

## C H A P T E R   I I I

### P R E S E N T A T I O N   A N D   D A T A   A N A L Y S I S

This chapter contains two major parts: data presentation and data analysis. The data are given in the description of 14 speech situations. 8 are the conversations of formal situation, and 6 are the conversations of informal situation. Each description is followed by the analysis of speech features occurring in the speech event. Following each analysis is the table of the speech features.

#### FORMAL SITUATION

situation 1: Meeting at a company.

Melia is an operational manager. She is very angry with her employees because they cannot finish their job on time.

Woman 1: Saya tidak suka jika ada pekerjaan yang tidak beres pada waktunya. Saya sudah bilang berkali-kali, kalau perlu lembur...lembur! Saya tidak tahu kenapa kalian ini ndak pernah ngerti-ngerti, ndak tahu saya ini mesti ngomong berapa kali. Saya rasa, saya tidak perlu sampai harus marah, kan?

Woman 2: Kalau saya, terus terang saya ndak bisa kalau harus lembur, soalnya itu bukan

kesalahan saya.

Woman 3: Kalau saya...gimana ya Bu melia...soalnya saya ndak ada yang bantu, jadi...yah...saya agak sedikit kewalahan.

Analysis:

Woman 1:

Woman 1 shows some aspects which are the same as Lakoff's such as using tag question and polite form in the following sentence: "Saya rasa, saya tidak perlu sampai harus marah, kan?". The expression 'saya rasa' is a kind of intensifiers since we know that the woman utters the words in order to make the employers understand that it is not necessary for her to be angry, if they do their job well. While the word 'kan' is a shortened form of the word 'bukan' which is the same as Lakoff's tag question form, which points to polite devices. Then the expression 'tidak perlu sampai harus' is a kind of multiple modality as described by Poynton, which shows a tendency to 'superpolite' forms. Then she also uses an emphatic stress 'ngerti-ngerti' in "...kalian ini ndak pernah ngerti-ngerti!",

'berkali-kali' and 'lembur...lembur' in "Saya sudah bilang berkali-kali, kalau perlu lembur...lembur!". This woman does not use hypercorrect grammar because she doesn't use standard verb forms consistently. We can see this from the use of the words; 'ndak', 'ngerti', 'beres', 'bilang'. The standard forms of those words are 'tidak', 'mengerti', 'selesai', 'mengatakan'. Repetition is other feature produced by woman 1. She also avoid strong swear words.

**Woman 2 :**

Woman 2 doesn't use hypercorrect grammar because she uses non-standard forms, for example: the words 'ndak' and 'soalnya'. The standard form of 'ndak' is 'tidak', and the word 'soalnya' should be 'sebab' or 'karena' because the purpose of her sentence is to give a reason. She uses an emphatic stress 'terus terang' which functions to emphasize the reason which is given by the speaker. She produces repetition of the word 'saya' and avoids strong swear words.

Situation 2: In a company.

Mrs. Hanny Widjaya as a personnel manager is talking to Silvia, a senior secretary of a company. Silvia wants to quit from her job, since her husband wants to move to another city.

Woman 4: Saya rasa, saudari perlu memikirkan kembali, apakah saudari sudah mantap dengan keputusan yang telah saudari ambil, mengingat masa kerja saudari yang cukup lama serta prestasi kerja yang telah saudari raih selama ini, yang saya kira cukup memuaskan. Bagaimana... mau dipikirkan kembali?

Women 5: Saya sudah pikirkan semuanya masak-masak, dan saya lebih memilih mengikuti suami saya, apapun resikonya, meskipun saya harus kehilangan pekerjaan saya. Walaupun demikian, saya sangat berterima kasih, karena saya bisa bergabung di sini.

Analysis:

Woman 4 :

Woman 4 uses hypercorrect grammar because she is consistent in using standard forms in the context of spoken language. She also uses intensifiers in the phrase 'saya rasa' which functions to convince Woman 5 indirectly to think more about her suggestion. It is a kind of polite form. Then, the words 'yang saya kira' belong to hedging devices. They seem to function to weaken the

sentence, since the speaker is not sure about what she said. But they also belong to polite devices. There is an emphatic stress in the words 'sudah' and 'perlu' which function to give more stress or emphasis. Woman 4 uses repetition of the word 'saudari' and also avoids strong swear words in her sentences.

