Collaborative Style Used by Transgender Women in Indonesia

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the speaking style used by transgender women in Indonesia. This style of conversation was analyzed using the theory of conversational analysis and the theory of conversational style between genders. The data sources in this study are five videos from Youtube channels of Patricia Gouw, Boy William, The A6, Karin Novilda, and Daniel Mananta Network. While the data in this study are the utterances made by transgender women in the video. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method by applying documentation techniques. After the data was analyzed, it was found that the conversation style used by transgender women in Indonesia is collaborative style. The collaborative style is obtained from the type of conversation structure used by Indonesian transgender women, such as adjency pairs, turn-taking, feedback, opening and closing conversations. These types of structure are in line with the conversation style performed by women who also doing cooperative speaking style, waiting for their turn to speak or when overlapping in their conversations but still with a supportive purpose. The overall findings refer to a conclusion that Indonesian transgender women use a collaborative style because they want to show that they are not offensive and easy to approach since they are a minority group who wants to be well accepted in society. This conversation style also has similarities with the conversation style used by women.

I. Introduction

In general, people communicate through a verbal language. Verbal language includes words, phrases, and sentences. They are represented by verbal language in conversation. Kridalaksana (2005: 3) said that conversation is a cooperative activity between person to person, or more than that if the person is allowed by the participants to join. In that conversation, people exchange information to fulfill their needs.

Conversation always relates to some actors since society consist of many groups. It has been mentioned in Wardhaugh (2010: 1) which said that the actors in a conversation can be varied, which are drawn together for certain purposes. Furthermore, as we know, society is a very comprehensive concept which is considered to various kinds of societies during the discussion that follows.

However, people perceive that communication only happens between men and women at any age. It is related to language and gender, which is quite popular because it is being mentioned in any writings like Tannen (1990), Siahaan (2008), Wu (2008), Coates (2004). Wardhaugh (2010: 334) even said that gender in language is something that cannot be avoided, it is part of the way societies are ordered, which each society doing that ordering differently. Though the era has developed, the way humans live and think too.

Gender cannot be defined as only men and women anymore. Lately, society notices the existence of transgender which defined as persons identifying with the sex opposite to the one assigned at birth (Mueller, Cuypere, and T'Sjoen (2017: 1155). This study is part of sociolinguistics study. Wardaugh (2010: 1) stated that a society is any group of people who are drawn together for a certain purpose or purposes. In Wardaugh (2010: 334) also stated that gender is also something that we cannot avoid, it is part of the way in which societies are ordered around us, which each society doing that ordering differently. So, today, transgender is part of society group which fulfil the criteria as part of society who communicate things for a certain purpose or purposes.

Majority of society still think that it is still controversial but in fact, their group is getting bigger, proven by the existence of a public figure who came out as transgender. Even in Indonesia, we can name some famous ones, they are Lucinta Luna, Dena Rachman, Dinda Syarief, Melly Bradley, Stasya Bwar, and recently we have Milen Cyrus. They are quite active talking in front of media with their current condition. They openly admit that they are a transgender. It shows that their existence is real. Transgender is another group of society who have rights to express their opinion. Through their opinions or thoughts, they show conversation interactions that other social groups have.

This research appears because the writer has seen many issues of misunderstanding in communication between genders. It is particularly important to be talked since as a minority group, transgenders need to sound their aspirations so people realize that they are also part of society who need to be respected as well. In hope, the existence of this study will send awareness toward society, starting from the linguists, lecturers of language or linguistics, students from the major to realize that the differences can be solved by creating more understanding.

The transgender's conversation aspects viewed by some famous figure's interviews such as Lucinta Luna, Stasya Bwar, Milen Cyrus, Dena Rachman, and Melly Bradley. The source of data is taken from some Youtube channels which invited them as their guest or speaker. The study focused on which style that dominated their conversational style. If it is like a man or woman. The theory that used by this study is Conversational Analysis theory by Paltridge (2000) and other supported theorists and Conversational Style theory based on gender by Tannen. It helps to explain about the interaction between speakers to conclude the style which used by the transgender women. The style was found out by looking at the existence of the turn taking, proceed based on the indications, transgender women groups more likely followed the style of biologically women even if they are born as a man.

