
The Language Of Women Used In The Podcast Everything Goes With Emma Chamberlain “A Talk With Kendall Jenner”: A Sociolinguistic Study

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Abstrak

Studi ini menyelidiki hubungan antara fungsi bahasa dan fitur linguistik wanita dalam komunikasi, dengan fokus pada interaksi dalam episode podcast yang menampilkan Emma Chamberlain dan Kendall Jenner. Data dikumpulkan dengan mentranskripsi episode secara verbatim dan membandingkannya dengan audio asli untuk memastikan akurasi. Dengan menggunakan teknik pengkodean kualitatif, fitur linguistik kunci diidentifikasi dan dikategorikan secara sistematis, termasuk kata – kata penghalus (27%), pertanyaan penutup (10%), kenaikan intonasi (5%), kata sifat kosong (7%), kata-kata warna (5%), penekanan (12%), tata bahasa berlebihan (15%), formula sangat sopan (19%), dan penghindaran kata kasar (7%). Analisis data menekankan pemahaman fungsi-fungsi fitur ini dalam dialog. Validasi dicapai melalui proses tinjauan sejawat dan triangulasi dengan literatur yang ada, memastikan temuan yang dapat diandalkan. Hasilnya menunjukkan prevalensi yang signifikan dari fitur-fitur ini, yang menggambarkan bagaimana kedua pembicara mengarahkan identitas mereka dan mendorong interaksi kolaboratif. Pada akhirnya, studi ini menyoroti peran penting bahasa dalam membentuk hubungan antarpribadi dan mempromosikan pemahaman timbal balik khususnya komunikasi antara perempuan, menunjukkan bahwa pemilihan kata dan strategi linguistik yang dipilih dengan cermat dapat memfasilitasi percakapan yang lebih bermakna dan memperkuat ikatan sosial dalam konteks sosial yang beragam.

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A. INTRODUCTION

Language serves as an essential tool for human communication, constantly evolving to meet the needs of its users. A significant area of interest in sociolinguistics is “women’s languages,” which encompasses certain linguistic features traditionally associated with women’s speech patterns. Research has identified characteristics such as hedging, tag questions, and super-polite forms that reflect women’s communicative styles, socialisation, and relational dynamics. For instance, studies show that women often use hedgings like “maybe” or “I think” to soften their statements, indicating a desire for inclusivity and connection in conversations. Additionally, question tags, such as “Today is fun, aren’t they?” seek affirmation and create engagement with listeners.

These linguistic features are often viewed as reflections of societal expectations regarding femininity and modesty. Understanding these characteristics provides valuable

insights into how female speakers navigate social interactions and construct their identities. As Mills (2017) notes, “women’s language reflects their social position and the relational context in which they communicate” (p. 112). Learning about women’s language is not merely an academic exercise; it has real-world implications for how we perceive and interact with different genders across various contexts. As society evolves, so does the language we use, making it crucial to analyse how these changes affect communication styles, particularly among women.

Despite extensive research on women’s language, there is still a gap in understanding its manifestations in contemporary digital media, particularly podcasts. While previous research has explored women’s language in a variety of contexts, few have specifically focused on the linguistic characteristics shown in popular podcast episodes. This lack of targeted research limits our understanding of how women’s language operates in modern communication. The informal tone and conversation of podcasts present a unique opportunity for analysis, as these mediums allow speakers to engage authentically with their audience. However, the nuances of language use in this setting are not well documented, leaving a void in the literature.

In addition, existing studies often concentrate on traditional media formats, ignoring the influence of the growing digital platforms where women express their thoughts and experiences. As illustrated by Clymer (2024), “the contemporary media and communication landscape allows diverse voices to contribute to ongoing discourses about identity and representation” (p. 8). Along with the popularity of podcasts, understanding the linguistic features that characterize women’s communication in this space is becoming increasingly important. This study addresses this gap by focusing on linguistic characteristics in Emma Chamberlain’s podcast episode featuring Kendall Jenner, thus contributing to a broader discourse on gender language in contemporary media.

The importance of this research lies in its potential to illuminate broader societal norms and expectations surrounding gender and communication. By investigating the linguistic features of women’s languages in specific podcast episodes, we gain insights into how speakers negotiate their identities and relationships with their audiences. This study is particularly relevant in an era where women’s representation in the media is scrutinized, and their language often faces harsher criticism than that of their male counterparts. As Davis (2021) notes, “Chamberlain’s podcast has amassed a dedicated audience, reflecting the dynamic nature of modern communication practices.” Understanding how women communicate in informal settings such as podcasts can reveal the complexity of their speech patterns, which are frequently shaped by societal pressures and cultural expectations.

