

## Woman's Language Features Used in Ted Talks

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### Abstract:

The aim of this research was to find out how the woman's language features used in Ted Talks videos and the language functions used by the woman speakers in Ted Talks. This research is descriptive. This is a descriptive study. The researchers obtained the data by downloading and writing the transcripts of Ted Talk videos. To analyze the data, the researchers identified the types of women's language features used by woman speakers in TED talk videos. The study then determined the language function of all types of female language characteristics utilized by female speakers in TED Talks videos. The researchers discovered that women speakers in Ted Talks used seven types of female language features, such as lexical hedges or fillers, tag questions, rising intonation on declaratives, empty adjectives, intensifiers, hypercorrect grammar, and super polite forms, as the study's final conclusion. The researcher also discovered the language functions employed by female speakers in Ted Talk, such as directive, expressive, referential, metalinguistic, and phatic. However, the researcher found no language features or functions exclusive to women that were not employed by women speakers in Ted Talks, such as exact color descriptors, avoidance of harsh swear words, and emphatic stress. The poetic function is a language function that female Ted Talk speakers do not employ.

**Keywords:** *Woman's, Language features, Function of language*

### 1. INTRODUCTION

From a young age, humans have been taught to speak. Humans almost use different languages in each region. Therefore, language is an important role in human life, and language is closely related to society to communicate to each other. In society, gender tends to refer to the social and cultural roles of woman and man. Gender is a characteristic of women and men, such as norms, roles and the relationships between men and women. The roles of gender can different from one community group to another, and can change over time. Likewise (Wardani & Kristiani, 2017) stated that gender is the differences between men and women in acting according to the rules, cultural and social norms in accordance with where they are.

As we know, women tend to talk more than men (Amin, 2018). They are easy to express about what they feel and can say all the things about what are on their mind. Women are also more sensitive to what is happening around them than men. Many people believe that women are more polite than men, because when speaking, women tend to use words that are more pleasant to hear and know better how to speak properly. This difference in the use of language between men and women makes if men talk like women, it will create a bad image for them.

In addition, according to (Lubis & Bahri, 2020) they claimed that Lakoff labeled language features as woman's language. Lexical hedges or fillers, Tag questions, Rising intonation on declaratives, 'Empty' adjectives, Precise color terms, Intensifiers, 'Hypercorrect' grammar, 'Super courteous' forms, Avoidance of harsh swear words, and Emphatic emphasis, she said, are all elements of women's language.

The researcher observes the types of female language features used by female speakers in Ted Talks speeches. TED (technology, entertainment, and design) is an idea worth spreading. Ted is a platform that aims to research and share necessary knowledge in the form of speeches and short presentations, and it is also easily accessible to audiences worldwide. Ted Talks is a showcase where great ideas are presented by the speakers in less than 18 minutes. In Ted Talk, there are ideas delivered by women and man speakers. But in this research, the researcher only focused on woman speakers because the researcher wants to identify woman's language features in used by woman speakers in Ted Talks videos. The theme of the videos is about mental health because mental health is a topic that will always be warm to discuss. The researcher takes this mental health topic in order that the researcher and the readers indirectly get information about this mental health.

Without realizing it, in our daily activities, we have experienced with mental health. One example of mental health is anxiety. Almost everyone has experienced with this anxiety, what most often is found is when we want to do something that we have never done before or treated like an outsider. We feel afraid, nervous and lack of confident to do it especially in front of many people, thus often our hearts beat very fast and feel uncomfortable then become to be anxiety. That is one of the reasons why the researcher took the topic of mental health in this study, because in addition to learning about woman's language features, the researcher and readers also get information about mental health through the videos in Ted Talk. And also, the teachers in the future can help students who get this syndrome, can help them based on their knowledge about anxiety.