II. Review of Literatures

According to Paltridge (2012: 91) conversation is the moment when people come together, share information, negotiate, and establish social relationships primarily through conversation. As a result, all other types of talk-in-interaction are derived from this basic form of communication. In conversation, there is conversational analysis which used to look what happen within the conversation itself. Paltridge (2012: 91) said conversation analysis (CA) studies about how speakers participate in communicative conversation to collectively create and understand social environments. It observes rules and practices from an interactional perspective and after that studying them by examining recordings of real-life interactions.

Paltridge (2012: 93) mentioned conversational interactions that have been examined from this perspective include conversational openings and closings, turn taking, sequences

of related utterances (adjacency pairs), preferences for particular combinations of utterances (preference organization), feedback and repairs. The first interactions aspects in CA are adjency pairs. Adjacency pairs are utterances which produced by two supportive speakers where they can understand each other and give proper response as mention in Paltridge (2012: 97). Furthermore, another feature is the preference organization. It is a pair which gives freedom in responding to some first pair part, whether it is preferred or misreferred one Paltridge (2000: 90). There is, however, a certain amount of freedom in responding to some first pair parts. There is also opening and closing conversation as part of CA in which as mentioned by Paltridge (2000: 86), openings and closings in conversations are often carried out in typical ways. They are also context and speech-event specific. Opening conversation is the beginning of a conversation, usually the opening conversation takes the form of a greeting. While closing conversation is used when ending the conversation. A good conversation begins with an opening conversation and closing conversation, then continue with the next topic or ending. Openings and closings conversation is sometimes used in pairs of speech or what is called adjacency pairs, for example: "hello", "how are you" or "nice to meet you", "bye".

Also, turn-taking takes important part in determining kind of style which has done by the speakers which based on Paltridge (2012: 96) Turn taking examined how people take and manage turns in spoken interactions. The basic rule that needs to be followed in conversation is that one person speaks at a time, after which they may nominate another speaker, or another speaker may take up the turn without being nominated. There are several ways to identify when speakers should end a conversation such as form syntactic view, falling intonation, and pausing. There are also with a signal such as 'mmm' or 'anyway', etc. The end of a turn may also be signaled through eye contact, body position and movement and voice pitch. On the other hand, Paltridge (2012: 97) speakers can keep a turn going by not pausing too long at the end of an utterance and immediately beginning to say something else. We may also keep a turn by pausing in the middle of an utterance rather than at the end. By extending a syllable or a vowel, we can raise the pace of what we're saying, or we can talk over someone else's attempt to take our turn. Turn-taking also notices overlapping. Overlapping is another way to take turn in conversation. Turn taking may also be influenced by factors such as the conversation's topic, whether the conversation is cooperative, how well the speakers know each other, and the speakers' relationship and social class (Paltridge (2012: 97)). About interruption and overlapping are also supported by (Yule (1996)). So, does Cutting (2002: 29) said that interruption means when speaker do not want to wait until the TRP.

Conversational Analysis also has feedback and repair. Paltridge (2012: 101) mentioned another aspect of conversations that conversation analysts have looked at is how speakers give input to each other, or how listeners communicate that they are paying attention to what is being said. This can be done in a variety of ways, including the use of 'response signals' such as 'mmm' and 'yeah,' paraphrasing what the other person has just said, and using body language and eye contact. However, it is not always the case that a word like 'yeah' or 'mm' serves as an acknowledgment in a conversation. Lastly, there is repair, Repair is the way speakers' correct things they or someone else has said, and making sure they have understood the conversation. There are two types of repairs as mentioned by Paltridge (2012: 101), they are self-repair and other repair.

Meanwhile, this research also uses Tannen (1990) to find out the conversational style of transgender women. It is because the concept of gender style in conversation is clearly talked by Tannen (1990) as one of the roots in study area. So, Tannen (1990: 107) has mentioned that men approach conversation as a contest in which everyone competes for the floor might be treating women as equals, expecting them to compete for the floor like

everyone else. But women are far less likely to do so, since they do not regard conversations as contests and have little experience in fighting for the right to be heard. These situations are created because the mechanism of overlapping and interruptions can result a collaborative and competitive style in speaking. In which, collaborative styles represent women and competitive style represent men (Tannen (1990). Therefore, Tannen (1990) believes that there are two kinds of conversational style, they are competitive and collaborative style.

