AN ANALYSIS OF WOMEN'S LANGUAGE FEATURES USED BY INDONESIAN FEMALE AUTHOR IN THE BOOK OF *DEAR TOMORROW BY MAUDY AYUNDA*

SKRIPSI

Submitted In Partial Fulfillment of The Requirements
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By

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Benar telah melakukan seminar proposal skripsi pada hari Rabu, tanggal 22 bulan Mei, tahun 2019.

Demikianlah surat keterangan ini dibuat untuk memperoleh surat izin dari fakultas.

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Medan, Juli 2019

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ABSTRACT

Utari, Nanda Dwi. 1502050299. "*An Analysis of Women's Language Features Used by Indonesian Female Author in the Book of Dear Tomorrow by Maudy Ayunda*". Thesis : English Department, Faculty of Teachers' Training and Education, University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara. Medan. 2019.

The study deals with women's language features used by Indonesian female author in the book of Dear Tomorrow by Maudy Ayunda(DTMA). The aim of the study were to describe the use of women's language features and language function in DTMA based on types of women's language features by Robinn Lakoff. The source of data was collected from two chapters of DTMA. Documentation method was used in collecting the data. This study used descriptive qualitative method for analyzing the data and to describe the findings. The findings showed that not all types of women's language features were used by those two chapters of DTMA. There were 66 utterances from six types of women's language features that occured in DTMA, they were 19 lexical hedges or fillers, 1 empty adjective, 17 intensifier, 10 hypercorrect grammar, 1 superpolite, and 18 emphatic stress. Based the amount of the dominant type used of women's language features in DTMA was lexical hedges or fillers. Kind of language function that used in DTMA was express function, metalinguistic function, and directive function.

Key Words : *Women's Language Features, Language Function, Dear Tomorrow Book.*

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Finally, the researcher realizes that this final project is far from being perfect. However, The researcher hopes that this study will give some contribution to the teaching and learning of linguistics study. The researcher admits that there are still many weaknesses and shortcomings. Thus, The researcher would be gratefully to accept any contructive comments and suggestions for the betterment of this final project.

Medan, September 2019

The Researcher

Nanda Dwi Utari

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of the Study

Woman and man are two different human kinds who have different characteristics and way of using language in communicating. Gender has been invoked as an explanation for all manner of linguistic variation, including vocabulary innovation (e.g. pronunciation, grammar, and communication style) (Ann Weatherall, 2002:2). It implies that each individual genders or two genders in this world have distinctive approach to express something. One's gender is reflected through his or her language. A theory from Lakoff about women's language strenght this claim. This theory shows the way women's speech differs from men's speech, which is characterized by women's language features (Lakoff as cited in Mary, 2004:42).

In sociolinguistics, study about language and gender underscores the emphasis on the impact of the effect of gender on the use of language. The relationship between language and gender is the connection among language and the thought of men and women. Lakoff (as cited in Eckert and Ginet, 2003:158) states in her work *Language and Women's Place* that women are forced to learn a weak, trivial and deferential style as part of their socialization, which is essentially training how to be subordinate. In other words, she regards women's style as a

reflection of their powerlessness and men's power of them. It means that gender can affect the power of language that used by men and women.

The phenomenon of language used by men and women can also be found in literary works, such as novels, movies, plays and also song lyrics. Men and women show what they feel through the words of novels they write. Anna Livia (as cited in Holmes, 2003:144) quoting Woolf's categorization of the female sentence as loose and accretive. Mills proceeds to look at some concrete examples to see what proof there may be of these differences. She concludes that the concept of a female-authored sentence stems from overgeneralization on the part of the literary critic rather than from any inherent quality in the writing, but she demonstrates that a female (or male) affiliation may be a motivating factor in certain texts. Based on the statement, women and men has difference way on uttering their feeling through the text and each of them have their own uniqeness in writing.

The phenomenon that considered by the researcher in carrying out this research, based on the researcher's experience as a person that loved reading, while reading a book that written by a female author the researcher felt that women would be more implicit in using language, while men author wrote their book more open and logic. From that situation the researcher wondered whether actually there was the difference of women and men author in writing a book.

And also when the researcher always involved in a conversation via media social with a male friend, she found that she was shy to show what she felt, and intended to try for being polite, so she did not say something expressly, it was like

she covered all the words as good as she could. Men was more honest for telling what they felt than women. Men did not matter if they would be embarrassed and not cared for the responses they would get.

In society, women were born to be unheard. It was seldom every opinion that spoken out by women would be accepted directly. They thought that women were weak by they language. It can be proved from the problem that faced by women in Indonesia, an example of this was the women that got sexual harrasment or even got rap, they could not fight for their right, because they were weak by they language. They often being blamed. When gave their opinion women usually used “I mean”, “I think”, “may”, it described that when women spoke, they always looked like uncertain, afraid, and doubt. From this problem, the researcher started to find out whether women had their own language features that make their position different in society.

In researcher’s organization, UMSU Debating Society, women intended to want to win a game, won a debate but they also sometimes felt not confident and uncertain for the words they said. Women usually said “so” to emphazised the statement they uttered, then society would believed them. In classroom that the researcher took at FKIP English Education Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, when the men lecturer taught, the lecturer rarely spoke for nothing, different to the women lecturer, women lecturer loved to tell a story, sometimes the story had no relation to the subject. It proved the stereotypes in society that women had more vocabularies than men.

The reality that considered by the researcher in carrying out this research, as the student at FKIP English Education Universitas Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara, there were problems that faced especially by the students'. First, most of the students did not realize there was the differences between women and men in using language.The second, most of the students did not realize that actually women has their own language called as women's language features. The third, many students did not know the types of women's language features that used in literary works, such as novels, books, movies, plays and also song lyrics. But, in this research the researcher just focused on women's language features that used in a book. The fourth, many of the students did not know the language function of women's language features that used in the book that written by Indonesian female author. And the last, the students had not enough reference reading about women's language features. From all of these problems the researcher was curious whether actually women had their own language features that made them different to men.

The problem that considered by the researcher, conversations between men and women often caused misunderstandings. Differences often lead to "miscommunication" between women and men; they sometimes misinterpret each other's intentions. That causes problems interacting between men and women. That's why the researcher wanted to know the cause women spoke differently than men.

Several studies on women's language features have been done previously to support this research. Tiara (2016) analyzed *"Features of Woman's Language*

of Song Lyrics Written by Three American Song Writers.", the researcher found that there are 5 from 10 women's language feauters that used in her study, they are hedges, intensifier, superpolite forms, tag question, and word that related to specific interest and the dominant types are hedges and intensifiers. It means that hedges and intensifier are mostly giving power to the song lyrics .This study also showed that the theory was still relevant nowadays.

From the fact above, This study intends to investigate women's language features particularly in the book of Dear Tomorrow that written by Indonesian female author and singer, Maudy Ayunda. It is an interesting book because it contains many teachable and motivated messages. However, the researcher choose this book because its language, such as diction and some utterances give more data to be analyzed. Moreover, the researcher believes that there are many phenomena of language features can be found in this book where the society can be influenced by the utterances of this book.

In order to have understable research and to know whether the theory is still relevant nowadays, the researcher use an underlying theory that explains the types of women's language features based on what is proposed by Lakoff. There are some linguistic features which are used more often by women than by men to express the uncertainty and lack of confidence. These features are labeled as women's language, including lexical hedge or filler, question tag, empty adjectives, precise color term, intensifier, hypercorrect grammar, superpolite forms, avoidance of strong swear words, emphatic stress, and rising intonation on declaratives (as cited in Holmes, 2003 : 297-298).

B. Identification of the Problem

Based on the background, the problems were identified as follows :

1. Most of the students did not realize there was the differences between women and men in using language.
2. Most of the students did not realize that actually women has their own language.
3. Many students did not know the types of women's language features that used in literary works, such as novels, books, movies, plays and also song lyrics.
4. Many of the students did not know the language function of women's language features that used in the book that written by Indonesian female author.

