu pak

**una\_ftr** pak jangan ijinkan TKA masuk pak

**chrstinajeen** dengan hormat pak saya rasa PPKM bukan solusi pak untuk rakyat karen di lapangan sya yang sudah prokes dan selalu di rumah tetap kena covid. Akibat satu daerah saya banyak yang isoman pak. tetangga kiri kanan saya covid walaupun udah prokes dan taat aturan mungkin karena lewat udara tetap kami kena covid pak. Daripada PPKM lebih baik juga vaksin digalakkan door to door pak dari rumah ke rumah. Karena ibu saya yang vaksin malah Puji Tuhan kebal di keluarga saya pak

**karsn\_hiding** mugi mugi njenengan tansah pinaringan sehat bagas waras pakde, rahayu tentram kaliyan gaspolllll

**ahmadmusthofa766** pak jokowi. di indonesia banyak tanaman herbal dengan berbagai jenis dan manfaat. tolong pakk, manfaatkan dengan baik kekayaan sumberdaya alam kita, yang kita butuhkan sekarang nutrisi untuk menjaga kekebalan tubuh, dan nutrisi ini sangat banyak di negara kita.

**iyas.lakik** pak nama yang digambar itu siapa, wajahnya kawaiiii

**bhelaiistuti** sayah bukan mau vaksin mau usaha normal karena anak cucu saya makan dari mana presiden ngasih ga kan, coba liat kaka/domisili saya dikasih apa? yang ada nyolok mata NU teboga cenah kelaparan NU kaya barareh betengnya apa daya simiskin Cuma berdoa juga berlinang air mata Alloh lah segala nya cuman pasrah takdir ilahi aja Alloh tak pernah tidur pasti dicatat pati ada balasan buat yang ga adil...

**viviexu18** bapak presiden yang kami hormati pak jokowi🙏 tolong jangan diperpanjang pppm darurat lagi, ini terbukti sangat tidak efektif dan gak ada perubahan

**andi.purbaa** vaksin terus, PPKM berlanjut 🙏🙏🙏🙏🙏

**viabata481** pak kalau bisa sudahlah vaksin sinovac yang di datangkan yang hax efektivitasnya ± 65 persen. coba moderna atau pfizer yang tinggi tingkat efektivitasnya 95 persen. fakta yang pakai sinovac masih ada yang terpapar virus corona

**parhan0101se** semakin banyak vaksin, emakin banyak nantinya orang indonesia yang bodoh... Cuma negara kita aja yang vaksin.... hahaha bodohnya kita

**yukikoyuki30** pak @jokowi PPKM jangan diperpanjang lagi pak, kami kesusahan gak kerja..

**alwan\_pets** makaaaaaaaannnn wooy 😊, warga di suruh di rumah terus mau makan apa makan sendal

**alwan\_pets** makan wooy makan

**tiaraniina\_\_** dikasih bantuan engga, nyari uang sendiri gaboleh, dipidana, dipenjara!!! ini mah bukan mati karena covid tp mati konyol kagak makan

**rdncolee** bahan bakunya dari apa?? tolong jawab @jokowi

**hello\_diky** vaksin pembunuh

**tsyahferdiansyah** pak jokowi tolong datang kan jodohku😊😊

**stevandra\_stanlyn** mantap pak saya rasa semakin cepat maka semakin baik kata pak timbul susilo

**alvin.juliansyah53** hahahaha di negara lain ditolak kenapa di Indonesia diterima yah oh iya kita itu kan punya cina jadi mau enggak mau kita nurut sama cina walaupun itu bahaya untuk masyarakat😊

**saskyaaaa02** para pemerintah hanya terharu sebentar dan melakukan kesalahan kembali itu lh pemerintah indonesia #MERDEKA atau mati

**onihmelati** ngutang buat makan uda 7 jt pak bingung mau pergi jd prt di jkrt mlh psbb

**ikaaris007** mau vaksin gimana... ngurus ktp aja mondar mandir dindukcapil sampai 4 tahun belum jadi... py vaksine e... kab demak prov jawa tengah