Lexical hedges or fillers, increasing intonation on declaratives, 'empty' adjectives, exact color terms, intensifiers, 'hypercorrect' grammar, super polite' forms, avoidance of harsh swear words, and forceful emphasis are all characteristics of women's language. The focus of the research will be on the researcher's selection of utterances from a variety of Ted Talk videos. The types and purposes of women's language features utilized in Ted Talks are the subject of this research. The objective of the research is to find out what are the types of woman's language features in Ted Talks and to find out what are the functions of the language of woman's language features in Ted Talks.

The term of sociolinguistics is generally used to study the relationship between language and society. Yuliana (2015) Sociolinguistics examines the interaction of language and society, in which language is the main point. Sociolinguistics also studies the ways how people use language in social interactions. Supported theory of (Baker, 2010), he stated that sociolinguistic could help us find out the differences and similarities of linguistics in the certain community of groups such as between social class, gender, age, region/area, and level of education. Sociolinguistics can learn about the nature of language and the nature of society in speaking with different styles in different social contexts.

There are two things that can differentiate between man and woman, which are sex and gender. Both of them are two different phenomena. Sex is the biological characteristic that distinguish humans and animals as male and female. In contrast, gender is what distinguishes the characteristics and behavior in a culture between men and women in society. Moreover (Eckert & McConnell-Ginet, 2003) stated that sex is a type of biological

discussion that refers more to reproductive, while gender is biological sex that is defined socially.

In society, there is the distinction between man and woman (Tran, 2014) said that in speaking, men and women have been taught to communicate and socialize in different ways, and this will continue to happen throughout their lives. For the example like men's speech is more dominant than women's speech, because men use the most power that they have to dominate women in communicating. In other words, men are more respected in a social norm, make men have a privilege where the man's opinions are more heard in society than women, as a result, men and women receive different treatment. Even though males have a higher social status than women, this does not rule out the possibility that society recognizes women's perspectives as well. (Dong, 2014) defines gender differences in language as "the phenomenon of language usage that has been applied in society, culture, and customs."

Women are trained in a different way about how to use language and how it should be applied to them. The function and role of women in society have a significant impact on language. As a result, while interacting with others, ladies must utilize their finest words. Women should also speak in a ladylike manner, and if they refuse, they will frequently be chastised harshly and deemed unfeminine (Lakoff cited in Mazidah, 2013) In speaking, there are differences between men and women, one of are where women are claimed to be more polite than men. (Coates, 2013) called language features as communicative competence, she said that men and women have differences in developing communicative competence where in a conversation they show that they have different understanding in receiving compliments and making apologies. She also said that men and women have different characteristics in expressing conversational interactions. Coates stated that there are seven features of conversational practice. Meanwhile, Robin Lakoff (cited in (Lubis & Bahri, 2020) labeled language features as woman's language. She claimed that there are eleven elements of women's language: lexical hedges or fillers, Tag questions, Rising intonation on declaratives, 'Empty' adjectives, Precise color terms, Intensifiers, 'Hypercorrect' grammar, 'Super polite' forms, Avoidance of forceful swear words, and Emphatic emphasis.

- 1) Lexical Hedges or Fillers, Hedges are used to weaken a statement when communicating (Oktapiani et al., 2017). Meanwhile (Coates, 2013) said that women often used hedges than men such as you know, i mean, I'm sure, and so on. Hedges are words and phrases like, perhaps, I mean and there are many more that serve to dampen the power of what the speaker is saying. In addition, the use of the word you see, or well is the use of hedges, while the words um, ah and uh are the use of fillers (Holmes, 2013).
- 2) Tag Question, Lakof cited in (Lubis & Bahri, 2020) The tag question is also used when the speakers express uncertainty. The use of tag questions can be used to make listeners believe in what the speaker is saying. The characteristic of tag questions are the words isn't, wasn't? does it? right?, ok?.
- 3) Rising Intonation on declaratives, According to Ayu Chandra Hamidah in (Fatmasari & Gustina, 2020) said that rising intonation can be used to show the speaker's feeling, emphatic, or emotional for something. For the example; what's your name dear? Niall Horan? When will dinner be ready?
- 4) 'Empty' Adjectives, both men and women can utilize the same neutral terminology. Women's speech, on the other hand, is restricted in its use of metaphor in other

instruments. Man will not use woman adjectives because it would harm his reputation, but it is conceivable for a woman to use neutral terms since women have the freedom to use either neutral or woman words.

