

**CHANGES IN MEN AND WOMEN LANGUAGE FEATURES USED BY
MALALA YOUSAFZAI ON *THE ELLEN SHOW***

A GRADUATING PAPER

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Gaining
the Bachelor Degree in English Literature



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2021

A FINAL PROJECT STATEMENT

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saya menyatakan bahwa skripsi tersebut sudah dapat diajukan pada sidang Munaqasyah untuk memenuhi salah satu syarat memperoleh gelar Sarjana Sastra Inggris.

Atas perhatian yang diberikan, saya ucapkan terima kasih.

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**CHANGES IN MEN AND WOMEN LANGUAGE FEATURES USED BY
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ABSTRACT

Men and women are distinct, physically and mentally. It makes the language used by men distinct from the language used by women. The differences between the language used by men and women formed because society has constructed them to be different. Since the differences between men's and women's language can be observed in conversation, the researcher chooses an American TV show, *The Ellen Show* episode *The Incomparable Malala Yousafzai*, as the object of analysis. The researcher finds language friction in Malala's utterances during the show. Malala, as a woman, tends to use features commonly used by men, and it contrasts with the theory of women's language proposed by Robin Lakoff. This research aims to identify the changes in men's and women's language features used by Malala and the features of women's language used properly by Malala by combining women's language theory by Robin Lakoff and men's language theory by Jennifer Coates. It is done to compare the tendency of Malala in using men and women language features. This research uses a descriptive qualitative method. The research's results show that there are indications that the language used by Malala is more attached to the characteristics of men's language. It is proven by the findings of this research, which states that there are three kinds of changes in women's language features, such as humor sentences, non-standard grammar, and direct speech. Furthermore, there are four kinds of changes in men's language features, such as competitive sentences, minimal responses, compliments, and commands and directives. Moreover, the researcher also finds that there are only two out of ten features of women language used appropriately by Malala, such as intensifiers and lexical hedges or fillers.

Keywords: *Malala Yousafzai, women language, men language, The Ellen Show*

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ABSTRAK

Pria dan wanita berbeda secara fisik dan mental. Hal itu membuat bahasa yang digunakan pria berbeda dengan bahasa yang digunakan wanita. Perbedaan bahasa yang digunakan pria dan wanita terbentuk karena masyarakat telah mengkonstruksinya menjadi berbeda. Karena perbedaan bahasa laki-laki dan perempuan dapat diamati dalam percakapan, maka peneliti memilih acara TV Amerika, *The Ellen Show* episode *The Incomparable Malala Yousafzai*, sebagai objek analisis. Peneliti menemukan perubahan bahasa dalam tuturan Malala selama acara berlangsung. Malala, sebagai seorang perempuan, cenderung menggunakan fitur-fitur bahasa yang biasa digunakan oleh laki-laki, dan hal ini bertentangan dengan teori bahasa perempuan yang dikemukakan oleh Robin Lakoff. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengidentifikasi perubahan fitur bahasa pria dan wanita yang digunakan oleh Malala dan fitur bahasa wanita yang digunakan secara tepat oleh Malala dengan menggabungkan teori bahasa wanita oleh Robin Lakoff dan teori bahasa pria oleh Jennifer Coates. Hal ini dilakukan untuk membandingkan kecenderungan Malala dalam menggunakan fitur-fitur bahasa laki-laki dan perempuan. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat indikasi bahwa bahasa yang digunakan Malala lebih lekat dengan fitur-fitur bahasa laki-laki. Hal ini dibuktikan dengan temuan penelitian ini yang menyatakan bahwa terdapat tiga macam perubahan fitur bahasa perempuan, yaitu *humor sentences*, *non-standard grammar*, dan *direct speech*. Lalu, terdapat empat macam perubahan fitur bahasa laki-laki, yaitu *competitive sentences*, *minimal responses*, *compliments*, serta *commands and directives*. Selain itu, peneliti juga menemukan bahwa hanya ada dua dari sepuluh fitur bahasa perempuan yang digunakan secara tepat oleh Malala, seperti *intensifiers* dan *lexical hedges or fillers*.

