

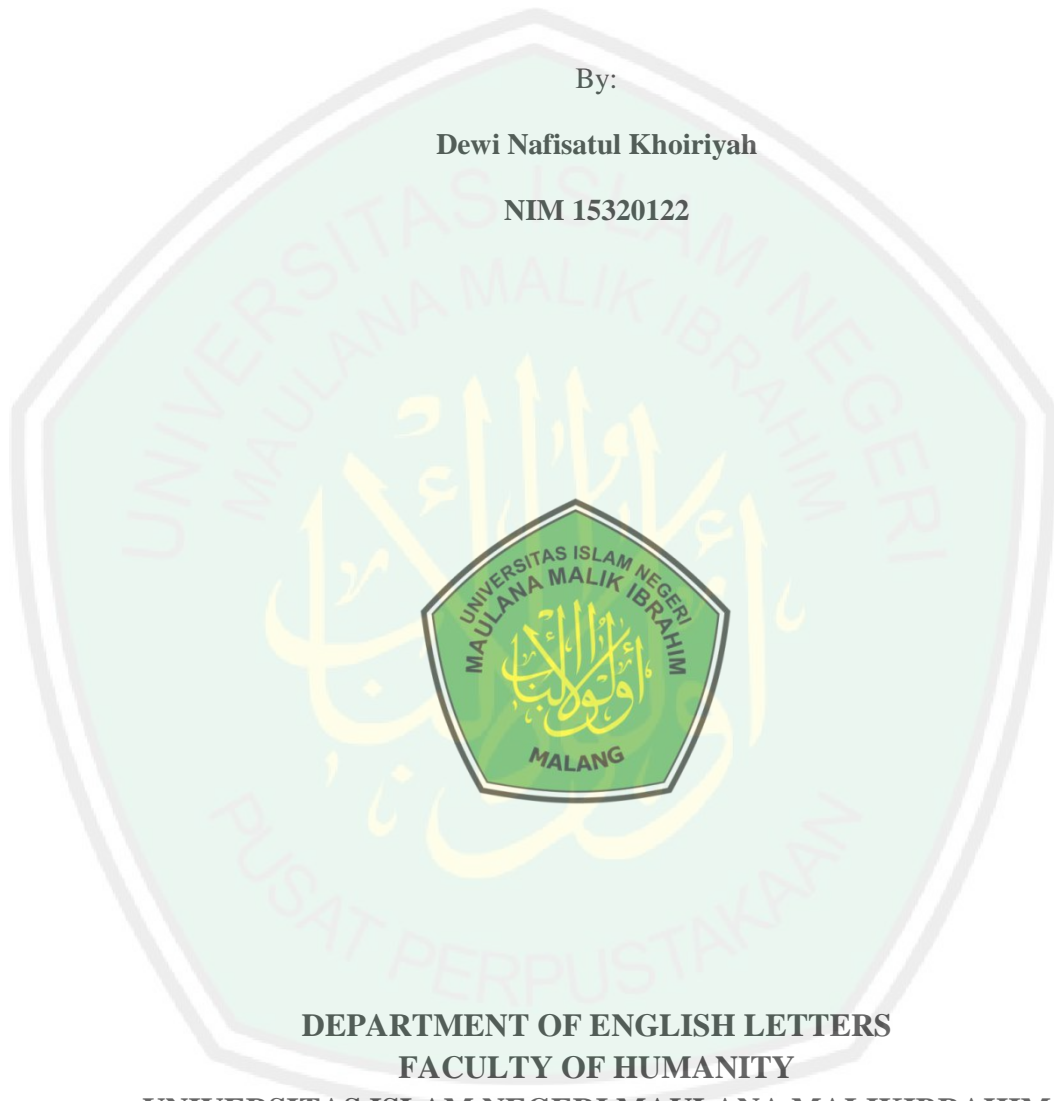
**LANGUAGE STYLES of WRITTEN TEXT ON INSTAGRAM
POST CAPTION of UNICEF AMBASSADORS**

THESIS

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UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIKIBRAHIM
MALANG
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THESIS

Presented to
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In Partial Fullfilment of the requirements for Degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S. S.)

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MALANG
2019**

STATEMENT OF ACADEMIC INTEGRITY

I state that the thesis entitled “**Language Style of Written Text on Instagram Post Caption of UNICEF Ambassadors.**” is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, 13 June 2019

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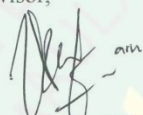
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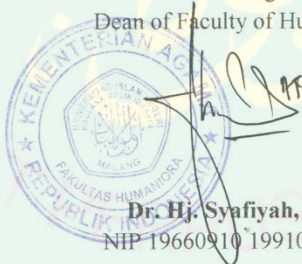
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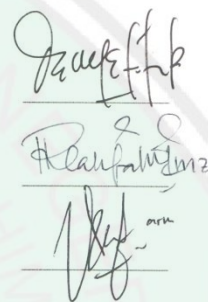
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MOTTO

“...Be grateful for everything comes to you...”



DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my beloved father, mother, husband, sisters, and brother.



ACKNOWLEDGMENT

First off all, my all praises be to Allah SWT, the Lord of the universe, who has given me chance, guidance and blessing in finishing this thesis, entitled “Language Style of Written Text on Instagram Post Captions of UNICEF Ambassadors”. Shalawat and Salam will always be delivered to my Prophet Muhammad SAW, his family, his companion and all his followers, Muslim around the world.

This thesis would not have been possible the assistance, support and encouragement that I received from wonderful people:

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Malang, June 2019

ABSTRACT

Khoiriyah, Dewi Nafisatul. 2019. *Language Style of Written Text on Instagram Post Caption of UNICEF Ambassadors*. Thesis. English Letters Department. Faculty of Humanities. Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University Malang. Advisor: Vita Nur Santi., M,Pd

Keywords: gender, language, language styles, instagram's caption

This study examines the use of women and men language style proposed by Lakoff and Mulac in Instagram caption by men and women UNICEF's ambassadors. This study aims to explore how men and women used language styles in discussing refugee children and their family condition written in their Instagram's captions. In order to get deep understanding, this study uses descriptive qualitative methodology by employing Lakoff (1975) and Mulac (2003) theories about women language styles and men language styles. The data in this study are sentences: words, phrases, clauses that written by the selected ambassadors that contain men and women language styles proposed by Lakoff and Mulac. After analyzing the data, the researcher found that Both of men and women ambassadors show the same attitude towards this issue that can be indicated from the same language styles used by them in their Instagram captions. Furthermore, the most frequently used language styles by the ambassadors are empty adjective, locatives, and reference to quantity. Whereas, the language styles that did not find in their captions are hedges, tag question, hypercorrect grammar, precise colors term, intensifiers, and avoidance of swear words.

مستخلص البحث مستخلص البحث

خويره ، ديوي نفيساتول. 2019. لغة نمط النص المكتوب على *Instagram Post Caption* سفير اليونيسف. أطروحة. قسم الحروف الانجليزية. كلية الثقافة. مولانا مالك إبراهيم الجامعة الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج.

المستشار: فيتا نور ساني ماجستير في التربية

الكلمات المفتاحية: الجنس ، اللغة ، نمط اللغة ، وصف *Instagram*

تناولت هذه الدراسة استخدام أنماط اللغة للإناث والذكور التي اقترحها لأكوف ومولاك في عنوان *Instagram* من قبل سفراء اليونيسف من الذكور والإناث. تهدف هذه الدراسة إلى استكشاف كيفية استخدام الرجال والنساء أساليب اللغة في مناقشة الأطفال اللاجئين وظروف أسرهم المكتوبة في بيانات *Instagram* الخاصة بهم. للحصول على فهم عميق ، تستخدم هذه الدراسة منهجية وصفية نوعية باستخدام نظريات (Lakoff 1975) و (Mulac 2003) حول أسلوب لغة المرأة وأسلوب اللغة الذكورية. البيانات (في هذه الدراسة عبارة عن جمل: كلمات وعبارات وجمل مكتوبة من قبل السفير المختار تحتوي على أساليب اللغة للذكور والإناث التي اقترحها لأكوف ومولاك. بعد تحليل البيانات ، وجد الباحثون أن السفراء من الذكور والإناث أبدوا نفس الموقف تجاه هذه المشكلة والتي يمكن أن تظهر من نفس الأسلوب اللغوي الذي يستخدمه هؤلاء الأشخاص في بيانات *Instagram* الخاصة بهم. بالإضافة إلى ذلك ، تكون أنماط اللغة المستخدمة غالبًا بواسطة السفراء عبارة عن صفة فارغة والسكان والإشارة إليها. الكمية. في حين أن أسلوب اللغة الذي لم يتم العثور عليه في العبارة هو التحوط ، وسؤال t ، والنحوي المفرط التصويب ، ومصطلح الألوان الدقيق ، والمكثفات ، وتجنب الكلمات المشينة



ABSTRAK

Khoiriyah, Dewi Nafisatul. 2019. Gaya Bahasa Teks Tertulis di Instagram Post Caption of UNICEF Ambassador. Tesis. Departemen Surat Bahasa Inggris. Fakultas Ilmu Budaya. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing: Vita Nur Santi., M, Pd

Kata kunci: *bahasa dan gender, bahasa, gaya bahasa, keterangan instagram*

Studi ini meneliti penggunaan gaya bahasa wanita dan pria yang diusulkan oleh Lakoff dan Mulac dalam judul Instagram oleh pria dan wanita duta UNICEF. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengeksplorasi bagaimana pria dan wanita menggunakan gaya bahasa dalam membahas anak-anak pengungsi dan kondisi keluarga mereka yang ditulis dalam keterangan Instagram mereka. Untuk mendapatkan pemahaman yang mendalam, penelitian ini menggunakan metodologi deskriptif kualitatif dengan menggunakan teori Lakoff (1975) dan Mulac (2003) tentang gaya bahasa wanita dan gaya bahasa pria. Data dalam penelitian ini adalah kalimat: kata-kata, frasa, klausa yang ditulis oleh duta besar terpilih yang berisi gaya bahasa pria dan wanita yang diusulkan oleh Lakoff dan Mulac. Setelah menganalisis data, peneliti menemukan bahwa duta besar pria dan wanita menunjukkan sikap yang sama terhadap masalah ini yang dapat ditunjukkan dari gaya bahasa yang sama yang digunakan oleh mereka dalam keterangan Instagram mereka. Selain itu, gaya bahasa yang paling sering digunakan oleh para duta besar adalah *empty adjective, locatives, dan reference to. quantity*. Sedangkan gaya bahasa yang tidak ditemukan dalam keterangannya adalah *hedges, tag question, hypercorrect grammar, precise colors term, intensifiers, and avoidance of swear words*

PEDOMAN TRANSLITERASI ARAB LATIN

Penulisan transliterasi arab - latin dalam skripsi ini menggunakan pedoman transliterasi berdasarkan keputusan bersama menteri agama RI dan menteri pendidikan dan kebudayaan RI No. 158 tahun 1987 dan No. 0543 b/U/1987 yang secara garis besar dapat diuraikan sebagai berikut:

A. Huruf

ا	=	a	ز	=	z	ق	=	q
ب	=	b	س	=	s	ك	=	k
ت	=	t	ش	=	sy	ل	=	l
ث	=	ts	ص	=	sh	م	=	m
ج	=	j	ض	=	dl	ن	=	n
ح	=	h	ط	=	th	و	=	w
خ	=	kh	ظ	=	zh	ه	=	h
د	=	d	ع	=	'	ء	=	'
ذ	=	dz	غ	=	gh	ي	=	y
ر	=	r	ف	=	f			

B. Vokal Panjang

Vokal (a) panjang = â

Vokal (i) panjang = î

Vokal (u) panjang = û

C. Vokal Diftong

أو = aw

أي = ay

أو = û

أى = î

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of The Study

Language is an important means of communication for a human being. Moreover, every person may have their own personal interests based on certain issues. Thus, in delivering their messages, different people have different language styles. Each person may use different word choices regarding the different specific groups of people. The way how people speak or write something is what language style concerns. Further, if different people speak or write differently, so how men and women may differ.

During the 1970's Men and women, the distinction has been a linguistic issue. It was Robin Lakoff (1975) criticized how women differ from men in her book *Language and Woman's Place* (1975). She assumed the "deficit" approach that women are lack of confidence and strength of politeness (Lakoff in Ishrat 2014). She claimed that women tend to use polite words, tag questions, intensifiers, and hedges. Furthermore, five years after *Language and Woman's Place* came out, Dale Spender then came with *Man Made Language* in 1980. She also wrote a book about sexism in English and its differences. She described that woman is subordinated a man, in which women being more silent. She also described that men dominate and control almost the conversation, interrupt their interlocutors and even able to drive the topic they discussed, then it is called a "dominance" approach.

Furthermore, since Lakoff (1975) criticized men dominance over women, many empirical studies have been conducted related to gender linguistic features. Some studies have concerned about phonological and lexical differences from spoken and written (Trudgill, 1972; Eckert, 1989). Some others also examining gender linguistic features from fiction and nonfiction texts (Koppel, Argamon, Fine, and Shimon, (2002). Another researcher also conducted a study based on questionnaires and written dialogue which focused on men and women distinction in the way they express their thought (Karlsson, 2007). Some corpus-based researches have also focused on syntactical and lexical differences between males and females (Newman, Groom, Handleman, and Pennebaker, 2008). Some other also investigating gender differences in language structure and language style through questionnaires (Ishrat Akhter, 2014). In 2017 Yuka Ishikawa also analyzed vocabulary differences between males and females from a sub-corpus ICNALEA.

Afterward, based on the previous studies above, the area of studies that investigated the gender differences were from the spoken text (informal spoken text), questionnaires, written text (formal and informal written text, and written fiction texts. None of them who do a gender analysis from social media written post. Yet, a researcher Marshelina Fatin (2014) studied the gender language style in writing twitter updates. She found that men tend to use language harshly while women tend to use language politely. Therefore the researcher also interested to analyze the language style between men and

women from social media written posts as still a few researchers who probe that typical study.

Afterward, based on the explanation above, gender language style differences may have been changing regarding time development from Lakoff in 1975 to Yukaishikawa in 2017. Besides, according to Lakoff, she said that everyone knows that the word "shit" is man's attribute while the word "oh, darling" is a woman's attribute. Since, language changes, those two words may have a different meaning now compared with the meaning when Lakoff made them in 1975. Moreover, the era also has changed to the digital revolution era in which people nowadays prefer to use social media rather than having an interaction with other people directly, such as Instagram. People prefer to express their feeling, thought, ideas, opinions through social media as well as social media has a certain advantage in delivering those people expression easily and widely. People use Instagram to convey various messages that the writers want to share, such as health, economy, love, and peace. Thus, men and women may have different written language styles compared with written language styles written through the Instagram post.

Afterward, as we know, world war actually does not end yet. Tragically, children are becoming a victim who is struggling to get their right back. Many children lose their right to get clean water, healthy food, good environment, and even education. Afterward, UNICEF is an organization that concerns children health, poverty, peace, and love. This organization is focused to help marginalized children as a young generation to get their

rights. Moreover, as we know a human is a social creature who need each other. That is why being care with others is a need for every human to live this life.

