

An Analysis of Hillary Clinton's Speech Features on International Speeches in 2013

THESIS

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MOTTO

“There is no success because of fortune, the success is truly from your efforts”

DEDICATION

This thesis especially is dedicated to my beloved family, especially to my lovely mother, father and my older sister who always give me their irreplaceable endless love and prayer and the greatest inspiration in my way of life and to my lovely friends who have given support and advice in doing thesis, thank you for everything.

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ABSTRACT

Yuniarti, W.D., 2014. *An Analysis of Hillary Clinton's Speech Features on International Speeches in 2013*. Thesis. English Language and Letters Department. Humanities Faculty. Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang.

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Key Words : Language and Gender, Women's language, Women's speech features.

The way how the women in delivering their utterances showed the special linguistics style evoked by them. This linguistics phenomena cause the women created the different language happened in terms of speaking. Therefore, women tend to use the women's language in delivering the speaking. This study actually focuses on the way how Hillary Clinton acquired the women's speech features in delivering the speeches in International events.

The aim of this study is to answer two problems of the study. They are what types of women's speech features are used by Hillary Clinton and how those features are used by her. Considering the significance of the study, there are two objectives of the study. The first objective is to identify the types of women's speech features used by Hillary Clinton in delivering the speech. The second objective is to describe how the women's speech features used by Hillary Clinton in some international speech events..

The findings of this study performed the data which are found in the present research. Actually, not all the types of women's speech features are found in this research. There are seven features are classified as women's speech features used by Hillary Clinton. They are hypercorrect grammar, super polite form, lexical items, empty adjectives, hedges, question intonation, and intensifiers. While the other speech features are not found such as precise color terms and absence of humor. The result proved that Hillary Clinton used the women's speech features to show her high level of education and her high position in the country which indicated a proper language must be used by her. Therefore, she used those terms in delivering the speech to achieve the goal of speech that is the audience's understanding. In short, these styles of languages are used as the strategy to raise the purpose of speech is uttered. Furthermore, it is essential to conduct the same linguistics field for the next researchers in a different object such as the women in a particular community while doing a conversation to get a deeper analysis in case of women's practices.

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ABSTRAK

Yuniarti, W.D., 2014. *Analisis Fitur Bahasa Hillary Clinton pada Pidato Internasional tahun 2013*. Skripsi. Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Humaniora. UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang.

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Key Words : Bahasa and Gender, Bahasa Perempuan, Fitur Bahasa Perempuan.

Cara bagaimana perempuan dalam memberikan ucapan-ucapan mereka menunjukkan gaya linguistik khusus yang diutarakan oleh mereka. Fenomena linguistik ini menyebabkan perempuan menciptakan bahasa yang berbeda terjadi dalam hal berbicara. Oleh karena itu, perempuan cenderung menggunakan bahasa perempuan dalam berbicara. Penelitian ini fokus pada cara bagaimana gaya bahasa Hillary Clinton dalam memberikan pidato pada acara-acara Internasional.

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menjawab dua masalah penelitian. Yang pertama adalah jenis fitur bahasa perempuan apa yang digunakan oleh Hillary Clinton dan bagaimana fitur-fitur tersebut digunakan olehnya. Mengingat pentingnya penelitian ini, ada dua tujuan dari penelitian ini. Tujuan pertama adalah untuk mengidentifikasi jenis fitur bahasa perempuan yang digunakan oleh Hillary Clinton dalam memberikan pidato. Tujuan kedua adalah untuk menggambarkan bagaimana fitur tersebut digunakan oleh Hillary Clinton dalam beberapa acara pidato internasional .

Dalam penelitian ini tidak semua jenis fitur bahasa perempuan ditemukan. Ada tujuh fitur yang diklasifikasikan sebagai fitur bahasa perempuan oleh Hillary Clinton, seperti penggunaan *hypercorrect grammar*, *super polite form*, *lexical items*, *empty adjectives*, *hedges*, *question intonation*, dan *intensifiers*. Sementara fitur bahasa lainnya tidak ditemukan seperti *precise color terms and absence of humor*. Hasilnya membuktikan bahwa Hillary Clinton menggunakan fitur bahasa perempuan untuk menunjukkan tingkat tingginya pendidikan dan posisinya yang tinggi di negara yang menunjukkan bahasa yang tepat harus digunakan olehnya. Oleh karena itu, dia menggunakan istilah-istilah tersebut dalam memberikan pidato untuk mencapai tujuan pidato yaitu agar penonton paham akan isi pidato tersebut. Singkatnya, gaya bahasa tersebut digunakan sebagai strategi untuk meningkatkan tujuan pidato yang diucapkan. Selain itu, penting untuk melakukan penelitian selanjutnya di bidang linguistik yang sama dalam sebuah objek yang berbeda seperti perempuan dalam komunitas tertentu saat melakukan percakapan untuk mendapatkan analisis yang lebih dalam tentang fenomena-fenomena lain dalam bahasa perempuan.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter covers background of the study, statement of the problem, objective of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation, research method and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

From childhood males and females are different in many ways, both physiologically and psychologically. Eisenmen (1997) claims that women, in comparison to men, have better memory. Men are quite accurate in maintaining a sense of direction but women are not. This is consistent with the claim that men tend to do better than women on visual-spatial tests and in mathematics. Besides, in terms of linguistic behavior, they also maintain a difference. In a linguistics study, it is called women and men's language. Women tend to have special features in uttering something. This proves that women prefer to show their specialization to others.

Lakoff (1975) identifies and explores a phenomenon Lakoff names "women's language" (henceforth WL). She identifies several language features considered unique to the speech of women as opposed to that of men. In her theory, she describes that women are systematically taught to speak with specific language features, and those language features are associated with a lack of power. By claiming a use of WL points to a lack of power, Lakoff champions the social indexical function of language. Expanding on this, it becomes possible to

imagine these features as usable by any speaker to signify an “out of power” identity stance. The WL Lakoff identifies, then, is a set of linguistic features that have in common in gender, but rather a specific relationship to an ideological, gendered power structure.

Eckert and Mc Connell-Ginet stated on Gender and Discourse edited by Ruth Wodak 1997 evoke that women’s language has been said to reflect their conservatism, prestige consciousness, upward mobility, insecurity, deference, nurturance, emotional expressivity, connectedness, sensitivity to others, solidarity. Here, the use of women’s language is showed because women want to be valued as equal as men in terms of showing the arguments without any segregation of sex.

Women tend to use special speech features in communicating to others. It is applied for achieving the special categorization as women’s language which is different from neutral language. Actually there are nine types of women’s speech features which are proposed by Lakoff (1975), they are lexical items, empty adjectives, rising intonation, hedges, the intensifier, hypercorrect grammar, super polite forms, women don’t tell jokes and women speak in italics. those things are needed to be investigated to know the impact of using those linguistics behavior in a particular event towards the social value through the women’s speech.

This study concerns on Hillary Clinton, ex US Secretary of the State as the object because she is as a woman politician who brings the influence towards the American society. Here, the researcher takes her way of speech in international

occasion to be the focus since this event will prove the real practice of women's language in speech activity. The focus is actually about the utterances which contains the women's speech features.

The researcher chose Hillary Clinton in this study because she is one of the politicians who influenced enough towards American's life. She is one of the persons who has full of spirit which raise up the women movement in America. Besides, she is also called as first lady means that she is the only woman who can occupy as the important person in America, that is senator. From those things prove that she has a good carrier in politics. Therefore, this present research attested that a woman politician also performed the case of women's speech features in the way she is speaking, especially in formal situation that is speech section in some Internatioanal events.

Basically this topic of research has also been conducted by some previous researchers which has achieve the different result. Nayyiroh (2011) investigated about women speech features on the female character of the Young Victoria movie. She found the difference between the woman's language used by the upper class of women with the lower society people in terms of speech features such as super polite form, language choices, and the way in interpreting the discourse. Permatasari (2010) found that not all elements of women's speech features identified by Robin Lakoff are found in the women speech features in sex and the city movie. In the research, she did not found hypercorrect grammar and precise color terms. The next previous researcher is Mu'minin (2010) conducted research under the title *An Analysis on Women's Language Used by the Main Character of*

“Thirteen” Movie. The results were about the three features which were not found in the movie are specialized vocabularies, hypercorrect grammar, and avoidance of strong swears words. Besides, Rosita (2008) conducted a research entitled *An Analysis of Sex and the City’s Dialogue Based on Ten Type’s of Women’s Linguistic Features*. There are only nine types of women's linguistic features occur in the dialogues, they are lexical hedges or fillers, tag question, rising intonation on declaratives, `empty' adjectives, specialized vocabularies, intensifiers, `super polite' forms, avoidance of strong swear words, and emphatic stress. One feature which did not occur in the dialogues is `hypercorrect' grammar.