C. The Scope and Limitation

The scope in this research was Sociolinguistics, limited on women's language features in the Book of Dear Tomorrow Third Edition 2018 by Maudy Ayunda.

D. The Formulation of the Study

The problem of the study were formulated as follow:

1. What were types of women's language features used in the book of Dear Tomorrow by Maudy Ayunda?

2. What were the dominant types of women's language features that used in the book of Dear Tomorrow by Maudy Ayunda?
3. What was the language function of women's language features that used in the book of Dear Tomorrow by Maudy Ayunda?

E. The Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the study were stated below:

1. to describe the types of women's language features used in the book of Dear Tomorrow by Maudy Ayunda.
2. to describe the dominant types of women's language features that used in the book of Dear Tomorrow by Maudy Ayunda.
3. to describe the language function of women's language features that used in the book of Dear Tomorrow by Maudy Ayunda.

F. The Significance of the *Study*

The findings of this study were expected to be useful for:

1. Theoretically

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

2. Practically

a. English teachers. As a contribution for them to enrich the number of studies about women's language features.

b. Readers. It was expected to give scientific understanding about the types and function of women's language features properly.

c. Other researcher. It was expected that the finding of the study would provide further information to those who were interested in similar research related to this study.

d. Institution. It was expected that the findings could be the guidance or additional references about women's language features for people in every institution.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoritical Framework

The theoritical framework aimed at giving concepts applied in this research. These concepts leaded to be better analysis of the given theories because they helped the writer limited the scope of the problem. In this part, the researcher explained about all of the theories used to strengthen the research. So that the readers understood and encouraged them to read.

1. Language and Gender

The terms sex and gender are sometimes used interchangeably as synonyms. Language and gender theorists have generally made a distinction between sex as physiological, and gender as a cultural or social construct (Lia Litosseliti, 2006:10). According to Cambridge dictionaries, gender can be defined as the physical and/or social condition of being male/ female. When a baby is born, the status as a boy or girl is announced. Gender is a system in which there are only two possibilities, a person must be a man or women.

Gender is one of the major topics in Sociolinguistics that discusses about the connection between structures, vocabularies, and ways of using particular language and the social roles of the men and women who speak these languages. It is often tried to be presented through language. Eckert (2003:12) said that biological differences between man and women can determine gender which can

cause the difference in their capabilities and disposition. For example, men are considered have higher testosterone, it is causes that they are said to be more aggressive than women. In addition, to be more rational than women the dominance of men's left brain leads men. Men and women in the same community interact with one another regularly and in some context intimately, but their linguistics behavior is different in measurable manners. Speech of women and man differs. In some cases the difference are quite small and not generally noticed. The different gestures and facial expressions may be used by men and women. The man and woman did not speak different language; they speak different varieties of the same language.

The last explanation can be that, from a linguistic point of view, men and women have learned to act according to their gender. Men learn to be men, and women learn to be women, because linguistic behavior is for the most part learned behavior. There are different roles of men and women in society, and we may expect that the more distinct the roles, the greater the differences, and there seems to be some evidence to support such a claim, for the greatest difference appear to exist in societies in which the roles of men and women are most clearly differentiated (Wardhaugh as cited in Sofie, 2010: 330).

2. Women's Language

Lakoff (as cited in Oktapiani, 2017:209) mention that women and men in the language have differences style. Men language more assertive, mature and men like to talk openly with the right vocabulary. Instead, the language used by

women does not assertive, does not openly (to use the words figuratively), and be careful when presented something, and often using words that are gentle and politely or through gestures. In addition, Lakoff also said that if woman feel less convinced about something, she would blame herself indicating that she had no confidence in herself.

There is a stereotype that men tend to maintain their masculinity within the language which is used while women tend to maintain their femininity. Therefore, several different features are applied by them to keep their identities. Both, men and women, have their own purposes to keep applying the features. For instance, most women will use a number of linguistic features which reinforce their subordinate status (Holmes, 2003:296). Through these features, the addressee expect to be heard.

According to Lakoff (as cited in Diana, 2018:186), there are some linguistic features which are used more often by women than by men to express the uncertainty and lack of confidence. These features are labeled as women's language, including lexical hedge or filler, question tag, empty adjectives, precise color term, intensifier, hypercorrect grammar, superpolite forms, avoidance of strong swear words, emphatic stress, and rising intonation on declaratives (as cited in Holmes, 2008:297-298). Its features are as follows :

2.1 Lexical Hedge or Filler

Women are said to use more hedges than men, such as *I think, you know, well, I´m sure, sort of* and *perhaps.* Both uncertainty and certainty about the topic

that is being discussed can be showed by theses expressions, and can also be used to mitigate the force of what is being said Lakoff (as cited in Mary, 2004:79). That women´s use of hedges could have something to do with unassertiveness is something that Robin Lakoff claims, but she has no empirical evidence to support that.

Jennifer Coates argues that it is important to look at the different functions that hedges have and not just say that it is a sign of weakness to use them (Coates as cited in Miftahul 2016: 18). Women used the hedges *I mean* and *I think* much more often than the men. Look at the example :

a. *I think it will overflow this night*
b. *Jennifer is sorta tall*

2.2 Question Tag

Women use tag questions more often than men, but the usage does not differ that much. "A *tag* is midway between an outright statement and a *yes-no question*: it is less assertive than the former but more confident than the latter" (Lakoff as cited in Mary, 2004:48). The examples of language used in 'tag question' are *isn't it?, right?, don't we?*, and so on that appear in the final statement. Holmes (1984) divides tag questions into two categories; tag questions that express *modal* or *affective* meaning respectively. Men are said to use more *modal tags* and *affective tags* are more popular among women (Coates as cited in Miftahul, 2016:16). Tags with *modal* meanings are *speaker-oriented;* the speaker wants his/her proposition to be confirmed by the addressee and these tags also seek information;

She´s coming around noon isn´t she?

(Husband to wife concerning expected guest)

The tags with *affective* meaning on the other hand are *addressee-oriented* and the speaker uses them to express his/her attitude towards the addressee, and this can be shown either by supporting the addressee;

The hen´s brown isn´t she?

(Teacher to pupil)

It can also be used to soften a speech act that is negatively affective;

That was pretty silly, wasn´t it?

(Older child to younger child)

Robin Lakoff claims that tag questions are associated with tentativeness, that women use them more than men do and that "tag questions decrease the strength of assertions.

2.3 Empty Adjectives

Similar sorts of differences exist in the vocabulary. There is a group of adjectives which specific and literal meaning indicates the speaker approbation or admiration something (Lakoff as cited in Mary, 2004:45). Some of the adjective are neutral, either men or women use them. But another set seems to be confined to women's speech in its figurative use. This kind of vocabularies called as empty adjectives. The types are:

Neutral	***Women only***
Great	*adorable*

Terrific	*charming*
Cool	*sweet*
Neat	*lovely*

2.4 Precise Color Terms

Women give details of color are much more precise in naming term than do men. Men assume talk about the precise colors term is ridiculous because they think like questions are trivial and irrelevant to the real world. As an example of lexical differences, imagine a man and a woman both looking at the same wall, painted a pinkish shade of purple, The woman may say,

The wall is mauve

with no one consequently forming any special impression of her as a result of the words alone, but if the man should say *The wall is mauve,* one might will conclude he was imitating a woman sarcastically or as a homosexual or an interior decorator. Words such as *beige, lavender, and maroon* are anothe examples of words that are normal in women's active vocabulary, but the term was not there for men.

2.5 Intensifier

The kinds of intensifiers that indicate more characteristic of women's language are so, just, very, and quite. Lakoff (as cited in Mary, 2004 :80) argues that intensive "so" is more frequent in women's than men's language, although men can also use it. We have an attempt to hedge on one's strong feelings, as

though to say: I feel strongly about this but I dare not make it clear how strong. Substituting an intensifier like *so* for absolute superlative (like, very, really, utterly) seems to be way of backing out of committing oneself strongly to an opinion.