Furthermore, based on the explanation above, the researcher chooses UNICEF ambassadors because of humanity reason which is referred to UNICEF's concern. How men and women use their language style when they discuss refugee children and their family, since different topics such as entertainment, sport, politics, etc that are discussed may result in different language styles used. Whether men would use rude language styles or not and whether women would use hesitate language styles or not as the previous researchers found in their studies. Further, the researcher wants to know how the language style used by UNICEF ambassadors to share their concerns and ideas especially in discussing humanity as UNICEF's emphasis on to the other people through the Instagram posts and captions.

Afterward, the UNICEF ambassadors chosen by the researcher are the ambassadors who come from the same job area, entertainment. That profession selected from entertainment is model, singer, and actor. The consideration of deciding them is to continue the previous study done by the previous researcher who conducted a study from the same background which was from an educational background.

Therefore, based on the explanation above the researcher conducts a study of the written texts from captions uploaded on Instagram. The researcher is going to analyze the captions written on Instagram by both male and female

UNICEF ambassadors in terms of its language style. Then in this study, the researcher wants to know how Instagram post captions written text in language style between males and females may differ from entertainment workers as UNICEF ambassadors. Therefore, UNICEF Instagram post is an interesting topic to be discussed.

B. Research Question

How do men and women UNICEF ambassadors use women and men language styles to deliver their concerns and ideas about UNICEF and the refugees?

C. Objective of The Study

To know how men and women UNICEF ambassadors use women and men language styles to deliver their concerns and ideas about UNICEF and the refugees.

D. Significance of The Study

The result of this study is expected to give a practical contribution to be a reference and empirical data in Sociolinguistic lecturer. This study can be used to be an example of language styles used on Instagram. Furthermore, it is expected that this study can be used for a reference for the next researcher who has a related study with it.

E. Scope and Limitation

This study examines only the language style used by male and female of UNICEF ambassadors taken from the Instagram post which consist of three

professions (actor, model, and singer) but will not include language form and structure.

F. Definition of Key Term

1. Language Style

The language style is the way how men and women differ in the use of language in both spoken and written language. According to language and gender, men and women language style differences are caused by a social factor in which how men and women arose from. Those differences are the formality, directness, politeness, emotion, and confidence.

2. UNICEF

UNICEF (The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund) was created on 11 December 1946 by the United Nations General Assembly. This organization concerns with children and mothers need in countries that have been ruined by war or disaster. It provides emergency food, healthcare, clothes and education.

G. Previous Study

Some previous studies have been done by several researchers, they are Ishrat Akhter (2014) conducted research entitle Differences in Language use by Male and Female Students in Tertiary Academia in Dhaka City. This author wanted to know is there any differences between men and women in the way they speak. The participant of his study was 50 students from the top five ranking private universities in Bangladesh, which consisted of 25 boys and 25 girls. The age range of the participants was 18-22 years old. He gave

questionnaires in the form of multiple choice questions consisting of two options. He found that the language between males and females with the same age range and come from top universities in Bangladesh is quite different. The difference mostly occurs in vocabulary use, voice, and tone, syntactic structure and style of using language. Girls tend to use formal language while boys tend to use informal language. The other is 92% of girls use tag questions, also the tone, hedges are girls attribute. Furthermore, men use more vulgar terms and direct language.

Yuka Ishikawa (2014) also analyzed two hundred argumentative essays from a sub-corpus ICNALEA. The topic of the argumentative essay is "it is important for students to have a part-time job" and "smoking should be completely banned at all the restaurants in the country. She wanted to investigate whether men and women who have the same age and condition differ in language or not. Hundred native English speaker students aged 19 to 29 years from ten regions in Asia were gave their contribution to her study. Each student is given about 20 to 40 minutes to write their essays in 200 to 300 words without using a dictionary. The result is males tend to use language to convey information while females tend to use language to develop a rapport with others.

Susanne Karlsson (2007) analyzed eighty questionnaires and eighty written dialogue from 80 students from two different small schools in the North of Sweden. She divided four groups with each group consists of 20 students at age 14 to 17 years. She found that female is not only caring with

others but also like to talk about others. Females also tend to "teach" the male since they care with others. Even, the female from age 14 sounds almost like a mother to her child. Also, females tend to use a longer sentence in commenting on something. Afterward, males are described as a rude and brutish person. They like to use minimal responses, swear and talk about sport. Then, males also do not like to show emotions.

Koppel (2002) analyzed 566 texts taken from the British National Corpus to identify linguistic features used by men and women. The texts consist of non-fiction and fiction texts which 25% of the texts are non-fiction from (1960-1974) and 75% of them are fiction texts from (1975-1993). Koppel result is men tend to use determiners, numbers, and modifiers whereas women like to use pronouns, negation, and the particular preposition "that" and "one" form men and women used "for", "with", "not" and "in".

Newman (2008) has done research on gender differences in language use. The data of the study has various types of texts including fiction written texts and spoken texts. Newman found that women interested in psychological and social process and uses more verbs, whereas men interested in impersonal topics. Further, women like to use verbs, negation, words related to home, pronouns (I, me, my, she, their, them), psychological words (remember, nervous) and social words (sister, friend). While men tend to use number and preposition (to, from). This author also argued that men used language to deliver information and women used language more on social connection.

Linda and Slamet analyzed the language style of autistic and Non-autistic children who speak English. There was a female autistic student with 110 IQ and a male student with 113 IQ from Matahari School. Further a nonautistic female with 112 IQ and a nonautistic male with 116 IQ from Ciputra Elementary School. The data of this study were taken from a natural and simple conversation through observation and interview by using closed questionnaires to support the answer. The researchers found that autistic student has language style similarities with the nonautistic student such as direct style and autonomous style. It means autistic students still can imitate nonautistic students.

Lisda (2016) analyzed the language features of the characters in Mockingjay's movie part 1 and part 2. she used Robin Lakoff theory to analyze her data. She analyzed only two main characters in the movie, they are Katniss Everdeen and Peeta Melark. The finding was Katniss Everdeen uses six types of women's speech features in Mockingjay movies, such as: hedge, tag question, rising intonation, intensifier, super polite form, and precise discrimination since Katniss Everdeen lack of confidence. Whereas, Peeta Melark also uses six types of women's speech features, such as: rising intonation, super polite form, lexical hedge, intensifier, tag question and emphatic stress. Furthermore, most speech features used by both female character and male character is rising intonation since both of them wanted to show the unwillingness to be asserted in delivering the opinion. Both of them

also found avoiding using a strong expletive, empty adjective, and hypercorrect grammar.

Imaniyah (2016) probed the linguistic features of Hillary Clinton's speech and Donald Trump's speech from Super Tuesday, on 2 March 2016. Hillary's speech consisted of 1.470 words whereas Trump's consisted of 1.477 words. Imaniyah used Robin Lakoff language and gender theory to analyze the data. The finding shows that between Hillary and Trump almost used different linguistic features. For instance, both of them didn't use precise colors term during their speech since the topic they are delivering about has no related case that discusses colors. Furthermore, the most used speech features by both speakers were intensifiers as they look unconvinced in some cases.

H. Research Methodology

1. Research Design

This research is categorized as a descriptive qualitative study. It is called a descriptive qualitative study since this study investigates men and women's language style used in Instagram's captions and aims to get a deep understanding concerning men and women's language types in IG. Furthermore, the data of this research is the messages written by male and female UNICEF Ambassador who come from the entertainment world on their Instagram post. The sentences are then analyzed by using language and gender theory.

2. Research Instrumen

The research instrument in this study is the researcher herself since the researcher is the one who observes, takes notes and selects the data in this study

3. Data of The Study

The primary data in this study are the messages written by male and female UNICEF who come from the entertainment world on their Instagram post captions. The data are the sentences written by selected ambassadors which contain gender language style categorization. The Instagram post captions taken as data in this research are the captions that championing children right who are marginalized. While the secondary data of this study are any related article of language and gender topics.

4. Data Source

The data source of this study are male and female UNICEF ambassadors from three different specific professions but still in the same platform, that is entertainment worker. There are three kinds of professions selected, model, singer, and actor. That three kinds of ambassadors will be selected from an international ambassador, national ambassadors, and regional ambassadors. The UNICEF's ambassadors selected are Shakira, Katy Perry, Priyanka Chopra, Selena Gomez, Gigi Hadid, Salma Hayek, Dayle Haddon, Halima, Mille Bobby Brown, Orlando Bloom, Tom Hiddleston, and Ricky Martin. The researcher selects UNICEF ambassadors since the social issue is always important regarding human

natural tendency is to help others who need humanitarian aid. Besides, today is the digital era, which means choosing Instagram rather than the old one is something novelty. Therefore, taking UNICEF ambassadors messages that are delivered on Instagram is very interesting.

5. Data Collection

The researcher collects the data in some ways, they are: the researcher selects UNICEF ambassadors who have the same profession in entertainment. After that, the researcher selects all the UNICEF ambassadors Instagram posts that contain social concerns to support UNICEF. The next following step is note taking, the researcher underlines the words written by them whether those words are different in terms of language style or not. After that, the researcher makes, a data tabulation of them. The next is, the researcher analyzes the data by using Lakoff and Mulac theory and the researcher makes sure to analyze different words so that there is no repetition data.

6. Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, first, the researcher categorizes the underlined words found on Instagram into men and women language attribute by using Lakoff and Mulac theory. Second, the researcher determines which data considered as dominant language styles used by men and women from three different ambassador specific professions. Furthermore, the researcher identifies the use of men and women languages by using Lakoff and Mulac theory to investigate the language styles' function. So that, it

gives more explanation about how the ambassadors used language styles in their captions. Then, the researcher discusses the use of language style and concludes the analysis result. In analyzing the data, first, the researcher categorizes the underlined words found on Instagram into men and women language attribute by using Lakoff and Mulac theory. Second, the researcher determines which data considered as dominant language styles used by men and women from three different ambassador specific professions. Furthermore, the researcher identifies the use of men and women languages by using Lakoff and Mulac theory to investigate the language styles' function. So that, it gives more explanation about how the ambassadors used language styles in their captions. Then, the researcher discusses the use of language style and concludes the analysis result.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

A. Sex or Gender?

According to British Sociologist Giddens (1989) in Dr. Dilek sex is a biological difference between males and females in terms of genitalia and genetic differences, whereas gender is men and women differences constructed by society and culture such as norms, roles, and the relationship between men and women. On the other hand, sex is something you born with, for instance, both males and females have testosterone, estrogen, and progesterone. However, men have higher testosterone than women and women have higher estrogen and progesterone than men. Another example is men are born with two or three X chromosomes while women are born with one Y chromosome (Karen Cross in MedicalNewsToday, 2018).

Further. Gender is something you do not have within your birth or something you have, but something we do and something you perform (West and Zimmerman, 1987 in Eckert, 2001) and (Butler, 1990:302 in Dilek, 2018). Gender is developed through the environment, including family conversation, media, and education. For example, high-heeled shoes are considered as women attribute since women began wearing heels while men wearing flat. Over time, high heel becomes something feminine, however, there is nothing regular definition about the relationship between the feminine and high heel. Social norms have made it. Eckert, 200 assumed that external embodiment of gender expressed through someone's name, pronouns, clothe,

voice, behavior, or body characteristics. After that, society identifies and categorizes these indications as masculine and feminine, even though what is considered masculine and feminine can be changed by the time and culture.

B. Learning to be Gendered

As the famous words by Simone de Beauvoir, "Women are not born, they are made". It is the same as men. The making development of men or women is a never-ending process that begins from birth, whether a child will be a boy or girl. A sex-determination regulates the step for a long gendering process, as to how the child becomes and learns how to be male or female. Being a boy or girl is not a stable state but a lifelong achievement, something that is actively done by an individual who interacts with his/her various communities in society. Therefore, we cannot know how to interact with other people, or how to talk about them and how to judge them, unless we can attribute gender to them.

From childhood, male and female children are raised and interacted differently. For instance, people take care of female children more gently and male babies more playfully. Further, parents talk to their children differently. Parents speak more diminutives language (doggie) to girls than to boys (Gleason et al, 1994 in Eckert, 2003), parents use more feeling words (happy, sad) to girls (Ely et al, 1995 in Eckert, 20013). Also, parents use, direct words when they speak to boys (don't do that!) and more emphatic words when they speak to girls (no! no! no!) (Bellinger and Gleason, 1982 in Eckert 2003).

Boys and girls finally learn to be different since they arose with differential treatment. Obviously, male and female babies cry the same amount (Maccoby and Jacklin 1974 in Eckert, 2003) but boys cry less and less when they mature compared with girls. Apparently, childhood plays an important role in childhood development. Kids do not behave as good or bad people, but as good boys or good girls, and they develop into big boys and big girls.

C. Male and Female Language

1. General Differences between Male and Female Language

Some former researchers have found language differences between male and female both spoken and written language. As Lakoff said, as a pioneer who talks about gender differences in 1975, in her work entitled *Language and Woman's Place*. She argued that men's language is more dominant than women's. This is because women are raised into behaving like "ladies" (in terms of language and other ways). That is why, women are socialized as being marginalized in the way of "ladylike" rather than being dominant in our culture. In her book, she proposed an approach called a deficit approach. This approach sees that men's language is more powerful than women's. Women are being marginalized as language users. Women lack confidence and excessive politeness.

Deborah Cameron (1992) supported Lakoff's findings that male dominance is represented through male social control. She claimed three terms of language and gender theory, they are deficit, dominance and

difference. Deficit is the lack of women in language use compared with men. Dominance means men are more powerful than women and how women being subordinated in society seen from women's language. The last is the difference p. The reason why men and women are different in the use of language is their belonging in different cultures.

Do women speak differently compared to men? Jesperen (1922) claimed that men rarely break off without finishing their utterances or sentences whereas women much more often break off their sentences, since women begin talking without having thought out what they are going to say (Jesperen 1922:250 in Karlsson, 2007). Another researcher also discussing men and women language differences, a professor of Sociology and Women's Studies and Nancy Henley who specializes in research on language and non verbal communication, Barrie Thorne stated that women with the same social class, age and level of education often tend to use language in a correct way compared with men (Thorne, Henley, 1975:17 in Karlsson, 2007).

Peter Trudgill had the same assumption with Thorne that women used linguistic forms that resembled a standard language as speech is more important for women (Trudgil, 1975: 92 in Karlsson, 2007). Regarding the comparison between men and women, Trudgill said that women are "better" speakers than men. They are detailed, less bold and more polite (Spender, 1980:36-38 in Karlsson, 2007).

2. Male Language

Perhaps the most widespread belief about men's language compared with women's is that men's language is harsher and direct. Jespersen, (1922/1949 in Haas 1979), an early researcher of language style stated that men are ready to create and use new terms, pun, say slang expressions, and utter taboo and lewdness. Reik (1945 in Haas, 1979) convinced that when men talk, they will not distrust to utter "Hell" or "Damned". Men also like to use competitive and aggressive words, such as by threatening and forbidding more than women.

Karlsson, 2007 found that male tend to control the conversation, give a minimal response to show that he is not interested in female saying about, and give a command to the interlocutor. Men also considered using more slang, vulgar words, obscenity, and to discuss more about sports, money, and business. They are supposed to use language to debate, argue, and command (Haas, 1979).

3. Female Language

As men have their language characteristics, women also have their language attributes. Lakoff, 1975 stated that women's language is more polite as they like to use the word "Please" and "Thank you". As what has been found by Hartman (Hartman, 1976 in Haas, 1979), there were sixteen women born in Maine used about 1900 politeness form in compared with twelve men. Bernard (1972) in Haas (1979), in an informal survey from TV discussion, noted that women are more

frequently interrupted than men. Lakoff (1975) added that women like to use a longer sentences. For instance, women are more likely to make a request: "Would you help me with these books, please" is more belong to women characteristics than "Help me" or even "Please help me with these books". However, in particular terms, women also may use short sentences when they ask a question (Swacker, 1975 in Haas, 1979). Another researcher is Wood, 1966 (in Hass 1979) suggested that females are interpretive and subjective in describing something and Baron's, 1971 (in Haas 1979) strengthen Wood's finding, Baron found that women used more participative and purposive cases.