Besides, this present research is different from some previous researchers about women’s language. It can be proven from the different object of research. Some previous researchers use the daily language of the speakers. Yet, this research observes in the way how the speaker uses the language in a formal situation. The occasion is diverge from movie which many manipulations happen inside, but in speech is naturally action from the speaker. It means that the investigation is from the real occasion without any drama behind it. Although the speaker brings the text but the original in delivering the speech is naturally show the speaker’s speech performance. Basically it is really different the practice of daily language and formal language. In the daily conversation, many women’s speech features can be found frequently because those are as the characters of women. Yet, speech activity always use formal language, therefore the researcher want to prove whether the politician use the women’s speech features in her speech event or not. It is sufficient to conduct this research because this will show

the result whether the politician also use the women's speech features or not in their speech. Since there is no investigation about the politician's language in delivering the speech, therefore this study is really sufficient to dig up this field of research. In short, it will give the contribution towards the new language phenomena in discourse and gender, especially the women's speech features.

1.2. Research Problem

1. What are the types of Hillary Clinton's speech features on her speech sections?
2. How the speech features are used by Hillary Clinton on her speech sections?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Concerning on the problems of the study, there are two research objectives made in this research as follows:

1. To identify the types of women's speech features used by Hillary Clinton on her speech sections.
2. To describe how the women's speech features used by Hillary Clinton on her speech sections.

1.4. Significances of the Study

The aim of this study is to explore Lakoff's theoretical assumptions. If the features of WL are unified in their association with a lack of power, as Lakoff implies, then WL will only index femininity in specific, contextual uses of its

features. Theoretically, this study will show the real prove that women have the special and unique linguistic features which must be known by every person in order to achieve the purpose of language is to create a good communication. Practically, the findings of this research will give contribution especially to those who have an interest in the linguistic field especially women's language to have the analysis about the same linguistic field.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

This study is concerned with women speech features used by Hillary Clinton on her speech when she was invited as the speaker on the Fourth Annual Women in the World Summit. This study just concerns on how the women speech features which are proposed by Lakoff is truly applied or not. Then, it proved how the linguistic features perform on those cases. This research is conducted based on the theory of women's speech features proposed by Lakoff (2004). She explained that there are nine types of women speech features, such as lexical items, empty adjectives, rising intonation, hedges, the intensifier, hypercorrect grammar, super polite forms, women don't tell jokes and women speak in italics. the researcher just focused on the women speech features done by Hillary Clinton's utterances while the speech is performed.

1.6 Research Method

This session discusses about the research method applied in the present research. It consists of research design, research instrument, data and data source, data collection, and data analysis.

1.6.1. Research Design

Since the goals of this study is to gain insight, those are explore the depth, richness, and complexity inherent in the phenomenon hence it included into qualitative research. Others, based on Creswell theory (2007) stated about the phenomenology consider as qualitative, therefore when the researcher sees the phenomena happen in this topic, that is the women speech features classify into the term. Another reason is because the writer will follow what happen in the research, it means that the writer cannot predict the result whether it is based on the concept of women speech features or not. Therefore, the writer will depend fully on the observation field. This also uses descriptive qualitative because it describes all things happen in the process of research without any reduction. Sociolinguistics approach used in this research since it will concern on one of the concept of sociolinguistics that will see and analyze the social event for example dialect, phonology, and accent. Women speech features show about the uniqueness of utterances done by the women. It shows the society phenomenon as one of the concerns of sociolinguistics approach.

1.6.2. Research Instrument

In this research, the researcher used observation way of research. The reason is because the researcher observed the way how Hillary Clinton uttering the words of all speech sections. Therefore, I try to use this way in collecting the data. Since the topic in this study is about women speech features, this included into the utterances of the subject. Therefore, I will find it from the video existed in

youtube by the time she is occupying as the secretary of state. The video is chosen because it will show the real expressions of the speaker. Then, the writer also searched the script in order to correct it with the exact utterances. The function of script is to make the researcher easy in classifying the utterances correctly.

1.6.3. Data and Data Source

This is actually about the data is taken from. The data is gotten from the youtube video and the script in the same events. The script has already existed on Hillary Clinton's speech scripts on google search. Those things are taken when she is occupying as the secretary of state through 2013. The video is found by the researcher to get the real emotions and expression on how she uttering the sentences through her speech. Besides, the researcher also analyzed the script to find the utterances which contained the women's speech features during the speech sections.

1.6.4. Data Collection

In order to investigate the women's speech features existed on the way Hillary Clinton's uttering the speech, here the researcher take the data from the video in youtube and the script in google to get the deeper analysis. Then, the video is analyzed to get the expressions done by the ministry in uttering the words during the speech. To make it easier, the script is used to strengthen the result about the features which are found. It means that the script is used to support the good result which can be achieved. The last step is the researcher distinguished

each utterances, words, clauses, or phrases which included into the women's speech features proposed by Lakoff.

1.6.5. Data Analysis

First, after getting the video from the searching process, the researcher directly sees and observes the video. Secondly, the scripts which have already existed from the process of data collection must be seen and distinguished in order to get the women speech features in the utterances. Basically there are nine elements are proposed by Lakoff in this theory, they are lexical items, empty adjectives, rising intonation, hedges, the intensifier, hypercorrect grammar, super polite forms, women don't tell jokes and women speak in italics. Hence, the writer will difference the utterances whether those content the theory or not. Thirdly, the coding is also prominent in analyzing the text since it will help to know the difference of factors on women language's theory. Therefore, it can be seen from the coding process. There, the writer can classify each utterance which contents the women's speech features or not. Then, the last step will be drawing a conclusion as the result of analysis, so the researcher could answer the problem of the study.

1.7. Definition of the Key Terms

1. woman's speech features are several aspects of speech difference between women and men which indicate the characteristic of women's speech which include lexical items, empty adjectives, rising intonation, hedges, the intensifier,

hypercorrect grammar, super polite forms, women don't tell jokes and women speak in italics.

2. Women's Language is a set of linguistic features that have in common not gender but rather a specific relationship to an ideological gendered power structure.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter discusses about the theories used in the research and references that support the project. In this chapter, the researcher explains about language and gender, woman's language, the theory of women's speech features, and previous studies.

2.1. Language and Gender

The perspective of gender has many views for many scholars. It caused the different definition about what gender is. The earliest concerns about gender and language can be traced to linguistics and to feminist theory and political practice. Weatherall(2002) evoked that gender has been invoked as an explanation for all manner of linguistic variation, including vocabulary innovation e.g. Jespersen(1992), pronunciation Coates (1986), grammar Key (1975) and communication style e.g. Maltz and Borker (1982).

Others, based on Gal (1991:185) concerned that gender is a structural principle (organizing) other social institutions : workplaces, schools, courts, political assemblies and the state and the patterns they display in the recruitment, allocation, treatment, and mobility of men as opposed to women. The theory above showed that gender linked to the social conditions. Each individual's life influenced for the shake of gender since where someone do the social activity proved their social status of them.

Understanding the term of gender should be accompanied by understanding sex due to the fact that these two terms are still often being unclearly understood. Eckert (2003) said that sex is a biological categorization based primarily on reproductive potential, whereas gender is the social elaboration of biological sex. Gender is seen as a social construction, as the means by which society jointly accomplishes the differentiation that constitutes the gender order. Gender is also something we cannot avoid; it is part of the way in which societies are ordered around us, with each society doing that ordering differently (Wardhaugh: 2006).

