

CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Findings

In this chapter, the researcher presents the data findings of the research and also discusses the data to answer the research questions that have been analyzed. The discussion explains the types of women's language features used in Emmeline Pankhurst's "Freedom or Death" speech in 1913 and Kamala Harris's speech at Fisk University in Nashville on April 2023. The following discussion explains the differences and similarities between Emmeline Pankhurst's and Kamala Harris's language features.

1. The Women's Language Features Used by Emmeline Pankhurst and Kamala Harris

This section aims to answer the first research question, determining the types of women's language features used in Emmeline Pankhurst's "Freedom or Death" speech in 1913 and Kamala Harris's speech at Fisk University in Nashville on April 2023. As explained in Chapter II, the theories used to analyze the women's language features used by Emmeline Pankhurst and Kamala Harris are from Lakoff's (2004) and Parab's (2015) theories. The researcher uses both of the theories as the main theories. The researcher chose similar indicators from the two theories and found the most potential research indicators. In this study, the researcher found eight features of women's language features as the most potential research indicators. Based on the data, the researcher found six features of women's language features used in Emmeline Pankhurst's "Freedom or Death" speech in 1913 and Kamala Harris's speech at Fisk University in Nashville on April 2023; there are hedges, intensifiers, hypercorrect grammar, polite expression,

rising intonation on declarative and adverbs and adjectives. In this study, the researcher found 84 utterances that contain women's language features in Emmeline Pankhurst's speech and 114 utterances that contain women's language features in Kamala Harris's speech.

a. Hedges

Hedges are words that communicate the sense that the speaker is unsure about what they are saying or that they are unable to guarantee the accuracy of a statement, and they are more common in women's speech. According to Lakoff (2004) and Parag (2015), women use terms like "I think," "well," "you know," "kind of," "sort of," "I guess," "I suppose," and others to imply that they are unsure of what is being stated.

Hedges appears in Kamala Harris and Emmeline Pankhurst in this chapter. The researcher has shown some proof that they employed hedging in their speech. Hedges appeared in Kamala Harris's speeches 29 times and Emmeline Pankhurst's 17 times. They employ this feature because they want to communicate with everyone without making mistakes. In this chapter, several hedge instances are discussed.

I think it's the strangest part of my coming. (SE1, Emmeline Pankhurst's speech)

...it's seems strange it should have to be explained....(SE2, Emmeline Pankhurst's speech)

The expression showed that Emmeline Pankhurst was not certain about what she said. Emmeline used this term when discussing her visit to Harford, where she was there, to inquire as to why this policy that sacrificed women had occurred and to request that women's rights be reinstated since, at the time, women's voices were no longer represented on the election list.

Wouldn't be changed just because of his presence. She said that the policy was odd in some way. Even though women had no value under state law, she also believed that the policy. The other examples are :

Well, in our civil war, people have suffered(SK1, Kamala Harris's speech)

Based on Lakoff (2004) revealed that hedges show a lack of women's self-confidence explicitly. In certain situations, the word well indicates uncertainty and a lack of self-confidence. But in this case, Kamala Harris' goal to put it to good use is to start her conversation topic explaining the civil war that took place or the mass shootings. In a civil war, every person is a victim. "Well" is used to gain confidence or certainty after giving his opinion that civil war needs attention so that no damage occurs in society. However, he is unsure whether the damage will occur or not.

You know, our baby is going to school. (SK2, Kamala Harris's speech)

In her statement, Kamala Harris used the phrase "you know" to describe the struggle for school-aged children's safety. Children go to school to learn, but where will they study safely if there is a mass shooting at the school, Kamala Harris remarked in her speech. In addition to demonstrating a statement's flexibility, including the phrase "you know" in this sentence strongly persuades and informs the listener to take the message seriously (Lakoff, 2004). That is, Kamala Harris wants listeners and the Mayor to pay attention to her answer so that they don't misunderstand why she said something like that at that time. She wanted the children to be safer and more safe studying at school. On the other hand, Kamala Harris wants the Mayor that holds

policies on weapons security to know the actual situation faced by the community, parents and children.

b. Intensifiers

Sentences gain strength with intensifiers. The use of intensifiers highlights certain adjectives, verbs, or other adverbs. According to Lakoff (2004) and Parab (2015), women use intensifiers at a greater rate than men. Some adjectives, such as *really*, *very*, *so*, *just*, *enough*, and so on, are more prevalent in women's languages. Emmeline Pankhurst's speech has 7 intensifiers, whereas Kamala Harris's only has 2.