- 5) Precise Color Terms, Women also have their own vocabulary when naming colors, such as lavender, aquamarine, light purple, and pink. While color names like that are foreign to men, because men tend to use the usual color names such as blue, black, white, green and others.
- 6) Intensifier, in other words, to strengthen a statement we can use another words such as like, so, such, quite, and awfully, very. Intensifier serves to emphasize the words and emotions conveyed by the speaker. Based on the explanation above the researcher can conclude that intensifier can use for show the emotional statement of the speaker to the interlocutors.
- 7) Grammar, Women use this feature because they have to behave politely and not speak harshly. For the example, women say “going” with "g", while men tend to say going with the word "goin". Women keep used the "g" at the end of the word because it reflects politeness.
- 8) ‘Super polite’ Forms, according to (Yolanda & Bram, 2021), women are more cautious while speaking than males, and they know the appropriate words to use, such as sorry, please, and thank you. When someone does not push an agreement on the interlocutor, ultra-polite forms are also utilized.
- 9) Strong Swear Words, When it comes to swear words, there is a distinction between men and women. When it comes to swear words, men prefer to use them aggressively, whilst women tend to use them gently.
- 10) Emphatic Stress, According to Oktapiani et al., (2017) Emphatic stress is a special stress contained in a sentence which is useful for selecting, convincing, clarifying, comparing and correcting something. When speaking women like to use words to emphasize and clarify or reinforce sentences to strengthen the meaning of speech. “Your idea is brilliant” the word of Brilliant is one example of stress that emphatically emphasizes the meaning of these words. There are six purposes of speech, according to Holmes (2013): expressive, directive, referential, metalinguistic, poetic, and phatic.

Media refers to anything that can be used to communicate messages from the sender to the recipient of the message and so arouse that recipient's emotions, thoughts, and attention. According to the supported theory of (Ani Cahyadi, 2019) the media as a form and channel used to deliver messages and information is defined by the Association of Education and Communication Technology (AECT). Media may be seen of as a mode of communication as well as a source of information. Media can be used as a place to learn something or look for information that is needed in detail and accurately. Media is divided into two types, there are audio and visual. These two forms of media have differences, namely where audio only has sound, such as radio. And audio visuals, there are sound and images or videos that support the information conveyed such as television.

Ted talk is a short speech of approximately 18 minutes. According to (Astika & Kurniawan, 2020) In Ted Talks, the speakers will focus on speaking briefly and clearly to attract the attention of the audience therefore the audience will continue to listen to them. These Ted Talk speakers come from all over the world and cover a variety of topics, from arts, culture, entertainment, politics, technology, sexual issues to mental health. Ted Talks

also provides a convenience for the audience, namely the free transcript that can be downloaded.

In this research the researcher review some report of related of researchers about sociolinguistics especially about language feature, the researcher uses some graduating paper and journal, they are; Fidelia Ratih Widya Wardani and Maria Komang Grace Kristiani, the students of Universitas Sanata Dharma entitle” Woman’s Language Features in Michelle Obama’s Speech “ The First Lady On The Importance Of Studying Abroad” (2017). They identify women's language features based on Lakoff theory in Michelle Obama’s speech. The research is descriptive qualitative method. In their study, they found 89 items , 18 items or 20% of lexical hedges or fillers, 1 item or 1% of rising intonation on declaratives, 13 items or 15% of intensifiers, and 57 items or 64% of emphatic stress in Woman’s Language Features in Michelle Obama’s Speech.

## 2. METHOD

In this research the researcher used qualitative research. According to (Fraenkel et al., (2017) Qualitative research is a research study that examines the quality of relationships, activities, situations or phenomenon. In addition (Ishtiaq, 2019) stated that the characteristic of qualitative research is explained in detail. This research is designed to collect the data based on existing facts. In this discussion, the researcher will explain this research in detail the phenomenon of woman’s language features used in Ted Talks by using words and does not require a statistical explanation.

