

Male and Female Language: Sociolinguistics in 'Wolf Gold' WhatsApp Chat

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ABSTRACT

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This research analyzes “Wolf Gold” group chat using a sociolinguistics’ gender language difference by Lakoff and Coates Theory. The researchers uses a qualitative descriptive method and presented with tables. The author found out that in Lakoff’s features in women’s language include hedges, tag questions, empty adjectives, intensifiers, superpolite forms, and avoidance of strong swear words. In men’s language, based on Coates’ theory, swearing, commands, declaratives, and interruptions were observed. While women used most of Lakoff’s features, some were absent due to the chat’s context. Men mostly used swearing, but both genders showed overlap in using features from the opposite theory, highlighting inconsistencies in applying Lakoff’s and Coates’ theories across different gender. The theories of Lakoff and Coates show inconsistencies, as features of men’s language appear in women’s speech and vice versa. This study adds to sociolinguistics, especially studies about gender and language, by looking at how Lakoff’s and Coates’ ideas work in online chats. It is show that language use isn’t always tied to gender rules and depends a lot on the situation, giving a fresh view on gender and language in digital spaces.

I. Introduction

In the last ten years, technology has played a bigger role in the lives of teenagers. An online technology community can bring together dispersed knowledge and information; it exists to satisfy people's social need for interpersonal relationships and their individual needs for knowledge [1]. According to [2], knowing how gender influences the topics and feelings that users in the online technology community discuss can help deepen our understanding of community members and improve our ability to serve users more effectively and with greater focus. This will support the long-term growth of online technology communities. Through online messaging platforms, people can communicate and perceive information in the same way as they would in-person. With people expected to gather at a specific location and engage in synchronous, direct communication, this might develop into a substitute for traditional forms of communication [3].

[4] proclaimed However, a new generation of mobile communications services known as mobile instant messaging (MIM) applications has acquired significant traction recently. Mobile users can send free real-time text messages to pals individually or in groups by using apps like Viber, WhatsApp, and Line. Currently, WhatsApp is one of the most widely used paid programs on all mobile platforms, handling approximately 10 billion messages per day⁴. For this reason, WhatsApp is chosen as the object of the study.

Gender linguistics is a significant area of study in language research, focusing on the distinct linguistic forms employed by males and females within the same speech community. These differences manifest even among individuals from the same social class. Research indicates that women generally excel in memory tasks, while men tend to have better spatial awareness and direction. Furthermore, men often outperform women in mathematical and visual-spatial assessments. Overall, gender influences language use and cognitive abilities, highlighting the importance of examining these differences in understanding communication and societal roles [5]. In all speech communities, there are differences in the language forms employed by men and women, however to varying degrees. Men and women behave differently when it comes to language in other respects as

well. Women are said to emphasize distinct speech functions than men, and they are also said to be more linguistically polite than men [6]. Research, for example, has revealed that women are more likely than men to hold their ideas to themselves in order to prevent hurting or upsetting other people or from being made fun of or harassed [7].

Holmes in [8] believes that in every language community, men and women utilize distinct languages to varying degrees. A succinct explanation of the sociolinguistic meanings of the terms gender and sex. He refers to gender instead of sex because gender is better suited for differentiating individuals based on their socio-cultural behavior, including speech, whereas sex refers to categories that are separated based on biological characteristics. Gender discussions center on the distinctions between men's and women's speaking patterns. According to [9], The use of words, phrases, concepts, or tones that suggest they are only appropriate for a particular gender, even when that is not the case, is known as gendered language. Furthermore, it may involve excluding some subjects since it is presumed that the recipient, given their gender, would not comprehend them.

[10] Stated that In a variety of contexts and domains, gendered language can influence our interactions. For instance, in order to adjust to various audiences and expectations—such as in formal or casual settings, academic or professional realms, public or private spheres, etc.—some persons may use more masculine or feminine language. As gender differences are constantly linked to language use, scholars contend that there are linguistic distinctions between men and women [11]. So as to offer a comprehensive and impartial explanation of how the language used by men and women influences their interactions with one another. The distinctions caused by society have been examined by academics in order to examine the differences in language use between men and women [12].