....*that very well for themselves*. (SE3, Emmeline Pankhurst's speech)

....*so long as that government*....(SE4, Emmeline Pankhurst's speech)

Emmeline Pankhurst's usage of intensifiers is demonstrated in the passage above. She employs several intensifier elements in her speech. In her statement, Emmeline Pankhurst uses words like *very* and *so*. Emmeline Pankhurst's use of the phrases *very* and *so* serves to bolster her claim and demonstrate the seriousness with which she said it. Emmeline Pankhurst wishes to clarify a crucial issue to the audience in this regard. Speech has the power to influence other people's opinions. Speeches from various speakers combine to form some amazing speeches that have an impact on the audience (Rahmah et al., 2019). Emmeline Pankhurst intends for her listeners to take her statement seriously, so she uses the words *very* and *so* in her statement.

....*it is just a matter of when you*.... (SK3, Kamala Harris's speech)

In the quote mentioned above, Kamala Harris employs the term "*just*" to persuade readers that anyone can be a leader; it only takes waiting for the appropriate moment, even if it doesn't happen immediately. Because she believes everyone is born a leader, Kamala Harris believes she can recognize the soul of leadership in every person. As we can see, Kamala Harris emphasizes the word "*just*" in the phrase "it is *just* a matter of when you.." because she thinks that everyone has the potential to be a leader, it just takes time.

...policy is ***really*** pretty straightforward. (SK4, Kamala Harris's speech)

Kamala Harris spoke about the mass shooting at school and the trauma students and their parents felt. However, when students and parents and some of the Tennessee parliamentarians spoke out regarding mass shootings, the microphones used to speak by the community were turned off, and even the Tennessee parliament was even removed. Apart from that, Kamala Harris also deeply regretted the law on protecting smart weapons. Kamala Harris said it was "*really* pretty" in her speech. This means that policies related to the security of smart weapons must be paid more attention to. When someone buys a weapon, we must look at the background and the weapon used for. The word "*really*" in the sentence shows that Kamala Harris reinforces the meaning to the Mayor regarding her feelings and beliefs regarding gun security. She feels that the Mayor and the authorities must understand more about the policies that must be issued.

c. Hypercorrect Grammar

The use of hypercorrect language in spoken communication is associated with politeness. Lakoff (2004)

states, "Women are seen as caregivers for literacy and culture." This indicates that women constantly use formal terminology and regular verb tenses. This means avoiding using slang phrases like *"ain't"* and adopting appropriate pronunciation techniques, such as stressing the last g in words like *"going"* rather than *"goin"* (Parab, 2015). Emmeline Pankhurst and Kamala Harris sometimes utilize too formal syntax in their speeches. Here are some instances of the too-precise grammar used by Emmeline Pankhurst.

....*what we have been doing.* (SE5, Emmeline Pankhurst's speech)

....*they were not doing anything militant.* (SE6, Emmeline Pankhurst's speech)

Those are some other examples of hypercorrect grammar features in Kamala Harris's speech.

....*when they are speaking.* (SK5, Kamala Harris's speech)

....*who have been elected.....* (SK6, Kamala Harris's speech)

This feature is characterized as one used to soften speech based on the idea of female language from Lakoff (2004) and Parab (2015). When women want to be polite, some aspects of their language, such as superpolite forms and hypercorrect grammar, must be used. They also know that women are viewed as inferior in society, so they should always talk politely. Emmeline Pankhurst and Kamala Harris support their civility by using hypercorrect grammar. Lakoff (2004) said that women typically employ polite manners to strengthen their relationships with other people when talking to people of the same sex or in public. Since this was a public talk, they spoke politely to

strengthen the bond between themselves and the listeners. People also employ this characteristic to soften their speech. Emmeline Pankhurst and Kamala Harris presents as polite speaker by using softer language. Emmeline Pankhurst softens her language by using hypercorrect grammar for that.

*If you are **dealing** with.....* (SK7, Emmeline Pankhurst's speech)

*I **want to** start by **recognizing**....* (SK7, Kamala Harris's speech)

According to Lakoff (2004), "at a very young age, little boys "drop" g far more than little girls: small boys say "*singin*," "*goin*" etc. In Emmeline and Kamala Harris' sentences above, the word meeting has two possibilities to be uttered. First, the letter g can be omitted and then it will be sounded as "*meeting*" instead "*meetin*" and "*recognizing*" becomes "*recognizing*" but Emmeline Pankhurst and Kamala Harris did not pronounce those words by removing the letter g because at that time she was dealing with an audience and the situation tended to be formal. Just like the word "*want to*," Kamala Harris prefers to say "*want to*" instead of "*wanna*" because it is considered more polite and formal.

d. Polite Expression

Women are "experts in manners, storehouses of wisdom, and know the right things to say to others," according to Lakoff (2004). This implies that they thoroughly consider their words before communicating to others. Women also tend to talk respectfully. They often say things like "*thank you*," "*please*," "*you're so kind*," "*Would you...*" and similar polite sentiments (Parab, 2015). They both tend to talk more politely and

cautiously. The sentences of Emmeline Pankhurst and Kamala Harris include the following instances of polite language.

they could think of...(SE8, Emmeline Pankhurst's speech)

what would you say if in....(SE9, Emmeline Pankhurst's speech)

Polite expression is also important, but women use it more politely (Lakoff, 2004). In the example above, Emmeline Pankhurst is speaking to the government and the general public on women's right to vote. She realized that when she said "they *could* think of," she was referring to the UK government, which did not accept any arguments from women at the time. Nevertheless, she delivered a polite speech using the term "*could*." The other polite expression is in the word "*would*" in the sentence "what *would* you say if..." it can be seen that Emmeline was a kind and polite person because, at that time, when she spoke to American men and the government during her speech, she still used polite words. However, there was no response from the government at that time. The word "*would*" indicates that Emmeline Pankhurst used "*would*" instead of "*will*," and also, Emmeline Pankhurst avoids harsh words. She didn't care whether she was young or old or what the situation was, but she kept her words polite because if she used harsh words, she would lose her image as a woman of decency and value.

Can you imagine? (SK8, Kamala Harris's speech)

Another instance is when Kamala Harris uses the polite word "*can*" in the phrase "*can* you imagine?" because the speaker wanted to know what the audience thought about the Mayor's practice of purposefully turning off the microphone

when members of the public and certain state legislators speak out in favour of democracy. The employment of superpolite terms in utterances conveys a superior status to the listener, according to Parab (2015).

And I'd ask you to stand as well, please. (SK9, Kamala Harris's speech)

In addition, we can see that Kamala Harris ends the sentence with "please" in the sentence "And I'd ask you to stand as well, please" as a polite expression to convey her politeness when speaking to Tennessee and her colleagues as well as from the nation's legislature at the time Kamala Harris asked them to stand up as a tribute to their bravery after facing such a tragedy and their courage to speak for democracy. Kamala Harris uses these phrases to demonstrate her high status in America as vice president and the need for her to use formal language while expressing her responsibilities in that position. In addition, the use of polite expressions is also influenced by the situation.

e. Rising Intonation on Declarative

Rising intonation is utilized when the speaker is seeking confirmation, according to Lakoff (2004). Another way to stress a crucial point in the declarative is to increase intonation. Parab (2015) states that when a declarative response statement is given rising intonation, the phrase changes into a question. The speeches of Emmeline Pankhurst and Kamala Harris have several instances of increasing intonation in the declarative.

...that you must either kill them or give them their citizenship? (SE10, Emmeline Pankhurst's speech)

In the sentence above, Emmeline Pankhurst wants to emphasize an important point to the government regarding

women's suffrage rights that are not used during elections. Emmeline Pankhurst asked about her feelings and threatened the government regarding women's suffrage, whether women were given the right to vote or just killed. This was used to express the uncertainty felt by Emmeline Pankhurst. Emmeline Pankhurst raised her tone to these points because they are important things that must be done, and hopefully, the government will accept her statement

*...shouldn't I have the courage to **debate it**?* (SK10, Kamala Harris's speech)

*You don't **turn off the microphones**?* (SK11, Kamala Harris's speech)

*Can't have those voices in **that room**?* (SK12, Kamala Harris's speech)

The expression above shows rising intonation because the speaker raises his intonation when pronouncing a sentence to emphasize so that it can arouse the audience's attention so that the audience thinks the question is something important to pay attention to. The purpose of rising intonation is to inform the audience about certain ideas put forward by the speaker. In this remark, Kamala Harris used rising intonation to get a clear answer from the Mayor regarding the deactivation of the microphone when the people, accompanied by the Tennessee parliament, spoke about security and democracy regarding the case of mass shootings at schools. Still, the microphone used was automatically turned off forced at that time. In addition, Kamala Harris asked whether there should be no sound in the room. This also shows that Kamala Harris uses it to refine questions even with high intonation. Kamala Harris softened her words even in a high tone because she didn't want everyone to

see her as a rude woman, because women should have a warm and friendly attitude and a polite image, especially since she is the vice president of America.

f. Adverb and Adjectives

Women are more likely to use adverbs and adjectives like *adorable, cute, divine, dreamy, perfectly, gorgeous, heavenly, cool, terrific, beautiful, amazing*, based on Lakoff (2004) and Parab (2015). Strong emphasis may highlight a remark when the speaker is uncertain about their own message. These adverbs and adjectives are utilized to express emotional responses rather than precise facts, according to Lakoff (2004). The speeches of Kamala Harris and Emmeline Pankhurst include several adverbs and adjectives.

*...when their arguments were **absolutely** disregarded...*(SE11, Emmeline Pankhurst's speech)

Emmeline Pankhurst expresses her emotions through this feature. There is no agreement on the topic when "*absolutely*" is used after the disagreement. "*Absolutely*" conveys a conviction. Emmeline Pankhurst made this statement because, at the time, women wanted to clarify why they should not be permitted to exercise their right to vote. Women's voices were ignored when they presented their justifications and sentiments to the obstinate British government. The adverb "*absolutely*" is used in this sentence to emphasize certainty and show confidence in a statement.

*....they were **brutally** ill-used...* (SE12, Emmeline Pankhurst's speech)

Emmeline Pankhurst emphasizes a point in a sentence by using the word "*brutally*" in it. The word "*brutally*" denotes a rude and cruel action. Emmeline Pankhurst made this statement

because, at the time, women were not permitted to raise questions, and if they did, they would not receive an answer at a political gathering. Except for women, no one in the UK has ever been asked to leave a political gathering after posing a question. Women who inquire will experience harsh and cruel treatment. The word *brutally* serves as an adverb in the phrase "*brutally ill-used*" to underline the sentence's main idea, namely that the government's treatment of women at the time was extremely severe.

*The **great** thing is to see that....* (SE13, Emmeline Pankhurst's speech)

Emmeline Pankhurst uses this feature to express her feelings toward extraordinary things and circumstances. Emmeline Pankhurst expresses respect for something that is no longer being done when it is unnecessary by using the word "*great*" in her phrases. The adjectives in this sentence are used to express feelings of pride and excitement and highlight the idea in the word that comes after it.

*...the policy is really **pretty** straightforward.* (SK13, Kamala Harris's speech)

In Kamala Harris' address, there is another example. In her statement, Kamala Harris describes smart weapon safety laws as being "pretty" simple for the government to implement. More than any other adjective, Kamala Harris uses "pretty" to describe something that is quite simple to create. The government, which can implement these prohibitions, maybe out of curiosity about the motivations behind people's purchases and even usage of these sophisticated weapons. Using these adjectives to underline her feelings, Kamala Harris hopes to make her remark more convincing. Adjectives are employed to

support comments, ideas, or assertions regarding what the speaker truly wants the listener to understand, according to Lakoff (2004) and Parab (2015).

2. The Impact of Masculinities in Women’s Language used by Emmeline Pankhurst and Kamala Harris

This section aims to answer the second research question, which is to find out the impacts of masculinities in women’s language used by Emmeline Pankhurst’s “Freedom or Death” speech in 1913 and Kamala Harris’s speech at Fisk University in Nashville on April 2023. Chapter II explains the theories used to analyze the impact of masculinities in women’s language used by Emmeline Pankhurst and Kamala Harris from Coates (2013). According to Coates (2013), one can tell if someone is masculine by how they speak. When a person speaks, there are five indications of masculinity: the topic of the conversation, the use of monologues and playing the expert, the use of questions to elicit information, the use of strong swear words, and verbal sparring.

In this study, the researcher found two characteristics of masculinity in women’s language used by Emmeline Pankhurst’s “Freedom or Death” speech in 1913 and Kamala Harris’s speech at Fisk University in Nashville on April 2023 there are about the topic choice and monologue and playing the expert.

a. Topic choice

According to Coates (2013), masculine women generally choose distinct conversational themes from feminine women. While feminine women tend to talk about lighter and more personal themes, masculine women or women with personalities like men typically choose discussion topics that lead to transportation, sports, economics, and political arenas. Masculine people frequently choose wide and impersonal issues

because they wish to demonstrate their strength and aggressiveness (Coates, 2013). Always talking about personal matters is typically seen as weak and associated with female conversational subjects. Kamala Harris and Emmeline Pankhurst's speeches contain examples of conversational topics primarily focused on masculine utterances.