Kata kunci: *Malala Yousafzai, bahasa wanita, bahasa pria, The Ellen Show*

MOTTO

With **guns**
you can kill terrorists,
with **education**
you can kill terrorism.

-Malala Yousafzai



DEDICATION

The researcher dedicates this graduating paper to:

My parents,
Abrika (deceased) and Sunengsih binti Abdul Karnen—
who has given me endless love and strength.

My foster parents,
Suyanto bin Abdul Karnen and Habibah—
who provided me material and spiritual support.

My sisters,
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Myself—
who have never given up until this day.



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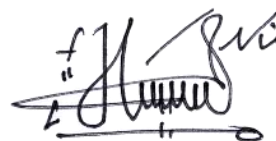
Lastly, perfection only belongs to Allah. I realize that some mistakes are probably found within my graduating paper. Hopefully, the readers can give advice and suggestion to improve my graduating paper.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

C	: Compliments
CD	: Commands and Directives
CS	: Competitive Sentences
DF	: Direct Speech
HS	: Humor Sentences
I	: Intensifiers
LHF	: Lexical Hedges or Fillers
MR	: Minimal Responses
NSG	: Non-standard Grammar



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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Study

Men and women are distinct physically and mentally. Wardhaugh (1998: 310) declares that physically it can be seen and researched that: (1) men are stronger than women, (2) women have a lighter weight than men, (3) women mature and older faster than men, (4) women have a longer average lifespan than men, and (5) women have a different voice character from men. Those affect the language used by men distinct from the language used by women.

As explained by Philips, Steele, and Tanz (as cited in Wardhaugh, 1998: 310), the differences between the language used by men and women are formed because the society has constructed them to be different. When men talk to men, the conversation focuses on competition, mockery, sports, aggression, and doing things. Meanwhile, when women talk to other women, the discussion revolves around themselves, feelings, affiliations with others, home, and family (Wardhaugh, 1998: 316).

Coulmas adds that women often "hypercorrect" and try to use standard language more than men. Women think that using standard language can lift their status, which has been considered second-class citizens. In general, men have a higher position and more power than women. However, in language, women use standard language more often, and men use non-standard language more often (Coulmas, 2005). In line with that, Eckert and Mc Connel-Ginet (2003) suggest that although women are generally lower-ranking in society, they use more standard

language to be respected by society. Women use standard language in society, especially in more formal activities, such as work interactions (Chamber, 1995).

Cultural influence is one of the reasons for the differences in men's and women's languages. Sumarsono and Pranata (2002: 113) explain that the differences cause by social symptoms, which are closely related to social attitudes. The difference starts at birth. Coulmas (2005) states that women are named differently from men. In Indonesia, for example, men and women can be guessed from their names. When people hear the name "Bunga," people will know that she is a woman. Meanwhile, if someone named "Adam," then people can easily know that he is a man. Furthermore, women prefer to be addressed by the first name and by the nickname of affection and sweetness, such as "sweetie," "sweetheart," and "darling." However, on the other hand, men do not use those calls to other men.

The differences between men's and women's language can be observed in conversation. Since conversation can happen in real life and in other forms, such as movies, novels, and talk shows, the researcher chooses a talk show to be the object of analysis. A talk show is one of the TV programs where one individual (or group of individuals) discusses specific topics raised by the host. Typically, guests are a group of literate individuals or have extraordinary experiences related to whatever issue is being discussed on the show (Amy Tikanen, 2009).

The talk show that the researcher chose to be the object of analysis is *The Ellen Show* episode *The Incomparable Malala Yousafzai*. *The Ellen Show* is an American TV show hosted by Ellen DeGeneres. It debuted on September 8, 2003,

and was produced by Telepictures ("The Ellen DeGeneres Show"). This show is presented by Ellen, as the host, who handles the whole conversations.