Woman 5 :

Woman 5 uses intensifiers in the word 'sangat' and emphatic stress in the words 'perlu', 'masak-masak', 'lebih' and 'harus'. She almost uses standard forms in her sentence. But, the word 'pikirkan' in the sentence "Saya sudah pikirkan semuanya..." doesn't show it. The standard form of the word 'pikirkan' is 'memikirkan'. So, she doesn't use hypercorrect grammar. There is a repetition of the word 'saya' in her sentence. She also avoids using strong swear words.

Table 2: Speech features of women 4 and 5

RPS	FTR	F-H	T	I	H	A	E-S	S	O
Woman 4			√	√	√	√	√	√	√
Woman 5			√	√	√	√			√

Situation 3: In a company.

Mrs. Magdalena Jayanti as a Marketing Manager is talking to her partner, Mr. Jim O'cornor. They plan to have an exhibition in Australia.

Woman 6: Hai, Jim... bagaimana keadaan you hari ini?

Saya ingin tahu apakah ada ide dari you tentang rencana kita untuk ikut pameran nanti.

(conversation is continued by Jim)

Kamu pikir, kita bisa berhasil di sana? Saya dengar lawan kita disana maha berat, benar begitu, Jim?

(conversation is continued by Jim)

Saya harap you bisa handle dengan baik, terutama dengan mempelajari marketnya dulu. Nanti saya akan meminta Frans untuk membantu you.

Dia rasanya orang yang tepat untuk you.

Analysis:

Woman 6 :

Woman 6 does not use hypercorrect grammar because

she mixes between Indonesian and English, for example, the word 'you' which replaces the word 'kamu'. Then, the words 'handle' and 'market' replace 'menangani' or 'mengurus' and 'pasar' respectively. She also uses tag question in the sentence "...benar begitu, Jim?". Then, there is the use of emphatic stress on the word 'maha' which gives more stress.

Table 3: Speech features of woman 6

RPS	FTR	P-H	T	I	H	A	E-S	S	O
Woman 6			√			√	√		

Situation 4: In a classroom at Campus.

Lisana is a mathematics assistant at STTS. She is talking to her students about the preparation for examination.

Woman 7: Saya harap kalian semua siap dalam menghadapi ujian yang akan datang, karena saya tidak mau mendengar bahwa di antara kalian ada yang gagal. Saya sudah korbankan banyak waktu saya hanya untuk kalian, jadi saya minta kalian tidak mengecewakan saya. Ada pertanyaan?

(questions coming from her students)

Analysis:

Woman 7:

This woman tries to use hypercorrect grammar, although there are still some words which are not appropriate to be used in this context such as the word 'mau'. The standard form is 'ingin'. The word 'saya' in "Saya sudah korbankan waktu 'saya' hanya untuk kalian,..." can be omitted. The use of intensifiers 'hanya' in the following "... hanya untuk kalian...", has a function to strengthen the expression, the same as the word 'just' or 'only' in English. However, in this case, she produces a different feature from Lakoff's, she produces an assertive speech.

Table 4: Speech feature of Woman 7

RPS	PTR	P-H	T	I	H	A	E-S	S	O
Woman 7			√	√	√				√



Situation 5: At a doctor's room.

Conversation between a doctor and her patient. Santi is a dentist. She is interviewing her patient concerning the problem he got.

Woman 8: Ada yang ingin Anda ceritakan pada saya sebelum saya memeriksa Anda?

Patient : Ada, gusi saya bengkak, maksud saya...em yang sebelah atas...kelihatannya... (being interrupted by the doctor).

Woman 8: Ah ya saya tahu maksud Anda, kira-kira sudah berapa lama?

Patient : Saya sudah lupa...em tapi rasanya kalau tidak salah ya...ada dua mingguan, eh enggak sih...berapa ya...".

Woman 8: Ya sudahlah, kalau memang lupa.

Analysis:

Woman 8:

She produces assertive speech which is not too complicated. She just says it in a short sentence. The words 'ah' and 'yah' can be grouped into fillers. There is an emphatic stress in the word 'memang'. This woman produces hypercorrect grammar

because there is a consistent use of standard verb forms. She avoids strong swear words and once interrupts her interlocutor.

