ANALYZING WOMEN'S LANGUAGE FEATURES USED BY LISA ALLARDICE IN HER NEWS ARTICLES

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Abstract
The study deals with women's language features used by Lisa Allardice in her news articles that were uploaded in UK daily newspaper, *The Guardian.* The aim of this study is to analyse the women's language features using Lakoff's theory and the dominant feature that Lisa Allardice used in her news articles. The data were collected from three selected news articles using document analysis and described using qualitative method. The first article entitled *Can Objects Teach Us about Reality?': Ruth Ozeki on Her Women's Prize-Winning Novel,* the second article entitled *The King and Queen of Popular Fiction: Marian Keyes and Richard Osman on Their Successes and Struggles,* and the last article entitled *Candice Carty-Williams: "It's Time to Write a Book Just about Black People".* The findings showed that there are 6 women's language features with 74 data. Kind of women's language features that were found are lexical hedges or fillers, empty adjectives, precise colour terms, intensifiers, hypercorrect grammar, and emphatic stress. The dominant feature used by Lisa Allardice is hypercorrect grammar.

Keywords: dominant feature, hypercorrect grammar, Lisa Allardice, news articles, women's language features

Introduction
Background of the study
Gender refers to what is called as woman and man. Both women and men have different characteristics. Women tend to be weak, graceful, talkative, and caring. While, man tends to be strong, brave, simple, and masculine. These characteristics were constructed by society and affected the way of using language in communicating.

Language is a tool to deliver or express something in our mind to the public. As it was mentioned before, women and men tend to have a distinctive approach to express something. This statement is in line with a theory from Lakoff about women's language. In this theory, Lakoff explains about women's language features that shows the characteristics of women's speech and how it differs from man's speech.

The study of language and gender is part of sociolinguistics branches. It interprets how characteristics of gender affect the use of language. Due to this phenomenon, the researcher wondered whether it is only applied in the oral form or

also in written form. The researcher used Lakoff's theory about women's language features to do the analysis. There are ten types of women's language features: lexical hedge or filler, question tag, empty adjectives, precise colour terms, intensifier, hypercorrect grammar, super polite forms, avoidance or strong words, emphatic stress, and rising intonation on declaratives (Lakoff, 1975 as cited in Holmes and Janet, 2011).

The researcher is interested in the study of language and gender and journalism. The researcher wondered whether gender also affects the way journalists write news and whether women's language features can be seen in written form. To find the answers the researcher conducts this research. The researcher selected three news articles written by Lisa Allardice that are uploaded in UK daily newspaper, *The Guardian* website. Then the news articles will be analysed using Lakoff's theory about ten types of women's language features. From the analysis, the researcher will find the answers of two research questions: what are women's language features that are applied in writing the three selected news articles by Lisa Allardice? And what is the dominant women's language feature that is used by Lisa Allardice in the three selected news articles?

Theoretical Framework
Language and Gender
Eckert (2003, as cited in Oktapiani, 2017) describes gender as the differences in function, social roles, responsibilities between men and women which are managed by society in her book entitled *Language and Gender.* Hornby (1989 as cited in Pebrianty,2013) described woman as an adult female human being or female sex. Women and men have different characteristics and language. The work of De Beauvoir (1949) and Danish grammarian Jespersen (1922) as cited in Rahmi (2015) believe that men's language is better than women's language. Women only copy men's language as their language but it is not as perfect as men use it. Meanwhile, Lakoff has a different opinion. She believes that women have their own language features that differ from men. Then, Lakoff provides her own theory about women's language features.

Women's Language Features
Women and men tend to have different characteristics. Women tend to be weak, graceful, talkative, and caring. While, man tends to be strong, brave, simple, and masculine. The differences between women and men also represent their language features. Lakoff (1975) classified women's language features into ten types. There are lexical hedge or filler, question tag, empty adjectives, precise colour terms, intensifier, hypercorrect grammar, super polite forms, avoidance of strong words, emphatic stress, and rising intonation on declaratives.

