

ABSTRACT

This thesis is the analysis about the speech features of the Indonesian women language. It is a sociolinguistic study which uses qualitative descriptive method. In this study, the writer seeks to find the speech features which are produced by Indonesian women by recording their conversation. The number of the respondents is 30 adult women. In collecting the data, the writer divided them into two groups based on the situational background of respondents conversation. The first is formal situation, and the second is informal situation.

The study produces some findings. First, the writer finds that women in Indonesia have a tendency to produce Lakoff's linguistic features. That most of the respondents avoid strong swear words (93.33%), produce emphatic stress (73.33%), and produce fillers and hedges (53.33%). Other features produced by the respondents are tag question (33.33%), superpolite forms (26.66%), hypercorrect grammar (23.33%), and intensifiers (16.66%).

Second, Indonesian women also produce other speech features different from Lakoff's findings. The features are produced by 56.66% of the respondents. They are assertive speech, interruption, repetition, and mixture of two languages (code-mixing).

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION