

## ABSTRACT

Ai Umi Istiqomah. 1210503009. *Women's Language Features in Writing Journal Used by Female Students in English Department of Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Gunung Djati Bandung*. Graduating Paper, English Department, Faculty of Adab and Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Gunung Djati. Advisors: 1. Dedi Sulaeman, M.Hum.; 2. Hj. Ruminda, M.Hum.

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Women and men are two different human kinds who have different characteristics. Lately, sociolinguistics has found other features which reflect the differences between them. They found that men and women have different ways of speaking although they speak the same language. There were found ten elements of women's language features. Those ten types of women's language features are claimed to be used more often by women than by men in their communication. Based on the phenomena above, this research discusses two major concerns. First, it discusses about how women's language features used by female students in writing journal; second, it analyzes about what the features are mainly used by female student in writing journal.

This research uses qualitative approach with descriptive method. Although qualitative is nature, quantification were also needed in order to support the qualitative findings. The primary data are collected from four journals which have been written by female student of English Department UIN Bandung. The features of women language features are classified according to the theory of Lakoff (1975) 'Language and Gender'.

Based on the data analysis the findings of this research found there were only seven types of women's language features used in writing journal, such as *lexical hedges or fillers*, *'empty' adjectives*, *intensifiers*, *superpolite forms*, *specialized vocabularies*, *avoidance of strong swear words*, and *emphatic stress*. Two kinds of features which were not used by female students were *tag question* and *hypercorrect grammar*. Furthermore, The use of *intensifier* tend to be the mainly features of women's language features used by female students in writing journal with the percentage 43,11 %, then *Lexical hedges* in second position (30,22%), and *emphatic stress* (12%) took the third position, and there were *empty adjectives* (1,11%) in four position, *avoidance of strong swear word* 1,77% in fifth position, *superpolite form* (1,33%) and the last position *Precious Color term* (0,44%). In addition female student in their journals used women's language features reflect that they are uncertainty and lack of confidence