Table 5: Speech features of Woman 8

RPS	FIR	F-H	T	I	H	A	E-S	S	O
Woman 8	√			√	√	√			√

Situation 6: Briefing in an office at a hotel.

Two women, one a finance manager, and the other a marketing manager, are having a conversation with a man who is known as EDP staff.

Woman 9: Terus terang, kalau saya pribadi, memang tidak suka bicara di belakang layar. Bagi saya lebih baik terus terang di depan orangnya! Kalau tidak suka caranya, langsung saja, Bung Hadi, ndak usah berbelit-belit.

Man : Saya maunya memang begitu, Bu, tapi saya masih menaruh hormat, Beliau kan sudah tua, jadi... (being interrupted)

Woman 10: Kalau yang dibegitukan mengerti yah ndak jadi apa, lha kalau ndak ngerti juga, kan kita sendiri yang dirugikan! Saya rasa Anda perlu sedikit tegas. Tegas dalam arti bahwa Anda tidak kurang ajar, bukan begitu toh, Bu Yen?

**Analysis:****Woman 9:**

Woman 9 has a tendency to be assertive. She produces non hypercorrect grammar because she doesn't use standard forms consistently by using the word 'ndak'. The standard form of it is 'tidak'. She also uses superpolite form by using the phrase 'di belakang layar'. The words 'terus terang', 'pribadi' and 'langsung saja' here are a kind of emphatic stress.

**Woman 10:**

She uses hedges in the words 'saya rasa' and 'sedikit' which are the same as Lakoff's hedges 'I think' and 'sort of'. She also uses a kind of polite form by speaking indirectly: when she points to someone, she replaces it by using the words 'yang dibegitukan'. There is an emphatic stress in the word 'perlu' and pause fillers in the words 'yah', 'lah', and 'toh'. Tag questions also used by her in the sentences; "...ndak ngerti juga, kan kita sendiri yang di rugikan?" and "...dalam arti Anda tidak kurang ajar, bukan begitu

- toh, Bu Yen?". The use of the words 'ndak', 'ngerti', 'kan' show us that woman 10 doesn't use hypercorret grammar either. The standard forms of those words are 'tidak', 'mengerti' and 'bukan'.

Table 6: Speech features of Women 9 and 10

RPS	FTR	F-H	T	I	H	A	E-S	S	O
Woman 9						√	√	√	√
Woman 10	√	√				√	√	√	

Situation 7: Launching house at Delta Sari Baru Estate. There is a woman who wants to buy a house and gives the down payment.

Woman 11: Mbak, apa bener saya masih bisa pilih lokasi?

Woman 12: Maksud Ibu?

Woman 11: Itu lho Mbak, apa sih namanya...ehm, nomer-nomernya itu lho.

Woman 12: Oh saya tahu maksud Ibu,...kavling, ya?

Woman 11: Lha iya, itu! Betul Mbak!

Woman 12: Ibu masih bisa pilih, tetapi terbatas pada tiga unit yang masih belum terjual. Saya pernah bilang, kan sama Ibu, kalau

masih ada tiga unit untuk tipe kecil yang menghadap ke utara.

Woman 11: Iya saya tahu itu! Yang saya maksudkan, saya masih ada kesempatan untuk memilih diantara yang tiga tadi, kan?

Woman 12: Tentu saja boleh, Bu!

Analysis:

Woman 11:

Woman 11 does not use hypercorrect grammar at all. She mixes Indonesian language and Javanese language in the words 'bener' and 'nomer-nomernya'. The standard form of those words are 'benar' and 'nomor-nomornya'. She uses a kind of pause fillers in the words 'sih', 'lho', 'ehm'. There is a question tag in the sentence "Iya, saya tahu itu... diantara yang tiga tadi, kan?". The word 'kan' here is shortened from the word 'bukan'. She even produces avoidance of using standard verb forms. Emphatic stress is also used by her in the word 'masih'.

Woman 12:

Woman 12 uses a kind of pause fillers in the word 'oh'. It indicates a spontaneous expression. She doesn't use hypercorrect grammar by using standard verb forms inconsistently. The word 'bilang' should be 'berkata', and the word 'sama' should be 'pada'. The word 'kan' is shortened from the word 'bukan'. Tag question is used by her in the sentence; "Saya pernah bilang kan, sama Ibu,...". Superpolite form is also used in her sentence.