The study of language and society is the focus of sociolinguists. In addition to defining the social purposes of language and the manner in which it is employed to transmit social meaning, they are interested in explaining why humans speak in various ways depending on the social situation. Analysis of language use in various social circumstances reveals a great deal about language use and its functions, community social relationships, and the ways in which language is used to express and create social identities (Holmes, Janet. 2013). The goal of the field of sociolinguistics is to convey the moral precepts ingrained in language. The entirely empirical subject of language study is interwoven with sociolinguistics. According to [13], this assessment is clear when sociolinguistics is restricted to the study of language, which reveals the linguistic system. Meanwhile, [14] said the main focus of sociolinguistics is on the various types of sociolects and how they appear to function, offering frameworks and patterns for analysis. The idea of the "linguistic variable" has served as sociolinguistics' primary tool. According to Tannen, miscommunications between men and women stem from the ways in which boys and girls are educated into gendered subcultures where boys are oriented toward cooperation and girls toward competitiveness [15].

In their 2022 study, [16] explore how Lakoff's theory outlines distinctive features of women's speech. Characteristic of women's language usually use hedges, tag question, rising intonation, empty adjectives, precise color terms, intensifier, hypercorrect grammar, superpolite forms, avoidance of strong swear words, and emphatic stress. Women often use hedges, which are words like "maybe" or "sort of" to soften their statements and show uncertainty. They also use tag questions, such as "isn't it?" or "right?" at the end of a sentence to seek agreement or confirmation. Another feature is rising intonation in declarative sentences, where the voice goes up at the end, making a statement sound like a question. Women tend to use empty adjectives like "lovely" or "gorgeous," which express feelings but don't give specific information. Additionally, women often use precise color terms like "lavender" or "beige" to describe things more accurately, and intensifiers like "very" or "really" to amplify meaning.

Women's speech also tends to follow hypercorrect grammar, meaning they use more proper language and follow rules strictly. Superpolite forms are common as well, where women speak in a more polite or indirect manner to avoid sounding harsh. They usually avoid strong swear words, opting for milder expressions of frustration, and use emphatic stress to emphasize certain words and express strong emotion. These features, according to Lakoff, reflect how women's language is often shaped by societal expectations of politeness and emotional expression.

[17] identified several key characteristics of male language, including the use of swearing and taboo language to express strong emotions like anger or frustration. Men often employ commands and directives, giving direct orders that assert their authority. They also tend to use nonstandard grammar, ignoring grammatical rules in favor of a more casual style. Additionally, men frequently use declarative sentences, which are straightforward statements conveying information without much emotional nuance. Finally, interruptions are common in male conversations, as men often cut each

other off to assert dominance or shift the focus of the discussion, reflecting a competitive communication style.

There are several previous studies conducted in language and gender issues. [18] wrote an article titled "Language and Woman's Place" in 1972. According to Lakoff's article, women speak in a different way than men do, one that both reflects and reinforces their subordinate status in society. According to Lakoff, women's language is full of inessential qualifiers (such as "really happy" and "so beautiful") and mitigators (kind of). She continued by claiming that this terminology makes women's voice hesitant, helpless, and petty, disqualifying them from positions of responsibility. In this sense, language functions as an instrument of oppression since it is taught to women as a part of their identity formation, is enforced upon them by social standards, and serves to maintain the status quo.

Article journal by Ginarti et al (2022) with title "Study of Language Features Used by Male and Female in #SaveJohnny Depp on Instagram and Twitter". The researchers using theory of Robin Lakoff and Jeniffer Coates in their studies, the data of this research comes from Instagram and Twitter posts containing hashtag #SaveJohnny Depp. An undergraduate thesis study by Mufidah Al Izzah (2019), her thesis analyze language differences in group chat of online chat with title "Language and Gender: Language Differences in Online Chat Room Conversation". The research focusing in analyzing of group chat of AIESEC Brawijaya Executive Board in Whatsapp using Lakoff's theory.