These findings could contribute to discussions on gender dynamics across various domains, including the workplace, politics, and entertainment. In an age where women’s voices are increasingly prominent in public discourse, analyzing their language use can illuminate how they assert their presence and navigate social challenges. Additionally, this research can empower women by highlighting the value of their communicative styles, which are often overlooked or underestimated in traditional settings. Examining women’s language in popular media fosters a more inclusive understanding of communication that values the diversity of women’s expression.

The exploration of gender language use has become important in sociolinguistic research, revealing significant differences in communication styles between men and women. Lakoff’s seminal work identifies distinctive features of female language, such as lexical hedging, intensifier, tag questions, ascending intonation, empty adjectives, color

words, perfectly correct grammar, super-polite forms, avoidance of swear words, and assertive stress, which are in line with society's expectations of femininity. Lakoff (1975) posits that "women's language is characterized by a greater use of impermanence and a desire to foster connections in conversation." Subsequent studies have validated and extended the Lakoff framework, examining how these features manifest in a variety of media, from television to social platforms. For example, studies have shown that women often use more collaborative language strategies, improving group cohesion and facilitating emotional connections. Studies on podcasts show that female hosts often navigate cultural expectations through language, utilizing features that create intimacy and authority in conversation spaces. This is in contrast to traditional media, where women can be portrayed in more rigid roles.

Jacobson's theory (1960: 5) which states that the primary purpose of the phatic function is to stabilize or prolong communication, regardless of the content. By asking a question, she aims to reinforce, sustain the ongoing conversation, and strengthen communication. This framework highlights how language serves not only to convey information but also to express emotions, build social relationships, and influence the behavior of others. The directive function, especially relevant to female language features, allows the speaker to make requests or suggestions that promote cooperation and respect. By understanding these functions, we can better appreciate how women's language features are not just stylistic choices but strategic tools that enhance communication effectiveness and relational dynamics.

In addition, the differences in the rude strategies used by male and female presenters reveal the power dynamics underlying communication. Recent investigations have shown how speech patterns on various platforms vary along gender lines, especially in politeness, tone, and emotional expression. This literature underscores the importance of understanding the practice of gender language in shaping social interactions and contributing to broader societal norms. By placing women's languages in the context of modern media, we can better understand the complexity of their communication styles and the social implications of these linguistic choices.

The study aimed to investigate the use of female language in an episode of Emma Chamberlain's podcast "A Talk with Kendall Jenner," which focused on the linguistic features used by both speakers. This study seeks to identify and categorize examples of women's language during dialogue and analyze variations in linguistic forms and their implications for identity construction and social engagement. Specifically, this study will examine the types of female language features used in interviews and the language functions underlying their use. This research aims to improve the theoretical understanding of sociolinguistics, especially regarding the use of women's language in contemporary media by focusing on these characteristics. Understanding how women articulate their thoughts and feelings in informal settings, such as podcasts, can provide valuable insights into their communicative strategies and the social context that shapes these choices.

In addition, this research aims to contribute to a broader discourse on gender and language, highlighting the importance of women's voices in public discourse. Ultimately, these findings are expected to provide valuable insights into the dynamics of women's communication in informal settings, contributing to a broader discussion of gender and language in modern society. By examining the specific female language features present in Chamberlain's podcast episodes, the study hopes to shed light on how women navigate their identities and relationships through language, fostering a deeper understanding of

the role of communication in shaping society's perceptions of gender.

B. METHOD

The study used a qualitative research approach to investigate the features of women's language used in podcast episodes featuring Emma Chamberlain and Kendall Jenner. Qualitative research is carried out to enhance understanding of individuals' cultures, beliefs and values, human experiences and situations, as well as to develop theories that describe these experiences. This research approach emerged from the behavioral and social sciences as a method of understanding the unique, dynamic, and holistic nature of human beings. Unlike a quantitative research approach that utilises numerical data to access information about the world, qualitative research does not transform verbal symbols into numerical data, rather the participants' and/or the researcher's words are used to describe the phenomenon being studied. This methodology involves several important steps, including data collection, analysis, and interpretation, which are based on the theoretical framework discussed in the literature review.