Table 7: Speech features of women 11 and 12

RPS	FTH	F-H	T	I	H	A	E-S	S	O
Woman 11		√	√			√	√		
Woman 12		√	√			√		√	

Situation 8: Briefing at an office.

Mrs. Dewi is a finance controller of a company. She is asking her employees about their job.

Woman 13: Bagaimana Fit, sudah kamu hubungi Pak Cipto?

Woman 14: Sudah Bu. Dan Beliau menyatakan setuju dengan proyek itu. Nanti siang Beliau ingin bertemu langsung dengan Ibu.

Woman 13: Baguslah kalau begitu! Eh... setelah ini siapkan segala sesuatunya dan taruh di meja saya.

Woman 14: Baik, Bu.

Woman 13: Lalu kamu gimana, Tin?

Woman 15: Perusahaan joint venture dengan Jepang menolak tawaran kita Bu, karena konsorsium Bank belum menyetujui.

Woman 13: Oh...begitu. Oke, nanti akan saya usahakan diadakan rapat ulang pemegang saham. Tolong siapkan anggaran yang di perlukan dengan cermat. Dan jangan sampai kehilangan kontak dengan mereka.

Woman 15: Baik, Bu.

#### Analysis:

##### Woman 13

Woman 13 doesn't show a tendency to use hypercorrect grammar because she produces standard verb forms inconsistently. We can see this in the words 'taruh', 'oke' and 'gimana'. The standard forms of the words are 'letakkan', 'baik' and 'bagaimana'. She also uses fillers in her

sentences such as 'lah', 'eh' and 'ah'. Emphatic stress is also uses in the words 'setelah ini' and 'tolong'.

**Woman 14:**

Woman 14 shows a tendency to produce hypercorrect grammar by using standard verb forms consistently. Superpolite forms are used and avoidance of using strong swear words is done by her.

**Woman 15:**

She produces hypercorect grammar as done by woman 14 by using standard verb forms consistently. She produces superpolite forms and avoidsstrong swear words. There is no other feature in her sentences.

**Table 8: Speech features of Women 13, 14 and 15**

RPS	FTR	F-H	T	I	H	A	E-S	S	O
Woman 13	√					√	√		
Woman 14					√	√		√	
Woman 15					√	√		√	



## INFORMAL SITUATION

Situation 9: At a cafeteria during lunch time.  
Mrs. Linda as a chief accountant is having lunch with her staff in the cafeteria. While eating, they are talking to each other.

Woman 16: Bu Linda sering pulang ke Lampung?

Woman 17: Tidak juga, habis biayanya mahal sih, kalau ada yang bayarin sih lain lagi, setiap minggu saya juga mau.

Woman 18: Semua juga mau kalau begitu, Bu.

Woman 19: Bu Linda nggak khawatir ya, ninggalin Pak Yos sendirian. Kalau saya sih ndak bisa jauh-jauh ninggalin suami saya.

Woman 18: Aduh! Sialan dompetku ketinggalan, mana di saku ndak ada duit, lagi.

Woman 19: Kamu pakai duitku aja, Hen, pokoknya sip...lah.

(The conversation stops, they all eat)

## Analysis:

Woman 16:

Woman 16 uses hypercorrect grammar in her sentence because she is consistent in using standard

forms. The word 'sering' here is a kind of emphatic stress. She produces avoidance of using strong swear words. There is no other feature in her statement.

**Woman 17:**

Woman 17 uses an emphatic stress in the word 'juga'. She does not use hypercorrect grammar. She produces a kind of filler by using the word 'sih'. The use of the word 'bayarin' shows that she doesn't use hypercorrect grammar because she produces standard forms inconsistently. She also avoids strong swear words.

**Woman 18:**

Woman 18 produces an emphatic stress in the words 'aduh', 'lagi' and 'juga'. Besides that, she does not use hypercorrect grammar because she doesn't use standard forms consistently in the words 'ndak' which should be 'tidak'. She even produces a strong swear word by saying 'sialan'.

**Woman 19:**

Woman 19 does not use hypercorrect grammar in the words 'ninggalin' and 'nggak'. The standard forms

of those words are 'meninggalkan' and 'tidak'. There is also an emphatic stress. The words 'jauh-jauh' are used instead of the words 'berada jauh' because the reduplication gives more stress to the whole meaning of the sentence.