There are still so many previous studies that related to this research with different theory and data, such as an article journal "Linguistic Differentiation Based on Gender in Podcast "Conan O'Brien Needs A Friend" in Sociolinguistic Study" by [19]. This study uses the gender language features theory by Mulac, A., Bradac, J., and Gibbons, P., as well as the intercultural perspective theory by Gudykunst & Ting-Toomey. This study uses the gender language features theory by Mulac, A., Bradac, J., and Gibbons, P., as well as the intercultural perspective theory by Gudykunst and Ting-Toomey. The study found that women's language features included references to emotions, uncertainty verbs, intensive adverbs, hedges, and locatives, with references to emotions being the most frequent. Men's language features included judgmental adjectives and directiveness, with fewer instances overall. The dominant intercultural factors influencing women's language were affective and direct styles, while men's language was mainly influenced by instrumental style.

A thesis study by [20] "The Use of Language Features of Male and Female Authors in Two Short Stories The Yellow Wallpaper and a Rose for Emily". This study analyzes short stories using Lakoff's theory. Based on the analysis, the researcher concludes that the male author of *A Rose for Emily* used two out of four language features associated with men's language: Interruptions and Commands. In contrast, the female author of *The Yellow Wallpaper* employed three out of ten language features typical of women's language: Lexical Hedges, Intensifiers, and Empty Adjectives.

An article by [21] titled "The Differences Between Men and Women's Language in The Devil Wears Prada Movie" examines the film using the theories of Coates and Lakoff. This study found that the male and female characters in *The Devil Wears Prada* did not use all the language features described by Coates and Lakoff. Additionally, it was observed that, in certain situations, the characters did not consistently use the language features typical of their gender.

An article journal by [22] "Women's Language Features of The Main Female Character in Harper Lee's To Kill A Mockingbird." This study uses women's language theory by Lakoff and speaking theory by Hyme. The study identifies nine features of women's language used by the main female character, including lexical hedges, tag questions, rising intonation, and intensifiers. It also analyzes linguistic deviations and literary elements, uncovering eight situational factors in conversations: setting, participants, goals, act sequence, key, instrumentalities, norms, and genre. The research highlights how these features and situations shape communication.

Thus, there is no research study that analyze "Wolf Gold" group chat both male and female members using two theories which are Lakoff and Coates theory. The purpose of this study it to understand the language features that used by male and female if it is in the context of whatsapp group chat, and want to know how language connect through their conversations on chat group reflecting the ideas of Robin Lakoff and Jennifer Coates and learn more about how gender influences friendships and everyday interactions and to see how these communication styles shaped the emotional atmosphere and support in their conversations.

What distinguishes this study from previous research is its use of group chat data, combining the theories of Lakoff and Coates, which have not been previously examined together. The researchers focused on How language features used by men and women found in the group chat? and How do the difference and consistency of the language features can affect the way friends support each other in

conversations? The researchers want to find out how different genders use language, such as how they support each other or express themselves and to understand how different ways of communicating between men and women affect the level of support, the differences and consistency between both male and female language according to theory.

II. Method

In this study, qualitative descriptive methodologies are used. In-depth interviews, focus groups, observation, content analysis, visual methods, life histories, and biographies are just a few examples of the research techniques that can be used in qualitative research to thoroughly examine people's experiences, according to [23]. Identifying problems from the viewpoint of your study participants and comprehending the meanings and interpretations they assign to actions, occurrences, or objects are two benefits of using a qualitative research approach. According to [24], qualitative research is characterized by its transdisciplinary, interpretative, political, and theoretical aspects. In an effort to convey an awareness of the broader domain of human interactions, it uses language to comprehend ideas based on people's experiences.

The data of this research is the sentence or transcribed conversation from the WhatsApp group chat consisting of male and female members. There are three steps to collect the data. The first step, here is to determine the chat group to be selected for study, which contains conversations between boys and girls in one chat group to see different perspectives. The group was originally a hamlet youth group that created an event for August 17 only and ended up becoming playmates. The second step, data was collected from August, 1st, 2024 to September 1st, 2024. This time frame was selected because the group members showed a high level of activity during this period, discussing topics from event preparations to daily activities, providing a good opportunity to analyze language use by men and women in digital interaction. The last step involved recording all messages with screenshot in text format and identifying the group chat content, including information such as time, sender, and context of the conversation.

Data was collected through manually transcribed conversations from a WhatsApp group, focusing on interactions between male and female members to ensure accuracy and authenticity. The selection included all active conversations during this time, and permission was obtained from all members to use their conversations in the study, with their identities kept confidential in the research. The data that has been collected is categorized based on the type of language used by men and women. This includes an analysis and identification of differences in communication styles, reflecting the ideas of Robin Lakoff's and Jennifer Coates' theories.