The next another observer is Gleser, Gottschalk, and Watkins, 1959 (in Haas 1979), they found that women like to use words representing feeling, emotion, or motivation (whether positive words, negative words or neutral words), also they used more auxiliary and negation. Tentativeness is also stereotyped as females. This perception is supported by Lakoff (1975), Hartaman (1976) and Swacker (1975), as women frequently used hedges (aren't you?, isn't it?), qualifiers (perhaps, probably, I suppose), approximation (it is about two thousands). Jesperen, 1922 and Lakoff, 1975 (in Karlsson 2007) stated that women lack precision in their speech and frequently used intensifiers. Women also reputed that they talk more about home and family, they like to give apology and they like to cry and laugh more than men.

D. Robin T Lakoff Theory

Robin T Lakoff is known as the pioneer of language and gender in 1975 after she published her book entitle "Language and Woman's Place". In her book, she introduced some characteristic of women language attribute, they are

1. Lexical Hedges or Filler

According to Lakoff (in Holmes 1991), women are lack of confidence and certainty, so they use hedges or filler in order to take up the gap in the conversation or to handle the turn of the conversation, to start the conversation and also to keep the conversation as it is want to be. Coates (1996) said that when a woman using hedges or filler means they hesitate of themselves, they are sensitive of other's feeling and they look for proper words to say. There are several examples of hedges, such as *you know, well, seems, I think, can, looks, may afraid, etc.*

- a. I am afraid I could not finish my homework
- b. I think I have to leave

The sentence indicates that the speaker tries to tell the speaker's uncertainty about whether finishing the homework is possible or not.

Whereas, b shows the speaker's indirectness permission to leave.

2. Tag Question

Tag question used by women to strengthen their confidence. Tag question is midway between an outright statement and a yes-no question: it is assertive than the former but more confident than the latter (Lakoff

1973: 54). Furthermore, tag question functions to ask information, obtain an answer, start a conversation, and ease someone to accept assumption (Pearson, 1985). For instance:

- a. The cake is good, isn't it?
- b. The car is not comfortable enough, is it?

Two sentences above show how speakers explain their idea about the cake and the car without forcing the interlocutor to agree with them, but those sentences meant to make the interlocutor involved in the conversation made by the speakers.

3. Empty Adjectiv

Similar sort of diversities exist in the vocabulary. There is, for example, a group of adjectives which used to deliver the speaker-specific and literal meaning and to exhibit the speakers' approbation or admiration about something. Some of these adjectives are neutral as both men and women may use them. But, another seems to belong to women characteristics. A representative list of both types are:

Neutral	women only
Great	adorable
Terrific	charming
Cool	sweet
Neat	lovely
	Divine

For men, using women's adjective words is kinda ruin their reputation, therefore men have no choice. Unlike men, women can choose the words, the neutral or the women's one. This because women may be suggesting very dissimilar things about her own personality and their point of view of the subject matter by her choice of words of neutral word lists or women word lists (Lakoff, 1975).

Hartman, 1976 (in Hass 1979) tested and supported Lakoff's finding that women use evaluative adjective more than men. She found that men and women of Maine native speaker have a different use of adjective, that are women used more words such as *lovely, delightful, wonderful, nice, pretty, pathetic, pretty little, smartly uniformed, cute, dearest, gentle, beautifully, lovelies, very very, perfectly wonderful and stylish*. Most of them also used awful and pretty to mean *very* and *so*.

4. Hypercorrect Grammar

A professor of Sociology and Women's Studies and Nancy Henley who specializes in research on language and non verbal communication, Barrie Thorne stated that women with the same social class, age and level of education often tend to use language in a correct way compared with men (Thorne, Henley, 1975 in Karlsson, 2007). Peter Trudgill had the same assumption with Thorne that women used linguistic forms that resembled a standard language as they do not judge by their social status rather because speech is more important for women (Trudgil, 1975 in Karlsson, 2007). Regarding the comparison between men and women,

Trudgil said that women are "better" speakers than men. They are detailed, less bold and more polite (Spender, 1980:36-38 in Karlsson, 2007). For example avoiding vulgar or coarse words, such as "ain't" and the use of precise pronunciation, such as voicing the final letter "g" for instance in the word "going" instead of the more casual one "goin".

5. Super Polite Form

The format of women's language is considered to be more polite than men's (Haas, 1979) also Spender (1980) said that women are reputed to be more polite than men. Lakoff stated that women are supposed to be particularly careful to say "please" and "thankyou". Even, the more one compounds a request the more specific and characteristic it is of women's speech. For example a ganda compound request is "Won't you please leave me alone?" rather than "Please, leave me alone" (Lakoff, 1975 in Haas, 1979).

6. Prices Colours Term

Women compared with men use more accurate discriminations in the way they naming colours. For example beige, ecru, aquamarine, mauve, lavender, ivory, sand, etc. Why fine discrimination of colours is relevant, high culture, etc and men tend to relegate anything they do not concern with to women. Therefore, it can be said that since women are not expected to decide an important consideration, like what kind of job to hold, they are relegated the non-so-important decision as a job. For instance, deciding the name of colour whether lavender or beige.

7. Intensifiers

Jesperen (1992) explains that women are lack precision in their speech. This statement declared as Jespersen found that women frequently used intensifiers in their sentences. Lakoff (1975) agreed and supported Jespersen hypothesis that women used “so” and “such” more often than men. Thus, according to Lakoff (1975) women use intensifiers since they want to show their feeling about something they are talking about with the addressee.

8. Emphatic Sentences

Women used emphatic sentences to strengthen and emphasize the meaning of the sentence or utterance they utter. Women usually use emphatic sentences to compare, connect, clarify something, or to show their passionate. For example:

- a. The performance was really BRILLIANT
- b. Did you know my achievement? Really?

9. Avoidance of Swear Words

Lakoff explained that, since they were children, they are encouraged to be a "little ladies" and behave "ladylike". Little lady speaks softly without screaming as loud as the way boy speak. By this way, women are used to losing their anger and temper. However, a high "spirit" is expected. Here are the examples of avoiding swear words:

- a. Oh dear (damn!), you almost hit my face
- b. Oh darling (o shit!), you look so gorgeous

Women used to talk *oh dear* and *oh darling* rather than *damn* and *shit*.

E. Anthony Mulac

Boys and girls learn to use language in different ways since a very different social context in which they learn to carry on a friendly conversation. The styles of language learned in different cultures are stereotypically masculine and feminine, representing to a greater or lesser extent stereotypical versions of language norms. Boys and girls may acquire the same vocabulary, but they perhaps use the vocabulary in a different way. For example, both men and women may know particular terms for referring to the emotional condition, but women may prefer to produce these terms through interpersonal communication. This phenomena may drive to a different language knowledge for boys and girls.

Furthermore, Mulac suggested that the most crucial consequence of language gender differences is a difference in social power or status, supporting men than women. For instance, Henley and Kramerae, 1991 (in Mulac, 2001) claim that language gender differences must be regarded in the context of male dominance and female subordination. Henley also explains that the dominant culture uses gender differences to maintain and control the existing variation in status and power.

According to Mulac, He classified language style differences into three groups, they are:

- a. Male (those features that clearly and consistently were found, through studies, to be used more by male than female)
- b. Female (those features that clearly and consistently were found, through studies, to be used by more female than male)
- c. Equivocal (those features found in studies to be used more by both male and female)

1. Sentences

- a. **Mean Length Sentences:** The number of words divided by the number of sentences (defined as sequences of words beginning with capital letters and ending with a period; Mulac et al, 1990).
- b. **Rhetorical Questions:** A question that does not expect a response obviously (what else could I explain?) Mulac et al, 1990.

2. Clause and Phrase

- a. **Oppositions:** taking back a statement and posing one that has a contrary meaning (ex: it seems like a good choice, it isn't) Mulac et al, 1990.
- b. **Judgmental Phrase:** Indicating personal valuations rather than simply illustration (ex: it is compulsory... This idea is puritanical) Mulac et al, 1990.

3. Verb Phrase

- a. **Action Verbs:** Verbs forms exhibiting action or movement (ex: cried... walked..) Mulac et al, 1990.

- b. *Uncertainty Verbs:*** Verb phrases exhibiting obvious lack of doubtlessness (ex: it is seemingly getting worse... You might get in danger) Mulac et al, 1990.
- c. *Progressive Verbs:*** Verb presented in the “-ing” form (ex: speaking.. telling..) Mulac et al, 1990.

4. Modifiers

- a. *Hedges:*** Modifiers which shows lack of assuredness in a statement (ex: it is probably because...) Mulac et al, 1990.
- b. *Intensive Adverbs:*** (ex: really, so, very) Mulac et al, 1990.
- c. *Justifiers:*** A cause or motivation that is given for the prior assertion (ex: it's not good to lie because you could get trouble) Mulac et al, 1990.

5. Conjunction

- a. *Coordinating Conjunctions:*** A word that correlates other words, phrases, and clause that are grammatically similar (and, or, but) Any kind of an emotion or feeling (ex: happy, sad, disappointed) Mulac et al, 1990.
- b. *Subordinate Conjunction:*** words that engage grammatically unlike elements (so that, although, unless) Mulac et al, 1990.

6. References

- a. *References to Emotion:*** Any kind of an emotion or feeling (ex: happy, sad, disappointed) Mulac et al, 1990.

- b. *References to Quantity or Place:*** References to a number or a geographical location (ex: five dollars and six cents, English department) Mulac et al, 1990.

7. Miscellaneous

- a. *Grammatical Errors:*** any syntactic form that is not generally approved to be standard English (ex: Me and my brother were sleeping, I bought, It ain't important) Mulac et al, 1990.
- b. *Fillers:*** words used for semantic meaning (ex: Well, like if you were studying) Mulac et al, 1990.
- c. *Contractions:*** The compressing of two words into one, with an apostrophe added to mark the omitted letters (ex: didn't, couldn't, shouldn't, she'll) Mulac et al, 1990.

8. Male language features:

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------|
| a. References to quantity | : 5'8 tall |
| b. Judgmental adjectives | : good, dumb |
| c. Directiveness | : give that pen |
| d. Locatives | : at the University |
| e. "I" references | : I think |

F. UNICEF

UNICEF is the United Nations Children's Fund and the acronym of United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund that was created on 11 December 1946 to help provide relief for children who become a victim in war-torn Europe, China and the Middle East. Further UNICEF is

assigned by the United Nation General Assembly who was started by Ludwik Rachman to advocate for the shelter of children's and women's rights whose live were at risk in developing countries, to help children and women meet their basic long-term needs and to explore their chance to reach their full potential and ability from early childhood through adolescence.

After more than 70 years, UNICEF is more than seven thousand people spread in over 190 countries around the world through country programmes and National Committees, but not involved in nine others (Bahamas, Brunei, Cyprus, Latvia, Loenchestein, Malta, Mauritius, Monaco, and Singapore). There are seven regional offices as well as country offices worldwide, a research centre in Florence, a supply operation in Copenhagen, a shared services centre in Budapest and offices in Geneva, Tokyo, and Brussels, while UNICEF headquarters are in New York. UNICEF believes that nurturing and caring for children is the best way and the most crucial thing of human progress.

UNICEF has helped reduce children mortality all over the world by working to reach the most vulnerable children by concerning in some terms, such as HIV/AIDS, immunization, nutrition, wash (water sanitation and hygiene, health, and early childhood development. In addition, UNICEF also works around the world to support quality learning for every children, especially those in the greatest danger of being left behind, for instance: children with disabilities, education, gender equality, early childhood

development, education in emergencies, innovation in education. Besides, UNICEF also reaches every child in emergencies and other humanitarian action with lifesaving aid and long-term assistance, create innovative solutions to accelerate progress for children and young people and do research and analysis to maintain children situation.



CHAPTER III

FINDING and DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher presents the data consisted of men and women's language style of UNICEF's ambassadors based on Lakoff and Mulac theories. It contains two parts, findings, and discussions in a detail explanation.

A. Finding

1. Lakoff Theory (Women Language Styles)

a. Empty Adjective

The researcher found several empty adjectives used by UNICEF'S ambassadors both men and women. The empty adjective found in this research is neutral words and the words that commonly used by women.

1) Gigi Hadid

Datum 1

- a) This **amazing** organization can really change the lives of children all over the world
- b) To support these **amazing** human beings during this crisis
- c) I interviewed Somalian refugee, activist, and **Remarkable** human Hamdia Ahmed, who benefitted from the support of UNICEF during her time in a refugees camp in Kenya

Gigi Hadid used some Empty Adjective through the words amazing and remarkable. In *a* sentence, Gigi used the empty adjective word *amazing* to admire UNICEF as a good organization since this organization that she works with helping many children all over the world and even this organization also can change those children lives. Therefore, Gigi called this organization as an amazing organization. The

same empty adjective in *b* sentence also used by her to admire the children who struggling during the crisis. She called these children as an amazing human being since she knows how hard the children survive during the crisis. The last empty adjective used by Gigi in *the c* sentence is *remarkable*. She tried to express her amazement to Hamdia Ahmed who helps to support UNICEF in Kenya. Gigi used neutral empty adjective words and empty adjective words that commonly used by women.

2) Halima

Datum 2

a) Missing these **beautiful** souls

The word beautiful belongs to a word of empty adjective that commonly used by women. In the sentence above, Halima used the word *beautiful* to deliver her feeling towards the volunteer she met during her work with UNICEF as its ambassador. She stated that those volunteers have beautiful souls since they give something they have, spare their time and thought which are means for the children to help them through this crisis.

3) Shakira

Datum 3

a) Very sad for **this terrible** tragedy in Mexico

b) Join me in sharing this **powerful** appeal to help end suffering in Syria

Shakira used two different words which are terrible and powerful in two sentences she wrote. The first is *terrible*. She used it word to

describe the condition happening in Mexico during her activity as UNICEF's ambassador. She called the tragedy in Mexico as something terrible which shows that Mexico really needs help. The second word is *powerful*. She used the word *powerful* to claim that her message is a powerful appeal to invite anyone to join her in helping those who need a hand in Syria.

4) Priyanka Copra

Datum 4

- a) Unfiltered moment with these **amazing** kids
 - b) Equally proud to have presented the Leadership Award to the **amazing** @ria13sharma from India for her stellar work for acid attack survivors
 - c) Mbali showed me around this **amazing** Safe Park that gives kids a chance to be kids in a safe environment
 - d) Thank you @unicef and the **amazing** people of Harare
 - e) **Amazing** women who are champions of change
 - f) In fact, I'm energized, waiting for dawn to break so I can set out on the journey of discovery that these **amazing** women and men have laid out for me
 - g) I'm looking forward to tomorrow and the opportunity to meet the courageous young survivors, their **amazing** caregivers, and teams
- Priyanka used the word *amazing* many times in her captions

campaigning UNICEF through her IG account. In sentence *a*, she used *the amazing* word to explain how she feels about the kids she spends the time with. she called the kids amazing since they got an unfiltered moment together during their time in camp. Furthermore, in sentence *b* she used *amazing* to respect her friend Ria, for her Leadership Award that presented by Priyanka since Priyanka feels proud to be able to see Ria receiving her award. The next is in sentence *c*. The amazing word

used by Priyanka for a place that is Safe Park because that park gave the unlucky children to be in a safe environment. In addition, she also said that due to a park around the children, they can be kids who enjoy their moment in a safe environment.