In the show that aired on September 9, 2015, Ellen hosted and asked eighteen-year-old Malala Yousafzai, a Muslim activist for female education and the youngest Nobel Prize winner, about her life and achievement. In the show, Malala and Ellen talked about education, women's rights, and equality. This show was chosen as the object of analysis for several reasons. First, it invites an inspirational figure, Malala Yousafzai. As a Muslim at her young age, Malala fights for education and equality for women. Second, it contains language frictions that are interesting to be analyzed. During the show, the language used by Malala contrasts with the women's language theory proposed by Robin Lakoff. Malala, as a woman, tends to use language features commonly used by men, as shown below.

ELLEN. "Your parents are in the audience right now. And I know that your dad empowered you tremendously. How did he do that?"

MALALA. "He has allowed me to fly as high as I can, and this is how we want parents to be. To allow children to fulfill their dreams, to achieve who they want to be. It's not that girls (who) don't have the skill or don't have the talent to do something in their life. It's that they are stopped in society. So my father did not do that. He did not stop me, and I'm really thankful to him. And also to my mother for giving me the strength and this courage to go forward. **And a little bit to my brothers. Little bit.**"

(The Ellen Show, 2015: 00.02.25-00.03.15)

In his book entitled "Language and Women Place," Robin Lakoff (2004: 78) summarizes nine women language features. They are: (1) women have a large stock of words related to their specific interest, (2) "empty" adjectives, (3) question intonation: tag question and rising intonation, (4) the use of hedges of various kind, (5) the use of intensive "so," (6) "hypercorrect" grammar, (7) superpolite forms, (8) women don't tell jokes, and (9) women speak in italic. According to the conversation above, it shows that Malala is using humor sentence (joke). In the last of her answer, Malala said that she is thankful for her parents because they always support her. She is grateful for her brothers either, but not much as she is thankful for her parents by saying, "And a little bit to my brothers. Little bit." Malala intentionally flirts with her brothers by saying that, and it makes all the audience laugh because of her.

It concludes that the language used by Malala during the show is in contrast with women's language theory proposed by Robin Lakoff because there is a change in its usage where men commonly use this feature. Priyadi and Setiawan (2015) also explain that men frequently joke either in the same-sex or mix-sex conversation. They tend to make humor within their utterances. This condition shows that men have more power than women because they can be proven within their words that contain more humor than women.

Based on the language changes above, this research aims to analyze the language used by Malala Yousafzai in the conversation between her and Ellen DeGeneres on *The Ellen Show* by combining two theories. The first theory is the women language theory by Robin Lakoff. The second theory is the men language

theory by Jennifer Coates. The researcher uses women language theory by Robin Lakoff and men language theory by Jennifer Coates to identify the changes in men's and women's language features used by Malala Yousafzai during the show. To find out the features of women's language used properly by Malala Yousafzai, the researcher uses women language theory by Robin Lakoff. It is done to compare the tendency of Malala Yousafzai in using men and women language features. Therefore, the researcher emphasizes that this research is exciting and worth to be examined.

1.2 Problem Statements

In accordance with the background of the study above, the research questions are written below.

1. What are the kinds of changes in men's and women's language features used by Malala Yousafzai on *The Ellen Show*?
2. What are the features of women's language used properly by Malala Yousafzai on *The Ellen Show*?

1.3 Objectives of Study

Pursuant to the problem statements above, the objectives of the study are shown below.

1. To identify the kinds of changes in men's and women's language features used by Malala Yousafzai on *The Ellen Show*.
2. To identify the features of women's language used properly by Malala Yousafzai on *The Ellen Show*.

1.4 Scope of Study

The scope of this research focuses on the Sociolinguistics study specifically in the aspect of language and gender. The researcher limits the focus of this research on the changes in men's and women's language features used by Malala Yousafzai and the features of women's language used appropriately by Malala Yousafzai on *The Ellen Show*. The language friction in Malala's utterances during the show is the main reason why the researcher conducted this research by combining the theory of women's language proposed by Robin Lakoff and the theory of men's language proposed by Jennifer Coates. It is done to identify the tendency of Malala in using men and women language features.