III. Results and Discussion

A. Analysis on Female's Language Features

The finding of this research shows six features of language used by the female in that group chat that proposed by Lakoff (2004).

1. Hedges

Hedges are words or phrases used in conversation to express uncertainty, soften statements, or indicate a degree of tentativeness.

F1 : lupa kayanya dia

The hedge "kayanya" (meaning "seems like" or "probably") in the sentence "lupa kayanya dia" (roughly translated as "seems like they forgot") adds doubt to the assertion. As to Lakoff's theory, the utilization of hedging devices such as "kayanya" results in the speaker's assertion being softer and less assertive. This supports Lakoff's contention that hedging is a more common tactic used by women than by men to lessen the impact of their remarks, reflecting societal conditioning to come across as less assertive or combative. The speaker avoids making a definitive allegation by stating "lupa kayanya dia" rather than "dia lupa" (they forgot), suggesting uncertainty or leaving room for clarification. This illustrates

how politeness or social relations can be navigated through language, consistent with Lakoff's findings regarding gendered speech patterns.

2. Tag Questions

Lakoff argues that women often use tag questions reflect a desire for approval or express the speaker's uncertainty. She contends that women tend to use them more frequently, which reflects a desire for civility and interpersonal connection in discourse.

F4 : kain jarik gapapa kan?

In informal Indonesian, a tag question like "kain jarik gapapa kan?" is used when the speaker is looking for agreement or confirmation. "Kain jarik" refers to a traditional long, patterned cloth, so the sentence translates to "wearing a patterned long cloth is okay, right?". This way of speaking, which is less direct and more cautious, matches Lakoff's theory about women's speech. Lakoff suggests that women often use tag questions like "kan?" (similar to "isn't it?" in English) to soften their statements, as seen in "kain jarik gapapa." This makes the conversation more polite and helps the speaker avoid sounding too forceful. Lakoff argues that this tendency in women's speech is aimed at keeping social harmony or seeking reassurance, though tag questions can be used in a variety of situations and aren't only used by women.

3. Empty Adjective

According to Lakoff, empty adjective is a set of adjectives that convey specific meanings and reflect the speaker's approval or admiration for something.

F2 : kece kali pake pake tenda

The word "kece," meaning "cool," appears in the sentence "kece kali pake tenda," which translates to "it's so cool using the tent." This shows how "kece" is an empty adjective, as explained by Lakoff. Empty adjectives express feelings like admiration but don't provide specific details. Here, "kece" indicates that the speaker thinks using the tent is great without explaining why. Lakoff suggests that women often use these adjectives more than men because they are expected to focus on social harmony and emotional expression.

4. Intensifiers

In Robin Lakoff's theories on language and gender, intensifiers are words that are used to strengthen or amplify the meaning of adjectives or adverbs. They play a significant role in expressing the speaker's emotions or attitudes more forcefully.

F3 : jijik kali nengok iconnya

The word "kali," meaning "so," appears in the sentence "jijik kali nengok iconnya," which translates to "it's so disgusting to look at the icon." Here, "kali" emphasizes the word "jijik" (disgusting), making the speaker's feelings clearer. According to Lakoff's theory, women often use intensifiers like "kali" to express strong emotions or opinions. While this usage shows the speaker's strong dislike, it can also make their statement seem less authoritative or serious, as it focuses more on feelings than facts. Lakoff suggests that women's language tends to be more expressive, but this can sometimes come at the cost of sounding less commanding or precise. In this case, "jijik kali" highlights an emotional reaction while illustrating a common speech pattern among women.

5. Superpolite Forms

According to Holmes (1992), women often use more polite language, including giving compliments and expressing appreciation.

F1 : minta tolong kelen ada yang bisa jilid-in tidakkk

F1 ask the member of the group “Guys, can I ask for a help? Is there anyone who can bind it?”. In this example, F1 uses the phrase “minta tolong,” which translates to “I’m asking for help” in English. By using this phrase, F1 is politely requesting assistance from the group members regarding the task of binding proposal. This choice of words reflects a respectful approach and softens the request, making it more likely for others to respond positively. Overall, this expression demonstrates F1's straightforward approach while maintaining a polite tone in their request for assistance.