2.6 Hypercorrect Grammar

Lakoff (as cited in Holmes, 2003) state that hypercorrect grammar is the consistent use of standard verb forms. Lakoff said that hypercorrect grammar involves an avoidance of terms considered vulgar or coarse, such as 'ain't', and the use of precise pronunciation, such as sounding the final 'g' in words such as 'going' instead of the more casual 'goin'.

2.7 Superpolite Forms

The general fact of women speech features is that women's speech sound is more polite than men (Lakoff as cited in Mary, 2004:50). The particles used to reinforces the notion that it is request. For example:

a. *Close the door*
b. *Please close the door*
c. *Will you close the door?*
d. *Will you please close the door?*
e. *Won't you close the door?*

2.8 Avoidance or Strong Swear Words

Eckert (2003:163) Swear word is a kind of interjection or exclamation to express anger with extreme and has been considered a powerful expression. This is seen as a powerful language and sometimes really can achieve impressive effects. It is also considered not suitable for use by women and children. The use of a swear word often associated with men than women because men are more often used in his speech. In other words, swearing or cursing is a pure male habit so that the use of a swear word synonymous with the typical male language. The example of this feature are : *"Shit"* ususally used by men, but women replace it by *"Oh My God!"*, *"Oh Dear,"* , and *"Godness"*.

2.9 Emphatic Stress

It occurs when women want to strenghten an assertion. This is another way of expressing uncertainty with women's own self-expression Lakoff (as cited in Mary, 2004: 81). In stressing the opinion in written text, women may use *italic, bold, coloring, repeat, capital letter*, or *typing with longer letter* to give more emphasize or strengthen of those words. The example of emphatic stress : *"You must start and star over it"* and in written sources emphatic stress usually written by *italic, bold, coloring, capital letter or typing with longer letter.*

2.10 Rising Intonation on Declaraties

Lakoff (as cited in Mary, 2004:49-50) states that Related to the use of syntactic rule, she found a widespread difference perceptible in women's

intonation patterns. There is a peculiar sentence intonation pattern found in English only among women which has the form of declarative answer to a question, and is used as such, but has the rising inflection typical of yes no question, as well as being especially hesitant. The effect is as though one were seeking confirmation, though at the same time the speaker may be the only one who has the requisite information. The example of rising intonation on declarative is : *"There you are, Emily. How many times do I have to xcream your name?"*

3. Languages Function

According to Jakobson (as cited in Oktapiani, 2017:211), there are six types of language function. They are expressive function, directive function, referential function, metalinguistic function.

3.1 Expressive Function

Expressive function means express the speaker's feelings. This focuses on addresser; it means that a speaker addresses a message. The aim of an expression of the speaker's attitude toward what he is speaking about. It tends to produce an impression of a certain emotion whether true of feigned. For example : *"Yuck!", "God, these people!",* and *"Well, I think I could do it better"*

3.2 Directive Function

Directive function means attempt to get someone to do something. It means that language used for the purpose of causing (or preventing) overt action.

This function is most commonly found in commands and requests. Directive function focuses on the addressee; it means that the speaker needs the reaction from the hearer or to make someone perform a particular action. For example : *"Come Here", "It shouldn't be a problem, should it?"*

3.3 Referential Function

Referential function means provide information. Essentially, referential function is the communication of information. This function affirms or denies propositions, as in science or the statement of fact. For example : "*The earth is round"* and "*Every human need Oxygen.*

3.4 Metalinguistic Function

Metalinguistic function means comment on the language itself. This function is the use of language to discuss or describe itself. It focuses attention upon the code itself, to clarify it or negotiate it. This is the function of language about language. The aim of metalinguistic function is to convey the code analysis where the code is misunderstood and needs correction or clarification. For example : *"What do you mean by 'krill'?"It is not turquoise. it is lapis"*

3.5 Poetic Function

Poetic function means focus on aesthetic feature of language. It is in which the particular form chosen is the essence of the message. Messages convey more than just the content. For example : *"Smurf", "Serendipity", "Sophrosyne"*

3.6 Phatic Function

Phatic function means express solidarity and empathy with others. The phatic function helps to establish contact and refers to the channel of communication. It opens the channel or checking that it is working, either for social reason. For example : *"Hello?", "What's up guys", "Where have you been?".*

B. Previous Relevant Studies

Several studies on women's language features have been done previously:

Tiara (2016) analyzed "*Features of Woman's Language of Song Lyrics Written by Three American Song Writers",* the researcher found that there are 5 from 10 women's language feauters that used in her study, they are hedges, intensifier, superpolite forms, tag question, and word that related to specific interest and the dominant types are hedges and intensifiers. It means that hedges and intensifier are mostly giving power to the song lyrics .This study also showed that the theory was still relevant nowadays.

Murdianti (2013) analyzed "*Women's Language Features on the Main Character in Jane Austen's Novel : Pride and Prejudice".* The researcher found that there are 9 types of women's language features that used on her object and the most dominant feature is intensifier and the lowest is preciese color term. It means that the utterances on that novel are mostly using intesifier to convince people, as we know that women usually use intensifier to empower their words and they do not want to look uncertain while utter statements.

The last researcher, Miftahul (2016) analyzed *"Women's Language Features Used by the Main Characters of "MockingJay" Movie"*. The researcher found that not all types of women's speech features were used by the main characters of Mockingjay movie. There were six types that found in this research, they were rising intination, lexical hedge, intensifier, super polite form, tag question, emphatic stress, and precise discrimination. It means that although these features are belong to women, it is not possible to used all the features in one condition. The researcher also found the used of women speech features is related with the social condition in their society.

Since there are previous studies verified about the use of women's language features that used in lyrics, movie, and novel that written by the native writter, so the present study tries to reveal the women's language features that used in the book of Dear tomorrow by Maudy Ayunda as Indonesian female author. These several previous relevant studies have a relevance to this studies especially for the types of women's language features and these also can be a guidance for the researcher to see the differences of women's language features that used in the lyrics, movie, novel, and book.

C. Conceptual Framework

Lakoff (as cited in Diana, 2018:209), mention that women and men in the language have differences style. Male language more assertive, mature and men like to talk openly with the right vocabulary. Instead, the language used by women does not assertive, does not openly (to use the words figuratively), and be

careful when presented something, and often using words that are gentle and politely or through gestures. These features are labelled as women's language, including lexical hedge or filler, intensifier, emphatic stress, tag questions, rising intonation on declaratives, 'empty' adjectives, precise colour terms, 'hypercorrect' grammar, 'superpolite' form, and avoidance of strong swear words (as cited in Holmes, 2003:297-298).

In this research, the reseracher's analysis uses women's language features by identifying, classifying, and finding the types of women's language features, then the researcher classify the women's language features into the language function, to find what kind of language function of the women's language features that use in the book of Dear Tomorrow by Maudy Ayunda.