1.5 Significances of Study

The significance of this research is generally to contribute to the development of science, especially in linguistics. This research is also expected to be one of the information sources for the next researchers who are interested in the same field. Furthermore, this research's findings are supposed to enrich the researcher's knowledge about the women language features and men language features.

1.6 Literature Review

This section will review similar study related to the research that the researcher focuses on. These previous studies help the researcher doing this research. In total, there are seven pieces of study related to this research.

The first research is a journal written by Bayu Anggara Putra and Prayudha, entitled "The Analysis of Women and Men Language Features on America's Got Talent." This research is published in 2019. This research is descriptive qualitative research. It aims to determine male and female judges' men and women language features in America's Got Talent 2018. This research uses women language theory proposed by Robin Lakoff and men language theory proposed by Jennifer Coates. The result shows that male judges use three men language features, such as direct forms, interrupt, and swear words. Female judges use six women language features, such as lexical hedges, rising intonation on declarative, "empty" adjectives, intensifiers, superpolite forms, and emphatic stress.

The second research is a journal written by Ni Putu Erna Meryanti Sari Dewi, I Wayan Resen, and I Made Winaya, entitled "The Features of Men and Women Language in The Movie Camp Rock 2: Final Jam." This research is published in 2017. This research is library research. It aims to identify the types and the use of men's and women's language in a movie. The data are taken from the movie "Camp Rock: The Final Jam" (2010). Data obtained through observation and note-taking techniques, then conduct a qualitative and descriptive analysis of the collected data. The theory used for the study is Deborah Tannen's theory. The results show that men tend to have more control over the conversation and make decisions without involving other participants. Simultaneously, women are more inclined to chat or talk about things that lead to interpersonal relationships than men and express their feelings more.

The third research is a journal conducted by Slamet Priyadi and Slamet Setiawan, entitled "Features of Man and Woman Language used by Two Main Characters in 'Winds of Evil' Novel: Gender Perspective." This research is published in 2015. This is descriptive qualitative research. It aims to identify the features of man and women language used by the leading male and leading female characters in the novel. This research uses the theory of women's language by Robin Lakoff and the theory of men's language by Mulac. The results show eight features of women language used by main female characters: intensifiers, superpolite forms, lexical hedges, rising intonation on declarative, "empty" adjectives, avoidance of strong swear words, "hypercorrect" grammar, and tag question. Moreover, the main male character uses four features of men's language, such as humor, judgmental adjectives, brief sentences, and command sentences.

The fourth research is a graduating paper conducted by Norlaili, entitled "Features and Feature Changes of Women's Languages found in 'Amira and Sam' Movie." This research is published in 2019. It is conducted to find out the features and the feature changes of women's language in the movie. This research is descriptive qualitative research. The data are taken from the main actor of the movie named Amira. This research uses the theory of women's language proposed by Robin Lakoff and the theory of speech events by Dell Hymes. The results show that Amira uses nine features of women's language, such as lexical hedges or fillers, tag question, rising intonation on declarative, "empty" adjectives, intensifiers, "hypercorrect" grammar, superpolite forms, avoidance of strong swear words, and emphatic stress. Meanwhile, factors of Amira's languages are situation, participant,

end, action sequence, instrumentality, norm, and genre. Moreover, the researcher also finds some feature changes in Amira's utterances, such as non-standard grammar, direct speech, a slang word, vulgar word, and strong swear word.

The fifth research is a graduating paper conducted by Mudiya Wulandari, entitled "Women Language and Offensive Language in 'Lady Parts' Comedy Blaps." This research is published in 2020. This research is descriptive qualitative research. It aims to determine women's language features and the type of offensive language found in Comedy Blaps: Lady Parts. The researcher is combining the theory of women's language by Robin Lakoff and the theory of offensive language by Edwin Battistella. The results show that there are seven women language features, such as lexical hedges or fillers, tag question, rising intonation on declarative, "empty" adjectives, intensifiers, "superpolite" forms, and emphatic stress. Meanwhile, there are three types of offensive languages, such as epithet, vulgarity, and obscenity.