Lexical hedges or Fillers
Holmes and Janet (2013) state that lexical hedges or fillers used by women to weaken the statement. The forms of hedges are *I think, I believe, I'm sure, sort of, kind of, perhaps, may, would,* and *could.* Meanwhile fillers are those words that are used when someone is trying to remember what she/he wants to say. The examples are *umm, uh, hmm,* and *ah.* Women tend to use more hedges than men.

Tag Question

Lakoff (1973 as cited in Pebrianty,2013) stated that" A *tag* is midway between an outright statement and a *yes-no question:* it is assertive than the former but more confident than the latter". Tag question is a phrase added at the end of an utterance. The phrase consists of the previous auxiliary that is used in the statement. Tag questions that is used by women and men are not significantly different, but women tend to use tag questions more often than men. It is used to find a validation from someone else related to what is being said or to seek information from the addressee, as in the following:

1. *This dress is beautiful, isn't it*?
2. *Diana will come, won't she*?

Empty Adjectives

Group of adjectives that has specific and literal meaning indicates the admiration or approbation of a speaker (Lakoff, 1973 as cited in Pebrianti, 2013). Women tend to use it to express emotional reactions about something. The examples of empty adjectives are *adorable, lovely, cool, cute, good.*

1.*What an adorable dress.*
2.*Your new earrings are cute.*

Precise Colour Terms

Cahyani (2020) stated that women have richer vocabulary about colours than men. Sometimes men found it ridiculous and confusing to have different names for almost similar colours. Instead of identifying it as only *pink, red,* and *blue*, women can identify it as *dusty pink, maroon,* and *turquoise.* This statement is in line with Lakoff's claim (as cited in Wardhaugh, 2006:318 and Isni, 2014) that women use vocabulary of colors like *mauve, beige, aquamarine, lavender,* and *magentabut,* while men do not use that.

Intensifiers

Intensifiers are used to emphasize or strengthen an idea or a thing (Hornby, Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary, 1989). This is in line with women's characteristics which tend to exaggerate almost everything. Rather than saying *tired*, women will choose the word *exhausted* or *so tired* to express the idea of fatigue. Other examples of intensifiers are *so, really, very, just, like, totally,* and *definitely*.

Hypercorrect Grammar

Al Rofi' (2014) stated that women are known as graceful human beings. Compared to men, women are more thoughtful about something before delivering it. Women will confirm that the grammar is already correct. This is in line with the definition of hypercorrect grammar which is the consistency of using standard verb forms (Holmes, 1984 as cited in Murti, 2018). It can be seen from the use of parallel structure, subject-verb agreement, and avoiding slang words such as *ain't* or *goin'.*

Super Polite forms

Nabilah (2020) mentioned that super polite form is related to hypercorrect grammar. This feature is more often used by women than men. As it mentioned

previously that women are known as graceful human beings. Compared to men, women's speech features are politer. Because women are very thoughtful about something before delivering it. Women also tend to use indirect questions and euphemisms, rather than direct questions and use the word *please* more often than men do. This statement is in line with Lakoff's (1973) theory.

Avoidance of Strong Swear Words

Society labelled women as the symbol of politeness and gracefulness. It creates the concept that women are not allowed to swear, especially in public. Stephen (p.30 as cited in Nurhayati, 2007) divided swear words into two categories: strong and weak swear words. Weak swear words like *my goodness, oh my god, jeez! gosh!* are tend to be used by women. While men tend to use strong swear words like *fuck, piss of, bloody hell, bastard,* etc. Usually the examples of this feature can be found in conversation or other literary work such as novels, plays, poetry, and song lyrics.