As stated by Sims (2004), language also can function to establish and maintain social relationships, and to express and create the social identity of the speaker. Sociolinguists, as it is said by Speer (2005:5), view that variations in patterns of language use are not random but are conditioned by social identity variables such as a person's gender or class, and the situation or context in which they find themselves. Then, in *Principal of linguistic change* (2001:263) basically gender is included into the effect of social factor. It provoked that gender is formulated by the society value.

In the case of language, gender will cause the different linguistics styles within men and women such as lexical, phonological or grammatical, or features of discourse or of code selection. Those factors caused the different style of language between men and women named women and men's language. Men tend to use the neutral language, yet women prefer to use the diferent lexical, adjectives or other features to construct their own identity as women's language.

Concluding that, language and gender are two dimensions that are correlated each other. Through language, people can show gender as their social identity. The way people use their language in their daily life should be done by considering the social values about men and women's behavior constructed in the society.

2.2. Woman's language

Male and female are different in terms of physics. It will influence the diverse of language styles of them. This condition is caused by the social condition where the individual lived. It can be seen on how the society views the value of words meaning. This is because of each particular society has their own parameter in seeing whether the word has an important meaning or not. Eckert and McConnell-Ginet, women's language has been said to reflect their conservatism, prestige consciousness, upward mobility, insecurity, deference, nurturance, emotional expressivity, connectedness, sensitivity to others, solidarity. It means that the women want to be valued as the special ones on linguistics behavior. Besides, men's language is heard as evincing their toughness, lack of affect, competitiveness, independence, competence hierarchy, control (1992:90). Here, the men tend to see or view other "unworldly" topics. This condition influences the way of them in describing things.

Lakoff(1975) in *Language and Woman's Place*, said that the women language is overly polite forms, the use of questions tag, rising intonation in declaratives, the avoidance of expletives, a greater use of diminutives and euphemisms. Based on the perspective of Tannen (1990), basically women and men have some particular different habits in conversation. Women like to talk

about connection and intimacy while men speak more about status and independence. Those differences are reflected in the speaking styles of men and women such as men tend to use a report style which refers to communicate factual information, while women tend to use a rapport style which concerns more about how to build and maintain the relationships. Those happen because of their different culture that is introduced to their social life.

Again, Lakoff (1975) observed that men and women are different in naming the color. Men do not have any interest in debating about what color meant by the women. Yet, women are really interest in discussing it. Men argued that those are unimportant cases for them. In her book, this action in line with the position of women who do not hold a significant role in society voice. Unlike the men who have very urgent position on it, therefore their decision is quietly prominent on that point. (p. 9). Others, Lakoff also overstated the case against women's language to neutral language because if a girl must learn two dialects, she becomes in effect a bilingual. Like many bilinguals, she may never really be master of either language, though her command of both is adequate enough for most purposes, she may feel really comfortable using either, and never be certain that she is using the right one in the right place to the right person. It means that there is a hesitation when the girls acquire two dialects at the same time. It will disturb the language acquisitions towards them.

Also, in her approach, Lakoff divided men and women into two discrete groups and measures the degree of linguistic differences that are found in their speech features. As a result, she found that there are several characteristics that are

likely to be used by women more than men do in their social daily interaction. In language, women's language shows up in all levels of the grammar of English. The differences in the choice and frequency of lexical items; in the situations in which certain syntactic rules are performed; in intonation and other super-segmental patterns (Lakoff: 1973). Women tend to use more intensifiers (so, very, quiet), more tag question (I think, you know, well), more empty adjectives, and so on. Besides, women's language shows the disparities in the choice and frequency of lexical items, in the situations in which certain syntactic rules are performed in conversational and other super segmental patterns.

2.3. The theory of woman's speech features

Basically this discussion is different with the term of woman's language because it is more specific on the linguistics features. It deals with the difference between man and women speech features. Lakoff is the first linguist who concerns much in this field. She classified the women's speech features into nine elements, those are specialized vocabularies (precise colors term), empty adjectives, question intonations, lexical hedges, intensifiers, hypercorrect grammar, super polite forms, and absence of humor. Here are the explanations about those linguistics features:

1. Hedges

This is one of the elements of women speech features proposed by Lakoff. It is word that conveys the sense that the speaker is uncertain about what is said and he or she cannot vouch the accuracy of the statement. The use of hedges give

the impression that the speaker lacks authority or does not really know what he or she is talking about. On the other words, hedges are used to avoid overstepping the speaker's right.

Basically the function of hedging is to show a doubt or a confidence of what has been said, it indicates the sensitivity of the other's feeling, to search for the proper words to say, and to avoid behaving like an expert. Some examples of hedging in women's language is like the words 'you know', 'sorta', 'kind of', 'seems like', 'well', or 'you see'.

Look at the examples below:

- a. I think she will be sad
- b. Kate is sorta curly.

By looking at the example above, it can be seen that the sentence *a* indicates that the speaker feels uncertain and lack of confidence in uttering her intention. The speaker does not know exactly whether she is sad or not thus she uses the word 'I think' to hedge the statement. Next, what the speaker means in sentence *b* is that Kate has looks neither really curly nor actually straight hair. In the case of sentence *b*, hedges can be used to mitigate the possible unfriendliness or unkindness of the speaker's statement since it is inconvenient to tell about someone's physical weakness. For the sake of politeness, hedges are used by the speaker to blunt the force of a rather painful assertion.

2. Question intonation

This is also one of the other Lakoff's theory about women speech features. Actually this feature is divided into two forms; they are tag question and rising intonation in declaratives sentences. Tag question is midway between an outright statement and a yes-no question: it is less assertive than the former one, but more confident than the latter (Lakoff, 2004:48). A tag question, being intermediate between statement and question, is applied when the speaker states a claim but lacks full confidence in the truth of the claim. Tag question is a kind of polite statement that does not force the agreement or belief on the addressee.

Addressing Lakoff's theory about tag question is then developed by Holmes (1992: 318) in which she said that tags are not always used to express uncertainty. It may function as facilitative devices. It is usually used by the teacher, interviewers or those who have leadership role as their facilitative way to succeed their interaction. Besides, it may also be used to soften the directives or criticism. In particular cases, tags even can be used as confrontational and coercive devices used to force feedback from uncooperative addressee.

Examples:

- a. Kate is here, isn't she
- b. You're going to dinner, aren't you?

Besides, the other type of question intonation is rising intonation in declarative sentence. It is known as a peculiar sentence intonation used only among women. This feature is found in a form of declarative sentence used to answer question but typically has a rising intonation similar to yes-no question

intonation. As stated by Lakoff (2004:50), the use of rising intonation indicates that there is unwillingness to be very assertive in carrying an opinion. Through this feature, the speaker provides a confirmation since she is unsure if her opinion will be agreed by the addressee so that rising intonation in declaratives is used to show that the speaker leaves the decision open to the addressee in a non-forceful way.

Example:

Wow.... it has already 10 pm?

In declarative sentences, question intonation is applied to give the addressee chance to negotiate the decision and find the agreement. Here, the speaker intends that the time is still in the afternoon, yet the time show about the right situation that it almost night. Then, in this condition interlocutor must answer the exact answer in order to negotiate what the speaker intended to.

3. Empty Adjectives

The use of empty adjectives in women's language indicates that the speaker wants to show the relationship of her emotional expression with her addressee. It means that the women always try to show their emotional feeling in uttering the sentences. Then, it is also used to indicate the speaker's approbation or admiration for something (Lakoff, 2004:25). Some of these adjectives are neutral in which both men and women can use them while some of these adjectives are largely used more by women. The representatives of both types are as follows:

Neutral	Women Only
Great	Adorable
Terrific	Charming
Cool	sweet
	Divine

In this case, women show their specialization in uttering the words since they have their own special words called women's language. Therefore, they are freely used those words. Opposing that, the men cannot use those words because they tend to use the neutral language. Besides, women still obey to use the neutral language. It is usually used in the formal situation such as school, meeting, work place and so on. This condition is really agreed if the women can have both language formal situation, they can have the neutral language, meanwhile they can use the women's language when speaking to the same sex and the close relatives. In short, the way women have their choice of words, they want to show something different related to their personalities or opinion of the subject matter. These are the example:

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

Women may use sentence *a* under the appropriate condition while the sentence *b* is more restricted and may be used properly when it feels that the idea referred is seen as something unimportant and only an amusement for the female speaker (Lakoff, 2004: 46). Besides, the idea of *b* statement is also used for the shake of

intimacy as like the women speak to their close friends. In short, the women are freely in using both of them.