Emmeline Pankhurst covered political subjects in the speech "Freedom or Death" from 1913. Emmeline Pankhurst's speech centres on the idea of freedom. The government disregarded women's votes in elections at the time. Emmeline Pankhurst, therefore, gave a speech to demand freedom and justice regarding women's voting rights so that they can select because women are also citizens of the United States. Emmeline Pankhurst speaks about manly subjects because she is universally regarded as having a masculine character. Therefore, men will inevitably bring up common issues like that in conversation. Emmeline Pankhurst wished to demonstrate her bravery, firmness, and independence to demonstrate that women are powerful and capable of persuading others of what they believe. Despite not having a manly appearance, she possesses a heroic attitude and grit that are superior to most women and often resemble those of a guy who is tough and persistent.

Kamala Harris is an example of a woman who also has masculine characteristics. In an April 2023 lecture at Fisk University in Nashville, Kamala Harris focused on political issues and the mass killings that took place on that day in America. It is only typical for manly people, including males, to discuss general matters with weight like these. The mayor's injustice in dismissing Tennessee 3, the Democratic Caucus of the state legislature, when they demanded justice, clarity, and safety

related to the school shootings was the central theme of her address. During a meeting with the Mayor and the colleagues in a room, the community and the parents of the mass shooting victims spoke out, but the microphones they used to do so were turned off, and the Tennessee 3 was even stopped. Due to her manly persona, Kamala Harris naturally brought up this subject in conversation. In general, feminine ladies like to talk about personal and light themes rather than heavy and universal ones (Coates, 2013). The fact that Kamala Harris is the first female vice president of the United States and an African-American and Indian-American native shows Kamala Harris' masculinity. Because not all women typically have that kind of character or personality, women tend to exhibit more of their feminine side. Her strength, firmness, persistence, courage, and character are frequently considered masculine qualities in women.

Emmeline Pankhurst and Kamala Harris chose to talk about masculine subjects since it is normal for men and masculine women to do so in this study. They also addressed the Mayor and the government in their speech since they were not being fair at the time and were not allowing them to feel confident in what they were saying and accept it.

b. Monologue and playing the expert

In this context, a monologue is one of the talks that normally takes place alone. Speaking in extended sentences all by oneself without interruption from other speakers is known as a monologue (Coates, 2013). Typically, when doing a monologue, a person will respond to other individuals only seldom or not at all. Emmeline Pankhurst and Kamala Harris are performing a monologue in this instance because they are giving a speech, which is the act of speaking out in front of a large

audience to accomplish or clarify a particular goal. Masculines typically speak in monologues to communicate information, necessitating lengthy speeches. The intention is for the audience to comprehend what they are trying to say more clearly.

According to Coates (2013), men typically play expert roles and stress accomplishment apart from monologues. People need to be seen as powerful and competent to feel more secure in what they have to say. In Emmeline Pankhurst's speech, she said :

I am here as a soldier who has temporarily left the field of battle to explain.....(SE14, Emmeline Pankhurst's speech).

Emmeline Pankhurst describes herself as a soldier who has momentarily left the field of battle for the sake of argument. Emmeline Pankhurst stated that the soldier in this example is portraying a rough, robust, and solid figure to represent himself as a strong soldier to send a vital message about the civil war regarding women's freedom and rights. This seeks to increase the listener's assurance of what she says. In addition, Kamala Harris played an expert role in the speech while still being proud of her accomplishments. As in the following

I was an attorney general leading the second largest department of Justice in the United States. I'm now vice president of the United States. (SK14, Kamala Harris's speech).

I have been to Atlanta, I have been to Buffalo, I have been to Highland Park and Monterey Park.... (SK15, Kamala Harris's speech).

Kamala Harris took great satisfaction in her high standing in the nation. Additionally, she discussed visiting Atlanta, Buffalo, Highland Park, and Monterey Park. According to Kamala Harris, to persuade her audience of what she has

stated, she also wants them to follow her instructions honestly and correctly. Kamala Harris displayed her strength and firmness in front of everyone because of her prominent position in the nation.

This is said only to persuade the audience; it is not boastful or inflated. In light of the information mentioned above, Emmeline Pankhurst and Kamala Harris implicitly express or demonstrate the traits of a masculine woman. Because masculine women typically behave like men, female characters normally differ from masculine female characters (Coates, 2013).