**angellhenni8gomaile** assalamualaikum wr wb bapak jokowi yang terhormat tolong berkunjung jgn di jakarta dan sekitarnya saja sekali2 di mota cirebon dket krayon gunung jati tempat wali songo dan kecamatan talu cirebln krpongpongan kunjungi bapak yang terhormat kasian banyak rakyat yang susah cari uang buat makan apalagi ada ppkm kasian mereka gk bs makan sbab gak kerja buat ank istrinya tolong masalah vaksin juga di cirebon kunjungi bapak mereka jangan manusia perlu di perhatikan perlu makan jga bapa saya Cuma menyampaikan keluhan masyarakat dsana saya sendiri di singapore maaf bila ada kata yang kurang sopan maafin terima kasih semoga sehat sejahtera bapak jokowi dan keluarga.

**zairastorehome9** gratis y pak???"jokowi semoga semua kebagian kasian yang belum dapat... pen komen banyak tapi takut di cyduk

**indo\_madesu** PFIZER MODERNA AJA PAK. aku tahu indonesia kaya, jangan pelit pak 😊😊😊

**bambangkemal5** pak presiden, didaerah saya vaksinasi ke masyarakat belum maksimal krn sosialisasi dari pemerintah daerah (tirtamulya, karawang) tidak maksimal juga

**dwimey29** percuma komen sampe beribu" gakkakal di respon 😊

**yantitrapis** itu yang megang vaksin kok gak pake hijab pak? 😊

**veliyanaanna** ayo pak di follow back.. q kasih tau caranya menghilangkan covid dgn caraku.. insyaallah indonesia bisa sembuh dari wabah ini... gak nyampe beratus ratus ribu.. q ingin membantu bapak mengusir wabah ini...ayo pak folback....!!! demi bapak q bikin akun IG... agar q bisa follow bpk dan memberi tau bpk... ada cra yang lebih efektif dan mujarab pak... insyaallah bisa menguntungkan bangsa kita ini pak

**on\_fi\_fiona** God bless the people of Indonesia ❤️❤️❤️


**sitikhodijah1439** dari awal upaya bapak bukan meredam tp memastikan bahwa masyarakat harus di vaksin

**sitikhodijah1439** dan entah kejahatan apa lagi yang akan kau hadirkan... kejam

**ranianasril** harap jangan diperpanjang pak jikalau diperpanjang kami makan apa pak

**rizkaakooH** alhamdulillah saya sudah vaksin biontec pa... disini jarang mau menggunakan vaksin sinovac... entah kenapa??!!!!

**anisa311071** ya... pak percepat kan vaccine nya kasih lah merata pak, paman-pamanku serta sepupu ku sudah pada meninggal kena covid 19 ini, baru aja dua hari saudara sembuh, tolong pak percepat vaccinenya.

**servasleda** percumaaaaaaa!!! setelah disuntik vaksin masih juga terpapar covid  


**zr.iis 76166** ppkm membunuh pelan-pelan karena kelaparan pak...😞 kami ngontrak tapi dirumahkan, harus makan agar tetap hidup... belum lagi punya bayi... tegas harus disertai dengan solusi... udah ga punya uang sama sekali dari awal

**edhimurphy** semoga ikhtiar kita mendapat idho Allah SWT aamiin YRA ❤️



## APPENDIX II

### Data of Language Feature on Joko Widodo's Instagram

No	Data	Types of Language Feature
1	<p><b>hadrawi-yahya</b> Selamat malam pak presiden @jokowi yang terhormat, mengapa kita tidak usahakan membuat vaksin dalam negri saja?bukankah Indonesia dikenal, bahkan dulu dijajah karena kaya akan rempah2nya? saya rasa dengan kekayaan alam dinusantara bisa menangkal virus ini, bahkan tak menutup kemungkinan kita bisa jadi pengekspor seluruh dunia. Vaksin2 impor ini saya curiga dengan perbedaan iklim, ketahanan tubuh dll, mengingat orang Indonesia sangat jauh perbandingan dengan ketahanan tubuh orang luar negri dengan iklim yang sangat jauh berbeda pula. @ikatandokter semoga ditampung ya pak presiden, dan kami menunggu jawaban dr bapak atas pertanyaan ini, salam dr pedalaman Kalimantan barat, untuk komen ini saja jaringan terbatas, hanya saja heran banyak kasus setelah vaksin, tetapi malah lemah bukannya kuat, apakah ini bukan termasuk tanggung jawab pemerintah? memaksa vaksin tapi ketika setelah vaksin mengalami beberapa gangguan tubuh? semoga media social ini bermanfaat untuk menampung keluhan kami. ditunggu jawabannya pak presiden yang terhormat.</p>	Lexical hedges