Table 9: Speech features of Women 16, 17, 18, 19

RPS	FTR	F-H	T	I	H	A	E-S	S	O
Woman 16					√	√	√		
Woman 17		√				√	√		√
Woman 18							√		
Woman 19						√	√		

Situation 10: In a secretary room at an office. Two women are talking about their job and their boss, also the problem which comes up in their job.

Woman 20: Lin, kamu tahu... Pak Andi itu lho seenaknya aja marah sama aku. Kamu masih ingat, kalau aku pernah cerita sama kamu, aku sudah pernah ngasih laporan lengkap ke Pak Andi, iya kan, Lin?  
Dia bilang aku sama sekali belum pernah ngasih apa-apa.

Woman 21: Makanya, aku kan sudah sering ngomong sama

kamu, kalau nyerahkan laporan itu minta tanda tangan, kalau sudah begini, ribut.

Woman 20: Tapi kau...(cut)

Woman 21: Mau cari alasan ? Aku tahu kamu mau ngomong...(cut)

Woman 20: Enggak, bukan itu, aku mau bilang kalau...(cut)

Woman 21: Ah, sudahlah, aku juga sudah ngerti lebih baik kamu diam, deh.

Analysis:

Woman 20:

Woman 20 uses hedges in her first sentence: "...kamu tahu...". Then, she does not use hypercorrect grammar, which can be seen in the words 'aja', 'bilang' 'ngasih', 'kan' and 'enggak'. The standard forms are 'saja', 'mengatakan', 'memberi', 'bukan', and 'tidak'. There is an emphatic stress in the words 'sama sekali' and 'sudah pernah'. She also uses pause fillers 'lho'. Tag question is also produced by her in the sentence; "...Iya kan, Lin?". Other feature produced by her is interruption.

**Woman 21:**

Woman 21 interrupts the conversation more often and uses non hypercorrect grammar: see the word 'makanya' which should be 'oleh sebab itu', the word 'mau' which should be 'ingin' and the words 'ngomong', 'nyerahkan' and 'ngerti' which should be 'bicara', 'menyerahkan' and 'mengerti'. Then, she also uses an emphatic stress in the word 'juga' in the sentence; "...aku juga sudah ngerti". While the words 'ah' and 'deh' which are used can be grouped into pause fillers. Both of women 20 and 21, do interruptions which cause the unfinished sentences.

**Table 10: Speech features of women 20 and 21**

RPS	FTR	F-H	T	T	H	A	E-S	B	O
Woman 20	√	√				√		√	√
Woman 21						√	√		√

**Situation 11: During lunch time at a canteen.**  
 Some Bank employees have a lunch time at a canteen. A friend of the writer is

doing a recording and she tries to provoke a conversation.

Volunteer: Banyak orang bilang kalau cewek itu suka memotong pembicaraan orang, katanya sih... (being interrupted).

Woman 22: Siapa yang bilang... enak saja, tahu dari mana kamu berita begituan?

Woman 23: Memangnya ndak kebalik apa, kalau cowok yang sering begituan, coba deh... (interruption).

Woman 22: Kamu lihat saja kenyataannya, siapa yang lebih banyak mendapat kesempatan bicara, kalau kebetulan yang lagi bincang-bincang itu cewek sama cowok.

Volunteer: Iya... ya aku percaya, aku... (interruption).

Woman 23: Eit... nggak bisa begitu, kamu harus buktikan sendiri, baru nanti kasih komentar.

Analysis:

Woman 22:

Woman 22 interrupts more in the conversation and she does not realize it. She does not use hypercorrect grammar: see the words 'bilang', 'nggak' and 'kasih'. The standard forms of those three words are 'mengatakan', 'tidak' and

'memberi'. The word 'harus' in "...kamu harus buktikan..." here is a kind of emphatic stress, while the words 'eit' is a kind of fillers as described by Lakoff.

Woman 23:

Woman 23 also does the interruption as done by woman 22. She uses an emphatic stress in the word 'memangnya' which strengthens the meaning of the sentence. She does not either use hypercorrect grammar as woman 22: see the words 'ndak', 'kebalik' and 'begituan'.