Based on the data acquired above, the researcher discovered two of the five masculine styles or characteristics: topic choice and monologue and playing the expert in the speeches of Emmeline Pankhurst and Kamala Harris. To respond to the second research question, how does masculinity affect women's language in Emmeline Pankhurst's and Kamala Harris' speeches? Researchers can infer that Emmeline Pankhurst and Kamala Harris's use of language is not entirely influenced by masculinity. Even though their character is a masculine woman, they nonetheless employ some naturally occurring masculine language traits in their speech while maintaining the characteristics of women's language that are typically used. Emmeline Pankhurst and Kamala Harris chose to talk about politics and democratic freedom because, at the time, those were the issues they needed to raise with the public. They have the bravery and decisiveness to reveal this information to the public since they have a macho nature. Because masculinity does not affect the vocabulary or language used that Emmeline Pankhurst and Kamala Harris employ as women, its effects on their usage of women's language are limited. Compared to masculine

language styles, Emmeline Pankhurst and Kamala Harris use more women's language elements.

3. The Differences and Similarities between Emmeline Pankhurst's and Kamala Harris's Language Features

The third research question posed by the researcher is addressed in this section. What are the differences and similarities between Emmeline Pankhurst's and Kamala Harris's language features? This is the second research question. The researcher's response to this question is the percentage of how Emmeline Pankhurst and Kamala Harris used women's language features. The author compares and displays the percentages in the percentage table of women's language features. There are two tables with the total number and percentage of each feature. The percentage of women's language features employed by Emmeline Pankhurst is shown in the first table, while that of Kamala Harris is in the second table.

The researcher calculated the main points of each speaker's sentences throughout the speech to determine the percentage of each participant. For example, the researcher separates each group based on how many sentences were said throughout the speech. Then, to convert the quotient to a per cent, the researcher multiplied it by 100 and divided it by the total number of features. To make it easier for the reader to understand the measurement findings, the author specifies the percentage of each characteristic and puts it in the table at the conclusion.

Emmeline Pankhurst delivers 84 sentences, while Kamala Harris delivers 114 sentences. Hedges appears 29 times in Kamala Harris and 17 times in Emmeline Pankhurst. Neither Kamala Harris nor Emmeline Pankhurst uses the question tag. Kamala Harris's speech only uses intensifiers twice, whereas Emmeline Pankhurst uses them seven times. Kamala Harris uses hypercorrect language 48

times, compared to 38 times in Emmeline Pankhurst's speech. Emmeline Pankhurst used the phrase polite expression only six times, whereas Kamala Harris used it 22 times. Kamala Harris uses rising intonation on declarative seven times, whereas Emmeline Pankhurst uses it only once. Expletives have no place between the two in this investigation. While Kamala Harris uses adverbs and adjectives just six times, Emmeline Pankhurst uses them 15 times.

Table 4.1 Percentage of the use of women's Language Features in Emmeline Pankhurst and Kamala Harris's speeches

Women's Language Features	Percentages (%)			
	Emmeline Pankhurst		Kamala Harris	
Hedges	17	20.2%	29	25.4%
Tag Question	-	0%	-	0%
Intensifiers	7	8.3%	2	1.8%
Hypercorrect Grammar	38	45.2%	48	42.1%
Polite Expression	6	7.1%	22	19.3%
Rising Intonation on Declarative	1	1.2%	7	6.1%
Expletives	-	0%	-	0%
Adverbs and Adjectives	15	17.9%	6	5.3%
TOTAL	84	100%	114	100%

Emmeline Pankhurst and Kamala Harris both employed a percentage of female language features in their speeches, as seen in Table 4.1. Emmeline Pankhurst employs 45.2% of the hypercorrect grammar features in the speech. Throughout her speech, Emmeline Pankhurst doesn't utilize the question tag or expletives, her least-used feature with a 0% use rate. Of the entire 1,258 words, 84 terms

are exclusively used by women. Overall, 6 out of 8 characteristics of women's language are used by Emmeline Pankhurst, according to Lakoff (2004) and Parab (2015).

In addition, we recognize that 42.1% of Kamala Harris's speech also has a lot of hypercorrect language. In contrast, expletives and tag questions receive 0% of all usage. It means Kamala Harris did not use these features in the speech. Out of the total 1,651 words spoken, 114 are exclusively used by Kamala Harris, which contain women's language features. Kamala Harris and Emmeline Pankhurst use 6 of the eight characteristics of women's language, according to Lakoff (2004) and Parab (2015). We can distinguish between each of the traits employed in different numbers.