III. Research Methods

In this study the writer wants to get the information about what styles used by the transgender women in the conversation. In this case the writer uses the design descriptive qualitative. As Creswell (2014: 32) stated that qualitative research is a form for investigating and conveying the meaning that individuals or groups assign to a social or human issue. This study talks about type of conversational style used by transgender women in Indonesia using some samples by transgender women who have become public figure in Indonesia. It leads to theory of different conversational style between gender. Later on, can be seen which style used by the transgender women, if it is man or woman style. The writer may use numbers in the context of counting and statistical tables, but only for the purpose of reaching a conclusion.

The source of data in this study is Youtube videos from Patricia Gouw channel (Curhatan Hamba Hormon (with Stasya Bwarlele), Karin Novilda channel (Mengungkap Kebenaran Bersama Melly Bradley), Daniel Mananta Network channel (Reaksi Orang Tua Ketika Dena Rachman Memutuskan Menjadi Transgender), The Hermansyan A6 channel (Millen Menceritakan Kesedihannya Selama Tertimpa), Boy William channel (Lucinta Luna Dikasih Berlian Sama Boy William! #NebengBoy S3 Eps.8). Those Youtube videos contain conversation with public figure who well known as transgender woman. Those videos are also eligible as the source of data because they provide data which useful to be used to find the result. Furthermore, the data of this study is utterances of the public figures who well known as the transgender woman in Indonesia from the videos mentioned above. Later on, their utterances analyzed by using Paltridge (2000), Tannen (1990- 1992), and other supportive theories about conversational analysis theory and conversational style between gender.

Documentation is a technique of collecting data of this study. This technique led the researchers see and analyze documents made by another subject. The researcher gets the information through media that created by the subject. So, in this study researcher collects the most popular transgender women in Indonesia. The researcher chooses five transgender women because they are famous and active expressing their opinions, thoughts, and experiences through media. The media which used in this study is YouTube. After choosing the videos, the researcher transcribes the videos which results their utterances in a form of text.

To analyze the data, this research uses Miles, Huberman, and Saldana's interactive mode in 2014. There are some steps which need to be applied in this study they are data condensation, data collection, data presentation and conclusion drawing/verification.

First, the researcher takes samples of the utterances which can be used to be analyzed. In this study, the researcher is going to analyze the data by taking samples from Youtube videos from Patricia Gouw channel (*Curhatan Hamba Hormon (with Stasya Bwarlele),* Karin Novilda channel (*Mengungkap Kebenaran Bersama Melly Bradley)*, Daniel Mananta Network channel (*Reaksi Orang Tua Ketika Dena Rachman Memutuskan Menjadi Transgender*), The Hermansyan A6 channel (*Millen Menceritakan Kesedihannya*

Selama Tertimpa), Boy William channel (*Lucinta Luna Dikasih Berlian Sama Boy William! #NebengBoy S3 Eps.8)*. The selected utterances are going to represent the problems of what and how the conversation interactions used by the transgender women in Indonesia.

Second, the researcher will take data which focused on three research problems. There are some points which need to be highlighted to describe the proses of doing research for this study. Those points are:

1. Listing the problems of the study then checking if the selected utterances are eligible to be used as the data.
2. Considering if the selected utterances can fit in the theories used by the researcher.
3. Last, the researcher starts to analyze the selected utterances as data.

Third, simplifying the data by making the utterances in to sentences. Later, the sentences were written with punctuation so the utterances are easy to be understood. The name of the transgender women were using initials such as SB for Stasya Bwarlel, MC for Milen Cyrus , LL for Lucinta Luna, MB for Melly Bradley, and DR for Dena Rachman.

Fourth, abstracting, by taking a note about utterances which are in line with the theory and also objective of this research which found from the source of the data. The characteristics of each utterance depend on which problems that were analyzed.

Fifth, after finding the selected utterances, they will be transformed in to sentences with punctuation. Later, the punctuation helped to identify the stress in the sentences. Lastly, the researcher started to analyze the selected utterances which already being a data.

After all the data analyzed, they are eventually displayed. There are also some markers which used in this research they are [ ] to show overlapping interactions. = is also used as markers which shows about statement and response who is expected by the speaker such as question-answer marker. *** is used to channel answers "yes" but in a form of emm, yeah, mmm, etc. // means taking other people's turn or interruption.

And last, the researcher made the conclusion for all data that have been analyzed. The researcher found the result and discussed it in the next session.