4. Precise Color Terms

In naming the color, women have the different interpretation with the men. Women tend to have the upper ability in giving the color names such as beige, ecru, aquamarine, lavender or mauve. In vise versa, men are not too busy about those things. They are less care on these senses because they just concern on the things which are need for them. The culture is one of the factors causing it happened. Knowing that the women are not expected in decision making makes their language do not need to be concerned more (Lakoff 1975). The example is that a man is laugh when he sees there are people who discuss whether the book jacket is described as lavender or mauve. Here, the man never care if this is a serious topic to be discussed more. From men's perception also if they prefer see or view other unince they believe that women's opinion are not needed in the important occasions.

5. Intensifiers

This kind of feature concerns on the words that usually used by the women in order to strengthen their utterances. Some of them are so, very, just, such, really or quite. According to Lakoff (2004:48), using intensifiers seems to be a way of backing out of committing oneself strongly to an opinion, rather like tag questions. If women use hedging to express uncertainty, the use of intensifiers in

women's speech is to persuade their addressee to take them seriously and to strengthen the meaning.

Holmes (1992: 316) stated that intensifiers as boosting devices reflect the speaker anticipation that the addressee may remain unconvinced so that he or she uses intensifier to supply extra reassurance. Women boost the force of their utterances because they think that otherwise they will not be heard or paid attention to.

Here are some of the examples:

- a. you play soccer very well
- b. do you really mean it?
- c. its quite calm here.

6. Hypercorrect Grammar

Grammar is used for seizing how good people in applying their structure capability, since each languages has their own rules in uttering the terms. Women have this kind of features since they should behave politely and does not talk roughly. One of the examples that is brought up by Lakoff (2004) is the use of g' in the word *singin'* which is dropped more by men than what women do. As a further explanation, Holmes (1992:167) said that in every social class, women tend to use more grammatical standard form than men do, while men use more vernacular form than women do. It is said that women use more *-ing* pronunciations and fewer *-in* pronunciations than men do in words like *swimming* and *doing*.

Following Lakoff's theory, there are several reasons stated by Holmes (1992:171) that explain why women use more standard form than men. Firstly, women generally lack status in the society. In this way, standard speech form is associated with high social status so that women use more standard speech as way of claiming such status. Secondly, there is an expectation from the society to see women as behavior model. Little boys are generally allowed more freedom than little girls. Misbehavior from boys is tolerated while girls are more quickly corrected.

7. Super Polite Forms

The seventh feature of women's language is super polite form. This is related to the fact that women are supposed to behave and communicate politely and carefully. Women shows their use of super polite form in their speech through several ways, some of them are by being less assertive, making an indirect request, using euphemism, using hypercorrect grammar, and so on.

Examples:

- a. Would you please open the door, if you don't mind?
- b. Could you pass the salt?

The examples above show that women try to be polite by making their request indirectly, which is delivered in a form of question. Through this way, they leave the decision to receive the request depend on the addressee without an attempt to impose what they want or appear in their mind. The more particles in a

sentence that reinforce the notion, that it is a request rather than an order, the politer the result (Lakoff, 2004: 50).

8. Absence of Humor Sense

The following feature of women's speech is the absence of humor sense. According to Lakoff (2004: 80), this feature is just an elaboration of the two previous features: hypercorrect grammar and super polite form. Women tend to avoid being humorous as the way of their speaking to show the super polite form. The researcher sees that the absence of humor in this case is a form of women's effort to be careful in behaving politely. As it is commonly known, the degree of politeness for everyone is different and the way how people make a joke is also different. Something which is considered as humor may be understood as something offensive toward another people. Thus, the absence of humor is less likely to be used by women in their language. It also happens on how Hillary is doing a speech. Along the speech, she never states a humor towards the viewers. This because she respects her position as the ministry that must behave politely in many occasions.

9. Speak in italics

The last feature of women's language is speaks in italics. It refers to the way of expressing uncertainty with our own self-expression. The speaker uses tone to emphasize certain words such as *so*, *really*, *very*, or *quite*. Lakoff (2004:81) defined that speaking in italics is a form of direction to tell someone how to react since what is said by the speaker is less convincing therefore he or

she would better use double force to ensure that the addressee can understand what the speaker wants to say.

2.4. Previous studies

This topic of research has also been conducted by some previous researchers. Nayyiroh (2011) investigated women speech features on the female character of the Young Victoria movie. She found the difference between the woman's language used by the upper class of women with the lower society people in terms of speech features such as super polite form, language choices, and the way in interpreting the discourse..Permatasari (2010) found that not all elements of women's speech features identified by Robin Lakoff are found in the women speech features in sex and the city movie. In the research, she did not found hypercorrect grammar and precise color terms. The next previous researcher is Mu'minin (2010) conducted research under the title *An Analysis on Women's Language Used by the Main Character of "Thirteen" Movie*. The results of this study showed that the three features which were not found in the movie are specialized vocabularies, hypercorrect grammar, and avoidance of strong swears words. Besides, Rosita (2008) conducted a research entitled *An Analysis of Sex and the City's Dialogue Based on Ten Type's of Women's Linguistic Features*. There are only nine types of women's linguistic features occur in the dialogues, they are lexical hedges or fillers, tag question, rising intonation on declaratives, 'empty' adjectives, specialized vocabularies, intensifiers, 'super polite' forms, avoidance of strong swear words, and emphatic stress. One feature which did not occur in the dialogues is 'hypercorrect' grammar.

Other previous studies such as Holmes (1997) found that language as the way of women and men to mark gender boundaries, and to convey femininity and masculinity in the construction of a gendered identity. The findings will show about gender influences the social construction towards some women and men based on the linguistic behavior. Others, Hefner (1988) took a study about the women and politeness. This case shows about Javanese women and politeness. In the research, women tend to be more polite in a family, even the other do the opposite things to them. The women will get the trivial from the society if they speak roughly like the men do.

Meanwhile the present research is different with the previous researches in the findings. Here, the researcher try to find the relation between the woman's language theories applied on politician's language style. The findings will show the relation between the politician language style and the theory of woman's language. It will prove whether woman's language applied in politician's language style or not. Hillary Clinton as the object of this research will show how she use the women's language in giving the speech since this activity is in formal situation. This will prove how she uses their gender as like the social construction in showing her power as a ministry and politician who holds a high position in the country, United States of America.

CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher presents the data that contain women's speech features. This chapter consists of two parts, they are findings and discussion.

3.1 Findings

In this section, the researcher explained the findings of the data analysis of Hillary Clinton's speech features on International speeches in 2013. There are three events which have analyzed in this present research. They are Hillary Clinton's Address to UN(United Nations) 4th World Congress on Women, Hillary Clinton at the Women in the World Conference 2013 and Hillary's Farewall Speech. From these speeches 21 data are analyzed as follows:

Datum 1

"I would like to thank"

The utterance at the first data found is taken from the UN 4th World Congress on Women. This is the event held by the United Nations especially concern on women's cases. The congress invited the people who are interested in the women's field. Therefore the content of Hillary Clinton's speech is talking about the women's cases happened in the world such. The utterance would like to

thank showed one of the women's speech features named **super polite form**. it is considered as super polite form because not all of the speakers usually used the term of would like. Yet, here the ministry gave the special thank to the secretary general who create the event. It prove that women give the respect enough to the person who are engage to their life. Even the ministry is the person who are respected in the United States, yet she still give the respect to the other person also.

Others, thanking in the first sentence in a speech is prominent to be performed. It showed the speaker's respect to the audience it examined that the speaker while respect to the committee also to the audience as the target of the speech. While for the shake of women's language this prefer to address as a way of politeness in order to attract the audience's attentions towards her speech.

Datum 2

“Whether it is while playing with our children in the park, or washing clothes in a river, or taking break at the office water cooler, we come together and talk about our inspirations and concerns”.

The sentence above is still in the same event, that is women congress. Concerning on the utterances, it seems that the way how the ministry speak is really structurized. It is seen from the way how she construct the parallel structure into her speech. Actually it is not easy in constructing the words precisely, yet in this case Hillary is good enough on that term. Hence, the sentence above is categorized as **hypercorrect grammar** based on the theory of women's speech

features proposed by Lakoff (2004). This classification is because most of her utterances always concern the appropriate rule of grammar. It is shown from the way how she structured the sentences of each.