6. Avoidance of Strong Swear Words

F1 : anjai ava grup cogan

In this sentence, F1 said “wow, the profile picture of the handsome guys”, here the word “cogan” is abbreviation of “cowo ganteng” in Indonesian slang word. The word “anjai” which can be translated as “wow” or “oh my” in English is a kinder expression that allows the speaker to convey surprise or annoyance without resorting to strong words. This choice reflects a sense of surprise or admiration without using stronger language. The phrase “grup cowo ganteng” means “handsome guys' group,” indicating that F1 is reacting to something impressive or appealing about a group of boys. By using “anjai,” F1 maintains a light and playful tone, allowing them to express excitement while keeping the conversation friendly and approachable.

B. Analysis on Men's Language Features

There are only five language features in group chat that related to the Coates theory.

1. Swearing and Taboo

M1 : iya, akupun sakit perut, babi kali

This phrase involves mild swearing and expresses frustration. The first part, "Iya akupun sakit perut," translates to "Yeah, I also have a stomachache, damn it" indicating that the speaker is sharing their own discomfort. The second part, "babi kali," uses the word "babi," which means "pig." Here, "babi" serves as an insult, implying that something is really bad or unpleasant. The word "babi" means "pig" in English, but in Indonesian, it's often used as an insult. Calling someone a "pig" can imply they're dirty or untrustworthy, making it quite offensive. So, while it literally translates to "pig," its negative connotation makes it feel more like a curse word in everyday conversation. So, when combined, the phrase expresses frustration, roughly meaning, "Yeah, I have a stomachache too, damn it!" or "This situation is really bad, like dealing with a damn pig!" The use of "babi" adds a harsh and taboo tone to the complaint, emphasizing the speaker's irritation with their discomfort.

2. Commands and Directives

M5 : ambilkan dulu proposal itu

In this sentence, M5 gives a direct command by stating, “ambilkan dulu proposal itu,” which translates to “Get the proposal” in English. This request is straightforward and lacks polite modifiers such as “please,” indicating a more informal or casual approach to communication within the group chat. The absence of politeness markers suggests a level of familiarity among the participants, where directness is often acceptable and expected.

3. Declarative Sentences

Coates describes declarative sentences as statements that provide information or assert facts without asking questions or giving commands. Men typically use declarative sentences in a straightforward manner, often without much emotional expression.

M5 : rapat perlombaan sekalian hias

The example is M5 said "rapat perlombaan sekalian hias," which translates to "the meeting for the competition also includes decorations," is a simple declarative sentence. It clearly conveys information about a meeting's purpose, indicating that it will discuss both the competition and the decorations. This sentence is straightforward and does not seek confirmation or agreement, making it a typical example of a declarative sentence. Each word contributes to a clear and direct message without any ambiguity, making it a straightforward declarative sentence.

4. Interruption

Interruption in men's language often reflects a competitive dynamic in conversations, where speakers may cut each other off to assert dominance or shift the topic.

M2 : krna aku skrng maen ml jadi kt ganti ya gengz / (because I'm playing ML now, so we're switching the name of the group)

M4 : kalo capek ngepush ke jasa joki akua ja yaa, harga bisik-bisik / (if you're tired of pushing, just use my boosting service, it's will be cheap)

M5 : kekmana we angkotnya ada? / (so how about the public transportation? Is it available?)

In that group chat conversation, M2 starts a conversation about Mobile Legends (ML) and suggests changing the group's name. M4 interrupts by offering a game-related service, keeping the discussion focused on ML. However, M5 suddenly shifts the topic by asking about transportation, changing the conversation's direction. This shows how interruptions in men's language not only assert their presence but can also introduce new topics. Such interruptions lead to a fast-paced, dynamic conversation, though sometimes resulting in disjointed discussions with multiple topics being talked about at the same time.

C. The Difference and Consistency of The Language Features

Both Lakoff's and Coates' theories have explained the characteristics of language features used by men and women, but these characteristics are not always consistent. In this group chat, two of Coates' features were found in women's conversations, and five of Lakoff's features were found in men's conversations.

1. Interruption in Women's Language

Interruption not only appears in the male's conversation, but also appears in women's conversation.