IV. Discussion

4.1 Results

Based on 24 data which consist of some utterances as performed by transgender women, it has been found that there are only some of the features used by the transgender women such as opening conversation, closing conversation, adjency pairs, turn-taking, and feedback. Also, some adjency pair's features are not used by the transgender women such as requesting-agreement, assessment –agreement, leave-taking, complaint- apology, and warning-acknowledgement.

As mentioned on the previous study of Murray (2019: 83), the transgender men feel easy to deliver their opinion or being assertive in giving opinion because they are men who are free from judge in giving opinion. Meanwhile in this study, transgender women naturally act like they are women who prefer solidarity and maintain intimacy in the conversation. Though, they were a man, they successfully themselves as a woman. They do not use strong statement or being offensive in conversation. This kind of situation shows that the way people communicate cannot be apart from internal factor such as personal preference in gender.

The transgender women are found not doing competitive style in their conversation. Competitive style means that the speaker insists to take other speaker's turn to talk. The speaker takes other's turn to deliver different argument, topic, or idea. The characteristic of competitive style is also about how the speaker does not give any response to the other's

speaker talks and they only remain silent to let their turn to be taken. Transgender women from the whole conversations do not do this type of act during the conversation. Murray (2016: 83) mentioned that the men's statements represent that they were socialized as women not to use strong statements, for being fear of negative consequences. This aligns with findings that women avoid using strong statements or assertions in their speech, and provides evidence that part of the reason for this is negative consequences for doing so. Explicitly, this research mentioned that the way transgender man communicate is similar to man though they were born as women and vice versa. Therefore, based on the analysis in this study, it is barely finding the strong statements which performed by the transgender women, so called them have the same conversational style as women.

4.2 Discussion

The ccharacteristics of collaborative style is seen based on how the speakers do cooperative overlaps in their conversation. Cooperative overlaps are indicated also by not trying to find other subject or go out of topic. This situation has been supported by Tannen (1990: 107) which said that women as a speaker consider feeling, intimacy, and solidarity, they also often give compliment to glorify a good interaction to their opponent in speaking. In this section, the researcher will try to find out if the transgender women perform same style in conversation like woman or not.

The analysis about collaborative style will be started from how the transgender women wait for their turn to speak and let the other speaker finish it first like what SB from the data below:

(48)   P: = *Stas, kan lu banyak banget video nih, terus kebanyakan komen*
|Stas, you have many videos, then many comments|
|Stas, you have many videos and also comments|
komennya itu gimanan sih? Ada gak sih yang haters juga gitu gak nek=
|How is the comment? There are haters or not grandma?|
|How it the comment setion? Are there any haters or not?|
SB: =*haters pasti ada, tapi paling kayak 2% gitu doang dari 100%*
|Haters of course there are, but more like 2% only from 100%|
|Of course there are haters, but more like 2% of 100%|
itulah yang aku belajar dari kak pat. Be the real you pasti orang akan suka sama kita.=
|That is what I learn from sister Pat, Be the realy you of course people will like us|
|Something that I learn from Sister Pat, that Be the real you, and people will like us|
P: *iya*
/yes/
SB: *pasti orang akan suka sama kita, gak perlu kita fake fake yang*
|surely people will like us, no need to be fake fake|
|Surely people will like us, we do not need to be fake|
sok cantik lah ini lah itulah yang penting jadi diri sendiri gak
|act like pretty like this like that, be ourselves|
|Act like we are pretty this and that, being ourselves|
merugikan orang lain pasti orang orang suka dan aku lihat di
|not unbenefited others of course people will like and I see on|
|do not create loss for others, of course people will like and I see on|
YouTube aku tuh kayak....//

|YouTube me like that|

|my YouTube like that|

P: //*orang orang pada support lu banget ya*

|People support you really yes|

|People really suppor you, right|

It is very obvious when P is talking *Stas, kan lu banyak banget video nih, terus kebanyakan komen-komennya itu gimanan sih? Ada gak sih yang haters juga gitu gak nek?* SB gives appropriate response and waits for her turn to answer which SB actually can directly give answer by doing overlapping but she chooses not.