Data is very important in research, so when we want to do the research, we have to determine the data first. In this research, the source of data will be some videos in Ted Talks. There are two videos of woman speakers in Ted Talk to conduct this research, the videos as follow;

1. The title of the first video is “How to Cope with Anxiety” by Olivia Remes was Posted on March 2017. Assume that someone is constantly standing next to you, pointing out everything! Single! Thing! You're making a mistake. This is how millions of people who suffer from anxiety feel on a daily basis, and it's terrible. Olivia Remes, an anxiety researcher, puts forth a plan for getting rid of that "someone." It starts with being nicer to ourselves and others, she claims.
2. The title of the second video is “The anxiety that comes from being treated like an outsider” by Valerie Purdie-Greenaway was Posted on June 2021. The stress you may experience as a result of being stereotyped or otherized can have a substantial impact on your health and well-being. Valerie Purdie-Greenaway, a social psychologist, explains the underlying root of anxiety (hint: it's not the person) and discusses ways for developing resilient support systems for ourselves and others, so that we may create a more inclusive, compassionate, and just society.

Sugiyono (2014) research instrument is a tool that used to measure social or natural phenomena being observed (cited in Sakrim 2018). Meanwhile Wilkinson and Birmingham (2003) stated that research instruments are tools to get accurate information about research. Therefore, in this research, the instrument is documentation. Documentation that taken from the transcripts of the Ted Talks video.

The researchers gathered the data they had previously researched before conducting this research. To collect the data, the researcher takes several steps, as follows: The researcher downloaded the Ted Talks videos. Next, the researcher watched the Ted Talks videos. And the researcher wrote the transcripts of the Ted Talks videos.

After collecting the data, the researcher started to analyze the data that had been taken from the transcripts of the women speakers in Ted Talks videos. To analyze the data, the researcher does several steps as follow; The researcher started to analyze the transcripts of the Ted Talk videos after getting the data to identify the types of woman's language features used by woman speakers in Ted Talk videos based on Lakoff (cited (Lubis & Bahri, 2020) theory about the types of woman's language features. The researcher identified the functions of each types of woman's language features that found in woman speakers in Ted Talks based on (Holmes, 2013) theory about functions of language. The researcher classified the data based on the ten of woman's language features. Next, the researcher made the conclusion about the result of the analysis.

### 3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

The researcher gathered information from two Ted Talks videos featuring female speakers. The first is, Cloe Shasa Brooks and Valerie Purdie Greenaway (CSB and VPG) the title is "The anxiety that comes from being like an outsider". The second videos are Olivia Remes (OR) the title is "How to cope with anxiety". The researcher took the data by downloaded the videos and wrote the transcript of the Ted Talks videos on April 15<sup>th</sup> 2021.

According to Lakoff, as stated in Lubis & Bahri,(2020), there are some features of language that women utilize, which she labels language features and woman's language features. There Lexical hedges or fillers, Tag questions, rising intonation on declaratives, 'Empty' adjectives, Precise color terms, Intensifiers, 'Hypercorrect' grammar, 'Super polite' forms, Avoidance of strong swear words, and Emphatic stress. And according to (Holmes, 2013), there are several language functions contained in the language used, namely Directive, Expressive, Referential, Metalinguistic, Poetic, and Phatic.

**Table 1.** *Woman's language features*

| <b>Woman's language features</b>  | <b>Amount</b> |
|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| Lexical Hedges or Fillers         | 43            |
| Tag Question                      | 3             |
| Rising Intonation on Declaratives | 6             |
| Empty Adjectives                  | 3             |
| Precise Color Terms               | -             |
| Intensifiers                      | 16            |
| Hypercorrect Grammar              | 7             |
| Super Polite Forms                | 10            |
| Avoidance of Strong Swear Words   | -             |
| Emphatic Stress                   | -             |
| <b>Total</b>                      | <b>88</b>     |

It can be seen from table there are ten kind of woman's language features, but the researcher had found seven woman's language features that used by woman speakers from two videos in ted talks. The highest is lexical hedges or fillers and lowest is tag question and empty adjectives.