Another *amazing* word is in sentence *d*. This sentence is a closing sentence in one of her captions. She thanks UNICEF for the opportunity given to her and for the amazing people of Harare. It means she felt that she got something valuable from Harare people during her chance as UNICEF's ambassador. The next *amazing* word is in sentence *e*. Priyanka addressed the word *amazing* for women who are champions of change since they fight for women equality by making a small group consists of some women who have the same idea about gender equality. Therefore, she called them as the champions of change as a respect for their brave and fight. The next is in sentence *f*. Priyanka admiring men and women who have laid out for her during the camp. The last sentence is *g*. Priyanka used the word *amazing* in this sentence for survivors who she would meet tomorrow. She addressed *amazing* to them for their caregivers and teams.

Datum 5

- a) However much they can get, is **incredible** and **truly** overwhelming
- b) Will keep you posted as I meet these **incredible survivors**
- c) Thanks to the **incredible work** all you care workers do to make the lives of people who are almost forgotten
- d) At the end of what has been an **incredible** day, I know words will fail me
- e) He has an **incredible** voice

- f) This **incredible** group of CATS (community adolescent treatment supporters) who themselves are young children and adults living with HIV

Priyanka also used the word *incredible* for several times in some sentences. The first is in sentence *a*. She used the word *incredible* to explain how many things that children can get from anything they are passing through the crisis. It means she tried to look for also the positive side of this tragedy. The second *incredible* is in *b*. after admiring the children, she also admiring the survivors' work and sacrifice who have helped the children. The next is *c* sentence. In this sentence, she respecting again for anyone who helps the children and other people who are almost forgotten during the war. But in sentence *c* the word *incredible* is actually more specifically for the volunteer's work in helping the refugees, not for the volunteer themselves.

The next is in *d*. In this sentence she tried to thank for the days she had with children and survivors. She said that even the word *incredible* still cannot describe how the days she had had during the camp. The next is in *e* sentence. She commented to a boy's voice when he sings a song and she respected him for amusing other people by saying that his voice is incredible. The next is in *f* sentence. She admitted the young children and adult women who made a community called CATS for accommodating anyone who got HIV in order to educate them who do not understand yet how to face and nurse people living with HIV. In

addition, this community also educate other people who do not get HIV yet to have more understanding.

Datum 6

- a) The anger and agony I felt seeing these **beautiful** hopeful children ravaged by war was so raw
 - b) **Beautiful #Jordan** a host country to millions of refugees
 - c) So I'll just let the photos speak for themselves and let those **beautiful** faces with all those emotions shining in their eyes
 - d) My start to be a **beautiful** morning before ending an amazingly insightful trip
 - e) We are **beautifully** different in so many ways
- Another empty adjective used by Priyanka is *beautiful*. She used the

word *beautiful* for five times in her captions campaigning UNICEF in her IG account. Most of the word *beautiful* used by her is to explain the condition and her feeling towards the poor tragedy happened to the refugees, but she described that condition by using the word *beautiful*. The first *beautiful* is in sentences *a*. She used the word *beautiful* to explain how pure those children who are becoming victims of the war that ravaged them. She used the word *beautiful* to show that those children do not know anything but hope inside themselves. By using this word she tried to defend the children and disenchant other people that those children should not be hurt of something they do not understand.

The second is in sentence *b*. She used the word *beautiful* to illustrate how kind Jordan people are since they care to relocate the refugees in their place. The next is in sentence *c*. in this sentence, she wanted to show that those children are very poor but kindhearted that can be seen from their shining eyes.

The next is in sentence *d*. She expressed her gratitude to have that chance to be one of the survivors who help the children in the camp with UNICEF by saying that she has a beautiful morning in that camp. The last is in sentence *e*. She showed the differences between her and other children and women but they are all beautiful in their own ways.

Datum 7

- a) Culture are so **lovely**
- b) It was **very cute** so we learnt how to write his name in English and he taught me to write my name in Arabic
- c) He is a volunteer child care worker who has worked for 30 years in Epworth which is **highly poverty-stricken settlement** in southeast Harare
- d) I am so amazed by the dedication of all the **wonderful people** working for childline who are volunteers only because they believe all children deserve attention
- e) Who stole my heart with her **infectious** smile

The last empty adjective used by Priyanka is *cute, lovely, highly, wonderful, and infectious*. In sentence *a* the empty adjective word used by her is *lovely* to describe the different cultures she faced when in camp with the refugees. It indicates that she respected the differences between them. The second is *very cute* in sentence *b*. In this sentence, she described her activity learning each other language with a boy in the camp by using adjective *cute*. The thing that is cute is their sharing activity and learning each other. The next is the word *highly* that she used to describe how poor a place in Harare as the impact of war. The next is a *wonderful* word. This word used by her to respecting the people who have dedicated themselves to help the children to reach their little hidden

dream. The last is *infectious* in sentence *e*. She loved to see the child's smile to her and to explain that she used the word *infectious*.

5) Millie Bobby Brown

Datum 8

- a) It was such a pleasure to show my support to such an **amazing** organization
- b) Tonight was **incredible**

In sentence *a* Millie adoring UNICEF as an organization that cares with children who suffer because of war. She expressed her amazement of the organization she joined by using *the amazing* word. The second empty word is *incredible*. She attended a workshop held by UNICEF as a speaker and she loved that event, therefore she said that that night was incredible.

6) Dualipa

Datum 9

- a) It's **nice** to see that the children have a community where they feel safe and protected

Dua expressed her relief by using the empty adjective word *nice* since she knew that those unlucky children have a community that is volunteer and camp to be a place where they protect themselves from any danger, therefore they feel safe.

7) Dayle Haddon

Datum 10

a) **Beautiful** #Syirian family in north Jordan

Dayle used empty adjective *beautiful* to describe the kind of one of Syrian family in Jordan, since the father in that family as the patriarch, helped an injured boy lying down in the middle of road shot by a gunman and he bought that boy to his family, nursed him and took him as a part of his family. Although, that family is in strapped and innutrition, he still has a beautiful heart by helping each other. Therefore, Dayle called this family as a beautiful Syrian Family

8) **Orlando Bloom**

Datum 11

- a) **#sweet16** and her son is 7months old #life round here #dhaka #bangladesh
- b) And yet **remarkable** human resistance here is astounding

Orlando Bloom used empty adjective that commonly used by women. He used the word sweet and remarkable. The word *sweet* he used to tell a sixteen years old girl who has a seven years child and living in misery. But he used the word *sweet* to indicate that the sixteen years old girl is grateful for everything that happened to her, although at a very young age, she has had a child and should survive for her little family live. The second word is *remarkable*. He referred this empty adjective word to describe how people in an almost impossible condition still could survive. Therefore, he called them a remarkable human being.

9) **Ricky Martin**

Datum 12

- a) About last night. **Amazing** @unicef Summer Gala #Sardinia #Italy
- b) This **amazing** organization is doing an **incredible** job providing education to more than 150,000 Syrian refugees children
- c) This **beautiful** girl randomly came running towards me and hugged me sooooo tight

Ricky Martin also used several empty adjective in writing his captions, they are *amazing*, *incredible* and *beautiful*. The first sentence is *amazing* in sentence *a*. He was amazed by the event held by UNICEF in Sardinia that he attended. He referred the *amazing* to UNICEF'S event. The second is *amazing* again and *incredible*. He admired what has been done by UNICEF to more than 150,000 Syrian refugees children because doing that job is not easy. So, the word *amazing* and *incredible* is addressed to UNICEF achievement. The last empty adjective is *beautiful*. He called a girl as a beautiful girl to replace a happy girl since that girl came to him and hugged him tightly that indicates that the girl was happy because of the presence of Ricky around her.

b. Super Polite Form

1) Halima

Datum 12

- a) The link to UNICEF'S emergency relief will be in my bio
 - b) **Please** join me today in standing #WithRefugees and @UNICEF
 - c) **Please** join me in signing UNICEF's Go Blue petition to demand world leaders put children at the top of agenda
 - d) It's Giving Tuesday – to donate, **please** visit link in bio
- According to Lakoff women commonly used the super polite form to

request something. Halima also used the polite form in her captions to invite people to donate and help the refugees. The first is in sentence *a*.

In sentence *a*, Halima used the super polite form to inform the reader a

UNICEF's link. She wrote it indirectly by state *will be in my bio*. This way is a polite form rather than directly state *the link in my bio*. The next word is, *please*. As in sentence *b* and *c*, Halima used *please* to invite the reader to support the refugees by signing UNICEF's petition, moreover, she also wrote and additional explanation of why people as the reader should join her to sign the petition. The last is in sentence *d*. In this sentence, she aimed to persuade her reader to donate for the refugees via the link by using *please* and before she remained the reader that the day was a Giving Tuesday. Those words *please* and the mentioned Giving Tuesday are a super polite form to invite someone to join.

2) Shakira

Datum 13

- a) **Please** sign @UNICEF's petition calling on world leaders to improve education for every child
 - b) If you want to provide your help, visit <https://shakir.as/unicefmexicoshak>
 - c) **Entire futures are being shaped by violence. Join** me in sharing this powerful appeal to help end suffering in Syria
- The way how Shakira invites and persuades someone to join her in a

polite form is by using the word *please* and by explaining the reason why people should join her. For instance in sentence *a, b*, and *c*. in sentence *a*, she used *please* to begin her sentence to invite the reader to join her and ended her invitation by explaining why people should signing the petition made by UNICEF. The second is in sentence *b*. In his sentence, Shakira asked the reader who is willing to help the children not directly order the reader by using an imperative sentence, therefore she wrote *If you want*

to provide your help not provide your help. The last sentence is in *c*. Before asking people to help, she explained how the children's future would be then she invited the reader to join her to help end suffering in Syria.

3) Priyanka Copra

Datum 14

- a) For those who've asked how they can contribute, here's the answer... help every child get an education by logging on to www.supportunicef.org
 - b) Please lend your support at www.supportunicef.org
 - c) Please help however you can, no donation is too small... go to www.supportunicef.org
 - d) To donate please go to UNICEF.org or click the link in my bio
 - e) **The largest oh heart and compassion she had through her tears moved me to peace. PLS GO TO www.unicef.org and DONATE** whatever you can... let's make this a collective
 - f) The world needs to help. We need to help. **PLS GO TO www.unicef.org and DONATE** whatever you can
 - g) Donate your time. and the resources you **may want to donate.** **Touch** the children of the world with compassion. The world is ours and the children of the world are our future
 - h) I want to take you all on this journey with me, real time, and **I hope you will join me** here on these pages to bring awareness to some very important issues
- Priyanka Copra politely answered her reader by writing a caption in

sentence *a* *For those who've asked how they can contribute.* It indicates that Priyanka appreciated someone who asks her. The second polite form is in sentence *b*. In this sentence she began her request sentence by the word *please* and she used the word *support* to ask her reader's contribution and donation. The next is in sentence *c*. similar to sentence *b*, she began the sentence by using *please* and continued by writing *help however you can, no donation is too small* this indicates that she

appreciate anything that her readers can do to help those children. This shows how polite she is.

The next is in sentence *c*. in this sentence she used *please* again as in sentence *b*, but in this sentence, she did not write *please* at the beginning of her sentence but in the middle of the sentence. The next is sentence *d* and *e*. In those sentences, she used the word *please* by capitalizing it. It indicates that she really wanted her reader to help those children. Furthermore, before requesting her campaign with Unicef, she wrote how actually the world is now then she just wrote her request. The next is sentence *f*. in this sentence, she asked the reader to contribute with her for children by giving advice to the reader to donate everything the reader wants to donate and to love those children with compassion. It indicates that she did not force and commanded the reader to join her, but she gave a choice to the reader to contribute and to love the children.

4) Salma Hayek

Datum 15

- a) **Please** join me and contribute what you can and thank you. Click on the link in my bio above

Salma Hayek used the word *please* to started her sentence in order to invite the reader to join her and contribute everything the reader can do to help the children then she used *thank you* to ended her captions. After beginning with *please* and ending with *thank you*, she then informs the

reader how to do by writing *Click on the link in my bio above*. This is a very polite way to persuade someone.

5) Selena Gomez

Datum 16

- a) **Please** pray for those families and babies today
- b) **Please** always remember what's important in life

Selena used the word *please* to request something and she used this word at the beginning of her sentence. In sentence *a*, she wrote *please* to invite the reader to pray for families and babies that means she asked the reader to help the families and babies. Further, continued in sentence *b* she asked anyone to always remember what's important in life. This means she asked the reader to stop the war in Gaza. Thus, she asked those request by starting her sentence with the polite form, *please*.

6) Orlando Bloom

Datum 17

- a) **Please give a warm welcome** to @MuzoonAlmellehan, @unicef's newest goodwill ambassador
- b) **Please** make a contribution as there is none too small or too great to support those in need

Orlando Bloom also used the super polite form in his captions to greet a new UNICEF's ambassador and to share his reader to be care with those children. In sentence *a*, he wrote *please give a warm welcome* to greet Muzoon Amellehan who just joined UNICEF, the polite form used by him showed that he is happy for her coming and pleasure to guide her in UNICEF organization. The second is in sentence *b*. He

asked his reader to help those children by starting his sentence with the polite form *please* and he convinced that any kind of contribution given is valuable for the children. This indicates that he appreciated any contribution, help, and donation given by his reader.

7) Tom Hiddleston

Datum 18

- a) **Please** visit the link in my bio to find out more
Tom Hiddleston used the polite form *please* at the beginning of his request to invite his reader to donate for those children and he also explained that by visiting the link the reader will get more information related with the contribution. This sentence is super polite form since it can be indicated from the word *please* and the further explanation of his request.

c. Emphatic Sentence

1) Gigi Hadid

Datum 19

- a) This amazing organization **can really** change the lives of children all over the world
b) Our fashion **fairy godmother**
c) This is the “**MegaCamp**”

In sentence *a*, Gigi combines the word *can* and *really* which indicates she convinced the reader that UNICEF organization is a trustworthy organization that can change the children's lives, therefore the reader should believe in her and UNICEF. The second is in sentence *b*. She claimed that her fashion cooperated with UNICEF is a fairy godmother which means she believed that she and

Unicef have extraordinary fashion. The last is in sentence *c*. in this sentence she called the camp she lived in with the refugees during her work with UNICEF was a MegaCamp. MegaCamp means she had a very big camp with UNICEF full of joy and happiness.

2) **Halima**

Datum 19

- a) That work is **more essential now than ever**

Halima loved to work with UNICEF helping the refugees that consisted of children and women. She wrote that helping those women and children was an obligation and she convinced it by wrote *than ever* in the last sentence.

3) **Shakira**

Datum 20

- a) It's **great** to have @UNICEF on the road with us for #ElDoradoWorldTour

Shakira claimed that she had a great world tour with UNICEF which means that the world tour was memorable for Shakira and she loved that UNICEF joined her to go on the road in El Dorado.