Same situation happens to MB in her talks with A from the data below:

(49)　　　　A:= *dan itu proses penyembuhannya lama gak sih ?=*

|and the process of healing long or not?|

|And the healing process, is it long or not?|

MB: =*sampai detik ini aku masih proses penyembuhan masih*

|Until this second I am still process of healling still|

|Until right now, I have been in healing process, still|

harus sering　　errr^^^ steril terus karena kan takut ada infeksi

|must often err^^^ hygine always because afraid of infection|

|must often ^^^ always be hygine since infection issue|

atau apa tapi sekarang　udah jauh lebih baik sih. Pakai jalan,

|or what but now far better. Use walking|

|Or else the condition now is far better. It can be used for walking|

kayak makan gitu kan sekarang aku

|like eating like that now I|

|It is like eating now|

*　udah bisa makan yang uhh ^^^ agak sedikit keras errr^^^ sambel*

|could eat a little hard like sauce|

|I could eat a little harder like sauce|

aku juga udah bisa makan gitu, ya gitu.=

|I could eat like that, like that|

|Yes sort of I could eat|

A: =*dan tentang perubahan ini gimana lingkungan sekitar kak meli*

|and about this change how your environment sister Meli|

|and about this chage how is your environment Sister Meli?"

kayak misalnya temen teman, sahabat dan juga keluarga gimana tu? =

|Like your friends, bestfriends, and also family, how that?|

|It is like your friends, best friends, and also family, How is that?|

M: =*mereka justru lebih yang lebih kayak excited mungkin kalo*

|They are more like excited maybe if|

|They are likely more excited if|

kayak temen temen kemarin ketemu, temen temen lama aku diet,

|like friends last time met, old friends on diet|

|Like when I met my friends, my old friends are on diet|

temen temen lama SMP aku, mereka tuh yg excited banget tuh gitu

|My Old junior high school friends, they are so excited really like |that|

|My junior high schoold friends were so excited|

kan. Tapi emang mereka memperlakukan aku sebagai layaknya

|but they really treat me like|

|But they really treat me like a|

perempuan gitu. Lainnya perempuan...=

|girl like that|
|like other girls|

(*... means more talks*)

MB is being cooperative by following the flow of conversation. MB gives A turn to ask then she does her job to answer. This kind of conversation represents collaborative style which performed by transgender woman just like a woman talk as well.

Another collaborative style which does not violate the rules of conversation is from DR from the Data 27, her opponent keeps giving interruption on her talks but she keeps following the rules:

(50)   D: *you know mean like abused by an uncle misalnya atau apapun*
| example or anything|
| Maybe or anything|
itu, atau err^^^ atau you know whatever uhm ^^^ Lu sebenarnya
|like that or err^^^ or you know whatever uhm^^^you actually|
|something like that^^^ you know whatever uhm^^^you actually|
itu kayaknya masa kecil lo smooth smooth an aja gitu, you know
|that like your childhood is smooth and smooth like that, you know|
|It is like your childhood was very smooth, you know right?|
like uhm***
DR:*makanya gue bilang gue bersyukur banget because mereka*
|That is why I say I thankful really because they|
|That is why, I said I am so thankful because they|
sama sekali engga kayak gitu [gitu], apa
|really not like that, what|
|did not act like that|
D: [it feels very nor]mal
DR: [*it's normal, menurut gue sih it's normal ya. Gue gak merasa*
|In my opinion, it is normal yes. I do not feel|
|In my opinion, it is normal. I do not feel|
yang gimana-gimana maksud gue yeah ^^^ Pendidikan selaku lo
|like how meaning I^^^eductioan always be|
yang jadi utama, trus   gue selalu berprestasi kebetulan dari dulu
|the main, then I always achievement concidently since past|
|the main point, then I always get achievement coincidently it has been since past|
mereka juga gak pernah punya   masalah gitu dengan sekolah
|They also never have problem like that with school|
|They also never had any problem with school|
Setiap *ngambil rapor gitu gitu. Jadi engga   ada^^^ Sama sekali*
|Every taking report card like that. So, not at all^^^|
|every taking report card, so not at all|
apa ya kayak childhood trauma gitu engga sih dengan   kelu]arga
|Like childhood trauma with family|
|It is like childhood trauma with family|
D: yeah yeah

There is also a situation that the transgender women do cooperative overlapping which counted as collaborative styles on Data 28:

(51)   A:*oh jadi mereka [Terus kamu ditaruhnya ditempat khusus berarti??]*
|So you were put then you were put in special place meaning?|
|so you were put then do you mean you were put in special place?|