Emmeline Pankhurst and Kamala Harris employ women's language features similarly, as can be seen from the two tables above. We can observe that Emmeline Pankhurst shows six of the eight language features for women identified by Lakoff (2004) and Parab (2015) in the first study issue. We can observe that Kamala Harris employs 6 of the eight categories or features of the female language, much as Emmeline Pankhurst did. The researcher calculated the percentages, and the results suggest that Kamala Harris utilizes 6.9% more feminine linguistic elements in her speech than Emmeline does, for a difference of 6.7%. Even if they are almost identical, it can still be seen that the two are different.

Additionally, based on the speeches Emmeline Pankhurst and Kamala Harris gave, it is clear that the two speeches differ in that they were both given in separate centuries. Where Emmeline Pankhurst made her speech in the 20th century, where political climate at the time was extremely rigid, democracy was minimal, and patriarchy was highly prevalent. The 20th century saw a continuation of very authoritarian government. In her address,

Emmeline Pankhurst discussed the oppression of women who fought for their rights and the unrealized rights of women. In contrast to the current 21st century, the government has taken into account that men and women hold equal status in society. While there are still certain places where democracy is not practiced, it has started to spread. In the 21 century, women are also expected to be leaders and active participants in the fields of politics, business, education, and even technology. Like Kamala Harris, she is the first American woman of Indian and African origin to serve as vice president. This demonstrates how women have started to gain equality with males in the 21 century. There are still some people in Kamala Harris' speech who do not adhere to democracy, nevertheless. In the lecture, it was explained that rather than being heard, those who spoke for democracy and justice had their microphones turned off. Therefore, even if democracy has been practiced in this century, we must always advocate for it to ensure that democracy is practiced equally.

B. Discussion

The researcher concludes that Emmeline Pankhurst and Kamala Harris employ six of the eight characteristics of female language put out by Lakoff (2004) and Parab (2015). Additionally, the study discovered that Kamala Harris and Emmeline Pankhurst used hypercorrect grammar to demonstrate politeness in their writing. According to Coates (2013), which found that women frequently use polite words. Several terms associated with the characteristics of women's language proposed by Lakoff (2004) and Parab (2015) are used to soften their views.

Researchers also discovered some similarities between the language features of Emmeline Pankhurst and Kamala Harris and those that Holmes (2013) discovered during his investigation. Hedges, intensifiers, polite expressions, rising intonation on declarative, adverbs, and adjectives are a few examples. However, there were a few additional

characteristics that were absent from this study, like the usage of loud expletives and tag questions. This is related to the delivery context; in this instance, Emmeline Pankhurst and Kamala Harris gave a speech in public, so the tag question is avoided because the speech is a one-way delivery of information, and expletives are also avoided because doing so helps maintain politeness and prevents listeners from paying attention to what they have to say.

According to the findings, hypercorrect grammar is the characteristic Emmeline Pankhurst and Kamala Harris most frequently employed. It demonstrates how the context of delivery affects it. In this instance, the speaker wants everyone to grasp the message they are trying to impart in this public speech. Emmeline Pankhurst and Kamala Harris use hypercorrect grammar as a result, making their language more formal and ordered, which makes it simpler for readers to understand. Since the goal of speech is to persuade others through argument by appealing to their emotions in order to influence their thinking, every speech must be delivered in a structured manner (Rachman et al., 2017). Women are more prone to employ formal language settings, as indicated by Lakoff (2004) and Parab (2015), to appear more courteous.

This also relates to the speech's topic of politeness and the setting in which it is being delivered. It may also depend on the speaker's upbringing. Emmeline Pankhurst utilized a planned and formal speech because she was speaking to the government. By doing so, she expressed her gratitude to the government, despite the fact that it didn't give a damn about her at the time. Emmeline was vehemently opposed to government policy then, so she didn't use polite language. In addition, Kamala Harris spoke with hypercorrect language backed up by polite terms. It is employed to speak courteously. For others to grasp what is said, formal and structured speeches are utilized when giving speeches; this is also impacted by his role as vice president of the United States of America.

She presented his speech in a planned manner with courteous language to demonstrate his respect for her audience and regard for her dignity.