Primary data for this study were collected through listening to and taking notes from audio transcripts of a single podcast episode. This episode was chosen because of its relevance to the research focus on women's language features in contemporary media. Selection criteria include clarity and availability of transcripts, richness of dialogue, and representations of diverse conversation contexts, such as discussions about personal experiences and social dynamics. The episodes are transcribed verbatim, and the transcripts are cross-checked with the original audio to ensure accuracy.

Qualitative analysis involves the identification of systematic features, linguistic analysis, and comparative analysis. Features related to women's language, based on the frameworks of Lakoff (1975) and Jakobson (1960), were identified through careful reading of transcripts. These include lexical hedging, tag questions, and expressive language. Each identified feature was analyzed for its characteristics and function in discourse, taking into account the broader social and cultural context using Blommaert's (2005) sociolinguistic approach.

Comparative analysis focuses on identifying patterns and variations between linguistic choices made by both speakers, revealing how these choices affect communication dynamics. The study also leverages linguistic features outlined in the literature, categorizing them as manifested in podcast dialogues. Data analysis techniques involve comprehensive content analysis, as explained by Suharsaputra (2012), which includes systematic classification, detailed presentation of findings, and drawing conclusions based on research.

This study seeks to answer specific research questions regarding the types of female language features used in Emma Chamberlain's interview with Kendall Jenner and the language function behind these features. Subsequent chapters will present findings, structured around these questions and supported by examples from the data. Relevant theoretical and empirical literature will be included to place the findings in the context of broader sociolinguistic research, contributing to understanding language, discourse, and sociocultural dimensions in modern communication.

C. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Result

Detailed strategies will be used to examine female language features used in podcast episodes featuring Emma Chamberlain and Kendall Jenner. Sample data will be derived from episode transcripts, allowing for comprehensive analysis. The analysis will classify the data based on the type of features and communicative functions. Any relevant interactions will be emphasized in bold and accompanied by contextual information to facilitate an in-depth examination.

This research seeks to explore the features of women's language and its role in conversational interactions, offering insights into its implications in contemporary media discourse.

Table 1. Types, functions, and frequency used in the Everything Goes with Emma Chamberlain Podcast featuring Kendall Jenner.

Data	Frequency	Features	Function
" I think it could have been a lot worse." (00:13:43)	11	Lexical Hedges	Expressive
"That's too much, isn't it? " (00:04:05)	4	Tag Question	Phatic
" I like to get up early if I don't have to? " (00:05:25)	2	Rising Intonation	Expressive
"Kendall is also an amazing model ." (00:01:49)	3	Empty Adjective	Expressive
"I feel very grateful." (00:13:43)	5	Intensifier	Expressive
" I would appreciate your input." (00:15:32)	6	Hyper-correct Grammar	Directive
" I would really appreciate it if you could help me with this project, if it wasn't too much of a hassle? " (00:15:30)	8	Super Polite Form	Directive
"I can't believe how challenging this situation is; It's quite frustrating , isn't it?" (00:25:10)	3	Avoidance of Swear Words	Expressive
" I love the warm tones of the sunset." (00:16:02)	2	Color Words	Expressive

The examples in the table show how Emma and Kendall's language reflects Jakobson's functions in a natural way throughout their conversation. When Kendall uses lexical

hedge “I think it could have been a lot worse” (00:13:43), she expresses her personal feelings gently, which aligns with the expressive function. Tag questions such as “That’s too much, isn’t it?” (00:04:05) help maintain interaction by encouraging Emma to respond, illustrating the phatic function. Altogether, these excerpts highlight how their speech combines emotional expression, polite requests, and conversational engagement.

The analysis reveals that the lexicon shows a variety of expressive functions, with noteworthy examples such as the use of lexical hedges and super polite forms to convey gratitude and assertions. Additionally, the frequency of these functions indicates significant patterns in communication styles.

Discussion

This research examines the language features used by women in podcasts, based on Lakoff's (1975) framework and Jakobson's (1960) functions of language. By identifying elements like lexical hedging, tag questions, and super polite forms, we connect with earlier studies that show how these features reflect societal expectations and communication styles (Tannen, 1990; Cameron, 2005). This analysis highlights how these linguistic traits fulfill expressive, directive, and referential roles, Providing insights on the complex relationship between gender and language in today’s digital media.

Lexical Hedges

DATA 1

"I think it could have been a lot worse."