MC: [*errr ada ruangan*]
|There is room|
|There was a room|
A:[*oh ada ruangan*]
|There was a room|
|there was a room|
MC: *bisa err ^^^ Cuman aku ikut [female program]*
|can be but I join female program|
|could be but I join the female program|
A: *makan 3 kali tuh, dengan errr ^^^ Berarti apa rehabnya millen*
|eating three times, listen, it means your rehabilitaion|
|eating three times, listen, and it means your rehabilitation
*tu memperlakukan millen dengan baik gitu ya, [makan 3 kali sehari]****
|to treat Millen well like that|
|trating Millen so well|
MC: [*makan 3 kali sehari*]
|eating three times|
Eating three times
A: [*makanya sampai berat badannya na]ik*
|that's why my weight gained|
|that is why I gained weight|
MC: [*naik 5 kilo]*
|Gained weight 5 kg|
|Gained weight 5 kg|

Both speakers do cooperative overlapping because MC continues what A wants to say, then A does not mind with that. The reason why A is indicated doesn't mind with that, is because she continues her talks even gives response cooperatively to what MC says.

Another example of collaborative style with cooperative interruption is from LL in data below:

(52)   B: congratulations on your *tunangan, bentar lagi nikah yes, seneng banget lu?*
LL: *lu ngelihat ya?*
B: [*ap]a?*
LL: [*di media media gue udah tunangan g]itu*
B: [of course, *kan kita udah sempat ^^^* show me the ring. *Gimana ceritanya kok tiba tiba bisa di lamar gitu gimana awa]lnya*
LL: [*ja]di*
B: [*lu ngapain dirumah a]tau*
LL: *engga, dia ngajak gue ke suatu tempat , aku mau ngajak kamu makan malam buka puasa bersama gitu, gue seneng dong karena ^^^ kan perempuan seutuhnya gitu loh. Gue diajak ke suatu tempat diatas rooftop gitu, nah dia*
B: *Jadi, lu dah* taken ni?

When B says "*lu ngapain dirumah atau*" LL directly says the clarification or answer what B actually wants to say. B feels easy with LL's response then move to the next topic of conversation by asking her another question.

Following the flow of conversation can be related to some features which conversational style has such as question-answer in preference organization. Most of the interactions in this style is based on questions given by the speaker and answer by the

transgender women cooperatively. Therefore, they are in line and also valid to say that collaborative style involves preference organization.

Another example of collaborative styles which performs cooperative interruptions is from SB talks with P in data below:

(53)   P: this stage, also this//

SB: this, ya engga dreaming about this body. Body *bamba dede.*

|Body slim|

|Slim body|

P: *oke, yang soal hormon perbedaannya adalah apa? Ni shay ni sha*y //

|about hormone what is the different? This darling this|

|What is the different with the hormone?| This darling|

SB: oh my God//

P: *hormon hormon nya ini.*

|It is the hormone. It is the hormone|

SB: *jangan lupa kakak ini juga. Eh, yang satunya mana? //*

|do not forget sister this too. Eh one where else?|

|do not forget this sister. Eh where else?|

P: *dimana ?//*

|where?|

|Where?|

SB: uhhh ohh ***//

P: oh *ini ini*

|oh this this|

|oh this|

SB keeps involving on P's turn to talk like when P is still talking *Ni shay ni shay* then SB also says *oh my God* at the same time. It is very clear to be called as collaborative style.

Collaborative styles admit cooperative interruption which means can be related to turn-taking in CA as mention before. Transgender women in this research perform those things which can be related that turn-taking in CA can be represented transgender woman's style in speaking like woman.

V. Conclusion

After all the data analyzed, it has been found that conversation style of a transgender woman is a collaborative style with some characteristics, such as dominated by overlapping or cooperative interruption, avoiding competitive floor in conversation, and giving proper response to the other speaker. They are also identified having same style of conversation as woman. The result above is in line with the reason why transgender women change their previous identity to be a woman. It is because they believe they were born in the wrong body. They cannot live with the old identity because it is not them. Therefore, when they change their identity, they can act and speak naturally like a woman. Furthermore, society still cannot accept their existence but from the development of media (YouTube), transgender women take this moment to sound their voice to advocate society to accept them as common group. By not showing provocative acts in most conversation they have, transgender women want to send a message to society that they are approachable and also can walk together with other society groups. Knowing that transgender women have similar conversational style with woman, the society is also expected to not doing any discrimination to the transgender women.

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