Emphatic Stress

Women put emphatic stress in some words in utterance to single out, correct or clarify things, or compare one thing to another (Oktapiani, 2017). As it mentioned before, women tend to exaggerate things and it can be seen from the use of emphatic stress. Permatasari (2010) said that the use of emphatic stress is to emphasize or strengthen the meaning of utterances. In the written text like a news article, the writer may use *bold, italic, italic + double quote, colouring, or repeat* to put more emphasis on the words, as in the following:
1. *Today is the BEST day ever!*
2. *What a BRILLIANT idea!*

Rising Intonation on Declaratives

In linguistics, there are some utterances classified as declaratives but sound like interrogatives due to the rising intonation while saying it. Lakoff (1973, as cited in Nurhayati 2007) stated that this feature is used when the speaker is hesitant about the information or idea. Therefore, the speaker changes the tone into the rising one (Nurhayati, 2007).
Examples from the dialog:
Dina : When will the movie start?
*Hana : **Around seven o'clock?***

Rising intonation on declaratives is shown in Hana's answer. Hana is hesitant to give the answer to Dina because she is afraid that the time is not okay for Hana.

News

British Journal defines news as "any event, idea or opinion that is timely, that interests or affects a large number of people in a community and that is capable of being understood by them". Based on oxford dictionary, news is defined as new information and the report of the latest incident. These definitions are cited in *googleweblight.com.*

Previous studies

There are several studies on women's language features that have been done previously that are inspiring and in line with this research. Retiningrum (2018) through her thesis entitled "*Women's Language Used by Lara Jean in The Movie to All the Boys I've Loved Before*" found that Lara Jean used 9 from 10 features in the movie. 28% data of lexical hedges or filler, 22% data of rising intonation, 5% data of empty adjectives, 21% data of intensifier, 13% data of hypercorrect grammar, 3% data of super polite form, and 2% data of emphatic stress, 2% data of tag question, 4% data of avoidance of strong swear words. The dominant feature that is used by Lara Jean is lexical hedges or filler. The data of precise colour terms was not found in the movie.

Murti, (2018) through her thesis entitled "*An Analysis of Women's Language Features Used by Mia in The Princess Diaries Movie*" found only 8 features from 10 in the movie. Those are 34% data of lexical hedges or fillers, 4,60% data of tag question, 3,45% data of rising intonation on declaratives, 1,15% data of empty adjectives, 28,74% data of intensifiers, 11,49% data of super polite forms, 5,75% emphatic stress, and 10,34% data of hypercorrect grammar. Precise colour terms and avoidance of strong swear words are not found in *Mia in The Princess Diaries Movie*, meanwhile the dominant feature that shows in the movie is lexical hedges or filler.

Dharma (2021) through his thesis entitled "*Language Features and Language Functions of the Selected Men and Women Characters in Aladdin Movie 2019*" discovered 5 features of men's language. Those are topic choice, question, verbal sparring, turn-taking, monologues, and playing the expert. The researcher also found 8 features of women's language. They are lexical hedges or fillers, intensifiers, tag question, rising intonation, hypercorrect grammar, super polite form, and avoidance of strong swear words and empty adjectives. The dominant feature used by men characters are monologues and playing the expert and feature used by women is rising intonation.

Yunnisa, & Arman & Amstrong, N. (2020) through their work entitled "*Women's Language in the Devil Wears Prada Movie Script by David Frankel*" discovered 10 types of women's language used by the main character in the movie. There are 3 data of lexical hedges or fillers, 2 data of tag questions, 2 data of rising intonation on declaratives, 2 data of empty adjectives, 3 data of avoidance of strong swear words, 2 data of emphatic stress, 1 data of precise color terms, 2 data of intensifiers, and 1 data of hypercorrect grammar. Its findings prove that women' language features applied to the conversation between the main characters in this movie script.

Method

Research Design

Descriptive qualitative method was used to analyse the data as the research design. This method attempts to obtain deeper understanding of a target statement of problems to make finding more valid (Key, 1997 as cited in Pebrianti, 2013). Miles and Huberman (1994 as cited in Oktapiani, 2017) state "qualitative data is usually in the forms of words rather than numbers" (p.1). The researcher uses descriptive qualitative research to describe women's language features that are applied in writing the three selected news articles by Lisa Allardice. However, a

quantitative method also used in order to determine the dominant women's language features is used by Lisa Allardice in the three selected news articles as the second research question.