Analytical Construct :

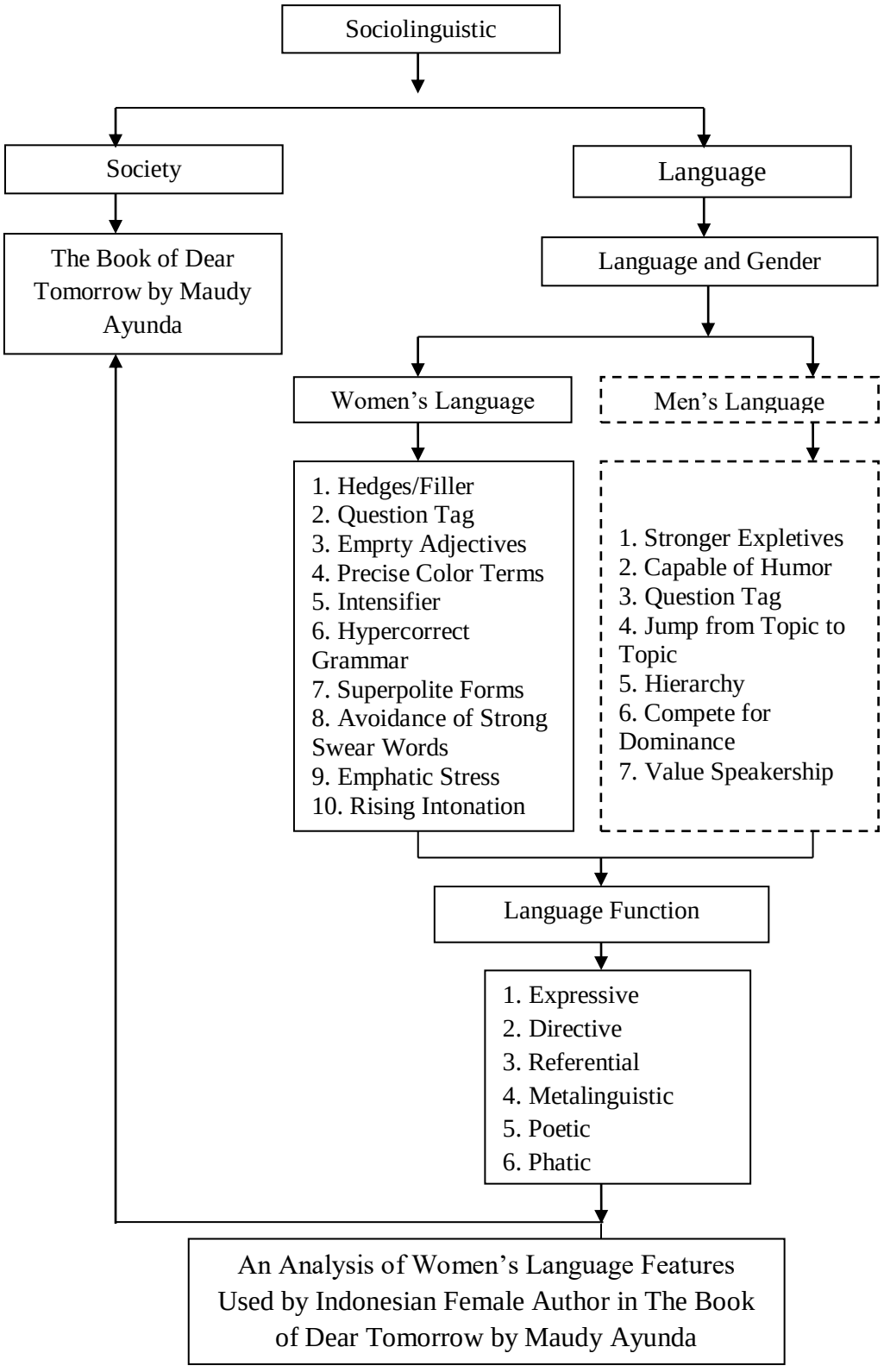

Figure 2.1 Analytical Construct of Sociolinguistic

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESERACH

A. Research Design

This research was conducted by using descriptive qualitative design. This method attempts to obtain deeper understanding of a target statement of problems and to make findings more valid (Key in cited in Aga, 2013:113). However, although this study was qualitative in nature, quantifications were also needed in order to support the qualitative findings in revealing the percentage of women's language features utilized by Indonesian female author. The collected data were the statements that uttered by Maudy Ayunda in her book titled Dear Tomorrow; the writer used this method because she attempted to arrive at a rich description and understanding to analysis the types of women's language features.

B. Source of Data

The source of data in this research was collected from a book that written by Maudy Ayunda titled Dear Tomorrow Third Edition 2018. The researcher took two chapters as the source of the data. These chapters are choosen because it consists of utterances that Maudy Ayunda as a female author said to the readers through sentences.

C. The Techniques for Collecting Data

Documentation method was applied in collecting the data. This method was used because the source of the data in this study was written source. Yusuf (2014:319) said, Document is the record or work of someone about something that already passed. The document can be writing, artifacts, pictures, or photo. Document in a writing can be life histories, biography, and stories. In addition, there is a material culture or the result of the work of art which is beng a source of information in qualitative research. In this study kinds of documentation that used was the writings of Maudy Ayunda's book. In this method, the analyzed of the document was done to collected the data that had been obtained.

There were some steps in collecting the data. Firstly, the data was collected by reading the book to find out the women's language features. Secondly, the researcher identified the underlined words which contain some kinds of the types of women's language features used by the author. Next, the researcher categorized each kinds of women's language features types and the functions that found in the book. The last step, was reducing the data that appropriate to the variant and showing the dominant types of women's language features. The writer finally found all women's language features that became the data in this research.

D. Technique of Analyzing Data

The technique that was used in this research is content analysis. According to Denscombe (2007:236-7), content analysis is a method that can be used in any text to analyze the content of the data . In this research, the analysis was related to

the women's language features that are used in *The Book of Dear Tomorrow by Maudy Ayunda*. The systematic procedures in conducting the analysis were as follow :

1) The data was taken from *The Book of Dear Tomorrow by Maudy Ayunda.*
2) Identifying and marking the women's language features in each chapter.
3) Counting the number of women's language features, to find out what kind of women's language features in each chapter.
4) Calculating the number of women's language features to find out the most dominnat types of women's language features.
5) The data was classified based on the research question and put into the data sheet.
6) The data was interpreted to answer the three research questions.
7) The findings were explained in content analysis description.
8) Finally, the findings were concluded.

CHAPTER IV

DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

A. Data and Data Collection

The data of the research were 66 statements that occured in the Book of Dear Tomorrow by Maudy Ayunda. There were two chapters : Notes on Being Yourself and Notes on Dreams. Types of women's language features that occured in this research were six types; lexical hedges or filler, empty adjective, intensifier, hypercorrect grammar, superpolite forms, and emphatic stress. (See appendix 1)

B. Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the researcher answered three main points of formulations as following.

1. Types of women's language features used in the book of Dear Tomorrow by Maudy Ayunda

The women's language features classified into ten : lexical hedge or filler, question tag, empty adjectives, precise color terms, intensifier, hypercorrect grammar, superpolite forms, avoidance or strong words, emphatic stress, and rising intonation on declaraties. It was found that the description below showed the detail explanation of women's language features used in the book of Dear Tomorrow by Maudy Ayunda.

a. Lexical Hedges or Fillers (LH)

Women are said to use more hedges than men, such as *I think, you know, well, I´m sure, sort of, believe, may, seems, can, guess* and *perhaps* These expressions can show both uncertainty and certainty about the topic that is being discussed, and can also be used to mitigate the force of what is being said. The use of hedges gives the impression that the speaker lacks authority or does not really know what he or she talking about.The example of lexical hedges/fillers that showed from each kind of chapters :

Table 4.1 Lexical Hedges or Fillers of Chapter 1 Notes on Being Yourself

No	Statements	Words
1	I am most *likely* a combination of themany different people that have surrounded me or inpired me. LH1 (page 7)	Likely
2	Finding myself *may* be a never ending progress. LH2 (page 7)	May
3	Your self *may* not be something that you can find. LH3 (page 7	May
4	Now I *believe* that my self is not necessarily something to be found inside me. LH4 (page 7)	Believe
5	But sometimes living alongside others *can* blur the lines... LH5 (page 17)	Can
6	I *can't* deny that there has been times when I needed to put my own interest first. LH6 (page 21)	Can
7	But I *thought* we should decide. LH7 (page 27)	Thought

The example of statements aboved conveyed the term of statements which probably presented lexical hedges or filler related to chapter one Notes on Being Yourself. In chapter one was found seven data of lexical hedges or filler. The words that used were *likely, may, believe, can* and *thought.*