F1 : /replying to M2 [send once seen photo]/ masyaallah

F3 : g di apelin cwonya itu? /isn't her boyfriend visiting her?/

F1 : our idol

F3 : btw pucang da dtg? /by the way, has the betel nut tree arrived?/

In that conversation, F1 said “masyaallah” and F3 “isn’t her boyfriend visiting her?” replied to M2 that send a picture about someone in the member of the group looks waiting someone. Then F3 interrupting that topic with other topic “by the way, has the betel nut tree arrived?”. The word “by the way” used by F3 to interrupting to another topic outside what previous speaker talk about.

2. Swearing and Taboo in Women’s Language

Swearing and taboo features also found in women’s conversation even though it is not as much in men’s language.

*F1 : /replying to M4 “ciee dobel date”/ **bacot***

In the exchange where F1 replies to M4’s teasing comment “ciee dobel date,” which means “oh, you guys double date,” with “bacot,” F1 is being playful but also a bit dismissive. The word “bacot” in Indonesia slang as “banyak cocot” or “banyak mulut” translates to something like “talking nonsense” or “just blabbing.”. It’s like saying, “Come on, stop talking nonsense.” This kind of back-and-forth reflects the easygoing vibe between friends, where teasing and joking around are totally normal. F1’s response adds to the fun of the conversation, making it clear that while they feel annoyed by the teasing.

3. Intensifiers in Men’s Language

*M5 : bising **kali** kau*

The phrase “bising kali kau” is an expression in Indonesian that translates to “You are really noisy” or “You are so loud” in English. In this phrase, “bising” means “noisy” or “loud,” referring to sounds that are disruptive or bothersome. The word “kali” functions as an intensifier, which emphasizes just how loud or annoying the person is being at that moment. This sentence serves not only as a comment on someone’s loudness but also highlights the intensity of the speaker’s annoyance, adding a personal touch to the interaction.

4. Tag Question in Men’s Language

Tag question not only appear in women’s language, but also men’s language. There are three tag question found of men’s language.

M4 : tpi malah lebih jadi mulut ga si kalo disini ges

M4 said “but isn’t it going to be more gossip if we do it here?”. In this sentence, M4 uses the tag question “ga si” which translates to “right?” or “isn’t it?” in English. This phrase is employed to seek confirmation or agreement from the group members regarding the statement made. M4’s use of this tag question demonstrates that men also utilize this linguistic feature to invite others into the conversation, reflecting a desire for validation of their opinion. By incorporating a tag question, M4 engages with the group in a way that encourages interaction and feedback, showcasing that tag questions are not exclusive to women’s language but are also an important aspect of men’s communication styles in informal settings.

5. Hedges in Men’s Language

*M1 : kenak begu **mudahan***

In this example, the phrase “kenak begu mungkin,” which translates to “probably possessed by a begu (Indonesia ghost among Batak People)” in English, uses the word “mudahan” which means “maybe” or “probably”, functions as a hedge. The word “mudahan” introduces uncertainty or speculation into the statement, softening its impact. Instead of

making a direct or confident claim, the speaker leaves room for doubt, suggesting that they are not entirely sure. This hedging softens the expression, making it less assertive and more open to interpretation. It reflects a way of speaking that avoids being too direct, aligning with the idea of maintaining politeness or reducing the risk of confrontation in conversation.

6. Empty Adjective in Men's Language

*M4 : /replying to F1 "req Gojo bang"/ anjer **keren** uga*

In this example, M4 said "woah, such a cool idea" replying to F1 message that suggested him to draw Gojo, one of the character in anime Jujutsu Kaisen. In this context, M4 uses the word "keren," meaning "cool," to express his approval of F1's suggestion to draw Gojo. However, he does not provide any details about what specifically makes the idea cool, which characterizes "keren" as an empty adjective. Empty adjectives convey feelings of admiration without offering concrete information or specifics. By saying "anjur keren uga," M4 shows enthusiasm but avoids elaborating on his reasoning.

7. Superpolite Forms in Men's Language

In men's language, the use of superpolite forms is generally less common than in women's language.