Data and Sources of Data

Pebrianti (2013) stated "data is a collection of facts such as values or measurements. It can be numbers, words, measurements, observations or even just description of things.". The data of this research were from the utterances by three selected news articles written by Lisa Allardice that were uploaded in *The Guardian.* The first article entitled *Can Objects Teach Us about Reality?': Ruth Ozeki on Her Women's Prize-Winning Novel,* the second article entitled *The King and Queen of Popular Fiction: Marian Keyes and Richard Osman on Their Successes and Struggles,* and the last article entitled *Candice Carty-Williams: "It's Time to Write a Book Just About Black People".*

Data Analysis Technique

This research used document analysis to analyse the data. **"**Document analysis is a systematic procedure for reviewing or evaluating documents both printed and electronic (computer-based and Internet-transmitted) material. Like other analytical methods in qualitative research, document analysis requires that data be examined and interpreted in order to elicit meaning, gain understanding, and develop empirical knowledge" (Corbin & Strauss, 2008; see also Rapley, 2007) as cited in Bowen (2009). In this study, the document is the three selected news articles written by Lisa Allardice.

There were some steps in collecting data that have been done by the researcher. First, the researcher read the news articles to find out the women's language features used by Lisa Allardice. Second, the researcher highlights all the utterances that applied the features. Third, the researcher categorized each feature and put it on the table. The last step the researcher counted the data that were collected to find out the dominant feature used by Lisa Allardice. Finally, the data of all women's language features used by Lisa Allardice in her news articles were found.

Findings and Discussions

In this part the researcher provides the answer for the research question "What are women's language features used by Lisa Allardice in her articles?" and "What is the dominant type of women's language features used by Lisa Allardice in her articles?". The data is gathered from three articles written by her. The first article entitled *Can Objects Teach Us about Reality?': Ruth Ozeki on Her Women's Prize-Winning Novel,* the second article entitled *The King and Queen of Popular Fiction: Marian Keyes and Richard Osman on Their Successes and Struggles,* and the last article entitled *Candice Carty-Williams: "It's Time to Write a Book Just About Black People".*

Women's Language Features Used by Lisa Allardice in Her Articles

Amanda (2017) mentioned that Lakoff classified women's language features into ten types. There are lexical hedge or filler, question tag, empty adjectives, precise colour terms, intensifier, hypercorrect grammar, super polite forms,

avoidance of strong words, emphatic stress, and rising intonation on declaratives. The description below shows the detailed explanations of women's language features used by Lisa Allardice in her articles.

Lexical hedges or Fillers

Lexical hedges or fillers used by women to express uncertainty and certainty about the idea that is being delivered by them. The examples of lexical hedges or fillers are *I think, sort of, can, seem, kind of, may, and believe*. Here are the examples of lexical hedges that are used by Lisa Allardice from the three articles.

Table 1 Lexical Hedges in the First News

No	Statements	Words
1	"..., the 66-year-old writer has the *sort of* glow not often seen in post-award ceremony interviews." (par.1, fifth line)	Sort of
2	"…, this cacophonous Novel sometimes *seems* as crowded and whimsical as Annabelle's eclectic collections." (par.3, first line)	Seems
3	"…: she *could* never have imagined that 25 years later she would be awarded £30,000 for the Women's prize." (par.10, fourth line)	Could
4	"But after the publication of her second Novel and the deaths of both her parents, she 'was *kind of* falling apart' again." (par.11, first line)	Kind of

Table 2 Lexical Hedges in the Second News

No	Statements	Words
1	"Stats-wise he is up there with Dan Brown and JK Rowling: as Keyes points out, the *sort of* 'event' that only happens every 15 or 20 years." (par.2, second line)	Sort of
2	"Interviewing Osman and Keyes is *like* being caught in a cuddle between two national treasures, albeit a slightly lopsided one." (par.4, first line)	Like
3	"For the record, the contemporary Novel he *thinks* pulls off great storytelling and stylish prose is Francis Spufford's *Golden Hill"* (par.17, sixth line)	Thinks

Table 3 Lexical Hedges in the Third News

No	Statements	Words
1	"But where Bridget Jones's Diary Now *seems* dated in terms of sexual politics…." (par. 2, first line)	Seems

The researcher found eight data; four data from the first news; three data from the second news; and one data from the third news. The words that were used are *sort of, seem, could, kind of, like,* and *think.*

Question Tag

Question tags are more often used by women than men. It is used to express the lack of confidence of the speaker in stating a statement. They will use tag questions to ask someone to confirm that their statement is true. The answer will either boost their confidence or question their statement. For example: *The questions are difficult, aren't they?.* Question tag is not found in the three articles that are written by Lisa Allardice. Question tags can be found in the conversation between interlocutors, not in the news articles.