2	<p><b>elimrithi</b> Cina yang untung Indonesia bertambah rugi membeli vaksin cina.. saya heran kok susah2 beli vaksin justru membunuh manusia.</p>	Lexical Hedges
3	<p><b>angellhenni8gomaile</b>  assalamualaikum wr wb bapak jokowi yang terhormat tolong berkunjung jgn di jakarta dan sekitarnya saja sekali2 di mota cirebon dket krayon gunung jati tempat wali songo dan kecamatan talu cirebln krpongpongan kunjungi bapak yang terhormat kasian banyak rakyat yang susah cari uang buat makan apalagi ada ppkm kasian mereka gk bs makan sbab gak kerja buat ank istrinya tolong masalah vaksin juga di cirebon kunjungi bapak mereka jangan manusia perlu di perhatikan perlu makan jga bapa saya Cuma menyampaikan keluhan masyarakat dsana saya sendiri di singapore maaf bila ada kata yang kurang sopan maafin terima kasih semoga sehat sejahtera bapak jokowi dan keluarga.</p>	Lexical hedges
4	<p><b>zr.iis 76166</b> ppkm membunuh pelan-pelan karena kelaparan pak... 😊 kami ngontrak tapi dirumahkan, harus makan agar tetap hidup... belum lagi punya bayi... tegas harus disertai dengan solusi... udah ga punya uang sama sekali dari awal</p>	Rising intonation
5	<p><b>rizkybrlian</b> vaksin datang terus, tenaga medis belum pernah terima insentif sejak tahun lalu pak</p>	Taq question

6	<b>servasleda</b> percumaaaaaa!!! setelah disuntik vaksin masih juga terpapar covid 😊👶	Rising intonation
7	<b>anisa311071</b> ya... pak percepatkan vaccine nya kasih lah merata pak, paman-pamanku serta sepupu ku sudah pada meninggal kena covid 19 ini, baru aja dua hari saudara sembuh, tolong pak percepat vaccinenya.	Taq question
8	<b>monalya_monalya</b> vaksin berdatangan China sengek jg berdatangan bawa virus, mau Tanya aja #bagaimana kebijakan bapak sebagai seorang kepala Negara melihat sikon ini pak, sementara rakyat sendiri di kekang segalanya diporak porandakan dari segala bidang ☹️ ya sudahlah Allah SWT yang lebih tau dan yg akan mengakhiri semuanya	Taq question
9	<b>ana_meilycha</b> kita perlu aksi nyata pak bukan update” status muluk!!!! semenjak hari raya nyepi – PSBB – PPKM. adakah hasil yang bagus??? kalau hasilnya masih sama kenapa mengulangi cara yang sama. kita gak butuh bansos!!! cukup hentikan PPKM dan kami cari rejeki sendiri, kami cari makan sendiri!! percuma bansos bansos!! ujung” di korupsi terus!! ingat yaa pak tapa kami rakyat indonesia, bapak dan seluruh jajaran yang ada di dalamnya bukan siapa”!!!	Taq question
10	<b>chrstinajeen</b> dengan hormat pak saya rasa PPKM bukan solusi pak untuk rakyat karen di lapangan sya yang sudah prokes dan selalu di rumah tetap kena covid. Akibat satu daerah saya banyak yang isoman pak. tetangga kiri kanan	Lexical hedges