Table 11: Speech features of women 22 and 23

RPS	FTR	F-H	T	I	H	A	R-S	S	O
Woman 22	√					√	√		√
Woman 23						√	√		√

Situation 12: The friend of the writer was giving an English lesson to Mrs.Liana who has a child of seven years old. This small girl also had a private teacher. While her mother was studying English, she was also studying with her teacher, Mrs.Ani.

Woman 24: Yin, siapa yang suruh ambil permen di lemari es? Mama sudah pernah bilang, kalau ngambil sembunyi-sembunyi itu namanya mencuri.  
Ndak boleh ya, jelek itu, tahu?  
Ayo sudah ndak boleh menangis.

Woman 25: Yin, ayo kemari, sudah, tidak boleh menangis lagi.  
Jangan diulangi lagi, ya? Bu guru kan pernah bilang kalau mengambil diam-diam itu sama dengan mencuri, iya kan? Ehmm... masih ingat tidak?

Woman 24: Sudah, biar Bu Ani, nanti malah jadi terbiasa manja.  
Bu Ani tahu, anaknya tetangga sebelah ini jadi manja ya karena dibujuk itu.

### Analysis:

Woman 24 and woman 25:

Woman 24 uses a tag question in the sentence "Ndak boleh ya, jelek itu tahu?", while woman 25 uses it in the sentence "Bu guru kan... sama dengan mencuri, iya kan?". The word 'ehmm' which is used by woman 25 is a kind of pause fillers. They both do not use hypercorrect grammar which can be seen in the words 'malah', 'suruh', 'ngambil', 'ndak'. The correct form of 'malah' is 'akan' or 'semakin', 'ngambil' is 'mengambil', and then



'ndak' is 'tidak'. The standard form of the word 'suruh' is 'menyuruh'. In this kind of situation, the woman 24 also uses an emphatic stress, by reduplicating the word 'sembunyi' which function to gives more stress. Woman 25 does not use standard forms which can be seen clearly in the word 'bilang' and 'kemari'.

Table 12: Speech features of women 24 and 25

RPS	PTR	P-H	T	I	H	A	E-S	S	O
Woman 24			√			√	√		
Woman 25		√	√			√	√		

Situation 13: Three women are talking to each other in a coffee shop.

Woman 26: Gila, aku dengar Siani mau kawin lagi, cepet banget, ya?  
Padahal dia kan baru tiga bulanan, ya?

Woman 27: Apanya yang tiga bulanan?

Woman 26: Ya cerai dong, memangnya apa?

Woman 28: Makanya, San, elu kalo ngomong yang jelas, dia kan satu-satunya orang yang paling ketinggalan berita, jadi..." (being interrupted)

Woman 27: Nah mulai lagi kan, memangnya kalau sehari saja kamu nggak ngerjain orang nggak enak, ya?

#### Analysis:

##### Woman 26:

She produces a strong swear words by saying 'gila'. She does not use hypercorrect grammar because she doesn't use standard forms consistently. The phrase; 'mau kawin', should be 'akan menikah'. Then she mixes Javanese language and Indonesian at the same time: the phrase 'cepat banget' should be 'cepat sekali'. In the sentence "Padahal dia kan baru tiga bulanan, ya?", we can see that it is a kind of question tag. She also produces fillers by saing 'dong'.

##### Woman 27:

She uses a kind of pause filler in the words 'nah' and 'ya'. She produces tag question in "Mulai lagi, kan?". The word 'saja' here is a kind of

emphatic stress. Hypercorrect grammar is not used in her sentences. We can see this in the words 'nggak', 'ngerjain'. The standard forms are 'tidak' and 'menggoda'. Then, she does the interruption.

Woman 28:

Woman 28 does not use hypercorrect grammar because there is no use of standard forms consistently. The standard forms of the following sentence "...elu kalo ngomong...", is "...kamu kalau bicara...". The word 'makanya' should be 'karena itu' or 'oleh sebab itu'. The words 'satu-satunya' and 'paling' give an emphatic stress.

Table 13: Speech features of women 26, 27, 28

RPS	PTR	F-H	T	I	E-A	H	A	E-S	S	O
woman 26	√	√					√			√
Woman 27	√	√					√	√		√
Woman 28							√	√		

Situation 14: Two women are talking about their plan after working. They want to go to the movie.