Table 4.2 Lexical Hedges or Fillers Chapter 2 Notes on Dreams

No	Statements	Words
1	I *think* lack of growth is a so much scarier. LH8 (page 35)	Think
2	It is also *likely* that they will grow to enjoy it. LH9 (page 41)	Likely
3	...*perhaps* because of the appreciation and recognition. LH10 (page 41)	Perhaps
4	I *think* the answer depends on what exactly bring us happiness. LH11 (page 41)	Think
5	and I *think* this might include me. LH12 (page 41)	Think
6	I *can* bring change to people's lives. LH13 (page 41)	Think
7	Minimize the distractions that *may* get in the way of achieveng the single most important thing. LH14 (page 47)	Can
8	I *believed* that I had to feel stressed all the time in order to do well. LH15 (page 49)	Believed
9	It *may* mean that you are not challenging yourself enough. LH16 (page 49)	May
10	I *think* finding motivation in a guaranteed result can be scary. LH17 (page 51)	Think
11	Problem always *seem* more dramatic. LH18 (page 55)	Seem
12	In fact opened many more doors than I *could* ever imagine. LH19 (page 55)	Could

The example of statements aboved conveyed the term of statements which probably presented lexical hedges/fillers related to chapter two Notes on Dreams. In chapter two was found 12 data of lexical hedges or filler. The words that used were *think, likely,perhaps, may, believe, can* and *seem.*

b. Question Tag (QT)

Women use tag questions more often than men, but the usage does not differ that much. Examples of tag questions are isn´t it and wasn´t it. Someone makes statement when he/she is confidence with his/her knowledge and sure that his/her statement will be believed. It is used when speaker is stating a claim, but lacks full confidence in the truth of that claim. Sometimes we find a tag question used in case when the speaker and the addressee know what the answer must be, and does not need confirmation. For example: *Sure is hot here, isn't it?*. Question Tag was not found in the book of Dear Tomorrow by Maudy Ayunda. Question tag usually used by person to person, or the speaker to the audience when the speaker stating the claim but lacks full confidence and the speaker will get the answer directly. In this book author never use this type because the author knows that the readers may not answer the question directly, eventhough question tag does need confirmation.

c. Empty Adjectives (EA)

There is a group of adjectives which specific and literal meaning indicates the speaker approbation or admiration something. This kind of vocabularies called

as empty adjectives. The types are: *divine, adorable, charming, sweet, lovely, fabulous, and cute.* The example of empty adjective that occur in this book :

Table 4.3 Empty Adjectives of Chapter 1 Notes on Being Yourself

No	Statements	Words
1	My parents understandably were *hesitant* about sending me so far. EA1 (page 55)	Hesitant

The example of statement aboved conveyed the term of statements which probably presented empty adjectives related to chapter one Notes on Being Yourself. In chapter one was found one data of empty adjectives. The words that used were *hesitant.* Women used empty adjectives for the specific meaning.

d. Precise Color Terms (PCT)

Women give details of color are much more precise in naming term than do men. Men assume talk about the precise colors term is ridiculous because they think like questions are trivial and irrelevant to the real world. As an example of lexical differences, imagine a man and a woman both looking at the same wall, painted a pinkish shade of purple, The woman may say, *The wall is mauve.*

The example vocabularies of precise color terms are: *beige, aquamarine, mauve, turquoise, mustard, lavender, maroon.* Precise color terms was not found in the book of Dear Tomorrow by Maudy Ayunda because this book was kind of motivated and self-help book. So, there were no statements that Maudy Ayunda wrote that include precise color terms.

e. Intensifiers (I)

The kinds of intensifiers that indicated more characteristic of women's language were *so, really, very, like, utterly, totally, awful, just, quite, defenitely.* It seems more characteristic of women language than men. It also said that women much more often than men break off without finishing their sentence, because they start talking without having thought out what they are going to say. The example of intensifier that showed from each kind of chapters :

Table 4.4 Intensifiers of Chapter 1 Notes on Being Yourself

No	Statements	Words
1	We are exposed to *so* many versions of selves. I1 (page 7)	So
2	I *so* badly wanted to know who I was. I2 (page 7)	So
3	Sometimes the world is *so* clearcut. I3 (page 13)	So
4	I *definitely* faced the second case more. I4 (page 13)	Definitely
5	The warmth and support that is reciprocated in communities and families are *truly* special. I5 (page 17)	Truly
6	Sometimes I find myself questioning which beliefs are *truly* mine. I6 (page 17)	Truly

From the example above, it showed the infromatian that conveyed the intensifier of the book of Dear Tomorrow by Maudy Ayunda in chapter one Notes on Being Yourself, there were six data, and the words that used were *so, definetely, truly.* The author used these words to strengthen her statements.

Table 4.5 Intensifiers of Chapter 2 Notes on Dreams

No	Statements	Words
1	I've realized that *just* staying where I am. I7 (page 35)	Just
2	The *only* consistency you must maintain is in positive growth and improvement. I8 (page 36)	Only
3	...that *really* changed the way I looked at time. I9 (page 47)	Really
4	I was *so* scared and intimated by the idea od studying... I10 (page 49)	So
5	I made myself feel *like* I always had a deadline looming. I11 (page 49)	Like
6	Not achieving something might feel *like* a failure. I12 (page 51)	Like
7	Change is *super* scary for most people. I13 (page 53)	Super
8	My parents understandably were hesitant about sending me *so* far. I14 (page 55)	So
9	Doubt is *just* a feeling. I15 (page 59)	Just
10	I *definitely* learned this the hard way. I16 (page 59)	Definetely
11	Once you have, strive to be *just* that. I7 (page 59)	Just

From the example above, it showed the infromatian that conveyed the intensifier of chapter two Notes on Dreams, there were 11 data, and the words that used were *just, only, really, so, like, super, just,* and *definetely*. The author used these words to strengthen her statements. The data showed that intensifier described as characteristic of women language.

f. Hypercorrect Grammar (HG)

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

Table 4.6 Hypercorrect Grammar of Chapter 1 Notes on Being Yourself

No	Statements	Words
1	...could move *hearts and minds.*HG1 (page 7)	Hearts and Minds
2	...strong independent women who live by principles of *morality and equality*. HG2 (page 7)	Morality and Equality
3	If anything, what you have now is time. *Breathe and relax*. HG3 (page 13)	Breathe and Relax
4	The *warmth and support* that is reciprocated in communities... HG4 (page 17)	Warmth and Support
5	I didn't make anyone else *happy and worse.*HG5 (page 21)	Happy and Worse

From the example above, it showed the infromatian that conveyed the hypercorrect grammar of chapter one Notes on Being Yourself, there were five data. Hypercorrect grammar can be seen from the grammatical form. Women used the parallel structure, the comparison dergree as hypercorrect grammar.

Table 4.7 Hypercorrect Grammar of Chapter 2 Notes on Dreams

No	Statements	Words
1	...perhaps because of the *appreciation and recognition* that the skill may bring. HG6 (page 41)	Appreciation and Recognition
2	Start with one thing each day: one thing that is *most* important. HG7 (page 47)	Most
3	I would continuously *grow, improve, and learn.* HG8 (page 49)	Grow, Improve, and Learn
4	There is nothing desirable in feeling like the *smartest* person in the room. HG9 (page 49)	Smartest
5	If self-doubt was the only thing standing between *me and my dreams.* HG10(page 59)	Me and My Dreams

From the example above, it showed the infromatian that conveyed the hypercorrect grammar of chapter two Notes on Dreams, there were five data. Hypercorrect grammar could be seen from the grammatical form. It could be conclude that women always want to be seen as perfect human-being, even for a statement women did not put it wrong or carelessly.

g. Super Polite (SP)

The general fact of women speech features is that women's speech sound is more polite than men. The example of super polite forms that showed from each kind of chapter :

Table 4.8 Superpolite of Chapter 1 Notes on Being Yourself

No	Statements	Word
1	*Please* stop being too hard on yourself. SP1 (page 23)	Please

From the examples above, it can be conclude that Dear Tomorrow book by Maudy Ayunda filled with super polite. It described that even in writting context, women wanted to be polite.