The sixth research is a graduating paper conducted by Monica Leoni Daraninggar Murti, entitled "An Analysis of Women Language Features Used by Mia in 'The Princes Diary' Movie." This research is published in 2018. This research is using a qualitative method. It aims to identify the types and functions of Mia's women's language features in the movie. This research uses the theory of women's language by Robin Lakoff. The result shows that there are eight out of ten women language features from Mia's utterances in the movie, such as lexical hedges or filler, intensifier, superpolite forms, "hypercorrect" grammar, emphatic stress, tag question, rising intonation, and "empty" adjectives.

The seventh research is a graduating paper written by Ridwan Putra Mahardika entitled "Violations in Women Language Feature in The Taqwaqores Movie." This research is published in 2020. This research is qualitative. It aims to identify the kinds of violations in women's language features and the factors of violations in women's language features in the movie The Taqwaqores. This research uses the theory of women's language proposed by Robin Lakoff and uses Dell Hymes' SPEAKING theory to describe the factors. The results show that some women language features are violated, such as empty adjectives or particles, rising intonation, tag questions, lexical hedges, intensifiers, "hypercorrect" grammar, superpolite forms, emphatic stress, and avoidance of strong swearing words. The researcher also finds several factors under the utterances, such as setting, participants, ends, act sequence, key, instrumentalities, norms, and genres within the conversation.

The several kinds of research above show that this research is similar to the study conducted by Bayu Anggara and Prayudha. Both research pieces use the theory of women's language by Robin Lakoff and men's language theory by Jennifer Coates. Even though both kinds of research use the same approach, the object and the focus of both types of research are different. The study conducted by Bayu Anggara and Prayudha is applying men's language theory to men as an object. Meanwhile, this research applies the theory of men's language to a different object, which applies to women as an object. So, this research will show different results from the previous study.

The similarity is also found in the research conducted by Norlaili. The study conducted by Norlaili and this research has the same purpose on finding the features and feature changes in women's language theory proposed by Robin Lakoff. Still, the object and the focus of both pieces of research are different. Norlaili's study uses the novel as the object of analysis. Meanwhile, this research uses a talk show to be the object of investigation. Furthermore, Norlaili's study only focuses on finding the feature changes in women's language theory proposed by Robin Lakoff. Meanwhile, this research also focuses on finding the feature changes in men's language theory proposed by Jennifer Coates. So, the results of this research will be different from the previous investigation.

On a final note, the researcher emphasizes that this research is different and novel from previous studies because it focuses on identifying the kinds of changes in men's and women's language features used by Malala Yousafzai and the features of women's language used properly by Malala Yousafzai on *The Ellen Show*. Furthermore, so far, the conversation between Malala Yousafzai and Ellen DeGeneres during the show has never been conducted by any researcher before, so this research will also be different from the previous researches.

1.7 Theoretical Approach

This research focuses on analyzing the kinds of changes in men's and women's language features used by Malala Yousafzai and the features of women's language used properly by Malala Yousafzai on *The Ellen Show*. Based on the focus of this research, the researcher combines two theories. The first theory is the women language theory proposed by Robin Lakoff. Lakoff (2004: 78) summarizes that

there are nine features of women language, such as (1) women have a large stock of words related to their specific interest, (2) "empty" adjectives, (3) question intonation: tag question and rising intonation, (4) the use of hedges of various kind, (5) the use of intensive "so," (6) "hypercorrect" grammar, (7) superpolite forms, (8) women don't tell jokes, and (9) women speak in italic. This theory is suitable for finding out what kinds of changes in women's language features used by Malala and what features of women's language used properly by Malala.

The second theory is men's language theory, proposed by Jennifer Coates. Coates (2004) points out six language feature that used by men, namely: (1) minimal responses, (2) commands and directives, (3) swearing and taboo language, (4) compliments, (5) theme, and (6) question. This theory is fit to identify what kinds of changes in men's language that Malala used. Therefore, by combining those theories, can answer the research questions of this research.