Empty Adjectives

Empty adjectives are adjectives that do not have meaning in particular utterances. Women tend to use adjectives to describe something more often than men. But unfortunately, sometimes the adjectives do not really represent the real meaning. For example, *adorable, sweet, lovely, good, cute, and pretty.*

Table 4 Empty Adjectives in the First news

No	Statements	Words
1	"Then there are those *neurotic* voices,..." (par.5, third line)	Neurotic

Table 5 Empty Adjectives in the Second News

No	Statements	Words
1	"Happily, they are not too nice for a *good* gossip about certain high-profile figures." (par.4, fifth line)	Good
2	"Osman sent her an *encouraging* direct message." (par.5, second line)	Encouraging
3	"… both big influences on the young Richard." (par.8, third line)	Young
4	"… they have each created a *feel good* fictional universe, made real by moments of sorrow and tenderness." (par. 9, first line)	Feel good
5	"Having 'a *fairly good* grasp of where you are from and where you've ended up' is useful as a writer, Osman says." (par. 18, third line)	Fairly good
6	"It is from her mother that Keyes inherited her gift for storytelling, along with 'a *strong* seam of bleakness' and 'a capacity for great joy'." (par. 27, sixth line)	Strong
8	"It is from her mother that Keyes inherited her gift for storytelling, along with 'a strong seam of bleakness' and 'a capacity for *great* joy'." (par. 27, sixth line)	Great

Table 6 Empty Adjectives in the Third News

No	Statements	Words
1	"… one of a woman weeping, another of a boy in a hoodie, his face hidden by *beautiful* hands." (par. 5, fourth line)	Beautiful
2	"…, until their *errant* father Cyril decides to pick them all up in his gold Jeep one day." (par. 8, second line)	Errant
3	"Fast-forward 16 years and the *farcical* second chapter sees the now adult siblings reunited for the first time,…" (par. 8, fourth line)	Farcical

Those tables present the data of empty adjectives that was found in the articles. The researcher found thirteen data; one data from the first news; nine data from the second news; and three data from the third news. The words that were used by Lisa Allardice are *neurotic, good, encouraging, young, feel good, fairly good, strong, great, beautiful, errant, and farcical.*

Precise Colour Terms

Women and men have different vocabulary of colours. Women tend to have richer vocabulary about the name of colours than men. Men assume that having different names for colours that are almost similar to each other is confusing and ridiculous. Here are the examples of vocabularies of precise colour terms: *dusty pink, maroon, violet, spring green, red rose,* etc.

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Table 7 Precise Colour Terms in the Second News

No	Statements	Words
1	"The photo shoot – Osman's 6 ft. 7 next to the diminutive Keyes with her *dark fringe* and spiky eyelashes – resembles one between Roald Dahl's BFG and Matilda." (par. 4, second line)	Dark fringe

Table 8 Precise Colour Terms in the Third News

No	Statements	Words
1	"It is decorated with touches of the *candy-pink* and lush green of one of the book's original hardback designs." (par. 4, second line)	Candy-pink
2	"It is decorated with touches of the candy-pink and *lush green* of one of the book's original hardback designs." (par. 4, second line)	Lush green

Those tables present the data of precise colour terms that was found in the articles. The researcher found three data; one data from the second news; and two data from the third news. The words that were used by Lisa Allardice are *dark fringe, candy-pink, and lush green.*