h. Avoidance of Strong Swear Words (ASW)

Swearword is a kind of interjection or exclamation to express anger with extreme and has been considered a powerful expression. The data that included avoidance of strong swear words were not found in this book. Strong Swear words usually used by the men, like *Shit!*

i. Emphatic Stress (ES)

Women tend to use words which are used to emphasize the utterance or strengthen the meaning of an utterance. In stressing the opinion in written text, women may use *italic, bold, coloring, repeat, capital letter*, or *typing with longer letter* to give more emphasize or strengthen of those words. The example of emphatic stress that showed from each kind of chapter :

Table 4.9 Emphatic Stress of Chapter 1 Notes on Being Yourself

No	Statement	Words
1	I had to do was to *look inside* and find this *inherent* self. ES1 (page 7)	Look Insisde
2	I was *meant* to be singer, *meant* to be an economist, *meant* to be an actress. ES2 (page 7)	Meant
3	...could *move* hearts and minds. ES3 (page 7)	Move
4	Your *self* may not be something taht you can find. ES4 (page 7)	Self
5	So I *looked and looked* inside me. ES5 (page 7)	Looked and Looked

6	I find myself questioning which beliefs are truly *mine.*ES6 (page 17)	Mine
7	*I don't know. But I thought we should decide.* ES7 (page 27)	We should decide

From the example above, it showed the infromatian that conveyed the emphatic stress of chapter one Notes on Being Yourself, there were seven data. Emphatic stress that used in this chapter to semphasize the author's statements.

Table 4.10 Emphatic Stress of Chapter 2 Notes on Dreams

No	Statements	Words
1	The answer depends on what exactly *brings us happiness.* ES8 (page 41)	Brings us happines
2	Some people find happiness in the *process.* ES9 (page 41)	Process
3	He reminded me that *not everything matters equally.* ES10 (page 47)	Not everything matters
4	Convinced that others were *more capable* than I was. ES11 (page 49)	More capable
5	I'm working for will be achieveng *no matter what.* ES12 (page 51)	No matter what
6	My entire life *changed* when I decided to take the project. ES13 (page 53)	Changed
7	My life have been brought about by *change. ES14* (page 53)	Change
8	Dont forget to see *any* change as an opportunity. ES15 (page 53)	Any
9	...in my own self-doubt that a *possible outcome* suddenly became *the only outcome*.ES16 (page 59)	Possible and the only
10	*Impossible* is just an opinion. ES17 (page 63)	Impossible
11	Remember the times that people have said, *"you can't do that"* or *"that's really difficult.* ES18 (page 71)	Can't do that and really difficult

The example of statements aboved conveyed the term of statements which probably presented emphatic stress related to chapter two Notes on Dreams. In chapter two was found 11 data of emphatic stress. The words that used above to stress the opinion of the author.

j. Rising Intonation on Declaratives (RID)

There is a peculiar sentence intonation pattern found in English only among women which has the form of declarative answer to a question, and is used as such, but has the rising inflection typical of yes no question, as well as being especially hesitant. The effect is as though one were seeking confirmation, though at the same time the speaker may be the only one who has the requisite information. Rising Intonation on Declaratives is usually used for the speaker that want to give a command to someone. And it will be esay to find in the oral data than written data.

2. The dominant type of women's language features used in the a book of Dear Tomorrow by Maudy Ayunda

Related to the data found by the researcher above, the dominant type of women's language features that used in the book of Dear Tomorrow by Maudy Ayunda generally following by the table 4.1 :

Table 4.11 Result of the Study Generally

No	Women's Language Features	The Number of Occurances
1	Lexical hedges/fillers	19
2	Question Tag	0
3	Empty Adjective	1
4	Precise Color Terms	0
5	Intensifier	17
6	Hypercorrect Grammar	10
7	Superpolite Forms	1
8	Avoidance of strong swear words	0
9	Emphatic Stress	18
10	Rising Intonation on Declaratives	0
TOTAL		66

Based on the table above, it could be identified that the dominant type of women's language features was lexical hedges/fillers with 19 data or utterances. Because the author using lexical hedges to show the both uncertainty and certainty about the topic that is being discussed. After using lexical hedges, the author ususally used emphatic stress to strengthen the utterances that the authir said. So that, the second position followed by emphatic stress with 18 data or utterances. Next, Intensifier with 17 data or utterances. The fourth position was hypercorrect grammar with 10 data or utterances to show that author was really care about the grammar. The last were empty adjective with 1 data or utterances and superpolite forms with only 1 data or utterances. From this book there was not found four types of women's language features, they were question tag, precise color terms, avoidance of strong swear words, and rising intonation on declaratives.

3. The language function of women's language features used in the book of Dear Tomorrow by Maudy Ayunda

a. Lexical hedges/fillers

There some examples of statement that contains women's language features and indentified as lexical hedges or fillers.

(1) I *think* the answer depends on what exactly bring us happiness. (page 41)

The data found in the book by Maudy Ayunda. She said *"I think the answer depends on what exactly bring us happiness"***.** The author used lexical hedges or fillers by using *I think* which are characteristic of women's language features. She used *I think* because she felt unsure about what she was saying. She felt uncomfortable with the situation.

From explanation, it was shown that lexical hedeges or fillers included the *expressive function* because this features expressed a lack of confidence and reflects of women's insecurity. Statement in Datum 1 was an expressed by Maudy Ayunda to the readers that she felt insecure because she was not really sure that the readers would find the answer.

b. Empty Adjective

There some examples of statement that contains women's language features and indentified as empty adjective, on of them was :

(2) My parents understandably were *hesitant a*bout sending me so far.

The word *hesitant* used by Maudy Ayunda to tell the information about her parents. From explanation of data, it was showed that empty adjective feature included the *expressive function* because this feature only concerns the word emotional reactions of the specific information. The statement is an expressed by Maudy Ayunda to the readers that she was confused about her parents.

c. Intensifier

The researcher found 17 utterances of women's language features that include in intensifiers features. There are some examples of statement that contains women's language features and identifies as intensifiers features.

(3) I *so* badly wanted to know who I was. (page 7)

(4) I *definitely* learned this the hard way. (page 59)

Based on the statement, Maudy Ayunda used intensifiers features. It was clear because in the statement above there is word *so and definitely* can indicate intensifiers features. Intensifiers *so i*s more frequent in women's than men's language, although men can also used it. Men had trouble to use it when theitr condition are not being emotional. While, women used word *so* to express her feeling. From the explanation of two data above, it was shown that intensifiers features included the *expressive function* because this feature has a function to intensify the word after it to make people more certain of its meaning.

d. Hypercorrect Grammar

The researcher found 10 utterances of women's language features that include in hypercorrect grammar. There are some examples of statement that contains women's language features and identifies as hypercorrect grammar. One of them was :

(5) There is nothing desirable in feeling like the *smartest* person in the room. (page 49)

Based on the statement , Maudy Ayunda used hypercorrect grammar. It could be seen from the comparison degree *smartest* that she used. Comparison degree usually used to compare one, two or more nouns. It als oused to show the the things that had a highest value than others. From the explanation above, it was showed that hypercorrect grammar included the *metalinguistic function* because this feature describe a noun.

e. Superpolite Forms

The researcher only found 1 utterance of women's language features that include in superpolite forms :

(6) *Please* stop being too hard on yourself. (page 23)

Based on the statement, Maudy Ayunda used *Please* as a form of request or polite command. It could be assumed that Maudy Ayunda used super polite form for her request which reflect women's language features. So, this feature include *directive function.*

f. Emphatic Stress

There are 18 data of statement that contains to emphatic stress.