(YouTube, 00:13:43)

Analysis:

Kendall's use of the phrase "I think" softens her statement, presenting it as a personal opinion rather than an absolute truth. This approach is essential for maintaining harmony and fostering diverse points of view, especially in relationship discussions. By carefully directing the dialogue, Kendall reduces the likelihood of confrontation and creates an atmosphere where Emma feels safe to express her thoughts without fear of conflict. This strategy helps minimize the impact of potentially controversial statements, shows that Emma's perspective is valued and promotes a more inclusive exchange of ideas. Additionally, Kendall's tendency to hedge reflects a communicative style often associated with women, who may prioritize relational dynamics over assertiveness. By choosing her words wisely, she fosters a supportive environment, encouraging Emma to engage more fully, ultimately improving the quality of their conversations. Additionally, framing his statement as a personal opinion softens his statement and invites Emma to share his feelings, enriching their dialogue further.

The function of the Data language 1 is **Expressive**, as Kendall's use of the phrase "I think" effectively conveys her personal feelings and attitudes about the situation at hand. This phrase conveys his emotional state and suggests uncertainty, suggesting he would prefer to soften his statements rather than present them as absolute truth. By framing her opinions as subjective, Kendall reveals her vulnerability, fostering intimacy and trust in conversation. This openness invited Emma to share her perspective, making it clear that Kendall valued her input and was interested in collaborative dialogue. Additionally, this approach emphasizes the emotional connection between them, as it allows for a deeper understanding of each other's feelings and viewpoints.

Tak Question

DATA 2

"That's too much, **isn't it?**"

(YouTube, 00:04:05)

Analysis:

Kendall's use of tag questions invites affirmation from Emma, emphasizing her desire for mutual understanding and creating an emotional connection that highlights her vulnerability. By seeking confirmation, Kendall reinforces the collaborative nature of their conversation, showing that she truly appreciates Emma's perspective. Tag questions serve a dual purpose: they elicit a response while creating a stronger sense of connection. In this context, Kendall's expression encourages Emma to validate her feelings, which can deepen their emotional bond and facilitate the exploration of shared sentiments. This approach reflects a broader conversational strategy that enhances relational dynamics by fostering a supportive atmosphere where both speakers can engage meaningfully. As a result, their dialogue becomes richer, fostering a sense of togetherness and shared experience that is essential for building trust and relationships. The emotional resonance created through tag questions allows both speakers to connect on a deeper level, makes their interactions feel more genuine and collaborative, and builds a strong foundation for ongoing dialogue that prioritizes mutual understanding.

Data 2 is considered **Phatic** because the "isn't it?" tag question meant to create a sense of connection and mutual understanding between Kendall and Emma. This simple phrase invites Emma to affirm Kendall's feelings, encouraging her to engage more actively in the conversation. By doing this, Kendall strengthens their social bond and fosters an atmosphere of friendship where both can express themselves comfortably. The main purpose of such tired expressions is to keep the conversation flowing and ensure that both parties feel heard and included. It's not just about what they're discussing; It's about building relationships and showing that they value each other's perspectives. These interactions are essential to deepen their relationship and lay the foundation for trust and mutual respect. By focusing on these moments together, Kendall improves the quality of their dialogue, making it feel more sincere and collaborative.

Rising Intonation

DATA 3

"I like to get up early if I don't have to?"

(YouTube, 00:05:25)

Analysis:

The rise in intonation at the end of Kendall's utterance changes it from a regular statement into a softer question, indicating her need for Emma's reassurance and approval. This way of speaking encourages Emma to participate more fully in the exchange and emphasizes Kendall's inclination to seek validation, especially during collaborative interactions. By making her statement sound gentler, Kendall opens room for Emma's input, which allows the conversation to progress more smoothly. A heightened intonation typically signals uncertainty or a desire for affirmation, making the dialogue feel more inclusive. This situation shows that Kendall values Emma's perspective, strengthening the connection between them. By prompting responses, Kendall builds an atmosphere where both are engaged, which is essential for effective communication. This pattern also aligns with social tendencies often observed among women, who use language to build rapport and mutual understanding. Through her

increased intonation, Kendall conveys her preferences while also inviting Emma's viewpoints, enriching their interaction. Overall, this method reinforces the relational nature of their communication, creating a sense of partnership and a comfortable setting for both to share their ideas an important aspect of maintaining a healthy dialogue.