	saya covid walaupun udah prokes dan taat aturan mungkin karena lewat udara tetap kami kena covid pak. Daripada PPKM lebih baik juga vaksin digalakkan door to door pak dari rumah ke rumah. Karena ibu saya yang vaksin malah Puji Tuhan kebal di keluarga saya pak	
11	<b>onihmelati</b> ngutang buat makan uda 7 jt pak bingung mau pergi jd prt di jkrt mlh psbb	Lexical hedges
12	<b>rizkaakooH</b> alhamdulillah saya sudah vaksin biontec pa... disini jarang mau menggunakan vaksin sinovac... entah kenapa??!!!!	Taq question
13	<b>ranianasril</b> harap jangan diperpanjang pak jikalau diperpanjang kami makan apa pak	Taq question
14	<b>sitikhodijah1439</b> dan entah kejahatan apa lagi yang akan kau hadirkan... kejam	Rising intonation
15	<b>sitikhodijah1439</b> dari awal upaya bapak bukan meredam tp memastikan bahwa masyarakat harus di vaksin	Taq question
16	<b>on_fi_fiona</b> God bless the people of Indonesia❤️❤️❤️	Emphatic stress
17	<b>veliyanaanna</b> ayo pak di follow back.. q kasih tau caranya menghilangkan covid dgn caraku.. insyaallah indonesia bisa sembuh dari wabah ini... gak nyampe beratus ratus ribu.. q ingin membantu bapak mengusir wabah ini...ayo pak folback....!!! demi bapak q bikin akun IG... agar q bisa follow bpk dan memberi tau bpk... ada cra yang lebih efektif	Taq question

	dan mujarab pak... insyaallah bisa menguntungkan bangsa kita ini pak	
18	<b>yantitrapis</b> itu yang megang vaksin kok gak pake hijab pak? 😊	Taq question
19	<b>indo_madesu</b> PFIZER MODERNA AJA PAK. aku tahu indonesia kaya, jangan pelit pak 😞😞😞	Lexical hedges
20	<b>bambangkemal5</b> pak presiden, didaerah saya vaksinasi ke masyarakat belum maksimal krn sosialisasi dari pemerintah daerah (tirtamulya, karawang) tidak maksimal juga	Taq question
21	<b>ahmadmusthofa766</b> pak jokowi. di indonesia banyak tanaman herbal dengan berbagai jenis dan manfaat. tolong pakk, manfaatkan dengan baik kekayaan sumberdaya alam kita, yang kita butuhkan sekarang nutrisi untuk menjaga kekebalan tubuh, dan nutrisi ini sangat banyak di negara kita.	Lexical hedges
22	<b>dhennidjoice</b> gede nya paketannya pak buat bekal diakhiratkah	Taq question
23	<b>zairastorehome9</b> gratis y pak???"jokowi semoga semua kebagian kasian yang belum dapat... pen komen banyak tapi takut di cyduk	Taq question
24	<b>dwimey29</b> percuma komen sampe beribu" gakbakal di respon ☐	Taq question
25	<b>iyas.lakik</b> pak nama yang digambar itu siapa, wajahnya kawaiii	Taq question
26	<b>stevandra_stanlyn</b> mantap pak <b>saya rasa</b> semakin cepat maka semakin baik kata pak timbul	Lexical hedges

	susilo.	
27	<b>ikaaris007</b> mau vaksin gimana... ngurus ktp aja mondar mandir dindukcapil sampai 4 tahun belum jadi... py vaksine e... kab demak prov jawa tengah	Rising intonation
28	<b>saskyaaaa02</b> para pemerintah hanya terharu sebentar dan melakukan kesalahan kembali itu lh pemerintah indonesia #MERDEKA atau mati	Rising intonation
29	<b>yukikoyuki30</b> pak @jokowi PPKM jangan diperpanjang lagi pak, kami kesusahan gak kerja..	Lexical hedges
30	<b>bhelaiistuti</b> sayah bukan mau vaksin mau usaha normal karena anak cucu saya makan dari mana presiden ngasih ga kan, coba liat kaka/domisili saya dikasih apa? yang ada nyolok mata NU teboga cenah kelaparan NU kaya barareh betengnya apa daya simiskin Cuma berdoa juga berlinang air mata Alloh lah segala nya cuman pasrah takdir ilahi aja Alloh tak pernah tidur pasti dicatat pati ada balasan buat yang ga adil...	Taq question
31	<b>viabata481</b> pak kalau bisa sudahlah vaksin sinovac yang di datangkan yang hax efektivitasnya 765 persen. coba moderna atau pfizer yang tinggi tingkat efektivitasnya 95 persen. fakta yang pakai sinovac masih ada yang terpapar virus corona	Lexical hedges
32	<b>alvin.juliansyah53</b> hahahaha di negara lain ditolak kenapa di Indonesia diterima yah oh iya kita itu kan punya cina jadi mau enggak mau kita nurut sama cina walaupun itu bahaya untuk masyarakat □	Emphatic stress