4) **Katy Perry**

Datum 21

- a) **HAPPY WOMEN DAY AYYYYE!!!**
- b) I am incredibly grateful to have received the Audry Hepburn Humanitarian Award from my **hero** @HillaryClinton
- c) Hillary lit a fire inside of me that **burns brighter and brighter every day**, and that fire will **NEVER** be put out
- d) How she continues to rise like **Phoenix** she is, every time
- e) Hell hath no fury like a woman **REBORN**

Katy Perry celebrate women day with women and girls in camp, and she wrote a caption with capitalized form *HAPPY WOMEN DAY AYYYYE!!!* It shows that this woman day was special for her since she celebrated it with the refugees. The second is in sentence *b*. In this sentence, she called Hillary as her hero who gave her Audrey Hepburn award. It indicates that Hillary was the one who really helps her till she could get that award. The next is in sentence *d*. Katy used emphatic sentences by writing the same word twice *brighter and brighter every day* and she added a capitalized word to convince her sentence *and her fire will NEVER be put out*. Katy stated that Hilary is like a Phoenix that will always rise to inspire other women. The last is in sentence *e*. In this sentence, she capitalized the word *REBORN* to emphasize this word that referred to every woman. She claimed that women can be very emotional if they wanted to.

5) Priyanka Copra

Datum 22

- a) This is what **WAR** looks like
- b) **The largest oh heart and compassion she had through her tears moved me to peace.** PLS GO TO www.unicef.org and DONATE whatever you can... let's make this a collective
- c) My start to be a beautiful morning before ending an **amazingly insightful trip**
- d) I'm looking forward to tomorrow and the opportunity to meet the **courageous** young survivors, their amazing caregivers and teams

Priyanka wrote the word *WAR* in capitalized form. It indicates that she wanted to highlight that the war has severe. The second

emphatic sentence is in *b* sentence. She wrote that a refugee girl has the largest heart and compassion that made her sad to see her. the word largest means that Priyanka wanted to tell the reader that the refugee girl still grateful for every sorrow that happened to her, therefore it made her sad seeing this. The next is in sentence *c*. in this sentence she used two adjectives *amazingly insightful* to describe how the trip was going on. The last is in sentence *d*. She used the word *courageous* to referred to the young survivors who would help the children. It means the survivors were very brave, commit and responsible people not just a common brave.

6) Selena Gomez

Datum 23

a) **THANK God** for Emma and Andrew

Selena showed her gratitude for her friend Emma and Andrew for helping her to campaign UNICEF purpose helping children and women. She even wrote it in capitalized form *THANK GOD*, which indicates she was really grateful for her friends to help.

7) Millie Bobbie Brown

Datum 24

a) I will remember this evening **for the rest of my life**. Love and light

Millie was very happy to be one of UNICEF's ambassadors so that she could join UNICEF's events. It can be seen from her

captions that she would not forget the moment when she was with UNICEF even for the rest of her life.

8) Orlando Bloom

Datum 24

- a) His smile **lit up the room**
- b) And yet remarkable human resistance here is **astounding**
Orlando wrote that a boy one of the refugees in the camp has a special smile since the smile can light up the room that means his smile gave a cheerfulness and it can be seen from his captions she wrote that *his smile lit up the room*. The second is in sentence *b*. In this sentence, he admired the refugees' resistance, as they could live in a camp healthy and grateful. He called them an astounding human being.

2. Mulac Theory

a. Reference to Quantity

1) Gigi Hadid

Datum 1

- a) Population: **45,470**
- b) UNICEF has enrolled **91,929** refugee children in emergency non-formal education, trained **2,762** teachers to support improved learning for refugee children
- c) Provided **146, 670** refugee and host community children with psychosocial activities and/ or Gender-Based Violence services
- d) Have reach over **900** thousands people with oral cholera vaccines, primary healthcare service in UNICEF-supported facilities, and with the Penta 3 vaccine, protecting against life-threatening illnesses such as diphtheria and pertussis
- e) Katulopang Balukhali Population: **626,500**. This is the "MegaCamp," It has **23** of the **32** camps with it.

Gigi hadid mentioned several data about the tentative newest condition in the refugees' camp that more than half of them are children, in the form of number or quantity. In this sentence she stated the number of refugees who are helped by UNICEF and the team. She wrote it in the form of a number to show to her readers that there are still many refugees alive who need contributions from other people. Furthermore, in sentence *b*, she mentioned again the number of refugee children who are lucky enough to get a chance to continue their study although, in non-formal education, even Unicef also trained many teachers to support the learning development process.

In sentence *c*, she explained more what have done by UNICEF and the team to help them facing this tragedy. Unicef also concerned with helping them in the healthcare sector, such as giving cholers vaccine, diphtheria and pertussis antibiotic, and other healthcare needs. In the last sentence, in *d* sentence, she wrote a big number of the Katulopang Balukhali refugees that accommodated in the UNICEF Bangladesh camp. Those mention of number that refered to refugees data used by Gigi is to give convinced information for her readers that UNICEF and team fund and allocate the contribution and donation given by contributors in the right way, such as food, healthcare and, camp. Therefore, her readers will surely believe her and UNICEF.

2) Halima

Datum 2

- a) **Even \$5** can help family get acces to clean water!
- b) Time is running out for more than **2.5 milion** children at risk of imminent death due to looming famine and food insecurity in Soth Sudan, Somalia and other countries accros Africa and the Middle East
- c) With nearly **50 million** children uprooted across the globe
In sentence *a*, Halima tried to encourage the reader to give a

donation to help the refugee family by wrote that even only \$5 will be very useful and helpful for them to get clean water. This means that Halima wanted to inform anyone that the refugee really needs help. The second is sentence *b*. In this sentence, she wanted to inform the reader that there are many children need help soon. She wrote the exact number of children to convince the reader that this issue is a fact that should be noted by humanity. The last is sentence *c*. in this sentence she warns the reader that there are still 50 million children uprooted across the globe which means a children crime still reigns everywhere. This indicates that social concern is still low.

3) Shakira

Datum 3

- a) Over **260** million and young people are out of school globally
- b) **\$10** to @1dropwater and@fpiesdescalzos and you could win trip to meet shak backstage in Las Vegas on the #ElDoradoWorldTour!
- c) Help one drop and the foundation feet barefoot Donating **\$10** and you will be able to win a trip to Las Vegas where you will meet shak at the concert
- d) **58** million boys and girls in the world don't have acces to the fundamental right of an education
Shakira in her sentences mentioned several numbers of children

globally not only refugee children who are out of school. She stated

the exact number of children who don't have access to education to inform the reader to be part of her donation. Further, she mentioned a big number of unlucky children to open the readers' hearts.

4) Priyanka Copra

Datum 5

- a) There are over **400,000** children at these camps, but currently, only **1/3** have access to education because of the lack of space and teachers
- b) More than **60,000** babies have been born in the camps over the past 8 months, so this center is an essential resource for new mothers to learn about proper feeding and nutrition
- c) More than **80%** of the Syrian refugees in Jordan live outside refugee camps in cities, urban centers and farming villages
- d) And they have an elder brother Saleh (10) who works at a grocery store to help supplement the family income, for only **2** Jordanian Dinar (that's less than **\$3 USD**)
- e) They get at least a 1000 calls a day by children who report physical or sexual abuse, more than **600,000** calls a day

In the first sentence Priyanka stated that only 1/3 form the number of the children in the camp have access to school whereas the rest of them have not. In order to highlight the important information, she mentioned the precise number of children that are 400,000 of them. This mention number is written to explain the real condition of those children. In the second sentence, she also wrote the number of babies who born safely to show to the reader that UNICEF and the team have done something helpful for the mothers and babies by allocating the contribution given by donors.

In sentence *c*, she stated that there are still 80% of the refugees still do not have a proper place to live which means UNICEF still need more camp. In this sentence, she only wrote 80% of them, not

written the exact number of them in order to make it look a big number which almost reaches 100% of the refugees.

The next explanation is in sentence *d*. In this sentence she stated the precise number of Jordanian boy income who works at a grocery store to help his family, in order to inform the reader how small income he got for every month. This means that this Jordanian family and other Jordanian people need donations. In the last sentence, Priyanka gave a fact that there are 600,000 calls a day that report any problems they have, in addition 1000 calls are reported by children who got sexual abuse. This shows that those children are really in danger.

5) Salma Hayek

Datum 6

- a) I'm contributing **\$100,000** now to UNICEF which has teams on the ground responding

Salma Hayek mentioned the amount of money she gave to UNICEF that is \$100,000. This aims to motivate the readers to join her to give a contribution to UNICEF and to show that UNICEF needs much contribution and donation from others.

6) Dayle Hadon

Datum 7

- a) He was shot **20xs** in legs
- b) She has **\$2.00** to buy bread for her family
- c) 1/3 of **90,000** refugees are children

Dayle had highlighted the injured man who is a father of children in Jordan who helped a weak boy who shot by the military. Because of helping that boy, that father also got a shot. Dayle highlighted this heroic father by mentioning the total shot gotten by that father. This shows that those poor people still have humanity sense although they live in sorrow. In the second sentence, Dayle stated that a mother only has \$2 to buy bread to be shared for her whole family. This shows that they live in innutrition. The last sentence is in c. she stated that from that big number noted, $\frac{1}{3}$ of the refugees are children. This means that those children are forced to live in poor.

7) Orlando Bloom

Datum 8

- a) **7000** newborns die a day, most from preventable causes. no parent deserves the heartbreak of losing a child
- b) this year, @UNICEF aims to help nearly **50** million children affected by conflict and natural disasters

In the first sentence, Orlando stated the number of babies who die every day that mostly caused by a problem that still can be solved and prevented. Thus means that he wanted to inform the reader to give the hand to be part of the solution and prevention for the numbers of die babies. The second sentence in *b* sentence, Orlando and UNICEF knew that they need a big amount of donations and contributions for the refugee children. Then, to get that big amount of donation, he mentioned the big number of

children who need help. This mention number is used to encourage the readers' humanity.

8) Ricky Martin

Datum 9

- a) This amazing organization is doing an incredible job providing education to more than **150,000** Syrian refugees children

Ricky wanted to show the reader that UNICEF allocated the donation for the children, such as for education. He mentioned the precise number of Sirian children provided by the UNICEF organization. This aims to prove the fact of UNICEF's work

b. Judgmental Adjective

1) Priyanka Copra

Datum 10

- a) It was sooo **good!**
 b) It lasted a **good** 10 minutes
 c) So my hair is apparently very fascinating

Priyanka judged the experiences she got during her time in at the Jamtoli Camp in Cox's Bazar. She stated it in sentence *a* and sentence *b*. She wrote that she *was good*. In the last sentence she judged her hair that she has fascinating hair. She stated that judgment when she played a game with the refugee children and her hair was moving. This experience, she claimed that hair is fascinating.

2) Tom Hiddleston

Datum 11

a) Million of children **are in danger**

Tom Hiddleston after joining UNICEF and experiencing together with this organization helping the refugee children in camp judged how their condition is actually. He claimed that those children are in danger.

c. Directiveness

1) Halima

Datum 13

- a) **Donate now** to help UNICEF protect children on the move
- b) **Check out** how you can #GiveHope to children around the world this holiday season with @UNICEF
- c) **Link in bio**

Halima asked her readers to join her in contributing and donating for children and women by using the directive sentence as in *a*, *b*, and *c*. in those sentence aboveshe directly wrote the imperative words *donate*, *check out*, and *link in bio* without giving a prior explanation or sentences to begin before requesting something. Therefore, those three words indicate direct sentences.

2) Shakira

Datum 14

- a) **Enter now** at peizeo.com/Shakira
 - b) <http://uni.cf/fightunfair>
 - c) Give therapeutic food for kids suffering from malnutrition
 - d) Donate now: <http://uni.cf/haiyan> Shak
- Shakira wrote a direct sentence form that can be indicated from

the imperative words used at the beginning of her sentences. In sentence *a*, she wrote *enter now*, in sentence *b* she directly wrote the

url where to download, in sentence *c*, she wrote the word *give* and in sentence *d* she wrote *donate*. Those italic words are written at the beginning of the sentences without any prior request words or explanations.

3) Orlando Bloom

Datum 15

- a) **Link** in bio
- b) **Sign** @unicef's petition TODAY at the link in my bio
- c) **Join** me and @UNICEF in standing up for children across the world
- d) **Make** a donation
- e) **Check it** out here

Orlando wrote short and simple request sentences that indicated a directive form sentence. The indication can be seen from the word sentence *a link in bio*, sentence *b sign*, sentence *c join me*, sentence *d make*, sentence *e check it out*. Those words are imperative words. This means he used the directive form in requesting and inviting the readers to join with him.

d. Locatives

1) Gigi Hadid

Datum 16

- a) **Jamtoli Refugee Camp, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh**
- b) Today at **one of the 'Women/Girl Friendly' zones in the Jamtoli Camp**

- c) What they enjoy and benefit from currently **in the refugee camps**
- d) This morning we visited the **@UNICEF Child friendly space in Camp 9**
- e) This morning we visited **the @UNICEF Child friendly space in Camp 9 of the Kutupalong Balukhali Refugee Camp**
Gigi mentioned in detail several places or locations where she

lived and joined during her work with UNICEF. The first sentence is sentence *a*, she mentioned the location of the camp in detail from the name of the camp, the city, and the country. In sentence *b*, she wrote more detail that she worked in Jamtoli camp at the Women/Girl Friendly zones, so she mentioned the detail location where she was. In sentence *c*, she only mentioned the refugee camp without stating where it was exactly, unlike sentence *a* and *b*. The next is in sentence *d*, she adds the information where @UNICEF Child friendly space is, not only mentioning the name of the camp but also the number of the camp. The last is in sentence *e*. In this sentence, she adds more information about the location where she was. She wrote the name of the city of camp 9.

2) Halima

Datum 17

- a) Thank you to everyone who's donated so far to help disaster relief in **Puerto Rico, Mexico and, the Caribbean**
- b) Praying for our brothers and sisters who are suffering **in Burma**
- c) Time is running out for more than 2.5 milion children at risk of imminent death due to looming famine and food insecurity in

Soth Sudan, Somalia and other countries **accros Africa and the Middle East**

In senence *a*, Halima mentioned the name of the location where UNICEF funded the donation for. In sentence *b*, she mentioned the location where people are suffering to ask people prayer. The last, in sentence *c*, she mentioned the location of where people are at risk of death due to innutrition. The mention of the precise location can strengthen more her statement.

3) Shakira

Datum 18

- a) Very sad for this terrible tragedy **in Mexico**
- b) Join me in sharing this powerful appeal to help end suffering **in Syria**

Shakira mentioned the name of the country where the tragedy happened in sentence *a*. Further, in the next sentence, she also mentioned only the name of the country. This indicates that the terrible tragedy came to the whole of Mexico and the suffering came to the whole Syrian people.