Woman 29: Da, ada film bagus, lho!

Woman 30: Film apa, sih?

Woman 29: Itu lho filmnya Sandra Bullock, yang main di Speed.

Woman 30: Oh ya, judulnya apa?

Woman 29: While you are sleeping, nonton yuk!

Woman 30: Boleh, kapan mau nonton? Ehmm... gimana kalau besok, soalnya aku lagi kosong?

Woman 29: Oke, besok aku jemput kamu jam tujuh.

Woman 30: Oke, jangan sampai telat, ya?

Analysis:

Woman 29:

Woman 29 has a tendency to produce filler by saying the word 'lho'. She even produces non hypercorrect grammar by inconsistent use of standard forms. The words 'nonton yuk' and 'oke' should be 'ayo kita nonton' and 'baik'. There is intensifier 'bagus' in "Da, ada film bagus, lho".

**Woman 30:**

Woman 30 produces pause fillers in the words 'sih' and 'ehmm'. She does not use hypercorrect grammar since there are many uses of inconsistent standard forms, in the words 'gimana', 'soalnya', 'kosong' and 'telat'. These words in the standard forms should be 'bagaimana', 'sebab', 'tidak ada kegiatan' and 'terlambat'.

Table 14: Speech features of women 29 and 30

RPS	FTR	F-H	T	I	H	A	B-S	S	O
Woman 29	√			√		√			
Woman 30	√					√			

The summary of the speech features which are produced by women 1-30 are shown in the following tables:

Table 15: 15 Respondents of Formal situation

Table 16: 15 Respondents of Informal situation

Table 17: Summary of Table I and II

Table 15: 15 Respondents of Formal Situation

RPS	PTR	P-H	P	T	H	A	K-S	B	O
Woman 1			√	√		√	√	√	√
Woman 2						√	√		√
Woman 3	√					√			√
Woman 4				√	√	√	√	√	√
Woman 5				√	√	√	√		√
Woman 6			√			√	√		√
Woman 7				√	√	√			√
Woman 8	√				√	√	√		√
Woman 9						√	√	√	√
Woman 10	√	√				√	√	√	
Woman 11	√	√				√	√		√
Woman 12	√	√				√		√	
Woman 13	√					√	√		
Woman 14					√	√		√	
Woman 15					√	√		√	
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>10</b>	
<b>Percentage of women using the features</b>	<b>40.00</b>	<b>53.33</b>	<b>26.66</b>	<b>40.00</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>66.66</b>	<b>46.66</b>	<b>66.66</b>	

Table 16: 15 Respondents of Informal Situation

RPS	PTR	P-H	T	J	H	A	D-S	S	O
Woman 16	√				√	√	√		
Woman 17							√		
Woman 18						√	√	√	
Woman 19	√					√	√		√
Woman 20	√	√				√	√		√
Woman 21	√					√	√		√
Woman 22	√					√	√		√
Woman 23						√	√		√
Woman 24		√				√	√		
Woman 25	√	√				√	√		
Woman 26	√	√							√
Woman 27	√	√				√	√		√
Woman 28						√	√		
Woman 29	√		√			√			
Woman 30	√					√			
TOTAL	10	5	1	1	13	12	1	7	
Percentage of women using the features	66.66	33.33	6.66	6.66	86.66	80.00	6.66	46.66	

Table 17: Summary of Table I and Table II

RPS	FTR	F-H	T	I	R	A	E-S	S	O
Table 15	6	5	4	6	15	10	7	10	
Table 16	10	5	1	1	13	12	1	7	
TOTAL	16	10	5	7	28	22	8	17	
Percentage of women using the features	53.33	33.33	16.66	23.33	93.33	73.33	26.66	56.66	

From the tables above, the writer finds that the speech features of Indonesian women language which approximate Lakoff's criterias are emphatic stress and avoidance of strong swear words. However, some of the respondents presented on the table still produce the other features described by Lakoff eventhough the percentage is not too high. We can see that 93.33% of the respondents presented on the table tend to avoid strong swear words and 73.33% tend to produce emphatic stress. While 56.66% of the respondents produce other additional features such as assertive, interruptions, repetitions and mixture between two languages.



## **CHAPTER IV**

## **CONCLUSION**