**Table 2. Function of Language**

| <b>Function of Language</b> | <b>Amount</b> |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| Expressive                  | 35            |
| Directive                   | 14            |
| Referential                 | 21            |
| Metalinguistic              | 11            |
| Poetic                      | -             |
| Phatic                      | 6             |
| Total                       | 88            |

Based on the videos the researcher found that five kind of language functions namely expressive, directive, referential, metalinguistic and phatic. Based on the table we can see that the function of expressive is the highest number of functions of language found from two videos.

## **Data Analysis**

### **1) Lexical hedges or fillers**

Lexical hedges are used to weaken a statement when communicating, while fillers is a meaningless word, therefore it is often used to pause between sentences.

- Data 5

CSB : “one of the things I’ve been excited to ask you about is just, you know, you talk about how there’s two ways of seeing anxiety, right?

The sentence above is indicated as lexical hedges, because in the sentence there is the word "you know", which you know is one of the characteristics of lexical hedges. In this sentence, CSB uses the word "you know" to reduce the strength of her statement, and feels less sure of her statement when CSB says that VPG wants to talk about how there's two ways of seeing anxiety. Therefore, the function of this feature is *directive function*, because in this sentence the speakers want to show her feeling of uncertainty and lack of confident when she wants to give a statement.

- Data 8

VPG : “There's two ways of thinking about anxiety **I think** the first way that people traditionally think about anxiety is chronic anxiety.

The researcher found one type of woman’s language features that used in this sentence, namely lexical hedges. In this sentence, VPG used the word "**I think**", where "**I think**" is a kind of lexical hedges. The speakers use "**I think**" because the speakers feel less of confident when she said that most people think that anxiety in general is chronic anxiety. But because she is not sure of her statement, she uses the word "**I think**" to reduce the strength of his opinion. The function of this sentence is *directive function*, because in this sentence the speakers want to express her feeling of uncertainty about the statement that she said.

### **2) Tag Questions**

Tag question is adding a question at the end of the sentence to express the speaker’s consideration. According to Lakoff (cited in Lubis & Bahri, 2020) the tag question is used

to emphasized the statement from the speaker and make the other person agree with the speaker said.

- Data 6

CS : “one of the things I’ve been exited to ask you about is just, you know, you talk about how there’s two ways of seeing anxiety, right?”

In the sentence above, the speaker uses the tag question "right" to show her confidence in saying that the VPG will talk about how there's two ways of seeing anxiety. Therefore CSB uses the tag question because she is sure that her statement will be approved by the VPG. The language function of this sentence is an *expressive function*, because this sentence shows the expression of CSB's confidence in making statements.

- Data 43

VPG : “Because that's a good kind of anxiety, right? But the problem is, that anxiety can also shift to being debilitated, where you're just stressed, you start to feel frazzled, you start to feel like your brain isn't working properly.”

The speaker uses the tag question "**right**" to show that her statement is true, and the tag question here has a function to ask the audience’s confirmation that her opinion about a good type of anxiety can be trusted. The sentence above has a function of language, which is *referential function*, because in the sentence above the VPG provides information to the audience about besides anxiety being good, this anxiety can also turn into a weakness

### 3) *Rising intonation on declaratives*

According to (Lubis & Bahri, 2020) rising intonation is usually used when the speakers want to seek feedback or responses, want to continue the conversation or feel unsure about their statement. And also, they tend to raise the intonation of speaking when they hesitate in stating statements or information.

- Data 17

VPG : ”There's something wrong with the context. The second thing is sort of deciding: you know, Is it really worth it? Do you actually care? Because not every environment really matters”

In VPG’s utterance, VPG raises her intonation when she said "is it really worth it?" This is because VPG feels unsure about the statement and VPG looking for a response or feedback from the audience about the statement. The function of language above has a *referential function*, because in that sentence the VPG provides information about strategies for overcoming anxiety.