Intensifiers

Intensifiers are used to emphasize or strengthen an idea or a thing. This is in line with women's characteristics which tend to exaggerate almost everything. Rather than saying *tired*, women will choose the word *exhausted* or *so tired* to express the idea of fatigue. Other examples of intensifiers are *so, really, very, just, like, totally,* and *definitely*. Here are some examples of intensifiers that used by Lisa Allardice in her articles:

Table 9 Intensifier in the First News

No	Statements	Words
1	"Just like The Book of Form and Emptiness." (par.13, third line)	Just

Table 10 Intensifier in the Second News

No	Statements	Words
1	"Interviewing Osman and Keyes is *like* being caught in a cuddle between two national treasures, albeit a slightly lopsided one." (par.4, first line)	Like
2	"… and they *really* love their mums (to whom their Novels are dedicated)." (par.4, fourth line)	Really
3	"So I knew stuff. Presenting *Pointless* for 12 years has shown him where British culture is *really* at." (par.20, fifth line)	Really
4	"Everyone was very 'English' about it;…" (par.24, second line)	Very
5	"… around the same age that Keyes *just* knew…" (par.29, third line)	Just

Table 11 Intensifier in the Third News

No	Statements	Words
1	"… she cried *so much* that a man asked her if she was OK." (par.5, third line)	So much
2	"She cries *a lot*, she says." (par.5, fourth line)	Really
3	"… she had even sent it to her editor. But looking at it again during lockdown, she *just* 'wasn't vibing with it'." (par. 6, second line)	Just
4	*"Just* last week, the police pulled the author over in her car while she was singing along to music with a friend." (par.9, eighth line)	Just

5	"Her childhood was '*very lonely* and very shit'." (par. 11, first line)	Very
6	"Her childhood was 'very lonely and *very shit*'." (par. 11, first line)	Very
7	"… she is *so* fed up with people assuming that she is Queenie that she refuses to give readings." (par. 14, second line)	So
8	"… and the '*absolutely* wild' sex scenes." (par.15, second line)	Absolutely

Those tables present the data of intensifiers that was found in the articles. The researcher found fourteen data; one data from the first news; five data from the second news and eight data from the third news. The words that were used by Lisa Allardice are *so really, like, very, just, so much, and absolutely.*

Hypercorrect Grammar

Women are known as graceful human beings. Compared to men, women are more thoughtful about something before delivering it. Women will confirm that the grammar is already correct. This is in line with the definition of hypercorrect grammar which is the consistency of using standard verb forms (Holmes, 2013 as cited in Murti, 2018). It can be seen from the use of parallel structure, subject-verb agreement, and avoiding slang words such as *ain't.* Through her articles, Lisa Allardice shows some examples of hypercorrect grammar.

Table 12 Hypercorrect Grammar in the First News

No	Statements	Words
1	*"Philosophically serious and formally playful* (the book itself is talking to us)" (par.3, first line)	Philosophically serious and formally playful
2	"this Cacophonous Novel sometimes seems as *crowded and whimsical* as Annabelle's eclectic collections." (par.3, first line)	Crowded and whimsical
3	"… Ozeki grew up *reading* Rachel Carson *and imbibing* the 'political consciousness' of the 1970s, she says." (par. 4, first line)	Reading and imbibing
4	"…, grew out of her concerns about *climate change and industrial agriculture* (her father's family were farmers in Wisconsin)." (par.4, second line)	Climate change and industrial agriculture
5	"She returned to Smith to teach creative writing in *2015 and Now*, …"(par. 9, third line)	2015 and Now
6	"…, after many years on Cortes Island in British Columbia, lives full-time in Massachusetts with her husband, an environmental *artist and teacher*." (par. 9, third line)	Artist and teacher
7	"But after *the publication of her second Novel and the deaths of both her parents*, she 'was kind of falling apart' again." (par.11, first line)	The publication of her second Novel and the deaths of both her parents