On Lakoff's book entitled *Language and Women's Place* (p.80) stated that women are not supported to talk rough. It has found from the early age of women when they are still child, they accustomed to study the polite terms of language. The social condition influenced their growth. They will get the demeaning position towards the society, while they also ridiculed by them. In vice versa, men are accepted whether they use a rough talk. This is truly because when it is seen from the way how men's speaking is always use the direct speech. Therefore, the term of politeness is not something prominent for them to be thought. From those concepts really showed that the way of ministry uttered each sentences was suitable with the cultural background of her as the woman who are obligated to speak grammatically based in order to not judge as a rough speaker. In this event how she used the language is really concerned by the other people because her position as the influenced person in America.

Datum 3

“their families will *flourish*”.

Still in the UN 4th event, Hillary said The word flourish is not the usual word used by the people. The neutral language of this is develop, yet the speaker prefer to used flourish in her speech. It made the special words are uttered by her. This condition is included into **lexical items**. In this utterance the speaker chose

that word because she want to be valued as a woman who has the special speech features in describing something. It proved that the theory of women's speech features also applied in terms of speech.

Lexical item is used by the ministry to show her comprehensive in understanding about the field which she attached. Flourish is the word with attached to the economy field. Her position as the secretary of state of course familiar with that word. Hence, this categorization of lexical item of the ministry is correct with the theory of Lakoff who stated that more often the woman attached to the field influence the language that they used in routine languages.

Stewart on *Language and Women's Place* 2004 stated that women have a large of stock words related to their specific interests. One of the example if the women are interested in homemaker, they used the words "mandoline" in a cooking store. It happened since the speaker are often used that term. Opposing that, Hillary Clinton as the politician who are familiar with the economy or society condition, she prefer to used flourish to show the increasing economy condition than development. It is because the word development is extremely used in many occasions. Therefore, she acquired the special words to show the country's condition.

Datum 4

"on the *eve* of a new millenium..".

On the following speech, Hillary said the word *eve* in this case categorized as **lexical items**. The reason is because she uttered an unusual words as like in the

daily useage. She prefer to use the word eve, that actually that word has the same meaning to the word night. Yet, she confidenced to use eve than night in her speech. Basically it is caused by the women who has many stock of words made them always used the special in uttering something. The UN conference is attended by many representatives of women all over the world. Hence, the ministry try to speak beautifully in order she can attract the feelings of the women there. If so doing, the goal of her speech is successful enough in this event.

Through her speech, she provoked some sentences for the raise of women's feelings. She believed that women must awake from their life who often threat unequally. She did a provocation during the speech session in order to women aware about their lifes and they will do something to struggle their life better.

Datum 5

- a. Many *courageous* women and men.
- b. The potential of the human family to create a peaceful, *prosperous* world will not be realized.

Having seen those two utterances, the researcher got the classification that the word courageous and prosperous are applied into the features named **empty adjective**. Empty adjective is the special adjectives used by the women in order to show their gender as the different person in terms of using the language. Baed on the theory, the example such as the words cute, charming, adorable. Those words

are usually used by the women to their specialization, that the women has their own style of language.

In this occasion, the ministry tried to show that the equality between men and women must be real. Therefore the word that usually called as brave, she change it to courageous. The reason is because the use brave is too frequent, so that she acquired that term in order to be valued as the special ones. Besides, the use of courageous is smoother than brave in case of feeling for the addressee. It made the soft effect to the audience in listening the speech from her. besides, since the women who tend to show the politeness, therefore the use of that diction is used for that reason.

Others, for the (b) utterance, the word prosperous is similar to the word welfare. Yet, the speaker prefer to use that word because it is more specific in the case of women. Since welfare is better if it is used in the general case such as the country welfare. In short, the empty adjectives is truly showed that the use of women's speech features is not only applied in the daily language, yet in the formal situation such as an International speech is also existed.

Datum 6

“ as long as discrimination and inequalities remain so commonplace around the world”.

Still continue to the following utterances of Hillary Clinton's speech in the Fourth of United Nations conference. Almost the last of her speech, she provoked about the avoidance of discrimination towards the women. She wanted the equality

between men and women on every fields of work. Then, she uttered Here, the word “so” is applied as an **intensifier**.

The confeying of intensifier is to show the strength of an intention. It seems that the speaker is really show the truth about what they are saying about. In the utterance above, Hillary believed that many discrimination and inequalities happened towards many women in the world. This doing so in order to attract the listener’s belived about the fact which she brought. If the invitators of that conference agree with her statement, it will make the goal of this event can be succeed that is many women will do a movement to raise up the right of women to be free for everything under the name of human rights.

Datum 7

Oh, *what a wonderful occasion*

. At the first sentence of the next speech in the World Conference 2013 Hillary evoked those words to open the speech. This event is an International conference especially discussed about women’s condition in the world. Actually to open the speech she has used one of women speech features, that is **empty adjectives**. Here, Hillary used the special adjectives which usually used by the women, wonderful. This word is used in order to image her closeness to the invitators who come in international event. Since the first view of performance is so prominent in figuring someone. Hence, the ministry tried to show her closeness towards the people who listen her speech since the speech stated about the women’s feeling. By using the special words related to them make the speech is

easy to be understood by the women. In short, the use of wonderful in opening the speech is one way from the speaker in getting the closeness towards the listener as the target of the speech.

Datum 8

- a. For so many friends and colleagues
- b. So many of the countries
- c. But like so many women
- d. So any country, so let's learn

Based on Lakoff (2004) theory the word *so* is classified into **intensifier**. hence, the utterances above are classified into intensifiers. Actually the use of word *so* is more frequent in women's than men's language, though certainly men can use it. Intensifiers are used to show one's strong feelings. When someone surely believed with what they are talking about, they accepted in using those intensifiers. Others, many women applied the terms to show their truth about the information they brought.

Based on the data above, each utterances has the different interpretation although they consist of the same words "so". The (a) and (c) utterances are used to evoke that she had a strong emotion, or to make a strong assertion. In case of women conference, the ministry attempted to talk about the equality towards the women in case of education and rights. Hence, the word "so" created the attended meaning of the ministry that she really care with the problems happen on women

in some countries in the world. By doing so, the audience would feel if Hillary is truly concern on the women's cases.

Besides, the (b) and (d) utterances are not included into intensifier because the used of so in the first sentence is included into conjunction. Here, Hillary just wanted to stress what is she talking about. The purpose of giving the stress is to make the speech intention can be received by the listeners. In short, many speakers need this kind of strategy in giving the speech. It means that not only women who can apply that word, yet others also permitted. Therefore, in case of (b) and (d) the word so is not categorized as women's language.

Datum 9

love and cherish

In terms of adjective, women tend to use the different words with the other people in order to show their specialized language as one of linguistic behavior. Hillary said the words love and cherish in the women congress's speech. Those two words are included into **empty adjectives**. In this case, the ministry use the words because she wanted to attract the audience's intention. Since the motion of the speech is about women, she hoped what was said by her would be received by them. Not only received, but also it created the actions for women's movement.

On the following speech, Hillary uttered unusual adjective again. She said "but we need to be thoughtful and smart and savvy about what this moment really offers to us." The word *savvy* actually has the closest meaning to intelligent. This

special word conveyed by the ministry because she wanted to be reputed as the politician who concerned enough to the beauty of language. The phenomenon of this occasion is proved that women's language is applied towards the politician's speech. Even though Hillary Clinton is a ministry, yet the use of women's language is still dominant through her speech. It happened because her language when she was a child still has a big place in her way of speaking.

Datum 10

“ *I think* it is one of the unanswered questions of the rest of the country”.

Continue the speech, Hillary said The words *I think* are categorized as **hedges** based on Lakoff(2004). Hedges are applied to show uncertainty. Here, the speaker feels uncertainty about what is she speaking about. This happened because she does not confidence with the case which has existed towards the women that hasn't finished yet.