*M3 : **tolong** antar kann plastik*

In this example, M3 says, "tolong antarkann plastik," which translates to "please bring the plastic" in English. The use of "tolong," meaning "please," adds a polite touch to the request. M3 is making a direct ask for someone to deliver plastic without any extra details or embellishments. This straightforward approach highlights a typical style among men, who often prefer clear and direct communication when making requests. While the inclusion of "tolong" shows politeness, the overall message remains simple and to the point, reflecting a practical way of interacting in conversation.

Based on what has been described above, it can be seen that the linguistic features mentioned by Lakoff and Coates are not solely applicable to one gender; rather, they exist in both genders. Furthermore, not all of these characteristic features are present in every conversation among women and men. Below is a table showing the differences in the quantity of linguistic features according to both theories.

Table 1. The Language Features that found in "Wolf Gold" Group Chat

Features	WOMEN	MEN
	Total	Total
Lakoff's Theories		
Hedges	7	3
Tag Question	47	23
Empty Adjectives	4	2
Intensifiers	9	8
Superpolite Forms	3	3
Avoidance of Strong Swear Words	8	-

Precise Color	-	-
Hypercorrect	-	-
Emphatic Stress	-	-
Rising Intonation	-	-
Coates' Theories		
Swearing & Taboo Languages	8	10
Commands & Directives Sentences	-	8
Nonstandard Grammar	-	-
Declarative Sentences	-	4
Interruption	1	3
Total	87	64

Based on the table above, it is clear that there are noticeable differences in language between women and men. In the group chat "Wolf Gold," women use almost all the features proposed by Lakoff, but there are some features that are absent in this chat. For example, the feature of precise color mentioned in Lakoff's theory is not used by women in this group chat because there are no topics that lead to discussions about colors. The content of the group chat primarily revolves around competition preparation activities and daily routines. Additionally, the features of hypercorrectness, emphatic stress, and rising intonation are not present in this group chat, as emphatic stress and rising intonation only occur in face-to-face conversations. Meanwhile, in the linguistic features of men, only one feature is absent in this group chat, which is nonstandard grammar. The table also shows that in both theories, the number of tag questions and intensifiers is prevalent among women, while in men's language, the most frequently found features are swearing and taboo languages. This demonstrates that the theories are evident in this group chat in terms of quantity, but they are not consistent.

These theories are inconsistent because there are features of men's language present in women's speech, and vice versa. Coates' theories found in women's language in this group chat include swearing and taboo languages, as well as interruptions. Although the frequency is not as high as in men's language, these features do appear in women's conversations. Moreover, Lakoff's theories are also present in men's conversations. The features include hedges, tag questions, empty adjectives, intensifiers, and superpolite forms, although they are not as numerous as those found in women's conversations. This demonstrates why these two theories are not always consistent across different subjects.

IV. Conclusion

Analysis of "Wolf Gold" group chat in Lakoff and Coates' theories found interesting results. Lakoff's features that found in women's language are 7 hedges, 47 tag questions, 4 empty adjectives, 9 intensifiers, 3 superpolite forms, and 8 avoidance of strong swear words. Meanwhile, in men's language of Coates' theory the researcher found 10 swearing and taboo languages, 8 commands and directive sentences, 4 declarative sentences, and 3 interruption. The differences between this two theories are that women utilized nearly all of Lakoff's proposed features, though some were absent, such as precise color terms due to the chat's focus on competition preparation and daily routines.

Features like hypercorrectness, emphatic stress, and rising intonation were also missing, as these typically occur in face-to-face interactions. For men, the only absent feature was nonstandard grammar. The findings indicated that while tag questions and intensifiers were frequently used by women, men predominantly used swearing and taboo language. The theories of Lakoff and Coates show inconsistencies, as features of men's language appear in women's speech and vice versa. In the group chat, women used swearing, taboo language, and interruptions, though less frequently than men. Similarly, men exhibited features from Lakoff's theory, like hedges and tag questions, but in fewer instances than women. This overlap indicates that the theories are not consistently applicable across different gender. This study adds to sociolinguistic theory by showing that men's and women's language features, as described by Lakoff and Coates, often overlap in group chats. In the group chat, women sometimes used things like swearing and interruptions, while men used hedges and tag questions, though not as often. This overlap shows that how people talk depends more on the situation and context than just their gender. It's a reminder that these theories might need some updating to reflect how people actually communicate today, especially in casual group chats and online spaces.

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