The function of Data 3 is **expressive**, as the heightened intonation in Kendall's statement, "I like to get up early if I don't have to?" turns it into an implicit question, subtly reflecting his desire to reassure. This linguistic strategy communicates her emotional state, suggesting that she is seeking validation from Emma. By framing her preferences in this way, Kendall opens the door for Emma to respond and share her feelings on the topic, creating opportunities for meaningful engagement. The increased intonation softens the statement, making it feel more conversational and inviting, signaling to Emma that Kendall is seeking confirmation or support regarding her feelings. This approach fosters a sense of connection and encourages Emma to actively participate in dialogue, emphasizing the importance of their relationship and demonstrating Kendall's openness to her perspective. Additionally, this technique highlights the relational dynamics at play, reflecting a general tendency to seek affirmation and understanding in conversation. It underscores the emotional resonance in their interactions, reminding both that their thoughts and feelings are valued, essential to build trust and deepen their friendship. Ultimately, Kendall's increased intonation conveys her personal feelings and fosters a collaborative atmosphere where the two can explore their thoughts together, further enriching their relationship.

Empty Adjectives

DATA 4

"Kendall is also an **amazing model** ."

(YouTube, 00:01:49)

Analysis:

The adjective "amazing" conveys a sense of admiration but lacks specificity, reflecting a relational focus in which emotional resonance takes precedence over detailed criticism. This choice shows a tendency to prioritize emotional expression, fostering appreciation over critical evaluation. By using such adjectives, Kendall increases the warmth of her communication, in harmony with a conversational style that values connection over precision. Empty adjectives like "amazing" create a positive conversation atmosphere, allowing the speaker to express their feelings without getting into complicated evaluations. This approach efficiently fosters empathy and support among conversation partners, as it emphasizes admiration through vague but impactful language. Kendall's choice for "amazing" nurtures the relationship and strengthens the sense of friendship, making the dialogue feel even more uplifting. Additionally, empty adjectives reflect social norms that often prioritize emotional expression over analytical criticism, especially in women's communication styles. This tendency can create a more supportive environment, allowing the speaker to connect emotionally, which is critical for building strong interpersonal relationships. By emphasizing positive qualities through such adjectives, Kendall invites Emma to share her admiration, enhancing their emotional bond. This strategy enriches their conversations and fosters a culture of appreciation that strengthens their relationship, making their interactions feel more meaningful and supportive.

Data 4 is classified as **Expressive**, as the adjective "amazing" conveys admiration without learning specific details, thus adding warmth to Kendall's communication. This

choice reflects his emotional appreciation of the subject, emphasizing positivity and genuine liking. By focusing on the emotional resonance of her words, Kendall enhances her relationship with Emma, creating a supportive atmosphere that fosters a deeper relationship. This uplifting language encourages Emma to engage more openly and share her feelings, highlighting the importance of emotional expression in their friendship. By celebrating the incredible aspects of their experiences together, Kendall strengthens their bond, making their dialogue more meaningful. This strategy nurtures their relationship and fosters a culture of appreciation, allowing both to appreciate each other's perspectives and strengths, ultimately deepening their friendship.

Color Words

DATA 5

"I love **the warm tones of** the sunset."

(YouTube, 00:16:02)

Analysis:

The phrase "warm tone" evokes visual beauty and a feeling of comfort and contentment, showing how colored words can enhance Kendall's speech by adding a poetic touch that deepens emotional connections. This choice reflects a broader trend in which women often express their emotions through rich descriptive imagery, making conversations more engaging. Using words of color, Kendall transforms simple observations into vivid emotional experiences, inviting Emma to visualize and feel with her. This approach fosters a shared appreciation of beauty, drawing Emma into Kendall's emotional world and strengthening their bond. By engaging Emma's senses, Kendall creates a more immersive experience that deepens the emotional impact of their dialogue. Additionally, the use of these color words highlights a style of communication that values aesthetic experiences and emotional expression, emphasizing the importance of moments together in building their relationship. The vivid images conjured up by words of color allow them to explore discussions about beauty and its effect on their feelings, strengthening their relationships and creating more meaningful conversations that nurture their friendships.