Based on the theory of women's speech features, basically the use of hedges to avoid the offensive. Any one may used this feature if they lack of self-confidence. Actually many people ever do it in the same situation, yet the women used it more frequent. In the utterance above, the words *I think* to show that the ministry does not believe about what has done by her whether the action is right or not in that conflict. This because of many countries such as Egypt, Middle East, South Asia and other nations accross Africa which the girls and women are still treat unequally. Then, she uncertain if those countries can achieved the women's

welfare by doing the same thing since the success depended on the girls and women's effort.

Still in the same features, on the following speech Hillary also said “and *I think* we can be and should proud of all that we've achieved”. That utterance included also into the **hedges** since the speaker felt uncertain about what she is talking about. She kept on her efforts to raise up the spirit of women in facing some problems, though her utterance prove that she doesn't believe in what have said by her about that case.

Datum 11

“ think about it. *You know*, technology,..”.

As similar to the other women, some women's language also applied towards the woman politician. In the middle of the speech, Hillary Clinton evoked the sentence above. Those utterance is categorized as **hedges**. Like the previous found, hedges applied to show uncertainty. Yet, in this utterance the use of the speech feature is different. The words you know are used to make the Hillary's sentences can be valued to the addressee as the things which must be believed by them. Here, Hillary showed about the fact in the reality about the development of technology.

Besides, the use of hedges in this case to perform how severe the condition related to women which must be concerned. The way how to provoke the sentences is by stressing those words in order to create the rising intonation since in terms of speech, when someone want to give an important statement they must

raised their voice. It means that the speaker is really intended to that issue, therefore the listener should concern about it too.

In the theory of women's speech features, many women often used those utterance (you know) during their speaking. It happens because in some conditions they do not feel confidence about what they are saying. The utterance still need the response from the addressee. Others, sometime the speakers doubt about the sentence which they uttered. So that, to showing the lacks of accuracy here the speaker tend to use hedges in order to avoid bad supposition towards them if they cannot prove the reality.

Datum 12

“you know what?”

Step to the next lines of speech, the researcher found the other Hillary Clinton's speech features, she uttered the question to the addressee. Based on Lakoff (2004) theory, this kind of question is included into **question intonation**. The reason is since the way how she uttered the question is different with the prior statements. In this utterance she heighten the voice in order to give a stressing towards her speech. It means that what is evoked by her is something important to be heard. In short, the use of raising intonation is for showing the prominent message that she want to performed.

The difference between women and men in this case is that women more often used the question intonation than men. Women often use the question tag in stating something. Yet, in this study the researcher did not found the used of tag

question during her speech. It is caused by the speaker certainly believed about what is she talking about. Since international event is not the ordinary event, therefore how she uttered the words are must be planned before. Since the use of question tag is for uttering uncertain statement, hence the ministry never applied that term through her important speech.

This study is conducted based on Lakoff theory, there one of the kinds women's speech features is hypercorrect grammar. Women tend to use the correct grammar and structure when they are speaking. Aside, in the statement above is actually opposed that theory. Actually based on a good grammatical rule, the sentence should be "do you know what?". Yet, the words which she uttered just "yo know what?". Here, she lacks of grammatical rule of English. In short, the term of hypercorrect grammar is not fully applied in case of politician speech features.

Datum 13

"I'm *well* aware that improving life for Pakistan's women is not a *panacea*."

In the middle of speech, Hillary told about the condition of women in Pakistan. She shared about inequality rights between men and women which still common happened there. On the following sentence, she said "I'm *well* aware that improving life for Pakistan's women is not a *panacea*."

This sentence means that Hillary Clinton, as an influenced women in case of women's life, she is really care with what happen toward the women all over the world, especially in Pakistan case. Basically she knew well about the hard thing

which she faced in solving the women problem, therefore she uttered the sentence above.

Theoretically, the sentence above can be categorized into two kinds of women's speech features. The word "well" is called **hedges**. This doing so because she want to make sure that she really competence in analysing this case. It is truly opposed with the function of hedges that is to show uncertainty. Here, the ministry so sure with her argument towards the Pakistan's case. In short, the function of hedges based on Lakoff theory is not applied in this utterance.

Then, still in the same sentence the word panacea can be classified into **lexical items**. Since women have many stock of words, the ministry also acquired the same thing through her speech. She prefer to used the word panacea to show the hard thing that can be done for the women's movement in the case of Pakistan. The word panacea is rarely used in the usual language or habitual action, yet in this event Hillary tried to choose the special words in order to attract the viewer's attention. As a ministry, the accuracy and appropriate of language is a prominent thing to be concerned. the reason is because all the words are said by her will give the influence to the country's condition. So that she must be careful about anything which she want to speak. In conclusion, the term of lexical items is needed in order to make more beautiful of the language used by the ministry.

Datum 14

For the next data found in this study is about the use of word "so". In the fourth annual of women in the world summit speech, Hillary provoked some

sentences which are contained the women's speech feature. Here are the sentences:

- a. So the next time you hear someone say that the fate of women and girls is not a core national security issue,
- b. So many women and men she wanted to climb that economic ladder,
- c. So millions of Indians took the streets in 2011, they protested corruption,
- d. So any country that wants to rise economically, and improve productivity needs to open the doors.

Those sentences contained of word *so* which has the different interpretations of each. Based on the theory of women's speech features that word is categorized as an **intensifier**.

Looking at the data above, the use of the word "so" has the different function of each. Actually the function in terms of intensifier is for showing the strong emotions or making the strong assertions of the speaker. Yet, some of the sentences above have the other functions of "so". The sentence (a and d) are used the word "so" in the first word of the sentence. In term of speech, this for correlating the previous sentence. Besides, those are used for stressing the intended meaning by the speaker. It means that the speaker invited the listeners to have the same thought as hers. That is to face the problem exist towards women in the world. In short, the word "so" in the sentence (b and d) are to show the stressing sentence to utter the important message in a speech.

Meanwhile, the sentence (b and c) are included into the term of intensifier. The cause is since the word “so” on those sentences have a function to give the strong emotion. It proved from the next word which has the same meaning with “so” like many and billions that evoked many or most. Here, intensifier used to show the strong assertions of the ministry towards the cases existed. This doing so in order to enhance the audience’s beliefs about what has uttered by her. In terms of speech, the intensifier is good to be used in order to raise the audience’s attention hopefully the messages of speech can be transferred successfully to the audiences.

Datum 15

Still concerning on the world summit speech, in this data found is about the special lexical used by the ministry. She said “traveling the globe these last four years reaffirmed and deepened my pride in our country and the ideals we represent”. The word *traveling* in this case is included into **lexical items**. Since the women have the diverse number of stock of words made them always use the special words in having an utterance. Whether Hillary Clinton is a politician, the theory of women’s language is really applied in her way of speaking. Therefore, during the speech, she often evoked some women’s speech features.

Then, the function of lexical items “traveling” is to show that the ministry also paid attention to the beautiful sentence that she uttered in this international speech event. Many stock of words are applied in this case because Hillary tend to use the word traveling than explore which has the same meaning. Traveling has

proved that she is the person who are accustomed to the travel activity. Based on the theory of women's speech features (Lakoff, 2004) stated that the diverse words stated by the women is seen from the usual field that they usually involved in. Therefore, her duty as the ministry of affairs of course she often being invited to any country that must be visited by her. In addition, many field that the women involved in influences the diverse of stock of words uttered by the women such as if the women are mixed up with economy, they would speak the words which related to economy field. It also happened into the other field. The more fields are concerned by the women more stock of words would comprehended by them.

Datum 16

“ so these last days have been bittersweet for me but this opportunity that I have here before you gives me some time to reflect on the distance that we've traveled, and to take stock of what we've done and what is left to do”.

For the next data is investigated from Hillary's Farewall Speech. This event was the last time of her speech as the secretary of state. She told about what has done by her during the time as the ministry of America. Everything happened along her period was explored in order to the people know what has done by her. Of course through her speech there are some speech features related to women. the first investigated was from the early speech of her. She Said the sentence above. Some of those words are investigated as women's speech features.

On the first word “ so”, actually that word categorized as a **hedge**. Since it placed in the first word of the sentence or even on the first statement, a hedge here

is not used for showing uncertainty but it preferred to show the stressing word in a speech which conclude the previous statement. The word “so” here as a conclusion the previous statement about the things which must be done concerning on the last statement before.