33	<p><b>parhan0101</b>se semakin banyak vaksin, emakin banyak nantinya orang indonesia yang bodoh... Cuma negara kita aja yang vaksin.... hahaha bodohnya kita</p>	Taq question
34	<p><b>viviexu18</b> bapak presiden yang kami hormati pak jokowi☐ tolong jangan perpanjang ppm darurat lagi, ini terbukti sangat tidak efektif dan gak ada perubahan</p>	Emphatic stress



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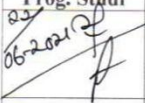

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	Language Features on Male and Female Commentator on Joko Widodo's Instagram on Vaccination Covid-19	
	English Teachers' Attitude as Predictor of Academic Performance in Influence Students' Learning	
	Mental Process Found in Joko Widodo's Speech on Covid-19: Systematic Functional Linguistics Approach	

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NPM : 1702050069  
Prog. Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

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on Vaccination Covid-19

Sekaligus saya mengusulkan/ menunjuk Bapak/ Ibu:

1. Mandra Saragih, S.Pd, M.Hum

Sebagai Dosen Pembimbing Proposal/Risalah/Makalah/Skripsi saya.

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Medan, 22 Juni 2021  
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Jl. Mukhtar Basri BA No. 3 Telp. 6622400 Medan 20217 Form : K3

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Nomor : 1713 /IL3-AU/UMSU-02/F/2021  
Lamp : ---  
Hal : Pengesahan Proyek Proposal  
Dan Dosen Pembimbing

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakaatuh

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

Nama : Intan Irmayanti  
N P M : 1702050069  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Skripsi : Language Features on Male and Female Commentators in Joko Widodo's Instagram on Vaccination Covid - 19

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

1. Penulis berpedoman keada ketentuan yang telah ditetapkan oleh Dekan
2. Proyek proposal/risalah/makalah/skripsi dinyatakan BATAL apabila tidak selesai pada waktu yang telah ditentukan
3. Masa kadaluarsa tanggal : 10 Juli 2022

Wassalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakaatuh



  
Dekan  
**Prof. Dr. H. Elfrianto Nst, M.Pd**  
NIP. 15077302

**\*\*Pertinggal\*\***



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)

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

**BERITA ACARA SEMINAR PROPOSAL**

Pada hari ini Sabtu Tanggal 19 Februari Tahun 2022 diselenggarakan seminar Prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris menerangkan bahwa :

Nama : Intan Irayanti  
N P M : 1702050069  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Penelitian : Language Features on Male and Female Comments in Joko Widodo's Instagram on Vaccination Covid 19

NO	MASUKAN / SARAN
BAB I	Background, Identification problem, The formulation of problem, The significant of study.
BAB II	✓
BAB III	✓
LAINNYA	References
KESIMPULAN	( ) Disetujui ( ) Ditolak (✓) Disetujui Dengan Adanya Perbaikan

Medan, 19 Februari 2022

Dosen Pembahas


  
Yusriati, S.S., M.Hum

Dosen Pembimbing

  
Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum.

PANITIA PELAKSANA

Ketua

  
Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum

Sekretaris

  
Rita Harisma, S.Pd., M.Hum



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بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

### PENGESAHAN PROPOSAL

Panitia Proposal Penelitian Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara Strata – 1 bagi :

Nama Lengkap : Intan Irmayanti  
NPM : 1702050069  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Skripsi : Language Features on Male and Female Comments in  
Joko Widodo's Instagram on Vaccination Covid 19

Dengan diterimanya proposal ini, maka mahasiswa tersebut dapat diizinkan untuk melakukan riset di lapangan.