1.8 Method of Research

1.8.1 Type of Research

This research is using a descriptive qualitative method. It is called descriptive qualitative because this research will describe the kinds of changes in men's and women's language features used by Malala Yousafzai on *The Ellen Show*. It will also describe the features of women's language used properly by Malala Yousafzai on *The Ellen Show*. Cresswell (2009: 175-176) mentioned that one of the characteristics of descriptive qualitative research is explanatory. It means that the researchers will interpret the discovered data based on what they see, hear, and

understand. Besides, it cannot separate the explanation from the researcher's history, background, and previous understanding.

1.8.2 Data Sources

The prime data of this research is the utterances or language used by Malala Yousafzai on *The Ellen Show* episode *The Incomparable Malala Yousafzai* that premiered on September 9, 2015. The data are taken from *The Ellen Show's* YouTube channel.

1.8.3 Data Collection Technique

This research uses the observing method. Muhammad (2011: 205-207) points out that the observation method is the basic technique of observing the so-called tapping. In collecting the data, the researcher takes the following steps. First, the researcher is watching the conversation video between Malala Yousafzai and Ellen DeGeneres on *The Ellen Show* from YouTube. Second, the researcher is typing the transcript of the conversation. Third, the researcher is listing what utterances are included as the kinds of changes in men's and women's language features used by Malala Yousafzai and what utterances are included as features of women's language used properly by Malala Yousafzai.

1.8.4 Data Analysis Technique

In this research, the researcher uses the distributional method. Haugen (as cited in Sudaryanto, 1985; Soebroto, 1993; Soeparno, 2003) explains that the distributional method is a language analysis method in which the analyzer derived from the language under study. In analyzing the data, the researcher takes the

following steps. First, the researcher identifies what utterances are included as the kinds of changes in men's and women's language features used by Malala Yousafzai on *The Ellen Show* and what utterances are included as features of women's language used properly by Malala Yousafzai on *The Ellen Show*. Second, the researcher classifies what utterances include as the kinds of changes in men's and women's language features used by Malala and what utterances include as features of women's language used properly by Malala. Third, the data classified will be analyzed using the theory of women's language proposed by Robin Lakoff and men's language theory proposed by Jennifer Coates. Fourth, concluding.

1.9 Paper Organization

This research is presented in four chapters. The first chapter of this research consists of the introduction of the research, such as the background of the study, problem statement, objective of the study, the significance of the study, literature review, theoretical approach, method of research, and the last is paper organization. The second chapter of this research contains a theoretical background. This chapter will explain the theory of women's language proposed by Robin Lakoff and the theory of men's language proposed by Jennifer Coates. The third chapter of this research consists of the findings and discussion of this research. In this chapter, the data's complete findings will be served, and the discussion of the data will explain thoroughly. The last chapter will be about the research conclusion, which is completed by the suggestion for future research.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This is the last chapter of this research. This chapter consists of two sections. The first section is the conclusion and the second section is the suggestion. The conclusion section mainly aims to answer the research questions of this research. The suggestion section consists of some pieces of advice related to this research for the next researchers.

4.1 Conclusion

To begin this section, this research chooses an American TV show, *The Ellen Show* episode *The Incomparable Malala Yousafzai*, to be the object of this research. This research is combining the theory of women's language by Robin Lakoff with the theory of men's language by Jennifer Coates. Furthermore, this research focuses on identifying the kinds of changes in men's and women's language features used by Malala Yousafzai and the women's language features used appropriately by Malala Yousafzai on *The Ellen Show*.

After accomplishing this research, the researcher finds three kinds of changes in women's language features used by Malala Yousafzai on *The Ellen Show*, such as humor sentences, non-standard grammar, and direct speech. The researcher also finds four kinds of changes in men's language features used by Malala, namely: competitive sentences, minimal responses, compliments, and commands and directives. In addition, the researcher finds only two out of ten women language features used by Malala properly, such as intensifiers and lexical hedges or fillers. The conclusions related to them are written below.