Table 13 Hypercorrect Grammar in the Second News

No	Statements	Words
1	"… the Irish writer Marian Keyes asks *TV producer-presenter and Now fellow Novelist* Richard Osman, …" (par.1, first line)	TV producer-presenter and Now fellow Novelist
2	"… over *Diet Cokes and chocolate croissants*." (par.1, first line)	Diet Cokes and chocolate croissants
3	"Stats-wise he is up there with *Dan Brown and JK Rowling*: as Keyes points out, …" (par. 2, second line)	Dan Brown and JK Rowling
4	"Hair and makeup, let alone personal makeup artists, *are not* par for the course for author interviews, but this is the only sign of their super-brand status." (par.4, third line)	Are not
5	"…, for many years Keyes *was* the queen of chick-lit…" (par. 6, first line)	Was
6	"For anyone who *isn't* one of its thousands of readers, The Thursday Murder Club is a crime caper set in the upmarket retirement village of Coopers Chase." (par. 8, first line)	Isn't
7	"You *don't* go to Keyes or Osman for grit or gore." (par.9, first line)	Don't
	"…, as well as contemporary crime writers *Val McDermid and Mark Billingham".* (par.10, first line)	Val McDermid and Mark Billingham
8	"…, her work *hasn't* been given the same critical attention as male comic writers such as Nick Hornby or David Nicholls." (par.11, first line)	Hasn't

Table 14 Hypercorrect Grammar in the Third News

No	Statements	Words
1	"It is decorated with touches of the *candy-pink and lush green* of one of the book's original hardback designs." (par.4, second line)	Candy-pink and lush green
2	"On the pink bookshelves, there are *two black-and-white prints* that she bought to support Black Lives Matter...." (par. 5, fourth line)	Two black-and-white prints
3	"Although she *doesn't* keep in touch with all of them…" (par. 10, fifth line)	Doesn't
4	"…, and she is keen to challenge the stereotype of Black women as *strong and resilient* in her fiction…" (par. 14, first line)	Strong and resilient

Those tables present the data of hypercorrect grammar that were found in the articles. The researcher found nineteen data; eight data from the second news; seven data from the second news; and four data from the third news. Hypercorrect grammar can be seen from the grammatical form used by the writer such as the use of parallel structure, subject-verb agreement, and avoiding slang words such as *ain't*.

Super Polite

Super polite form is more often used by women than men, Utari (2019). As it mentioned previously that women are known as graceful human beings. Compared to men, women's speech features are politer. Because women are very thoughtful

about something before delivering it. Women also tend to use indirect question rather than direct question and use the word *please* more often than men do. Super polite form data are not found in the news articles.

Avoidance of Strong Swear Words

Society labelled women as the symbol of politeness and gracefulness. It creates the concept that women are not allowed to swear, especially in public. So, women tend to swear using another terms like *my goodness, oh my god, jeez! gosh!* instead of using strong swear words like *fuck, piss of, bloody hell, bastard,* etc. Usually the examples of this feature can be found in conversation or other literary work such as novels, plays, poetry, and song lyrics. From these news articles the data of avoidance of strong swear words are not found.

Emphatic Stress

As it mentioned before, women tend to exaggerate things. The use of emphatic stress is to emphasize or strengthen the meaning of utterances. In the written text like news articles, the writer may use *bold, italic, italic + double quote, colouring, or repeat* to put more emphasis on the words. The tables below are the examples of emphatic stress that are found in the news articles.

Table 15 Emphatic Stress in the First News

No	Statements	Words
1	"… she had planned '*a full schedule*' for the day" (par.1, third line)	A full schedule
2	"And yet the chair of the Women's prize described it as '*a complete joy*'" (par.3 third line)	A complete joy
3	"…and critics have been drawn to her" (par.3 third line)	Calm, dry, methodical good humour
4	"A passionate environmentalist and feminist, Ozeki grew up reading Rachel Carson and imbibing the '*political consciousness*' of the 1970s, she says." (par.4, first line)	Political consciousness
5	"… which she describes as '*a deep-dive into potatoes*',… "(par.4, second line)	A deep-dive into potatoes
6	"As a writer, characters '*appear*' to her:…" (par.7, second line)	Appear
7	"Ozeki spent several weeks on a psychiatric ward after suffering '*what was then called a nervous breakdown*' at boarding school. "(par.8, first line)	What was then called a nervous breakdown
8	"…, she '*was kind of falling apart*' again." (par. 11, first line)	Was kind of falling apart