(7) So I *looked and looked* inside me. (page 7)

In stressing the opinion in written text, women may use *italic, bold, coloring, repeat, capital letter*, or *typing with longer letter* to give more emphasize or strengthen of those word. So, in the example here Maudy Ayunda repeated the word *looked* to strengthen her statement. So, Maudy Ayunda used *looked* to express her desire to her readers to look inside theirselves. From the explanation above, emphatic stress include *express function.*

C. Research Findings

After analyzing the kinds of women's language features (lexical hedge or filler, question tag, empty adjectives, precise color terms, intensifier, hypercorrect grammar, superpolite forms, avoidance or strong words, emphatic stress, and rising intonation on declaraties), the result of the analysis could be summed up in the following table. It was formulated to make the readers easir in getting information about the result of the study specifically. The table 4.2 following shows summed up spesifically of finding of this research.

Table 4.12 Result of the Study Specifically

No	Kinds of Women's Language Features	Chapter 1	Chapter 2
1	Lexical Hedges/Fillers	7	12
2	Question Tag	0	0
3	Empty Adjective	0	1
4	Precise Color Terms	0	0
5	Intensifier	6	11

6	Hypercorrect Grammar	5	5
7	Superpolite	1	0
8	Avoidance of Strong Swear Words	0	0
9	Emphatic Stress	7	11
10	Rising Intonation on Declaratives	0	0
Total Data		26	40

Based on the table of total data found in the book of Dear Tomorrow by Maudy Ayunda, it could be identified that there were 66 total data or utterances, 26 data from chapter 1 notes on being yourseld and 40 data from chapter 2 notes on dreams. The occurances of lexical hedges or fillers by chapter 1 were 7 and chapter 2 were 12, the occurances of question tag by chapter 1 were 0 and chapter 2 were 0, the occurances of empty adjective by chapter 1 were 0 and chapter 2 were 1, the occurances of precise color terms by chapter 1 were 0 and chapter 2 were 0, the occurances of intensifier by chapter 1 were 6 and chapter 2 were 11, the occurances hypercorrect grammar by chapter 1 were 5 and chapter 2 were 5, the occurances superpolite by chapter 1 were 1 and chapter 2 were 0, the occurances avoidance of strong swear words by chapter 1 were 0 and chapter 2 were 0, the occurances emphatic stress by chapter 1 were 7 and chapter 2 were 11, and the occurances rising intonation on declatarives by chapter 1 were 0 and chapter 2 were 0. And from the table, it could be seen that the dominant type was lexical hedges or fillers there are 19 utterances, the second position followed by emphatic stress with 18 data or utterances. Then next, Intensifier with 17 data or utterances. The fourth position was hypercorrect grammar with 10 data or utterances to show that author was really care about the grammar. The last were

empty adjective with 1 data or utterances and superpolite forms with only 1 data or utterances.

The researcher also found that from six function of women's language features that used in the book of Dear Tomorrow by Maudy Ayunda based on the purpose of using the language function. There were three language function that used, express function, declarative function, and metalinguistic function. Express function consisted of lexical hedges or fillers, empty adjective, intensifier, and emphatic stress. the second language function is metalinguistic function that was found from hypercorrect grammar, and the last was directive function that found from superpolite form of women's language features that used in the book of Dear Tolmorrow by Maudy Ayunda.

D. Discussions

Based on this research, the researcher got some results. First, based on the theory of women's language features, not all features of women's language features used in the book of Dear Tomorrow, they were lexical hedges or fillers, empty adjective, intensifier, hypercorrect grammar, superpolite, and emphatic stress. Second result, the dominant type of women's language features that used in the book of Dear Tomorrow by Maudy Ayunda was Lexical hedges or fillers with 19 occurances. Because, the author dominantly said statements certaintly and unceirtantly. Then to strengthen her statements the author used emphatic stress. So that, the second dominant types of women's language features was emphatic stress with 18 utterances. The third position was intensifier with 17 occurances.

Fourth position was hypercorrect grammar with 10 occurances. and the last were superpolite and empty adjective with 1 occurances. The third result, some types of women's language features has relation with language function. The researcher found that there were three language function based on the puspose of using the language fuction by Jakobson, that used in the book of Dear Tomorrow by Maudy Ayunda they were express function, declarative function, and metalinguistic function.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

A. Conclusion

After analyzing the data, the researcher could give some conclusions as follows :

1. Women's language features analysis in the book of Dear Tomorrow by Maudy Ayunda utterances showed the existing lexical hedges or filler, empty adjective, intensifiers, hypercorrect grammar, superpolite, empatic stress and the absent types were question tag, precise color terms, avoidance od strong swear words, and rising intonation on declaratives. There were 66 utterances consist of 19 lexical hedges or fillers, 1 empty adjective, 17 intensifier, 10 hypercorrect grammar, 1 superpolite, and 18 emphatic stress.
2. The dominant type of women's language features that used in the book of Dear Tomorrow by Maudy Ayunda was Lexical hedges or fillers with 19 occurances.
3. There were three language function based on the puspose of using the language fuction by Jakobson, that used in the book of Dear Tomorrow by Maudy Ayunda they were express function, declarative function, and metalinguistic function.

B. Suggestion

According to the conclusion above, some suggestions could be staged as in the following :

1. The result of the research were suggested to be use as the reference for the researchers especially the studentsin English Department of UMSU or the other researchers who would conducted the same research using women's language features theory or combination theories to enrich the variances of linguistic work.
2. For the readers, especially English Department students, the linguistic such women's language features were very applicable to be used in analyzing the more complexity language in human daily life.
3. Women's language features was suggested to be used as a material of the study in class that examined in every field of context.

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APPENDICES

Biography of Maudy Ayunda

Ayunda Faza Maudy who is familiarly called Maudy Ayunda (born December 19, 1994) she is the first child in her family, sha has a sister, her sister name is Amanda Khairunisa, her religion is islam and her hobbies is playing guitar , piano and reading a book.

She started her career from her first film role was in *Untuk Rena* (2005) alongside Surya Saputra. *Sang Pemimpi* (2009), directed by Riri Riza, where she played the role of Zakiah Nurmala, the protagonist's love interest. In 2011, Ayunda appeared in two musicals, *Rumah Tanpa Jendela* and *Tendangan dari Langit*. In 2012, she had a role in *Malaikat Tanpa Sayap*, alongside Adipati Koesmadji. Ayunda released her debut album, *Panggil Aku...*, in 2011 that featured 10 songs, one of which she wrote "Tetap Bersama". In 2012, her vocal of "Perahu Kertas", written by Dewi Lestari was used for the soundtrack of *Perahu Kertas*. In January 2014, she recorded a duet "By My Side" with David Choi. The song was well-received in Indonesia and released on iTunes Music Indonesia and as a YouTube video on March 19, 2014. She released her second studio album *Moments* on April 1, 2015. In 2015, she also released three singles: "Cinta Datang Terlambat", "Bayangkan Rasa" and "Untuk Apa" and earned a Multi-Platinum award for selling over 200.000 copies. In 2016, Walt Disney Pictures chose Maudy to sing the soundtrack "How Far I'll Go" from the Indonesian song "Seberapa Jauh Ku Melangkah" for the film *Moana*.