4) Priyanka Copra

Datum 20

- a) One of the last stops on my field visit was at **@UNICEF Learning centre in the Balukhali Camp**
- b) During my visit to the Nutrition Centre **at the Jamtoli Camp in Cox's Bazar**

- c) As I walk into the **Women Friendly Space at the Jamtoli Camp**, and so to find a quiet oasis, in this case a small hut with a trap floor and thatched bamboo walls, is surprising. But for the girls **in this camp**, this is what they call “**a house of peace**”
 - d) For Rohingya children, over 300.000, in **the camps in Bangladesh** this is the only space that allows them to be kids
 - e) I’m **in Cox’s Bazar, Bangladesh today**
 - f) More than 80% of the Syrian refugees **in Jordan** live outside refugee camps **in cities, urban centres and farming villages**
- Priyanka mentioned several locations in her captions in a more

detail way. In sentence *a*, she wrote where she was *at @UNICEF Learning center* and the name of the camp *in the Balukhali camp*. In the second sentence, again she mentioned the location where she was with UNICEF team in detail. She wrote where she was *at the nutrition's center*, and mentioned where the nutrition center is *at the Jamtoli camp*, and she also wrote where this camp is *in Cox’s Bazar*. The next is sentence *c*. Priyanka stated the name of the room she visited *Women Friendly Space* and where this room is *at the Jamtoli Camp* and she also mentioned how the refugee girls call this camp “*a house of peace*”. The next is sentence *d* mentioned where she was *Cox’s Bazar* and where this location is *Bangladesh*. The last sentence is sentence *f*. in this sentence she mentioned who evacuate *Syrian refugees* in what location *in Jordan* and where they exactly lived in refuge *outside refugee camps in cities, urban centers and farming villages*.

5) Salma Hayek

Datum 21

- a) #unicef is working directly with the families affected by the earthquakes **in Oaxaca Chiapas**

Salma Hayek wrote a location of where earthquakes surged, but she did not mention it in detail. She only mentioned *in Oaxaca Chiapas*. This means that all people in *Oaxaca Chiapas* are affected by earthquakes.

6) Dayle Hadon

Datum 22

- a) Beautiful #Syirian family in **north Jordan**
 b) With Sirian refugee children **in #Zaatari camp Jordan**

Dayle Haddon mentioned the name of a location twice in sentence *a* and sentence *b*. She mention the area where the refugee family live but not in specific information, and in sentence *b*, she wrote the name of the location more specific by mentioning the name of the refugee's camp and the location where this camp is.

7) Dualipa

Datum 24

- a) A few film shots by @jackson_ducasse during our trip out **in Lebanon** with @unicef

Dua mentioned the location where she and UNICEF gone for trip generally. She only wrote the name of the country they visited, not writing in more complete information.

8) Orlando Bloom

Datum 25

- a) Just spent 3 days **at the lebanese/syrian border working** with @unicef

Orlando mentioned the location where he lived during his duty with UNICEF for three days, *at the lebanese/syirian border working*, but he did not add more information about the precise area of that camp.

9) Tom Hiddleston

Datum 26

- a) Famine has been declared **in South Sudan**
- b) I've **been to South Sudan** twice in recent years to meet children and their families
- c) I've met so many brave children in **South Sudan**, who keep smiling in spite of the civil war which continues around them

Tom Hiddleston mentioned several locations regarding his humanity activity with UNICEF, but he did not mention it in specific information, he only wrote *South Sudan* in all his sentences. In *a*, *b*, and *c* sentence, he only mentioned *South Sudan* without mentioning the name of the camp or the country. Thus, he generalized the area by mentioning it as *South Sudan*.

e. "I" References

1) Gigi Hadid

Datum 28

- a) I am **honored** and **Excited** to share my newest @crfashionbook cover story
Gigi used "I" References in this sentence to represent herself that she is honored and excited to share her cover story in cooperation with @crfashionbook and @UNICEF.

2) Halima

Datum 29

- a) I'm **thinking** of the Somali Children and families forced to flee their homes by conflict
- b) I'm **so excited** to share my new @crfashionbook COVER!!
- c) I **truly** don't know what would have to me

Halima used "I" References to represent herself about what she felt for Somali children and the families lost their homes. The second sentence, she used "I" References to state her feeling to be in @crfashionbook COVER. The last is in sentence *c*. in this sentence, used "I" References rather than "we" to state that she doesn't know what would have happens to her. So, she expressed her restlessness by using "I" References.

3) Katy Perry

Datum 30

- a) I am **incredibly grateful** to have received the Audry Hepburn Humanitarian Award from my hero @HillaryClinton
- b) I left covered in a blanket of **sadness and despair** because for me, and I imagine others, the results triggered a lot of dormant **fears** and emotions to the surface
- c) I **feared** that we were not ever going to see the light of justice or fairness
- d) I felt **vulnerable, confused and frightened like** a child

Katy used several "I" References in her sentences, and most of them used to represent her sad feeling for the refugee family. In sentence *a*, she explains her happiness and gratitude by using "I" References to refer herself. She was grateful for the award given by Hillary Clinton. The next is sentence *b*, *c*, and *d*. in those sentences, she used "I" References to describe her sympathy and empathy to

refugee family condition. In *b* sentence, she stated tha she was sad and despair, in sentence *b* she wrote that she feared, and the last in sentence *c* she mentioned that she was confused and afraid. Those feeling expressions were expressed and delivered by using “I” References.

4) Priyanka Copra

Datum 31

- a) Deep in my heart, I still believe, we shall overcome one day!
- b) I am always surprised by the simple yet effective solutions that @UNICEF and their partners develop to deal with the direst and pressing situations and issues
- c) As I walk into the Women Friendly Space at the Jamtoli Camp, and so to find a quiet oasis, in this case, a small hut with a thatched bamboo walls, is surprising. But for the girls in this camp, this is what they call “a house of peace”

In sentence *a*, Priyanka encouraged herself by using “I” References that one day she, UNICEF, and other people will make a better place for any human being. In the next sentence, she used “I” References to represent herself that she was surprised for any solution and help gave by UNICEF and the team. The last is in sentence *c*. in this sentence, she used “I” References to represent herself about what activity she has done with refugee girls in camp.

5) Salma Hayek

Datum 32

- a) I’m contributing **\$100,000** now to UNICEF which has team on the ground responding
- Salma used “I” References to show and encourage other people to donate and contribute just like what she has done.

6) Orlando Bloom

Datum 33

- a) I'am going **to blue** for World Children's Day
- b) I am **grateful** for another year and the opportunity to work with my friends @unicef
- c) @unicef and **I think** the world needs a workout
- d) **I know i've** been **blessed** to see and witness much more than most for which i'm **grateful**

In campaigning UNICEF, Orlando captions almost used "I"

References rather than personal pronoun. He wrote what he felt about what had happened to refugees. In sentence *a*, he stated that he will be very sad when the World Children's Day comes, since he knew there are still many refugee children having food shortages, housing shortages, and malnutrition, even difficulty of education access. The second sentence is sentence *b*. in this sentence, he used "I" References to represent himself about what he felt for having the chance and opportunity to work with UNICEF. The next is sentence *c*. he used "I" References and mentioned UNICEF rather than directly write "we" to represent UNICEF and himself. Similar to sentence *c*, in sentence *d*, he also wrote himself and unicef one by one. Furthermore, in sentence *e*, he again expressed himself by using "I" References for experienced he got during becoming UNICEF's ambassador.

7) Tom Hiddleston

Datum 34

- a) I've been to South Sudan twice in recent years to meet children and their families
 - b) I've met so many brave children in South Sudan, who keep smiling in spite of the civil war which continues around them
- Tom used "I" References to represent himself about what he has done and what he has seen from his experience during his work as UNICEF's ambassador.

B. Discussion

This part discussed the result of data analysis language style theory proposed by Lakoff and Mulac. According to Lakoff there are ten styles, they are hedge, tag question, empty adjective, hyperpolite grammar, super polite form, precise colours term, intensifiers, emphatic sentences, and avoidance of swear words. Whereas Mulac also proposed men and women styles, they are men styles: References to quantity, Judgmental adjectives, Directiveness, Locatives, "I" reference. Female language features: Intensive adverbs, References to emotions, Dependent clauses, Uncertainty verbs, Oppositions, Hedges. Equivocal language feature: Personal pronoun and Justifiers.

However, based on the data that have been analyzed, the researcher did not find all types of both men and women's styles. There were three language styles used by the ambassadors from Lakoff theory and twelve styles used by the ambassadors from Mulac theory (which consisted of six male styles, five female styles, and one equivocal language). There are eleven ambassadors taken from UNICEF's ambassadors, they are Gigi Hadid, Halima, Shakira, Katy Pery, Selena Gomez, Dayle Haddon, Millie Bobby Brown, Priyanka Chopra, Orlando Bloom, Tom Hiddleston, and Ricky Martin. Gigi Hadid

used two Lakoff's language styles, empty adjective and emphatic sentence and used two types of Mulac's styles, reference to quantity and locatives. Halima used three Lakoff's language styles, empty adjective, super polite form and emphatic sentence and three styles of Mulac, reference to quantity, directiveness, and locatives. Shakira used also three Lakoff's language styles, empty adjective and, emphatic sentence and three Mulac's styles, reference to quantity, directiveness, and locatives. Katy Pery used one Lakoff's language styles, emphatic sentence and one Mulac's style, reference to quantity. Priyanka Chopra used three Lakoff's language styles empty adjective, super polite form and emphatic sentence and three Mulac's style, Reference to quantity, judgmental adjective and locatives. Salma Hayek used one Lakoff's language style, super polite form and two Mulac's style. Selena Gomez used two Lakoff's language styles, empty adjective and emphatic sentence. Dayle Haddon used one Lakoff's language styles, super polite form and two Mulac's style Reference to quantity, and locatives. Millie Bobby Brown used Lakoff's language styles, empty adjective and emphatic sentence and one Mulac's style locatives. Dualipa used Lakoff's language styles, empty adjective and one Mulac's style, locatives.

Furthermore, from the men ambassadors, Orlando Bloom used three three Lakoff's language styles, empty adjective, super polite form and emphatic sentence and four Mulac's style, Reference to quantity, directiveness, locatives, and I references. Tom Hiddleston used one Lakoff's language style, super polite form and three Mulac's style, judgmental

adjective, elliptical, and locatives. Ricky Martin used one Lakoff's language styles, empty adjective and two Mulac's style, reference to quantity and locatives.

Yet, there are seven other styles of lakoff language styles that cannot be found in the captions of UNICEF's ambassadors whether men and women ambassadors. Those were, hedges, tag question, hypercorrect grammar, precise colors term, intensifiers, and avoidance of swear words. However, three Lakoff women language styles can be found in the captions of men ambassadors. Furthermore, there are six types of men language styles by Mulac can be found in the captions of Unicef's ambassadors and surprisingly, there are four men's language styles also found in the captions of women ambassadors. Those were a reference to quantity, directiveness, locatives, and I reference.

In this study, the researcher focused on the women and men language styles used by selected UNICEF's ambassadors. They are Gigi Hadid, Halima, Shakira, Katy Pery, Selena Gomez, Dayle Haddon, Millie Bobby Brown, Priyanka Chopra, Orlando Bloom, Tom Hiddleston, and Ricky Martin. The result found that between men and women used the same language style whether women's styles or men's style. Both men and women almost used the same women's language styles proposed by Lakoff, they are empty adjective, super polite form and emphatic sentences. Yet, women ambassadors used super polite form more frequently than men. They are Halima, Shakira, Priyanka Chopra, Salma Hayek and Selena Gomez. They

wrote a polite sentence when they ask the readers to contribute and donate almost in every captions they posted. Whereas, men who wrote the polite form in their captions only Tom Hiddleston and Orlando Bloom and the researcher found only one polite form sentence in their every caption.

After that, the researcher found six types of language styles proposed by Mulac, they are reference of quantity, judgmental adjective, directiveness, locatives, and I references. Almost all of the ambassadors both men and women used locatives in their captions, except Katy Perry. The second most used language style is reference to quantity since only three of the ambassadors did not use reference to quantity and other types are used equally.

Thus, the ambassadors used language styles for certain purposes. Since they have the same purposes, therefore they used similar types of language styles whether the language styles purposed by Lakoff and Mulac. Men used both women and men's styles and women also used women and men's styles. In addition, they used almost the same types of language styles in their Instagram's captions, it could be seen that both men and women ambassadors used the similar types of language styles when they wrote certain topic which is children safety concern that has the same purposes, the elaborations are:

1. Female language styles by Lakoff

a. Empty adjective

Empty adjective is women's language style proposed by Robin Lakoff. Women used this style in their sentences to show their

approbation or admiration about something as speakers. Furthermore, there are two kinds of empty adjectives, neutral adjectives and women adjectives. Neutral adjectives are usually used by both men and women, whereas women adjectives are usually used by women only. Afterward, in this study, the researcher found that both men and women used women empty adjective in their Instagram's captions.

Thus, the use of empty adjectives wrote by the ambassadors functions to exhibit the writers' admiration towards the various kinds of children's condition and the UNICEF's work. The example of that function can be seen in datum 1 by Gigi hadid, datum 2 by Halima, datum 3 by Shakira, datum 6 by Priyanka, datum 8 by Millie Bobby Brown, datum 9 by Dualipa, datum 10 by Dayle Haddon, datum 11 by Orlando Bloom, and datum 12 by Ricky Martin. Both men and women can be touched by a certain condition such as the poor children refugees and the hard-working volunteers and consequently, it makes them used empty adjective.

b. Super polite form

The next language style that was found was super polite form. The Unicef's ambassadors both men and women exhibited their politeness by using politeness form sentences such as polite requesting. They used polite request to invite and encourage the readers to join and give contribution together with UNICEF to help children refugees. The

ambassadors used direct and indirect polite requests. Indirect polite requests are wrote only by women ambassadors such as *it's giving Tuesday* in datum 12 by Halima, *if you want to provide your help* in datum 13 by Shakira, *I hope you will join me* in datum 14 by Shakira. Further, there are also direct polite request wrote by both men and women, such as the use of the word *please* in datum 15, 16 by Salma and Selena and in datum 17 and 18 by Orlando and Tom.

From the explanation above, it can be seen that women used more polite requests than men to show that they like to write politely to make the impression that women focused more on their behavior than men and to pay more attention to the readers.

c. Emphatic sentence

Emphatic adjective is women's style that is used to strengthen and emphasize their utterances, whereas men usually do not need emphasizing their utterances. Yet, in this study, the researcher found that both men and women used emphatic sentences. In this study, the ambassadors used emphatic adjective to emphasize, compare and show their passionate to the readers. The first term is emphasizing in datum 19 by Gigi Hadid, datum 23 by Selena Gomez, datum 23 by Millie, and datum 24 by Orlando. The second term is comparing such as comparing Hilary with Phoenix found in datum 21 by Katy Perry, comparing a boy's smile with a lamplight in datum 24 by Orlando Bloom. The last term is showing the passionate in datum 19 by Gigi Hadid. Thus, either

men or women would use emphatic sentence when they voice for the poor refugee children and the hard-working volunteers.

2. Male language styles by Mulac

a. Reference to quantity

Male language style found in both men and women captions is reference to quantity. The reference of quantity is one of the most frequently used by both men and women ambassadors in their captions. The aim of using reference to quantity is to prove something is right and trustworthy by giving the number. In this study, the researcher found that the ambassadors used this types to prove the fact of the number of the population of the alive refugees that consisted of father, mother, and children in every camp that can be seen in datum 1 point e by Gigi hadid, in datum 5 point a by Priyanka. The next is to prove the number of the dead babies that can be found in datum 8 point a by Orlando.