Overall, Kamala Harris and Emmeline Pankhurst's use of hypercorrect grammar shows that they are demonstrating their politeness in front of the audience. As a public person, they need to speak clearly and act appropriately. Emmeline Pankhurst and Kamala Harris clearly understand when to be polite and respectful to others based on these nice statements. According to Lakoff (2004) and Parab (2015), in their theory of female language features, women display politeness even when viewed as masculine.

Additionally, the context in which Emmeline Pankhurst delivered her speech impacted the researcher's finding that there was just one instance of rising intonation on declarative in her speech. Women frequently stress their inquiries by raising their intonation because they are unsure of what they are saying when they ask them, according to Lakoff (2004) and Parab (2015). Emmeline Pankhurst did not utilize a higher intonation in this situation since her speech was addressed to the government and comprised assertions rather than questions. Despite being passionate, she tried to manage it so the government would pay attention to what she had to say. Emmeline Pankhurst spoke in a composed, organized, and courteous manner.

Emmeline Pankhurst and Kamala Harris used intensifiers in their speeches to make their assertions about their emotions and views clearer to the audience. Intensifiers are used in sentences to occupy the listener's attention and help them understand what is being said. The researcher discovered that Kamala Harris employed intensifiers the least in her speech. According to Lakoff (2004) and Parab (2015), intensifiers are utilized to make words or sentences stronger and ensure that everyone understands what is being said. However, Kamala Harris utilizes a few intensifiers in this context. She emphasis her words and phrases using

adverbs and adjectives and intensifies them by employing rising intonation on declarative. Considering her role as Vice President of America, Kamala Harris didn't press her points too much since she thought the Mayor and his staff would follow through on what they said. For everyone to trust what he said, he did not emphasize it.

In addition, using feminine language in Emmeline Pankhurst's and Kamala Harris' speeches indicates their masculine personalities. However, his masculinity does not entirely influence Kamala Harris and Emmeline Pankhurst's choice of words. While some features, including tag questions and expletives, are not employed, they use other aspects of typical female language. The masculinity of Emmeline Pankhurst and Kamala Harris can be observed in their conversational subjects, monologues, and expert roles; other than these factors, no other aspect of masculinity affects their language. The study concluded that Emmeline Pankhurst and Kamala Harris' masculinity did not entirely alter the language they used as women. Society may contain macho women or feminine males (Paechter, 2007). In this instance, it is accurate to say that certain women exhibit male traits. According to this research, Emmeline Pankhurst and Kamala Harris' masculinity does not entirely alter how they use language associated with women. As recommended by Lakoff (2004) and Parab (2015), the language of Emmeline Pankhurst and Kamala Harris continues to describe the language that women should employ.

In this research, Emmeline speaks more formally and employs formal, organized speech without using strong intonation. The background and the audience to whom the speech was directed were the causes of this. On the other hand, Kamala Harris is distinctive because she often speaks informally, using less relaxed but courteous speech and a lot of rising intonation to highlight her points. Additionally, she speaks pleasantly because, as vice president, she wants to demonstrate greater

respect for the neighborhood. According to the speaker's history, position, and intended audience, women use their words differently than men. Additionally, as the language continues to develop through time, the fact that Emmeline Pankhurst and Kamala Harris lived in separate periods may have impacted how they spoke and used language.

Beside that, Emmeline Pankhurst and Kamala Harris' speeches differ in their historical contexts. Pankhurst addressed the oppression of women in the 20th century, while Harris addressed the unrealized rights of women. In the 21st century, democracy has spread, with women expected to be leaders in politics, business, education, and technology. Harris became the first American woman of Indian and African origin to serve as vice president, showcasing the progress women have made in gaining equality with males. However, some individuals still do not adhere to democracy, and advocating for equal practice is crucial.

One of the areas of sociolinguistics that this study focuses on is the usage of women's language. The data in this study were analyzed using Lakoff (2004) and Parab (2015) theory on the linguistic characteristics of women. Additionally, the researcher examines the masculine language of Kamala Harris' and Emmeline Pankhurst's speeches using Coates' (2013) theory. This study differs from others since it pays attention to and examines how masculine women's language is used. It is undeniable that there are a lot of masculine women. Therefore, understanding their speech patterns is crucial. This study also has practical implications because it shows that women tend to employ formal, ordered language in speeches in order to ensure that their listeners pay attention and comprehend what they are saying. Additionally, there are theoretical implications, specifically that women always employ the same linguistic characters or features when talking. Despite having a masculine personality, they continue to employ language that has characteristics of women's language. Therefore, the

masculinity they exhibit has a limited effect regarding the way they communicate.