- Data 73

OR : “**So what are some of these coping resources, and how can we use them to lower our anxiety?**”

OR used rising intonation to increase the intonation of her speech because OR wants to seek confirmation or response from the audience. OR ask the question to the audience even though the only one who knows the answer to this question is OR himself. The language function of this sentence is an *expressive function*, because in this sentence it contains the OR expression in seeking a response or confirmation from the audience.



#### 4) Empty Adjectives

According to (Amir et al., 2012) said that the used of empty adjectives is slightly different from the usual adjectives, because the empty adjective is used when the speaker wants to express what their feeling or express their emotional side.

- Data 2

VPG : “Oh, that's a great question”

The sentence above shows that VPG used empty adjectives "great" to show her feelings. The word "great" here serves to emphasize the meaning that conveyed by VPG about the questions from the audience that represented by CSB, which is the question is very good. And the language function in the sentence above is an *expressive function*, because the sentence above shows the feeling of VPG who really likes the questions from the audience.

- Data 52

CSB : “Yeah, that's really great advice”

In the sentence above, CSB used the empty adjective "great" to emphasize her feeling of strongly agrees with the suggestion that given by VPG. The function of this sentence is an *expressive function*, because in this sentence it shows CSB's expression that she agrees with the idea that given by VPG.

#### 5) Price color terms

According to (Al-Harashseh & Obeidat, 2017) women tend to use different standards with the same color. Which color with a different standard woman will give a name to the color. In this study, the researcher did not find woman's language features precise color terms, because in this video the speakers did not mention colors in their speech.

#### 6) Intensifiers

Intensifiers are adverbs that emphasize and maximize the meaning of a word (Stardy, 2019). Intensifiers can be used to make the message stronger and more prominent. Intensifiers are often used to reinforce the meaning to be conveyed and ensure that the interlocutor understands what the speaker is saying.

- Data 18

VPG : “The first thing is to just recognize that it's not you. If you feel stress, you feel anxiety, it's not you. There's not something wrong with you there's something wrong with the context. The second thing is sort of deciding: you know, Is it really worth it? Do you actually care? Because not every environment really matters.

Based on the utterance above VPG used an intensifier. This is obvious because there is the word "really" which is one of the characteristics of intensifiers. In this utterance, VPG used the word "really" to emphasize her statement about whether or not our environment is feasible. The function of language in this utterance is an *expressive function*, because in this sentence the VPG emphasizes the meaning of her speech.

- Data 69

OR : “Normal anxiety is an emotion that we all get when we're in stressful situations. For example, let's say, you're out in the woods, and you come face-to-face with a bear. This will probably make you feel a little bit anxious, and you'll probably want to start running like crazy. This anxious feeling that you get is good because it protects you, it saves you, and it makes you on a hightail it out of there, although maybe it's not such a good idea to start running when you see a bear. I really don't think you can outrun a bear”.

From the sentence above, it can be seen that OR uses an intensifier. OR uses the word "**really**" to emphasize her statement that OR does not really think that humans can run faster than bears. The language function in this sentence is a *metalinguistic function*, because in this sentence OR explains again that she does not mean that humans can be faster than bears.

### 7) *Hypercorrect Grammar*

According to Lakoff (cited in Oktapiani et al., 2017) in these features it is consistently used for standard verbs. Women use this feature because they have to behave politely and not speak harshly.

- Data 2

CSB :” Now I will be speaking with Valerie Purdie Greenaway, social psychologist and Columbia University professor. She directs the Laboratory of Intergroup Relations and the Social Mind, where she researches the us-versus-them mindset with the goal of **fostering** understanding between groups”.