Appendix 1 : Data Reserach of The Dominant Types of Women's Language Features

No	Utterances	Types of Women's Language Features									
		LH/F	QT	EA	PCT	I	HG	SP	ASW	ES	RID
1	I am most *likely* a combination of the many different people that have surrounded me or inpired me.	√	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Finding myself may be a never ending progress.	√	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Your self *ma***y** not be something that you can find.	√	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Now I *believe* that my self is not necessarily something to be found inside me.	√	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	But sometimes living alongside others *can* blur the lines	√	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	I *can't* deny that there has been times when I needed to put my own interest first.	√	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	But I *thought* we should decide.	√	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	I *think* lack of growth is a so much scarier.	√	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	It is also *likely* that they will grow to enjoy it.	√	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

10	...*perhaps* because of the appreciation and recognition.	√	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	I *think* the answer depends on what exactly bring us happiness.	√	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	and I *think* this might include me.	√	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13	I *can* bring change to people's lives.	√	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14	Minimize the distractions that *may* get in the way of achieveng the single most important thing.	√	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	I *believed* that I had to feel stressed all the time in order to do well.	√	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16	It *may* mean that you are not challenging yourself enough.	√	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17	I *think* finding motivation in a guaranteed result can be scary.	√	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18	Problem always *seem* more dramatic.	√	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	In fact opened many more doors than I *could* ever imagine.	√	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	My parents understandably were *hesitant* about sending me so far.	-	-	√	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	We are exposed to *so* many versions of selves.	-	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	-	

22	I *so* badly wanted to know who I was.	-	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	-	-
23	Sometimes the world is *so* clearcut.	-	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	-	-
24	I *definitely* faced the second case more.	-	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	-	-
25	The warmth and support that is reciprocated in communities and families are *truly* special.	-	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	-	-
26	Sometimes I find myself questioning which beliefs are *truly* mine.	-	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	-	-
27	I've realized that just staying where I am.	-	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	-	-
28	The *only* consistency you must maintain is in positive growth and improvement.	-	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	-	-
29	...that *really* changed the way I looked at time.	-	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	-	-
30	I was *so* scared and intimated by the idea od studying...	-	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	-	-
31	I made myself feel *like* I always had a deadline looming.	-	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	-	-
32	Not achieving something might feel *like* a failure	-	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	-	-

33	Change is *super* scary for most people.	-	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	-	-
34	My parents understandably were hesitant about sending me *so* far.	-	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	-	-
35	Doubt is *just* a feeling.	-	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	-	-
36	I *definitely* learned this the hard way.	-	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	-	-
37	Once you have, strive to be *just* that.	-	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	-	-
38	...could move *hearts and minds.*	-	-	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	-
39	...strong independent women who live by principles of *morality and equality.*	-	-	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	-
40	If anything, what you have now is time. *Breathe and relax.*	-	-	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	-
41	The *warmth and support* that is reciprocated in communities...	-	-	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	-
42	I didn't make anyone else *happy and worse.*	-	-	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	-
43	...perhaps because of the *appreciation and recognition* that the skill may bring.	-	-	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	-
44	Start with one thing each day: one thing that is *most* important.	-	-	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	-

45	I would continuously *grow, improve, and learn.*	-	-	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	-
46	There is nothing desirable in feeling like the *smartest* person in the room.	-	-	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	-
47	If self-doubt was the only thing standing between *me and my dreams***.**	-	-	-	-	-	√	-	-	-	-
48	*Please* stop being too hard on yourself.	-	-	-	-	-	-	√	-	-	-
49	I had to do was to *look inside* and find this *inherent* self.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	√	-
50	I was *meant* to be singer, *meant* to be an economist, *meant* to be an actress.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	√	-
51	...could *move* hearts and minds.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	√	-
52	Your *self* may not be something taht you can find.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	√	-
53	So I *looked and looked* inside me.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	√	-
54	I find myself questioning which beliefs are truly *mine.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	√	-
55	*I don't know. But I thought we should decide.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	√	-
56	The answer depends on what exactly *brings us happiness.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	√	-

57	Some people find happiness in the *process.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	√	-
58	He reminded me that *not everything matters equally.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	√	-
59	Convinced that others were *more capable* than I was.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	√	-
60	I'm working for will be achieveng *no matter what.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	√	-
61	My entire life *changed* when I decided to take the project.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	√	-
62	My life have been brought about by *change.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	√	-
63	Dont forget to see *any* change as an opportunity.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	√	-
64	...in my own self-doubt that a *possible outcome* suddenly became *the only outcome.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	√	-
65	*Impossible* is just an opinion.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	√	-
66	Remember the times that people have said, *"you can't do that"* or *"that's really difficult.*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	√	-

LH/F : Lexical Hedges/Filler **QT** : Question Tag **EA** : Empty Adjective **PCT** : Precise Color Terms **I** : Intensifier

HG : Hypercorrect Grammar **SP** : SuperPolite **ASW** : Avoidance of Strong Swear Word **ES**:EmphaticStress **RID** : Rising Intonation on Declaratives

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Pembimbing	: Dra. Diani Syahputri, M.Hum

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25 April 2019 M

Dekan

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Dosen Pembimbing

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Hormat Pemohon,

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Pada hari ini Rabu Tanggal 22 Bulan Mei Tahun 2019 diselenggarakan seminar prodi Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris menerangkan bahwa

Nama Lengkap	Nanda Dwi Utari
N P M	1502050299
Program Studi	Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal	An Analysis of Women's Language Features Used by Indonesian Female Author in the Book of Dear Tomorrow by Maudy Ayunda

No	Masukan dan Saran
Judul	✓
Bab I	background
Bab II	✓
Bab III	technique analyzing the data
Lainnya	reference
Kesimpulan	[ ] Disetujui [ ] Ditolak [✓] Disetujui Dengan Adanya Perbaikan

Dosen Pembahas

(Dr. T. Ayunda Ewalia, M.Hum.)

Dosen Pembimbing

(Dra. Diani Syahputri, M.Hum.)

Panitia Pelaksana

Ketua

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

Sekretaris

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

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Proposal yang sudah diseminarkan oleh mahasiswa di bawah ini :

Nama Lengkap	:	Nanda Dwi Utari
N.P.M	:	1502050299
Prog. Studi	:	Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Proposal	:	An Analysis of Women's Language Features Used by Indonesian Female Author in the Book of Dear Tomorrow by Maudy Ayunda

Pada hari Rabu, tanggal 22 bulan Mei 2019 sudah layak menjadi proposal skripsi.

Medan, Juli 2019

Disetujui oleh:

Dosen Pembahas	Dosen Pembimbing
Dr. T. Winona Emelia, M.Hum	**Dra. Dinni Syahputri, M.Hum**

Diketahui oleh
Ketua Program studi

Mandra Saragih S.Pd. M.Hum

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Demikian hal ini kami sampaikan, atas perhatian dan kesediaan serta kerjasama yang baik dari Bapak kami ucapkan terima kasih.

Wa'alaikumssalam Warahmatullahi Wabarakatuh.

Dekan

Dr. H. Elfrianto Nst, S.Pd, M.Pd.
NIDN: 0111057302

** Pertinggal **

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NPM	:	**1502050299**
Univ./Fakultas	:	**UMSU/ Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan**
Jurusan/P.Studi	:	**Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris/ S1**

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

"An Analysis of Women's Language Features Used by Indonesian Female Author in the Book of Dear Tomorrow by Maudy Ayunda"

Demikian surat keterangan ini diperbuat untuk dapat dipergunakan sebagaimana mestinya.

Medan, 28 Muharram 1441 H
28 September 2019 M

Kepala UPT Perpustakaan,

Muhammad Arifin, S.Pd, M.Pd

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Fakultas : Keguruan dan Ilmu Pendidikan
Nama Lengkap : Nanda Dwi Utari
N.P.M : 1502050299
Program Studi : Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris
Judul Skripsi : An Analysis of Women's Language Features Used by Indonesian Female Author in The Book of Dear Tomorrow by Maudy Ayunda

Tanggal	Materi Bimbingan Skripsi	Paraf	Keterangan
20-09-2019	Abstract, Acknowledgements, Table of contents, Introduction, Review of literature, Research Design, Data - Data Analysis, References,		
26-09-2019	Acknowledgement, The objectives of the study, significance of study, coding, Recheck References.		
27-09-2019	Technique for typing.		
28-9-2019	Acc untuk diujikan		

Medan, September 2019

Diketahui oleh :
Ketua Program Studi

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

Dosen Pembimbing

Dra. Diani Syahputri, M.Hum

CURRICULUM VITAE

Pesonal Information

Name	: Nanda Dwi Utari
Place / Date of Birth	: Kisaran / 05 April 1998
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Parents

Father's Name	: Muhammad Syukri
Mother's Name	: Siti Ramlah
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Senior High School (2012-2015)	: SMAN 1 Lubuk Pakam
University (2015-2019)	: English Department, University of Muhammadiyah Sumatera Utara

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