Still in the same sentence, there are two words which classify into **lexical items**. The first is *bittersweet*, the second is *traveled*. Those two words are rarely used by the opposing sex of women, that is men. Spender (1980) stated that man made language showed the dominance men over women. It means that the men do not want to be valued as the same as women even in terms of linguistic. They believe that their position as higher than women in terms of argumentation in the social scale. Therefore, the word *bittersweet* and *traveled* in this occasion proved that women’s language is truly existed in the international speech. Whether this is a formal event, the ministry did not hesitate to acquire the women’s speech features practice. Those two words are included into lexical items because the special words are uttered by her. Actually the purpose of using those words are for having the closeness towards the addressee. When through her speech can be invited the viewers to follow her statement, meaning that the goal of speech is succeed. That is to be done by the viewers on the future about some efforts to develop the country, United States of America.

Datum 17

“America today is stronger at home and more respected in the world”.

On the next statement was stated by the ministry as the utterance above.

This following sentence is classified into **hypercorrect grammar**. It proved from the way on how Hillary use the exact comparison degree in her speech. Since women are not supposed to talk roughly, as a ministry who are the politeness is the thing hich must be thought fully in order to show her position as an example in a country, so that those term must be concerned by her. During the speech, she spoke almost all grammatically correct. It seemed that she really paid attention about the arrangement of sentences which will be uttered by her.

As a secretary of state, speaking and argumentation are the essential things that must be managed by her, hence during the speech she never speak unimportant issues towards the listener. Almost all of her sentences have the meaning for American's society life. Since this farewell speech is the last speech of her, she wanted to be valued as the person who has brought much influenced into the American's life, especially women. By the use of hypercorrect grammar, she would be valued as the polite person and smart person among the others men's ministry in the United States of America.

Datum 18

“think of it”.

In the next sentences of Hillary's speech, she evoked some stressing sentences in order to highlight the important messages of her speech. The first sentence was think of it. Here, Hillary invited the audience to imagine about what has stated by her. Basically this included into **hedges**. It has the same expression

like you know, kinda, seems, etc. Especially in case of women's language, they tend to use such as think, know. Those happened because they want to be valued as the different linguistic behavior with men. Lakoff also stated that women are better linguistically than men because men tend to use their logical thought than the beauty of utterances. Opposing that, women are too much concern on the way of speaking that the power dominance which society's perception figured to them.

Others, the second which still concern on the hedges used is stated by the Hillary "well, no secretary of state had ever been to Togo". Based on the theory, well is also categorized as hedges. Based on Lakoff's perception, the used of hedges is to mitigate the possible unfriendliness or unkindness of statement, that is where's it's use for the sake of politeness (Lakoff, p.79). In this statement, "well" is used by the ministry to show her politeness in showing the unintended cases. Even she is the only ministry who visited Togo, yet she lower the intonation because she did not want to be imaged as the arrogant leader who ask for high prizes from her work. In addition, the use of hedges in this case to show the politeness of the ministry in giving unwilling cases through the speech.

Datum 19

On the following sentences the ministry uttered the word so for many times during the speech. Here are the data have been found by the researcher:

- a. So the point is..
- b. We're leading the effort also to defend internet freedom so it remains a free, open, and reliable platform for everyone.

- c. So creating jobs at home is now part of the portfolio of diplomats abroad.
- d. So we can make trade a race to the top, not a scramble to the bottom.
- e. So we're using both high – level international diplomacy and grassroots partnerships to curb carbon emissions and other causes of climate change.
- f. So this is not only a moral issue which, of course, it is.
- g. So technology development, human rights, women
- h. So we needed to engage
- i. So we expanded
- j. So I will not....

Those sentences are consist of the word so of each which has any different function. Actually the word “so” in the theory of women’s speech features categorized as intensifier. yet, in those cases every word so has the different interpretation of each.

Basically the use of intensifier is for attempting to hedge one’s strong feelings. It is done to show how strong argument that the speaker intended to the fact. The word so has the same meaning with the word “very”. Therefore the practice of that word is to show precisely about someone’s intention.

Having seen the women’s speech features theory, from ten sentences above noting categorized as an intensifier. there, the ministry used the word “so” to make it conclusion from the previous statement. She showed about what must be done for the next step in every cases. Similarly, the ministry gave the suggestions towards the listeners about the things which must be struggled for the

next future in terms of American's life. In short, in this case the intensifier is not applied in this speech event. Yet, the ministry used the word so many times to conclude every single messages which she uttered during the farewell speech.

Datum 20

“ isn't that all a bit soft? What about the hard stuff?”.

In case of speech, here the ministry rarely stated some question sentences during her speaking. Then the researcher found a question statement like the data above. This way on how the statement uttered is categorized as **question intonation**. In term of women's language, many women use the rising intonation when uttering a question whether declaratives or tag questions.

The statement above show a tag question which evoked by the ministry to show a good communication between the speaker and the addressee during the speech. In this statement the researcher found a tag question that is used in cases in which the speaker knows as well as the addressee what the answer must be, and doesn't need confirmation. Especially this condition is used when the speaker is making “small talk”. Yet in this case a tag question is used in term of speech under the purpose to create a good communication between the speaker and the addressee in achieving the goal of speech.

Datum 21

“you know why we have to do all this?”. For the last data found was from the almost end of her speech. She stated the word *you know* is actually categorized

as **hedges**. In term of women's language they often used that word during the conversation. Meanwhile, in term of speech, the woman also acquired the features in uttering something. Meaning that women's speech features cannot avoid to be used whether it is in formal situation. It proved that the language which they studied in the early child influenced enough towards the way of their speaking.

Actually the use of hedges are various kinds such as kinda, you know, and so forth. Here, in this study the ministry just often used those two words, they are you know and well. The function of those words is to hedge the statement. Others it also used to strengthen what the statements that she uttered before. In case of speech, the way how to strengthen the arguments are essential to create better understanding towards the addressee. It because the background of each listeners are various. Aside, the ministry has fully knowledge about the contents of the speech. Yet, not all audiences have the same knowledge as hers. Therefore, she must be clear in delivering the speech in order to achieve the goal of the speech.

3.2 Discussions

This section presents the discussion about the findings of data analysis. Based on Lakoff's theory, there are nine types of women's speech features. However, this research does not find all types of those features. There are seven features of women's speech found in the data analysis. Those are super polite form, hypercorrect grammar, lexical items, empty adjective, intensifier, hedges and question intonation. The other features such as precise color terms and lack sense humour do not found in the present research.

In this research, the analysis focused on the women's speech features of Hillary Clinton on some International conferences. Speech section is taken by the researcher in having the data. Through the speech, the researcher analyzed how the women's speech features are applied by her. Since Hillary Clinton is a ministry in America so that her knowledge and education are classified as a high status in term of social status. Therefore every single words that she uttered of course show the knowledge that she has. Since in terms of women's speech features the women has many stock of words based on the field which they inerested in. It means that if the women are comprehended in case of economy, they will utter the words which related to the economy field. Besides, the ministry is comprehended into many fields such as economy, politic, geography, social, and etc. In short, in this research Hillary Clinton as the person who has many stock of words because she usually involved in those fields on some country's events to do her duty as the secretary of state. Those will also influence the linguistic behavior on her speaking style.

In term of women's speech features, actually some features are applied oftentimes. It caused the women's language is truly dominated in the way of Hillary's speaking in speech section. Some of them are intensifier, hedges and lexical items. Those three features often uttered by her. For the first frequent feature is intensifier"so", this word is the most frequent in the research. Actually the use of intensifier is for attempting to hedge one's strong feelings. It is done to show how strong argument that the speaker intended to the fact. Yet, in this present research the use of intensifier" so" not only for those functions but also to

strengthen the previous statements. In case of Hillary's speech, she often used that word in the first statement from every main idea in the content of speech like stated on datum 19. It means that in case of politician's speech, the use of intensifier is also used to strengthen the previous arguments in order to make the statements are believed by the addressee to achieve the goal of speech.