UMSU

Diketahui oleh :

Unggul | Cerdas | Terpercaya

Diketahui/Disetujui Oleh  
Ketua Program Studi

Pirman Ginting, S.Pd., M.Hum

Dosen Pembimbing

Mandra Saragih, S.Pd., M.Hum



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

### SURAT KETERANGAN



Ketua Program Studi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Fakultas Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara dengan ini menerangkan bahwa :

Nama Mahasiswa : Intan Irmayanti  
NPM : 1702050069  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

Adalah benar telah melaksanakan Seminar Proposal Skripsi pada :

Hari : Sabtu  
Tanggal : 19 Februari 2022  
Dengan Judul Proposal : Language Features on Male and Female Comments in  
Joko Widodo's Instagram on Vaccination Covid 19

Demikianlah surat keterangan ini kami keluarkan/diberikan Kepada Mahasiswa yang bersangkutan, semoga Bapak/Ibu Pimpinan Fakultas dapat segera mengeluarkan surat izin riset mahasiswa tersebut. Atas kesediaan dan kerjasama yang baik kami ucapkan banyak terimakasih. Akhirnya selamat sejahteralah kita semuanya. Amin.

Unggul | Cerdas | Terpercaya

Dikeluarkan di : Medan  
Pada Tanggal : 19 Februari 2022

Wassalam  
Ketua Program Studi  
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

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



MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI  
UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA  
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Website : <http://www.fkip.umsu.ac.id> Email: [fkip@umsu.ac.id](mailto:fkip@umsu.ac.id)

### SURAT PERNYATAAN

Assalamu'alaikum Warahmatullahi Wabarakaatuh  
Saya yang bertandatangan dibawah ini :

NamaMahasiswa : Intan Irmayanti  
NPM : 1702050069  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
JudulPenelitian : Language Features on Male and Female Comments in Joko  
Widodo's Instagram on Vaccination Covid 19

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, 19 Februari 2022

Hormat saya  
Yang membuat Pernyataan



(Intan Irmayanti)

Diketahui oleh Ketua Program Studi  
Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris

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



Bila menjawab surat ini agar disebutkan nomor dan tanggalnya

**MAJELIS PENDIDIKAN TINGGI PENELITIAN & PENGEMBANGAN**  
**UNIVERSITAS MUHAMMADIYAH SUMATERA UTARA**  
**FAKULTAS KEGURUAN DAN ILMU PENDIDIKAN**

Jalan Kapten Muchtar Basri No. 3 Medan 20238 Telp. (061) 6622400  
Website : <http://fkip.umsu.ac.id> E-mail : [fkip@yahoo.co.id](mailto:fkip@yahoo.co.id)

Nomor : 667 /IL.3-AU/UMSU-02/F/2022  
Lamp : ---  
Hal : Permohonan Riset

Medan, 13 Sya'ban 1443 H  
16 Maret 2022 M

Kepada Yth, Bapak Kepala Perpustakaan  
Universitas Muhammadiyah Sum. Utara  
di  
Tempat

*Bismillahirrahmanirrahim*  
*Assalamualaikum Wr. Wb.*

Wa ba'du, semoga kita semua sehat wal'afiat dalam melaksanakan kegiatan/aktifitas sehari-hari, sehubungan dengan semester akhir bagi mahasiswa wajib melakukan penelitian/riset untuk pembuatan skripsi sebagai salah satu syarat penyelesaian Sarjana Pendidikan, maka kami mohon kepada Bapak/Ibu pimpin, Adapun data mahasiswa kami tersebut sebagai berikut :

Nama Lengkap : Intan Irmayanti  
NPM : 1702050069  
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris  
Judul Skripsi : Language Features on Male and Female Comments in Joko Widodo's Instagram on Vaccination Covid 19

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



Dekan  
  
Dra. Hj. Svanisurnita, M.Pd  
NIP. 196706041993032002

\*\*Pertinggal\*\*