In the sentence above, CLB uses the standard form of verb "**fostering**" to show her politeness to the audience in introducing her guest stars. Using standard verbs is a politeness in speaking compared to using modified words such as fosterin' without using "g" at the end of the word. In this sentence, the language function is *referential function*, because in this sentence CLB introduces VPG to the audience that here VPG acts as a guest star in the program.

- Data 62

OR: ” When you're surrounded by lots of people, like on a bus, you start to feel hot, nauseous, uneasy, and to prevent this from happening, You start **avoiding** a lot of places which makes you feel lonely and isolated”.

The sentence above can be indicated as hypercorrect grammar, because in this sentence OR uses the standard form of verb "avoiding" instead of using avoidin' without saying "g". In this sentence, OR uses the standard form of verb to show her politeness towards the audience, because the event that she is attending is a formal event, therefore OR must pay attention to the sentence that she is saying. The function of language in the sentence above is *metalinguistic*, because in the sentence above OR describes what happens when someone with anxiety is surrounded by many people like in public vehicles.

### 8) *Super Polite Forms*

(Yolanda & Bram, 2021) stated that women tend to be more careful than men in speaking, and know the right things to say, such as saying *sorry*, *please* and *thank you*.

- Data 7

CLB : “One of the things I've been excited to ask you about is just, you know you talk about how there's two ways of seeing anxiety, right? Chronic anxiety and context-based anxiety. So can you define the two for us?”

Based on the data above, it can be seen that CSB uses super polite forms, this is known because when CSB asked VPG to explain about the type of anxiety, CSB asked it in a polite way by saying "can you define the two for us?". The word "can you" here indicates that CSB speaks politely and not pushy, giving the impression that CSB is a woman with

good intentions. The function in the sentence above is a *directive function*, because in this sentence CSB asked the VPG to explain the types of anxiety.

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

Swear words are words that show someone's feelings in an extreme way because when they use swear words it means a strong expression, the expression can be angry or happy. In this study, the researcher did not find the type of avoidance of strong swear words feature, because in this video the speakers do not show their expressions using this feature.

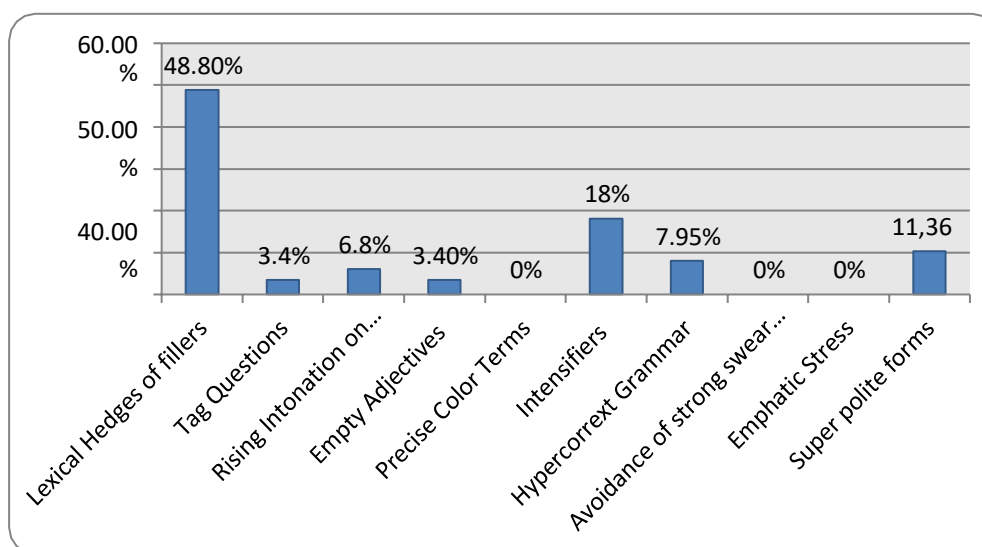
#### 10) *Emphatic Stress*

According to (Oktapiani et al., 2017) Emphatic stress is a special stress contained in a sentence which is useful for selecting, convincing, clarifying, comparing and correcting something. In this research, the researcher did not find a sentence that contains the feature of emphatic stress that used by the speakers.