First, there are indications that the language used by Malala Yousafzai on *The Ellen Show* is more attached to the characteristics of men's language. It is proven by the findings of this research, which states that there are three changes in women's language features used by Malala during the show, such as humor sentences, non-standard grammar, and direct speech, which were violated by Malala so that its function changed from its original function. It is reinforced by the findings of four kinds of changes in men's language features used by Malala during the show, such as competitive sentences, minimal responses, compliments, and commands and directives, which experts said that these features are commonly used by men but here, Malala uses these features so that its function changed from its original function. This statement is further strengthened because the researcher also found that there are only two out of ten features of women language used by Malala appropriately, namely intensifiers and lexical hedges or fillers.

Second, the theory of men's language proposed by Jennifer Coates seems to be applicable to women as well. It is proven by the tendency of Malala Yousafzai to use more men's language features than women's language features themselves. This changes can happen because the characteristic of language is dynamic. Languages always change based on the society and culture that surrounded the speakers. Because of this reason, it cannot be denied if there are several changes in the language used by Malala Yousafzai on *The Ellen Show*. Moreover, the women language theory proposed by Robin Lakoff is over forty-years-old since it was first published. So, it is natural that Malala no longer speaks the women language

features proposed by Robin Lakoff because it is no longer relevant to Malala, who lives today.

Also, language is closely related to gender, not sex. Although there are women's language features and men's language features, they are not always used properly based on their sex. Lakoff (2004: 44) adds that men's language is increasingly being used by women. However, women's language is not adopted by men, except gays. Men with feminine personalities tend to use women's language features more than men's language features themselves. So does Malala Yousafzai. She is a woman, but her life experience and struggle to fight against the Taliban have created her personality to be more assertive, strong, and brave than other women. Hence, she tends to use men's language features more than women's language features themselves.

Third, there is a possibility that the language used by Malala Yousafzai on *The Ellen Show* is not hundred percent natural because the talk show is a TV program in which the crew has prepared a list of questions to ask the guest, in this case, Malala. Malala has also been informed before the event begins about the list of questions that would be asked to her. It allows Malala to prepare the answers that will be conveyed during the event later. But this research is not focused on that. This research only focuses on identifying the kinds of changes in the men's and women's language features used by Malala and features of women's language used properly by Malala during the show. However, this could be an interesting study for the next researchers who are interested in examining this further.

Fourth, other than language and gender, one of the interesting aspects of Sociolinguistics studies to discuss is dialect. According to the Cambridge Dictionary, dialect is a variety of a language spoken by a group of people that is characterized by systematic features (e.g., phonological, lexical, grammatical) that distinguish it from other varieties of that same language. Wardhaugh (1998) adds that there are two kinds of dialect, such as regional dialect and social dialect. The regional dialect is certain differences from geographical area one to another in pronunciation, in the selecting and construction of words, and in the syntax of a language such distinctive varieties of the local variety. Meanwhile, social dialect is also usually determined by a range of features, such as residential area, income level, education, etc. It refers to differences in the way language is spoken by a particular group of people in a specific region. Referring to that, this research can also be included in the study of dialect. However, this research is not specifically focused on the dialect. This research only focuses on identifying the kinds of changes in the men's and women's language features used by Malala Yousafzai and features of women's language used properly by Malala Yousafzai on *The Ellen Show*.

4.2 Suggestion

Based on this research results, the researcher finds a phenomenon where a woman tend to use men's language features more than women's language features themselves. In contrast, there is a possibility that women's language features tend to be used by men more than women. The researcher suggests that it can be a new research material that is interesting for future researchers who want to explore more

about men's and women's language. After accomplishing this research, the researcher realizes that many things can be examined in the talk show, both in theory and in the object of research. In this research, the researcher only focuses on identifying changes in men's and women's language features used by Malala Yousafzai and the features of women's language used properly by Malala Yousafzai on *The Ellen Show*. The researcher also admits that this research has a deficiency in the object of analysis. The duration of the object of analysis is too short, so the data found is not much. Hopefully, the next researchers can find a better object. Moreover, it is widely open for the next researchers to do more researches in this area.



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