Table 16 Emphatic Stress in the Second News

No	Statements	Words
1	"For once, publishing '*phenomenon*' (pronounced as four words by Keyes for emphasis) is not exaggeration…" (par.2, first line)	Phenomenon
2	"… as Keyes points out, the sort of '*event*' that only happens every 15 or 20 years." (par.2, second line)	Event

3	"They both consider themselves introverts. Really? *'A kind of alpha-introvert,'* …"(par.5 eighth line)	A kind of alpha-introvert
4	"It is from her mother that Keyes inherited her gift for storytelling, along with *'a strong seam of bleakness'* and 'a capacity for great joy'." (par. 27, sixth line)	A strong seam of bleakness
5	"It is from her mother that Keyes inherited her gift for storytelling, along with 'a strong seam of bleakness' and *'a capacity for great joy'."* (par. 27, sixth line)	A capacity for great joy
6	"…she says: *Again, Rachel* sees our heroine back at the Cloisters,…" (par.32, first line)	Again, Rachel

Table 17 Emphatic Stress in the Third News

No	Statements	Words
1	"She succeeded. Today, her name rarely appears without the words *'publishing phenomenon'* attached: …" (par.1, third line)	Publishing phenomenon
2	"… People Person is her *'daddy issues'* Novel. "(par.10, first line)	Daddy issues
3	"… books became her escape from the *'chaos'* in her head and the unhappiness around her." (pr.12 fifth line)	Chaos

Those tables present the data of emphatic stress that were found in the articles. The researcher found seventeen data; eight data from the first news; six data from the second news; and three data from the third news. In the three news articles, the writer uses *italic, italic + double quote* to put emphasis on the words.

Rising Intonation on Declaratives

In linguistics, there are some utterances classified as declaratives but sound like interrogatives due to the rising intonation while saying it, Siwi (2017). This is often used by women due to the uncertainty of the statement that they say. It will be easier to find the data in oral form such as movies or interview videos rather than written form like news articles.

The Dominant Type of Women's Language Features Used by Lisa Allardice in Her Articles

In this table, the data that were collected from the three selected articles will be shown in detail.

Table 18 Total of the Data

No	Women's Language Features	The Number of Data			Total
		News 1	News 2	News 3	
1.	Lexical Hedges/ Fillers	4	3	1	8
2.	Question Tag	0	0	0	0
3.	Empty Adjectives	1	9	3	13
4.	Precise Color Terms	0	1	2	3
5.	Intensifiers	1	5	8	14

6.	Hypercorrect Grammar	8	7	4	19
7.	Super Polite Forms	0	0	0	0
8.	Avoidance of Strong Swear Words	0	0	0	0
9.	Emphatic Stress	8	6	3	17
10.	Rising Intonation on Declaratives	0	0	0	0
	Total				74

From the table above, the dominant type of women's language features used by Lisa Allardice in her three selected articles is hypercorrect grammar with 19 data. Due to her profession as a journalist forces her to write in a standard form. In the second position, there is emphatic stress with 17 data. The writer uses this to put emphasis on the words. In third position, there is intensifiers with 14 data. Next, in the fourth position, there is empty adjectives with 13 data. Lexical hedges or fillers with 8 data and followed by precise colour terms in the last position with 3 data. Some data of question tag, super polite forms, avoidance of strong swear words, and rising intonation on declaratives cannot be found from the three selected news articles.

Conclusion

After analysing the data from three selected news articles, the researcher concludes that there are 6 women's language features used by Lisa Allardice in the three selected news articles with 74 data in total. There are lexical hedges or fillers (8), empty adjectives (13), precise colour terms (3), intensifiers (14), hypercorrect grammar (19), and emphatic stress (17). The dominant feature that is found in the news articles is hypercorrect grammar with 19 data. Meanwhile, data from the rest of women's language features such as question tags, super polite forms, avoidance of strong swear words, and rising intonation on declaratives are not found in the news articles.

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