Others, the use of hedges such you know, kinda, sorta, think and so forth are also often found in this study. since the use of hedge is to hedge the statement, therefore the ministry also frequent in using that feature. She uttered the word you know and well many times during the speech. Those words actually has the other function on how she is delivering the sentences. Here, Hillary used the hedges for persuade the audiences in order to believe about what stated by her. It can be seen on datum 21, she said "you know why we have to do all this?". In this sentence the ministry give a stressing for achieveng the audience's believed that what is uttered by her is essential to be listened. In short, in term of speech the use of hedge is sufficient to be applied because the purpose of giving the speech is for inviting the people to pay attention about what severe conditions recently and the way how to solve the problems. More often the hedge used make better understanding is achieved by the addressee.

Then, the last frequent features of women speech is lexical items. It is about the various vocabularies used by the women in classifying something. Many women who are involved in some fields will cause the various lexicals which are delivered by them. the social status of women influence the way how they evoke something. An example, in this study the researcher analyzed the way how the

politician delivering the speech. Her position as the influenced person in country gives a correlation towards the language used by her. It caused the special vocabularies often used by her such as in datum 3 there is a word “flourish”. She used that word proved about Lakoff theory that women want to to be valued as ladylike. it means that she tried to show the different linguistic behavior as what did by men in general. This kind of condition created such a special linguistic features in the way she delivered the speech which caused by the term of women’s speech features are really dominated through this case.

Besides, the other four features which are found in this study also dominated in the way how she uttering the sentences. Like an example about hypercorrect grammar, this feature is also frequently happened in the analysis. Since women are not supposed to talk rough, it makes the women tend to show their correctness of each utterance. When the women talk roughly, they will be valued as an uneducated person. Similarly, they will place a demeaning position into the society. Knowing that the ministry as an educated person who are full of knowledge, of course she does not want to be valued as low level of society. Therefore almost all of her statements are grammatically correct an example existed in datum 17 she said “America today is stronger at home and more respected in the world”. This data was showed that hypercorrect grammar is applied in Hillary’s speech. Again, this feature is used to state the high level of education which she has by showing the correctness during the speech. Yet, in the other data, the researcher also found ungrammatical statement uttered by her. It means that not all of statements which she said in this event based on the rule of

grammar. It can be seen in the sentence in datum 21 “you know why we have to do all this?”. If seeing from the grammar rule, actually that sentence need an auxiliary before you and the sentence will change like this “do you know why we have to do all this?” basically there is a strategy under her incorrect grammar used, that is she want to make a hedge by using the word *you know* in order to create the closeness towards the audience. This kind of action is really essential in term of speech because it can make the goal of content of speech is easier to be achieved. In short, hypercorrect grammar is not fully applied in this kind of speech event.

The other speech feature also found in the present research such as question intonation, super polite form and empty adjectives. Actually in case of speech, the uses of those three features are not frequently applied in the way of delivering the speech. This happened because the speaker just used the first feature that is question intonation to make sure about the audience’s opinion about something evoked by her. She used this feature when she want to know about how deep the knowledge of the audiences towards the cases happen recently towards the women. This way is comprehended to raise the audience’s believed towards the severe cases are brought by the ministry.

In the other hand, super polite form also applied in the speech just in the first statement in opening the speech section. Here, the ministry said thank to the person who are respected in the event by thanking to them as the invited person. This case is showed by her in order to be valued as the influenced person who paid more attention in politeness feature. Furthermore, the ministry as an example

of educated woman of course she does not want to categorize as rough person which lack of knowledge. Therefore this feature is really essential to be used by the important person in a country such as ministry, president and the other influenced person in some countries in the world.

Then, for the last speech feature is empty adjective. This feature is really attached in the women's linguistic behavior. Since the women want to be valued in having the different language with men they usually uttered the words which so far diverge with men. It can be seen in datum 9 about the use of words love and cherish. Those two words showed the beauty of language. Basically in general use, the people just use the word such as like and respect. Yet, in this speech section Hillary used those two words to achieve the closeness into the addressee since almost all her speech is about the women's life. Therefore, those words are used as the strategy to achieve the same feeling with the audience in showing the case of women in the world. In short, the function of empty adjective is to create the same emotions with the same gender in facing the problem happen to them as a woman.

From the findings, Lakoff's theory are not fully applied in this research. It is because not all of women's speech features are used by the ministry in delivering the speech. What makes different with some previous researchers in the same field is from the way how the speaker uttered each words which conyained of features. From the event actually show the difference, that is the formal situation of course how the way in giving the speech is different with the

daily languages. Therefore this present research is really showing the result on how the woman politician acquired the women's speech features in speaking.

In conclusion, the use of those seven features from ten features which are proposed by Lakoff(2004) in this present research has their own function of each. Three of them are most dominant in the way of delivering the speech such as intensifier, hedges and lexical items. Besides, the other four features they are super polite form, empty adjective, question intonation and hypercorrect grammar also applied in Hillary's speech. Then, those features are proved that the women's language really dominant in women's speaking event. Even though the person is a politician, they never leave their identity as a woman who must speak as ladylike if they want to be reputed as an educated person who have full of knowledge. In addition, the setting of this event that is formal situation is also does not make the ministry to leave the women's language because that kind of language actually used in informal situation. Hence, the women's speech features are really applied in this section on a politician's speech section.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter discusses the conclusion of the findings about the types and function of women's speech features. This session also presents the suggestion for the following researchers who are interested to conduct the similar study.

4.1. Conclusion

Women's speech features are several aspects of speech difference between women and men which indicate the characteristic of women's speech. This case figures about the way how the women in delivering the speech style. It called the linguistics difference between men and women. Actually men's language called as neutral language, yet in terms of women have their own named called women's language. Those differences caused by the social paradigm such as the women tend to be categorized as the second class in the society's lit. It is because of they never be valued as the important figure in term of giving a voice in a country. They are assumed as the people who are not needed in the way of giving the opinion towards something important in a country. Here, men prefer to be heard their opinions as the important case to be concerned.

Based on Lakoff (2004) theory actually there are ten types of women's speech. Those are lexical items, hedges, intensifiers, rising intonation on declaratives, tag question, empty adjectives, super polite form, speak in italics, precise color terms and absence of humor. Meanwhile, in this present research the

researcher just found eight of them and three features which are not identified, they are precise color terms, speak in italics and absence of humor.

The use of women's speech features on Hillary Clinton's speech has several functions. They can become hedging device used to weaken the strength of an assertion because the speaker feels uncertain about the claim stated such as the use of lexical hedges or tag question. Others, these features may function as boosting device used to intensify the speaker's assertion because she wants to make anticipation that the addressee may remain unconvinced so that the speaker uses such device to make the addressee take the assertion as important thing to be concerned. Besides, the use women's speech features may be applied as politeness device that is used to mitigate the unkindness of the speaker's assertion or to soften it since being too assertive is seen less ladylike.

In conclusion, the women's speech features reflect to the existence of several social factors and positions. Those are the position of a person in a work field, social relationship or scale, social status, events, and the settings. The women speakers show their identity as the influenced figure in a country through the way they use such features that functioned as politeness device so that they can be seen like the real lady that speaks politely and softly.

4.2. Suggestion

The resercher realizes that there are some weaknesses either in the way data are analyzed or the way research method is applied, therefore, this research

needs a constructive criticism for better improvement. Besides, the researcher also gives two suggestions for the readers and the next researchers.

Firstly, it is recommended for the readers especially linguistic students to understand the social scale of a person related to the use of women's speech features in particular sociolinguistic phenomenon. The use of the same features by women may result different reflection because of the different social status they may have.

Secondly, it is suggested for the next researcher to do the same linguistic field in terms of women's speech features proposed by Lakoff but in the different object of research. As an example, the next researchers can conduct the study about the function of tag question or lexical hedges in women's speech so that they can have a deep analysis about women's speech features as sociolinguistic phenomenon. This matter is suggested since the result of the present research shows that the use of tag question or lexical hedges do not always function as hedging devices but they sometimes can function as politeness devices therefore it is expected that the next researcher can provide a wealthier information about the related women's speech features. They also may analyze the women's speech features of the women who are in a relaxed situation such as when they are in a cafeteria having a chat session while enjoying a cup of coffee. It will give the deeper analysis about how the women's speech features existed on that occasion since this study concern on a formal situation. By those different occasions of analysis result can make the study more variatives.

APPENDIX

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