Data 5 is classified as **Expressive**, as the phrase "warm tone" evokes a feeling of comfort and beauty, creating a living image that resonates emotionally with Kendall and Emma. By using words of color, Kendall enriches her emotional expressions, allowing her to articulate feelings that may be difficult to convey. This choice invites Emma to visualize the scene and share Kendall's sentiments, creating a deeper connection between them. The use of such descriptive language not only increases the depth of their conversation but also promotes a shared aesthetic appreciation for the world around them. As Kendall paints this picture in her words, she encourages Emma to engage her senses, making the dialogue more immersive and meaningful. This shared experience fosters a sense of intimacy, as both friends can explore their feelings about beauty and comfort together. Additionally, this approach highlights how emotional expression through clear imagery can strengthen their bond, fostering an environment where both feel understood and valued. Ultimately, Kendall's use of a "warm tone" turns simple observations into moments of connection, enriching their friendship and making their conversations more impactful.

Intensifier

DATA 6

"I feel **very** grateful."

(YouTube, 00:13:43)

Analysis:

The intensifier "very" amplifies Kendall's expressions of gratitude, highlighting the depth of her feelings and conveying a sincerity that invites Emma to engage more fully. By emphasizing her emotions, Kendall encourages Emma to connect with her sentiments, reinforcing the dynamics of their conversation. The use of this intensifier makes the feelings more vivid and relatable; in this case, "very" helps Emma understand the importance of Kendall's gratitude, prompting a reciprocal response. Such emotional exchanges deepen their bond, foster friendship, and mutual understanding. Additionally, this approach reflects a communication style that values emotional expression and vulnerability, creating a space where both can engage more deeply and make their interactions more sincere. The emotional impact of this intensifier not only enhances Kendall's message but also allows Emma to appreciate the importance of these feelings in their friendship. This shared emotional engagement can strengthen their relationship and enrich their dialogue, making their relationship more meaningful.

Data 6 was classified as **Expressive**, as the phrase "very grateful" amplified Kendall's feelings of gratitude, making her emotions more felt and impactful. The use of intensifiers increases the emotional weight of her statement, inviting Emma to connect with her sentiments on a deeper level. This amplification highlights the sincerity of Kendall's feelings and encourages Emma to reflect on her own experiences of gratitude, fostering a sense of shared understanding. As they engage in this emotional exchange, their bond deepens, strengthening their friendship through mutual vulnerability. By articulating her feelings clearly, Kendall creates an environment where the two can explore their emotions more openly, enriching their conversations. This shared emotional engagement is essential for building a strong relational foundation, allowing them to navigate their feelings together and support each other. In the end, Kendall's "very grateful" expression turns a simple confession into a meaningful relationship, illustrating how emotional expression can improve the quality of their interactions and strengthen their relationship over time.

Hyper-correct Grammar

DATA 7

"I **would** appreciate your input."

(YouTube, 00:15:32)

Analysis:

This phrase softens the request by framing it conditionally, suggesting that Kendall is aware of the potential pressure on Emma. These thoughtful words create a welcoming atmosphere where Emma feels valued and encouraged to share her thoughts. By expressing appreciation from the start, Kendall navigates the conversation with sensitivity and attention. The use of very correct grammar conveys respect and consideration, which improves the overall quality of their interactions. By framing her request in this way, Kendall demonstrates her understanding of social dynamics, prioritizing Emma's comfort and willingness to engage. This approach promotes constructive exchanges and highlights the importance of mutual respect in dialogue. In addition, this technique reflects broader societal expectations about modesty, especially in the way women communicate. Using

very correct grammar, Kendall creates a supportive environment that encourages open dialogue, essential for building strong relationships. This strategy also shows Kendall's willingness to collaborate, making it clear that he appreciates Emma's input. Overall, careful attention to this language can significantly affect the tone of their conversation, fostering a sense of partnership and making their interactions more meaningful.

Data Function 7 is classified as **Directive**, as "I would appreciate your input" frames the request conditionally, inviting Emma to contribute while paying attention to her feelings and comfort level. This thoughtful approach demonstrates Kendall's understanding of social dynamics, as she carefully considers how her requests can be received. By expressing her desire for Emma's input in this way, Kendall highlights the importance of Emma's perspective and reinforces the value she places on their conversation. This method empowers Emma to share her thoughts, knowing that her opinions are welcomed and respected. Additionally, this framing fosters a collaborative atmosphere where both friends can engage openly and constructively. Kendall's sensitivity to asking for this method also reflects her desire to maintain positive relational dynamics, ensuring that Emma feels comfortable participating. Overall, this approach strengthens their dialogue and emphasizes the importance of mutual respect and understanding in their friendship, making their interactions more meaningful and enriching.

Super Polite Form

DATA 8

"Would you be willing to help me with this project if it wasn't too trouble?"