The third reference to quantity style found is to prove the number of the donation for the refugee family that can be found in datum 2 point a by Halima, datum 3 point b and c by Shakira, and datum 6 point a by Salma. The next is to prove the number of the must- help refugee children that can be seen in datum 2 point b by Halima, datum a point d by Shakira, datum 5 point a, c, d, and e by Priyanka, and datum 8 point b by Orlando. The next is to prove the number of children who have been helped by UNICEF that can be found in datum 1 point b, c and d

by Gigi Hadid, and in datum 9 point a by Ricky Martin. The last is to prove the number of the gun shot that found in datum 7 point a and b by Dayle Haddon. Either men or women used this type frequently to show the readers the data of the poor refugee family in order to make their written captions reliable.

b. Judgmental adjective

The next male style found in both men and women ambassadors is judgmental adjective. Yet only a few of them used this type one from men and one other from women. The function of this type is to show the personal valuation of the user. Those can be seen in datum 10 point a, b, and c by Priyanka and in datum 11 point a by Tom Hiddleston. Either man or woman used this type of each other to give a judgment of their personal valuation about their experiences during volunteering.

c. Directiveness

Directiveness is men's language style, yet the researcher also found this type in women's captions. Surprisingly, only one man ambassadors used this type. The ambassadors used this language style to request the readers to join them donating and contributing to the refugee family. They directly used an imperative verb to request the readers in their captions. Those can be seen in datum 13 point a, b, and c by Halima, in datum 14 point a, b, c, and d by Shakira, and datum 15 point a, b, c, d, and e by Orlando Bloom. Either men or women could be to the point and clear in voicing justice for the poor refugee family.

d. Locatives

Locatives is the most frequently used language style by both men and women ambassadors since only one ambassador who did not use it. They used locatives to strengthen their statement by mentioning the location of the refugee camp and the location where the disaster happened. The first is mentioning the location of the refugee camp that can be found in datum 16 point a, b, c, d, and e, in datum 20 point a, b, c, d, e, and f, datum 25 point a by Orlando, and datum 26 point a by, b, and c Tom Hiddleston.

Further, in mentioning the name of the location, the researcher found that women wrote it in more detail, such as *Jamtoli Refugee Camp, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh, in Camp 9 of the Kutupalong Balukhali Refugee Camp*. The next is mentioning the location where the disaster happened, such as in datum 17 point a, b, and c by Halima, datum 18 point a, and b by Shakira, in datum 21 point a by Salma Hayek. Either men or women used a locatives language style to give clear information to the readers where the refugees live and where the disaster happened.

e. I reference

I reference is commonly used by men since I reference indicating conviction of the sentence they produced. Apparently, this style also found in women's captions. This indicates that both men and women are convinced about the statement they made. In this study, the

researcher found that the ambassadors used this I reference to deliver their gratitude, sadness, and experiences. The first term is to deliver their gratitude that can be seen in datum 28 point a by Gigi Hadid, datum 29 in point a, and b by Halima, and datum 33 point b and d by Orlando. The next term is to deliver sadness that can be found in datum 30 point b, c, and d, and datum 33 point a by Orlando. The last term is to deliver experiences that can be seen in datum 32 point a by Salma Hayek, datum 34 point a, and b by Tom Hiddleston. They used I reference indicating that they were convinced with what they felt and experienced during their days becoming a volunteer with Unicef.

Due to the analysis, generally in the captions, half of the women ambassadors use the super polite form and half of them do not use it. Those who use super polite form are Halima, Shakira, Priyanka, Salma, and Selena, and those who do not use the super polite form are Gigi, Katy, Dayle, Millie, and Dualipa. Furthermore, all of the men ambassadors also use the super polite form, except Ricky Marti. On the other hand, the previous studies found that men described as rude and brutish persons while women described as polite persons. Yet, this study found different results with the previous studies that both men and women can be either polite or firm when they talk about humanity toward poor refugee children who lose their rights to live safely. Further, the previous studies found that women were more polite than

men talked about their personal things regardless of discussing humanity.

Furthermore, the researcher also found the language style empty adjective that commonly used by women is also used by men ambassadors. Whereas, the previous study claimed that women tended to use more evaluative adjective than men. Yet, in this study, the researcher found different results as the previous study. Obviously, either men or women can be evaluative toward something touches their humanity. Even, there are no men evaluative adjective words found, but only women evaluative adjective words found that are used by both men and women ambassadors. Further, the researcher found only three women ambassadors do not use empty adjective and one man does not use empty adjective.

Afterward, the researcher also found that male language styles are used by not only men ambassadors but also women ambassadors, they are reference to quantity, judgmental adjective, directiveness, locatives, and I reference. The previous study found that men tended to use reference to quantity more frequently than women since men are accurate than women. Apparently, in this study, the researcher found that half of the women ambassadors use this style and all the men ambassadors use it as well. This indicates that women can be also accurate when they talk about refugee children in order to convince their readers about the information they share through their captions.

The next style is judgmental adjective. The researcher found that only two ambassadors use it, one from men and the other one from women. Yet, this style actually is men's style since men tend to judge and debate about something. Obviously, in this study, the researcher did not find significant results that shows the judgmental style used by them. This indicates that both men and women ambassadors do not give any judgmental sentences towards the tragedy happened to the refugee family.

The next style is the directiveness. As the previous study found that this style is commonly used by men, but in this study, the researcher found that women ambassadors also use it. Yet only a few of them both men and women use it in their captions, they are Halima and Shakira from women ambassadors and only Orlando from men ambassadors. This result indicates that both men and women tend to use a more indirect way of writing their captions to fight for the refugee family, especially children.

The next style is locatives. In the previous study, the previous researcher found that this style is commonly used by men since men tend to mention the precise name of the location, whereas women tend to mention the general place without the precise name of the location. Yet, in this study, both men and women use this style to inform the readers where the refugee family living in the camp and where the location of the refugee family that needs to be helped. This indicates

that both men and women ambassadors want to give clear information to convince the readers about something they wrote in their Instagram's captions.

The last is I reference style. This style is also used by both men and women ambassadors in their captions. Whereas the previous study found that this style is commonly used by men since this style is used to show that the speaker or the writer is convinced with the utterance or the sentence she/he produced. In addition, the previous studies claimed that women are lack of conviction which means, this style should be rare to be used by women. Surprisingly, the researcher found that women ambassadors also use this style in their captions. This indicates that both of them are convinced with the captions they wrote to help the refugee children.

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that women can be convinced of their sentences, accurate mentioning the name of the location, and detailed mentioning number when they talk about humanity especially about poor refugee children they fight for. As well as the women ambassadors, men ambassadors can be evaluative, polite, and sometimes emphasized when they talk about humanity especially about poor refugee children they fight for.

Afterward, the most frequent language styles used by the ambassadors are, empty adjective, locatives, and reference to quantity. Furthermore, the researcher does not find intensifier, hedges, tag

question, and precise colors term that means both of them do not hesitate about the sentences they wrote. Because those styles are commonly used by women when they are indicated having hesitation and doubt of their utterances or sentences. Furthermore, those ambassadors are not paid ambassadors but voluntary ambassadors. This means that any social activities they do with UNICEF to help the refugee are indeed their own will as well as the caption they wrote in their captions.



CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter discussed the conclusion of the findings on Instagram captions written by men and women UNICEF's ambassadors. It also presents the suggestion for further research on language and gender, especially in the use of language styles.

A. Conclusion

Based on the findings in chapter III, it can be concluded that the women language styles are used by both men and women ambassadors, and the men language styles also used by both men and women ambassadors. Obviously both of them use the styles similarly. Gigi Hadid used two Lakoff's language styles, empty adjective and emphatic sentence and used two types of Mulac's styles, reference to quantity and locatives. Halima used three Lakoff's language styles, empty adjective, super polite form and emphatic sentence and three styles of Mulac, reference to quantity, directiveness, and locatives. Shakira used also three Lakoff's language styles, empty adjective and emphatic sentence and three Mulac's styles, reference to quantity, directiveness, and locatives. Katy Pery used one Lakoff's language styles, emphatic sentence and one Mulac's style, reference to quantity. Priyanka Chopra used three Lakoff's language styles empty adjective, super polite form and emphatic sentence and three Mulac's style, Reference to quantity, judgmental adjective and locatives. Salma Hayek used one Lakoff's language style, super polite form and two Mulac's style. Selena Gomez used two

Lakoff's language styles, empty adjective and, emphatic sentence. Dayle Haddon used one Lakoff's language styles, super polite form and two Mulac's style Reference to quantity, and locatives. Millie Bobby Brown used Lakoff's language styles, empty adjective and, emphatic sentence and one Mulac's style locatives. Dualipa used Lakoff's language styles, empty adjective and one Mulac's style, locatives.

Whereas, from the men ambassadors, Orlando Bloom used three Lakoff's language styles, empty adjective, super polite form and, emphatic sentence and four Mulac's style, Reference to quantity, directiveness, locatives, and I references. Tom Hiddleston used one Lakoff's language style, super polite form and three Mulac's style, judgmental adjective, elliptical, and locatives. Ricky Martin used one Lakoff's language styles, empty adjective and two Mulac's style, reference to quantity and locatives.

Yet, there are seven other styles of Lakoff language styles that cannot be found in the captions of UNICEF's ambassadors whether men and women ambassadors. Those were, hedges, tag question, hypercorrect grammar, precise colors term, intensifiers, and avoidance of swear words. However, there are three Lakoff women language styles that can be found in the captions of men ambassadors. Furthermore, there are five types of men language styles by Mulac can be found in the captions of Unicef's ambassadors and surprisingly, there are four men's language styles also found in the captions of women ambassadors. Those were reference to quantity, directiveness, locatives, and I references.

Furthermore, both men and women can behave politely and touched and also detailed and accurate when they talk about humanity, especially children who are seized by their rights. Both of men and women ambassadors show the same attitude towards this issue that can be indicated from the similar language styles used by them in their Instagram captions but in different frequency of the language styles use. This shows that they care about children life and future and they fight for them by doing cooperation with UNICEF. This indicates that men and women may have similar language styles when they have the same purposes and agreements on something.

B. Suggestion

After analyzing the data, the researcher aware that this study still has weaknesses that need especially the reader criticism for the better research improvement on language and gender. Furthermore, the researcher would give some suggestions that may improve the study of language and gender. First, this study was only examining the language styles used by men and women UNICEF's ambassadors in Instagram's captions.

Further, the researcher suggests for the next researcher, who is interested in studying the same topic, to elaborate more on other points, such as the structure of the written captions wrote by a different gender. Afterward, the next researcher may improve the data not only from written captions but also the oral speech from the video uploaded by the men and women ambassadors to enrich the data. Therefore, analyzing language and gender on men and

women UNICEF's ambassadors Instagram captions using Lakoff and Mulac theories is still applicable, so that it can enrich references in this certain topic.



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CURRICULUM VITAE



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APPENDIX

Lakoff Theory

GIGI HADID

UTTERANCES	HDG	TQ	EA	HGr	SPF	PC	Int	ES	ASW
This amazing organization can really change the lives of children all over the world			√						
This amazing organization can really change the lives of children all over the world								√	
Our fashion fairy godmother								√	
Remarkable human Hamdia Ahmed			√						
To support these amazing human beings during this crisis			√						
This is the “ MegaCamp ”								√	

HALIMA

UTTERANCES	HDG	TQ	EA	HGr	SPF	PC	Int	ES	ASW
The link to UNICEF’S emergency relief will be in my bio					√				
Please join me today in standing #WithRefugees and @UNICEF					√				
Missing these beautiful souls			√						
That work is more essential now than ever								√	
Please join me in signing UNICEF’s Go Blue petition to demand world leaders put children at the top of agenda					√				
It’s Giving Tuesday – to donate, please visit link in bio					√				

SHAKIRA

UTTERANCES	HDG	TQ	EA	HGr	SPF	PC	Int	ES	ASW
Please sign @UNICEF's petition calling on world leaders to improve education for every child					√				
It's great to have @UNICEF on the road with us for #ElDoradoWorldTour								√	
Very sad for this terrible tragedy in Mexico			√						
If you want to provide your help, visit https://shakir.as/unicefmexico shak					√				
Entire futures are being shaped by violence. Join me in sharing this powerful appeal to help end suffering in Syria			√		√				

ORLANDO BLOOM

UTTERANCES	HDG	TQ	EA	HGr	SPF	PC	Int	ES	ASW
His smile lit up the room								√	
#sweet16 and her son is 7months old #life round here #dhaka #bangladesh			√						
And yet remarkable human resistance here is astounding			√						
And yet remarkable human resistance here is astounding								√	
Please give a warm welcome to @MuzoonAlmellehan, @unicef's newest goodwill ambassador					√				
Please make a contribution as there is none too small or to great to support those in need									

KATY PERRY

UTTERANCES	HDG	TQ	EA	HGr	SPF	PC	Int	ES	ASW
HAPPY WOMEN DAY								√	

AYYYYE!!!									
I am incredibly grateful to have recieved the Audry Hepburn Humanitarian Award from my hero @HillaryClinton								√	
Hillary lit a fire inside of me that burns brighter and brighter every day , and that fire will NEVER be put out								√	
How she continues to rise like Phoenix she is, every time								√	
Hell hath no fury like a woman REBORN								√	

PRIYANKA COPRA

UTTERANCES	HDG	TQ	EA	HGr	SPF	PC	Int	ES	ASW
For those who've asked how they can contribute, here's the answer... help every child get an education by logging on to www.supportunicef.org					√				
Unfiltered moment with these amazing kids			√						
Who stole my heart with her infectious smile			√						
Please lend your support at www.supportunicef.org					√				
Please help however you can, no donation is too small... go to www.supportunicef.org					√				
NO child deserves a life without hope for the future					√				
To the one of the largest refugee camps in the world			√						
This is what WAR looks like								√	
To donate please go to UNICEF.org or click the link in my bio					√				

However much they can get, is incredible and truly overwhelming			√						
Equally proud to have presented the Leadership Award to the amazing @ria13sharma from India for her stellar work for acid attack survivors			√						
The largest oh heart and compassion she had through her tears moved me to peace. PLS GO TO www.unicef.org and DONATE whatever you can... let's make this a collective					√			√	
The world needs to help. We need to help. PLS GO TO www.unicef.org and DONATE whatever you can					√			√	
The anger and agony I felt seeing these beautiful hopeful children revaged by war was so raw			√						
Culture are so lovely			√						
It was very cute so we learnt how to write his name in English and he taught me to write my name in Arabic			√						
Beautiful #Jordan a host country to millions of refugees			√						
Will keep you posted as I meet these incredible survivors			√						
Mbali showed me around this amaizng Safe Park that gives kids a chance to be kids in a safe environment			√						
My start to be a beautiful morning before ending an amazingly insightful trip			√					√	
Donate your time. and the resources you may want					√				

to donate. Touch the children of the world with compassion. The world is ours and the children of the world are our future									
He is a volunteer child care worker who has worked for 30 years in Epworth which is highly poverty stricken settlement in south east Harare			√						
Thanks to the incredible work all you care workers do to make the lives of people who are almost forgotten			√						
We are beautifully different in so many ways			√						
I am so amazed by the dedication of all the wonderful people working for childline who are volunteers only because they believe all children deserve attention			√						
At the end of what has been an incredible day, I know words will fail me			√						
So I'll just let the photos speak for themselves and let those beautiful faces with all those emotions shining in their eyes			√						
Thank you @unicef and the amazing people of Harare			√						
Amazing women who are champions of change			√						
He has an incredible voice			√						
This incredible group of CATS (community adolescent treatment supporters) who themselves are young children and adults living with HIV			√						

In fact, I'm energized, waiting for dawn to break so I can set out on the journey of discovery that these amazing women and men have laid out for me			√						
I want to take you all on this journey with me, real time, and I hope you will join me here on these pages to bring awareness to some very important issues.					√				
I'm looking forward to tomorrow and the opportunity to meet the courageous young survivors, their amazing caregivers and teams			√					√	