### Discussion

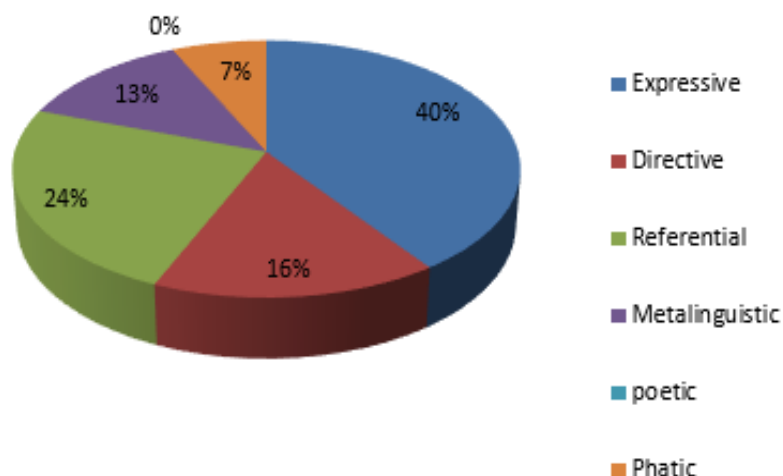
The researcher employed documents to gather data. Furthermore, this study was place for one month, from June 23rd to July 28th, 2021. The researcher chooses data based on female speakers in Ted Talks videos and a subject concerning mental health anxiety where the issue of anxiety is frequently discussed in this study. The data given below is the outcome of a study of the woman language features and language functions employed by female speakers in TED talk videos.

**Figure 1.** *Forms of woman's language features used by woman speakers in Ted Talks videos*



Based on the figure 1 it can be seen that the woman speakers in Ted Talks Videos used several types of woman's language features, such as lexical hedges or fillers, tag question, rising intonation on declarative, empty adjective, intensifiers, hypercorrect grammar and super polite forms. But in this research the researcher did not find the language features of precise color terms, avoidance of strong swear words and empathic stress that used by woman speakers in ted talks videos.

**Figure 2:** The function of language of woman's language features used in Ted Talks



Based on Figure 2, it can be seen that except for the poetic function, the researcher discovered that a woman's speaker in Ted Talks videos used almost all types of language functions, including 35 for expressive (40%), 14 for directive (16%), 21 for referential (24%), 11 for metalinguistic (12%), and 6 for phatic (7%) that almost all language functions are used by female speakers in Ted Talks videos, with the exception of the poetic function, because there are no female speakers saying sentences containing aesthetic language, such as rhyme and poetry, in the video. Therefore, the findings of the study are in line with the theory (Holmes, 2013), and there are several language functions contained in the language.

#### 4. CONCLUSION

The study focused on the utterances from several Ted Talk videos that were determined by the researcher. This study is concern to the types and the functions of woman's language features used in Ted Talks. In this research, the speakers do not use the poetic function because in this video, the speakers do not say sentences that contain aesthetic language such as rhymes and poetry. For lexical hedges or fillers, the function is to start a discussion and to express uncertainty. Tag questions are used to get a response, express feelings or opinions, and expr confirmation. Rising intonation was used to express the speaker's uncertainty. Empty adjectives and intensifiers are used to express the speaker's feelings and opinions towards others. Hypercorrect grammar and super-polite forms are used to soften an utterance. And for language functions, expressive functions are used to describe the speaker's feelings. Directive functions are used to tell someone to do something. Referential functions are sentences that aim to provide information. And metalinguistic is used to describe the sentence that was spoken by the speakers before in order to ensure that there is no misunderstanding between the speakers and the interlocutor. A photic speech is one in which the speaker expresses empathy and solidarity to the other person. Analyzing woman's language features is an interesting thing because it has many sides that can be

analyzed. After drawing conclusions, for further researchers, because this research did not find all the types of women's language features, it is hoped that further researchers can analyze and find all types of woman's language features and the function of language with other data.

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