(YouTube, 00:15:30)

Analysis:

This data exemplifies the use of super-polite forms to soften requests and show respect for listeners' time and effort. Phrases like "I'd appreciate it" and "if it's not too much of a hassle" add a layer of consideration, ensuring that the request doesn't seem impressive. By including these expressions, the speaker acknowledges social norms and fosters harmonious interactions. The tone of respect reflects the listener's awareness of autonomy and willingness to help, promoting a sense of collaboration rather than obligation. These indirect phrases create an atmosphere of conversation where both parties can engage comfortably, avoiding feelings of distress. Such linguistic strategies are aligned with broader cultural tendencies that value civility, especially in professional or formal settings. Using this polite form conveys requests and reinforces mutual respect, which is essential for effective communication and helps build stronger relationships.

Data 8 is classified as a **Directive**, because the phrase "If you don't mind, I'd like to hear your thoughts" uses indirect language to soften the request, making it more approachable for Emma. This careful framing encourages collaboration and ensures that Emma feels respected and valued in the conversation. By expressing her interest in Emma's input in a thoughtful way, Kendall conveys her sincere desire to include Emma's perspective, which can lead to deeper and more meaningful dialogue. This approach creates a comfortable environment where Emma is more likely to feel comfortable sharing her ideas, facilitating a productive exchange of thoughts and opinions. Additionally, this choice of words reflects Kendall's awareness of social dynamics, as she skillfully navigates the conversation to prioritize Emma's feelings and comfort. Such thoughtful language reinforces the importance of mutual respect, allowing both friends to engage in meaningful discussions without the pressure of direct requests. Ultimately,

Kendall's request invites Emma to participate and strengthen their relationship by fostering a sense of partnership and teamwork, making their interactions more prosperous and more fulfilling. This attention to language underscores how small choices in communication can significantly improve the quality of their exchanges and deepen their emotional connections.

Avoidance of Swear Words

DATA 9

"I can't believe how challenging this situation is; **It's quite frustrating**, isn't it?"
(YouTube, 00:25:10)

Analysis:

In this data, the speaker effectively conveys frustration without using harsh language or profanity, using phrases like "enough frustrating" to maintain a calm and respectful tone. This deliberate choice of words helps create an inclusive and thoughtful atmosphere of conversation, making it easier for a wide audience to engage with the sentiments expressed. By framing frustration in a measurable way, speakers encourage empathy and understanding rather than alienation or defensiveness, fostering supportive dialogue that promotes constructive engagement instead of escalating tension. In addition, avoiding swear words is in line with social norms that value mutual respectful communication, especially in professional or mixed corporate settings. By carefully choosing their words, speakers show an awareness of how language influences interactions, reinforcing the importance of maintaining a positive tone of conversation. This thoughtful approach helps to convey feelings effectively and contributes to a more harmonious exchange, allowing for deeper connections and better understanding among all parties involved.

Data 9 is classified as **expressive**, as the phrase "quite frustrating" effectively conveys Kendall's emotional distress in a calm and thoughtful way. By avoiding foul language or profanity, he maintains a sense of politeness that reflects his maturity and creates opportunities for understanding and connection. This careful choice of words encourages empathy from Emma, allowing her to relate to Kendall's feelings without feeling overwhelmed or defensive. By expressing her frustration in this measured way, Kendall fosters supportive dialogue that emphasizes the importance of emotional expression while avoiding potential alienation. This approach facilitates a deeper conversation about their feelings and strengthens their bond, as it shows Kendall's willingness to share her vulnerability respectfully. Additionally, this method of communication highlights the importance of maintaining a positive tone, which can lead to more constructive interactions and a deeper understanding of each other's perspectives. In the end, by tactfully framing her emotional experiences, Kendall sets the stage for richer, more meaningful exchanges that strengthen their friendship and encourage an open dialogue about feelings.

D. CONCLUSION

This analysis of female language features in Emma Chamberlain's podcast episode "A Talk with Kendall Jenner" shows that these elements play an essential role in enhancing the flow of conversation. By looking at the transcripts, we found various linguistic traits, such as lexical hedges and super polite forms, that highlight the speakers' identities and encourage a collaborative atmosphere. These findings indicate that such language strategies not only help express emotions and strengthen social connections but also

promote respectful communication. For future research, it would be valuable to explore how these features affect interactions in different contexts and media formats, which could provide deeper insights into contemporary gendered communication.

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