SALMA HAYEK

UTTERANCES	HDG	TQ	EA	HGr	SPF	PC	Int	ES	ASW
Please join me and contribute what you can and thank you. Click on the link in my bio above					√				

SELENA GOMEZ

UTTERANCES	HDG	TQ	EA	HGr	SPF	PC	Int	ES	ASW
Please pray for those families and babies today					√				
Please always remember what's important in life					√				
THANK God for Emma and Andrew								√	

TOM HIDDLESTON

UTTERANCES	HDG	TQ	EA	HGr	SPF	PC	Int	ES	ASW
Please visit the link in my bio to find out more					√				

DAYLEHADDON

UTTERANCES	HDG	TQ	EA	HGr	SPF	PC	Int	ES	ASW
Beautiful #Syirian family in north Jordan			√						

MILLIE BOBBY BROWN

UTTERANCES	HDG	TQ	EA	HGr	SPF	PC	Int	ES	ASW
It was such a pleasure to show my support to such an amazing organization			√						
Tonight was incredible			√						
I will remember this evening for the rest of my life. Love and light								√	

DUALIPA

UTTERANCES	HDG	TQ	EA	HGr	SPF	PC	Int	ES	ASW
It's nice to see that thee children have a community where they feel safe and protected			√						

RICKY MARTIN

UTTERANCES	HDG	TQ	EA	HGr	SPF	PC	Int	ES	ASW
about last night. Amazing @unicef Summer Gala #Sardinia #Italy			√						
This amazing organization is doing an incredible job providing education to more than 150,000 Syirian refugess children			√						
This beautiful girl randomly came running towards me nad hugged me soooo tight			√						

MULAC THEORY

GIGI HADID

UTTERANCES	Male Language					
	RT Quan	Judg A	Ellip	Drct	Loct	I ref
I am honored and Excited to share my newest @crfashionbook cover story						
This amazing organization can really change the lives of children all over the world						
Like Halima and her father						
UNICEF's work is very close to our heart						
Together we have set up a CrowdRise fundraiser with						
We love you						
Jamtoli Refuge Camp, Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh					√	
Population: 45,470	√					
UNICEF has enrolled 91,929	√					
Trained 2,762 teachers to support improved learning for refugee children	√					
Provided 146,670 refugee and host community children	√					
Today at one of the 'Women/Girl Friendly' zones in the Jamtoli Camp	√					
Skills such as sewing						
Where they can share and connect with other women						
What they enjoy and benefit from currently in the refugee camps						
What they hope for their futures						
This morning we visited the @UNICEF Child friendly space in Camp 9						
This morning we visited the @UNICEF Child friendly space in Camp 9 of the Kutupalong Balukhali Refugee Camp					√	
To help them get through trauma through activities like art						
Have reach over 900 thousand people with oral cholera vaccines	√					
Kutupalong Balukhali Population: 626,500	√				√	
It has 23 of the 32 camps within it	√					

HALIMA

UTTERANCES	Male Language					
	RT Quant	JudgA	Ellip	Drct	Loct	I ref
When we empower and invest in our children						
When we empower and invest in our children						
Donate now to help UNICEF protect children on the move..				√		
Check out how you can #GiveHope to children around the world this holiday season with @UNICEF				√		
Check out how you can #GiveHope to children around the world this holiday season with @UNICEF						
Thank you to everyone who's donated so far to help disaster relief in Puerto Rico, Mexico and the Caribbean					√	
Clidren still need our help, so don't forget to click the link in my bio to give to UNICEF USA						
Clidren still need our help, so don't forget to click the link in my bio to give to UNICEF USA						
Even \$5can help a family get access to clean water!	√					
Praying for our brothers and sisters who are suffering in Burma					√	
Ethnic cleansing should not exist in today's world... yet that is the reality for thousands of people						
My heart breaks for the Rohingya						
We can not stay silent, wemust HELP!						
I'm thinking of the Somali Children and families forced to flee their homes by conflict						
Where kids can feel safe and protected						
Time is running out for more than 2.5 million children at risk of imminent death due to looming famine and food insecurity in Soth Sudan, Somalia and other countries accros Africa and	√				√	

the Middle East.						
We must #FightFamine – Support @iniceusa				√		
With nearly 50 million children uprooted across the globe	√					
I'm so excited to share my new @crfashionbook COVER!!						
I trully don't nknow what whould have happenes to me						
Link in bio				√		
Where every child has safe drinking water, a full stomach, a safe place						
We must put them first						
Where they can just be kids						

SHAKIRA

UTTERANCES	Male Language					
	RT Quant	JudgA	Ellip	Drct	Loct	I ref
Over 260 million and young people are out of school globally	√					
Together, we can change this						
\$10 to @1dropwater and @fpiesdescalzos and you could win trip to meet shak backstage in Las Vegas on the #ElDoradoWorldTour!	√				√	
Enter now at peizeo.com/Shakira				√		
Help one drop and the foundation feet barefoot Donating \$10 and you will be able to win a trip to Las Vegas where you will meet shak at the concert	√					
Very sad for this terrible tragedy in Mexico					√	
Join me in sharing this powerful appeal to help end suffering in Syiria					√	
Having an education can unlock endless opportunities for a child. Yet , the poorest children are 5X more likely to be out of school than the rechest children.						
http://uni.cf/fightunfair				√		
Give therepeutic food for kids suffering from malnutrition				√		
58 million boys and girls in the world don't have acces to the fundamental	√					

right of an education						
UNICEF still need your help in the #philippines					√	
Donate now: http://uni.cf/haiyan Shak				√		
Milan's friend helped collect 80k polio vaccines, nearly 200k rehydrating salts, and 3.8 tons of food!	√					
Sport, like #education, can help girls become equal players in society						
Yesterday in #Baku Shakira met with a group of adolescent girls from #Unicef					√	

ORLANDO BLOOM

UTTERANCES	Male Language					
	RTQuant	JudgA	Ellip	Drct	Loct	I ref
I'm going to blue for World Children's Day						
Together, we can make the world a better place for children						
Sign @UNICEF's petition today! Link in bio					√	
7000 newborns die a day, most from preventable causes. no parent deserves the heartbreak of losing a child	√					
Sign @unicef's petition TODAY at the link in my bio			√			
Now, more than ever we must STAND UP for children in emergencies						
this year, @UNICEF aims to help nearly 50 million children affected by conflict and natural disasters	√					
Link in bio				√		
I am grateful for another year and the opportunity to work with my friends @unicef						
Join me and @UNICEF in standing up for children across the world				√		
@unicef and I think the world						

needs a workout						
Join me supporting UNICEF's #WorkoutForWater this Saturday, november 18th						√
#sweet16 and her son is 7months old #life round here #dhaka #bangladesh					√	
Proud of the work i am so fortunate to do with @unicef						
I know i've been blessed to see and witness much more than most for which i'm grateful						√
Feel so#privilged #humbled #life #love #open to #all						
#life in #bangladesh is no joke @unicef					√	
That million more won't have access to safe water. But we can do something if we act NOW						
Make a donation				√		
Mustafa Milli and I celebrating 70yrs of the incredible work @unicef does to save the lives of woman and children all over the world						
Through midnight UNICEF is matching all donations						
Check it out here					√	

KATY PERRY

UTTERANCES	Male Language				
	RTQuant	JudgA	Ellip	Drcr	Loct
I am coming down from the beautiful cloud that was Tuesday night's @UNICEF Snowflake Ball			√		
I am incredibly grateful to have recieved the Audry Hepburn Humanitarian Award from my hero @HillaryClinton					
I am excited for where my new ambition and purpose leads me!					
I was profoundly moved and thoroughly surprised when Hillary showed up to give me this award					

I left covered in a blanket of sadness and despair because for me, and I imagine others, the results triggered a lot of dormant fears and emotions to the surface					
I feared that we were not ever going to see the light of justice or fairness					
I felt vulnerable, confused and frightened like a child					
From the outside it probably looks as though i've always had a "voice"					
Truth is, I have never had one like I have found in the past year					
Or I was just scared					
Feelings of despair still comes in waves, but now more than ever I am MOTIVATED to fight against social injustice					
How she continues to rise like Phoenix she is, every time					
Together we can help change the forecast for millions of children					

PRIYANKA COPRA

UTTERANCES	Male Language				
	RTQuant	JudgA	Ellip	Drct	Loct
One of the last stops on my field visit was at @UNICEF Learning centre in the Balukhali Camp					✓
There are over 400,000 children at these camps , but currently only 1/3 have access to education because of the lack of space and teachers	✓				✓
Which is very important in a camp such as this, because of wide spread diseases like cholera and watery diarrhea					
Basics, like how to properly wash your hands					
Deep in my heart, I still believe, we shall overcome one day!					
I know they will					
That there is hope left in this world					
I am always surprised by					

the simple yet effective solutions that @UNICEF and their partners develop to deal with the most dire and pressing situations and issues					
During my visit to the Nutrition Centre at the Jamtoli Camp in Cox's Bazar					√
More than 60,000 babies have been born in the camps over past 8 months, so this centre is an essential resource for new mothers to learn about proper feeding and nutrition	√				
Where the child middle upper arm is measured to ascertain their nutrition level					
We need to care					
As I walk into the Women Friendly Space at the Jamtoli Camp, and so to find a quiet oasis, in this case a small hut with a trap door and thatched bamboo walls, is surprising. But for the girls in this camp, this is what they call "a house of peace"					√
There are approx 50 Women Friendly Spaces in the camp	√				
Like buying protein for their meals, and clean drinking water					
For Rohingya children, over 300,000, in the camps in Bangladesh this is the only space that allows them to be kids	√				√
These space has often proved to be very therapeutic					
I'm in Cox's Bazar, Bangladesh today					√
Across the river is Myanmar (Burma). It's empty now, but a few months ago this area, known as "Sabrang", was filled with hundreds of thousands of Rohingya refugees fleeing Myanmar.					
This venture drove nearly 700,000 Rohingya across the border into Bangladesh – 60% are children!	√				
When they will get their next meal					
Many months later they are still highly vulnerable					
And they desperately need our help					
At Za'atari, I'm proud to have had the opportunity to visit the home of Seba and					√

her whole family					
And very little to call their own					
Her mother, Isdihaar, a digfined and happy spirit was so open about her earlier life honored to have participated in the Global Goals Award tonight at the UN General Assembly in NYC					
Equally proud to have presented the Leadership Award to the amazing @ria13sharma from India for her stellar work for acid attack survivors					
That survivors receive free treatment under the Supreme Court order for the welfare of acid victim passed in April 2015					
He is full of so much optimism for the future of the world despite of being ravanged by war					
We must do our bit					
There may may be delays in posting due to low connectivity					
These are 16-17 yr olds in a school in the Za'tari Refugee Camp					√
So she decided to carry soil and rocks from her garden to remember her country					
So that they can rebuild Syria again					
These girls don't have much at all, but yet Seba and Omaina took their bracelet and ring off to give me so I will always remember them					
Today was very emotional					
More than 80% of the Syrian refugees in Jordan live outside refugee camps in cities, urban centres and farming villages	√				√
Amman host the largest number of Syrian refugees, about 180,000 people	√				
And they have an elder brother Saleh (10) who works at a grocery store to help supplement the family income, for only 2 Jordanian Dinar (that's less than \$3 USD)	√				
The government schools in Jordan have added evening classes and 200 schools to accomodate the growing number of Syrian children which is approximately 120000 children	√				√

Cultures are so lovely so different yet so similar					
So hard letting them go. We had so much fun					
I really was sacred					
Its hearbreaking					
The National association of child and youth care workers (NACCW) is responsible for training almost 10,000CYCWS and delive services to almost 1.4 million children in SA	√				
I've seen so much commitment on such a personal level					
Another amazingly inspiring day field work comes to end in Zimbabwe					
So I gave them all a lesson on how to eat surgarance (ganna)					
It was sooo good!		√			
It lasted a good 10 minutes		√			
So my hair is apparently very fascinating		√			
My heart broke. I don't have words					
They get at least a 1000 calls a day by children who report physical or sexual abuse,more than 600,000 calls a day	√				
I am so amazed by the dedication of all the wonderful people working for childline who are volunteers only because they believe all children deserve attention					
We don't speak the same language but we all seem to love bindis					
Both had stories that mase my heart break over and over again					
#unicef and #AFRICAID hve partnered to do so much good work		√			
I'm so moved and privileged to have spent so much time with them and the care workers					
It's the end of along day of travel from NYC ro harare but I'm not tired					
In fact, I'm energized , waiting for dawn to break so I can set out on the journey of discovery that these amazing women and men have laid out for me					
We are here in Zimbabwe on a field visit in the first part of my trip to Africa aspart of our efforts to #EndViolence					√

against children					
So grateful to my parents for giving me a #FairStart					

SALMA HAYEK

UTTERANCES	Male Language				
	RTQuant	JudgA	Ellip	Drct	Loct
Many children and families are hurt and in terrible need					
I'm contributing \$100,000 now to UNICEF which has teams on the ground responding	√				
#unicef is working directly with the families affected by the earthquakes in Oaxaca Chiapas and central Mexico					√

SELENA GOMES

UTTERANCES	Male Language				
	RTQuant	JudgA	Ellip	Drct	Loct
It's not any of this. We are here to help, inspire and love. Be that change					

TOM HIDDLESTON

UTTERANCES	Male Language				
	RTQuant	JudgA	Ellip	Drct	Loct
Famine has been declared in South Sudan					√
Million of children are in danger		√			
I've been to South Sudan twice in recent years to meet children and their families					√
I've met so many brave children in South Sudan , who keep smiling in spite of the civil war which continues around them			√		√
The great people @Unicef and @unicefssudan are on the ground			√		
We musn't forget about them					

DAYLEHADDON

UTTERANCES	Male Language				
	RTQuant	JudgA	Ellip	Drct	Loct
Beautiful #Syrian family in north Jordan					✓
He was shot 20xs in legs	✓				
Visiting a #Syrian family in North #Jordan					
Their father missing the mother in tears spoke about providing of her 5 children with no support					
She has \$2.00 to buy bread for her family	✓				
It's very hard to leave when you know they have so little					
With Syrian refugee children in #Zaatari camp Jordan.					✓
1/3 of 90,000 refugees are children	✓				

MILLE BOBBY BROWN

UTTERANCES	Male Language				
	RTQuant	JudgA	Ellip	Drct	Loct
Vanessa, 16, has grown up surrounded by violence in the Democratic Republic of Congo but she dreams of becoming a humanitarian and building a more peaceful community					
We're here raising our voices to help save children's lives					
It was such a pleasure to show my support to such an amazing organization					
Honored to be celebrating 70 years of @UNICEF tonight at the UN in NYC					✓
Swipe to see clips of me speaking at UN Headquarters					✓

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DUALIPA

UTTERANCES	Male Language				
	RTQuant	JudgA	Ellip	Drct	Loct
A few film shots by @jackson_ducasse during our trip out in Lebanon with @unicef					√
It was heartbreaking and emotional yet hopeful experience after seeing these kids still laugh and smile and make the most of a bad situation					

RICKY MARTIN

UTTERANCES	Male Language				
	RTQuant	JudgA	Ellip	Drct	Loct
This amazing organization is doing an incredible job providing education to more than 150,000 Syrian refugess children	√				
Just spent 3 days at the lebanese/syirian border working with @unicef					√
We must end child labor now					
The word “refugee” must not lose its meaning					
Still, there are hundreds of thousands of kids that have not been able to get this very important/basic right					
She wouldn’t let go					