CHAPTER II

THEORY AND METHOD

2.1 THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1.1 Women's Language

Women's language has been studied by some researchers. Tannen (1990) compares and divides the theory into six types of male and female communication. Tannen says in her investigation that women seek intimacy and avoid a fight or confrontational speech. Otherwise, Lakoff's theory divides women's language considering the lexicons and the syntax. There are ten aspects that Lakoff (2004) states in a book entitled *Language and Women's Place.*

1. Unconfident Hedges

Lexical hedges are language elements that often work to soften the impact of a statement and its force (Lakoff, 2004: 79). Sometimes, it is used to deliver something when they feel uncertain to speak their opinion. Lakoff (2004: 79) asserts that hedges are employed to avoid making definitive statements, to avoid making overly dogmatic assumptions, and to express one's opinions. The example of lexical hedges is as follows

'You know', 'I think',' I guess', 'kinda'.

The function of hedges is believed to be a pause or bridge that connects to a new topic. As its function is defined to weaken the speaker's intention, the

example above is included in lexical hedges because it shows doubt and uncertainty in expressing an opinion.

2. Tag Questions

Woman sometimes uses a quick and short questions at the end of the sentence to ask a certainty, asking for information, and even asking for agreement. It is usually ended with a yes or no answer. A person has a definitive knowledge and certain that her statement will be believed. Yet, this kind of question somehow is used when the speaker is stating a claim, but lacks full confidence in the truth of that claim (Lakoff, 2004: 48). The example of tag question is as follows

'Gabriela is here a while ago, isn't she?'

This question influences a person to answer yes/no. If the question is changed to, *'Is Gabriela here, Tiara?'*, it will increase the possibility that the answer given will be a long sentence. However, when using the question tag, this question will provide confirmation for a short yes or no answer.

3. Rising Intonation on Declarative

In some situations, there are a conversation that go into a serious topic. They are often intended to rise their intonation due to straight the meaning. According to Lakoff (2004: 50), in addition to have the form of a declarative response to a question, it also has a tone of voice that increases often in yes-or-no inquiries. The example of rising intonation is

'Oh… it's already seven o'clock? ↑'

In this question, the function of rising intonation is to give effect to confidence and no doubt in what has been said.

4. Empty Adjectives

Empty adjective is supposed to be an emotional reaction to express an admiration. (Lakoff, 2004: 25), the use of some words such *as 'beautiful', 'pretty', 'charming', 'adorable'* are well-known to be used by women. Lakoff (2004: 45) emphasizes that the use of adjectives is divided into neutral and women-preferred. A word such as *'cool', 'terrific', 'great'* are words that is often used by boys. The use of neutral words for women is indeed freer than for men, who are more concerned about their reputation in using feminine words.

5. The use of Spesific color

Lakoff (2004: 43) states that women have their capability to understand many kinds of color. Their ability to describe a color is more detailed and it is different from what man uses. Women will tell the specific color such as *'turquoise', 'lavender', 'peach'.* Cameron (1990: 223-224), states that men are amused by discussions that are not too important, such as color, while women feel that it is not a problem to determine the details of color.

6. Intensifiers

Intensifiers is an adverb word to emphasize their meaning, and somehow any chosen words that woman used on their sentences are more variated. The purpose of this type is to booster the statement (Lakoff, 2004: 48). The example of intensifiers can be seen below

'So', 'just', 'really', 'extremely'.

The example above can be categorized as adverb to explain verbs, adjectives, sentences, noun phrases, or other adverbs. Adverbs are used to provide more detailed information according to the purpose of the sentence itself.

7. Correct grammar

Correct grammar also can be called as the right or the correct standard grammar. Instead of using contractions, women will choose to use the proper grammar in a word such as *'let me', 'want to', 'what are you', 'is not', 'going'.* The usage of a correct grammar is to show their actual personality as a person who is educated (Lakoff, 2004: 80). They do not often to use the contractions such as *'lemme', 'wanna', 'whatcha', 'ain't', 'goin'.* Women avoid abbreviating words and try to use the correct pronunciation.

8. Politeness

Women mostly use politeness in kind of words such as thank you and please. They used to express a command or asking someone to do something by using *'could you?', 'would you?', 'can you?', 'please'*, and even after the event they would say *'thank you'.* The use of politeness is to prevent a strong impression in conveying speaker's expression (Lakoff, 2004: 50).

9. Avoidance to swear words

Women are stereotypically considered different with man; women are usually expected to be decent and polite (Lakoff, 2004: 45). So that, there is a premise

that women seldomly use a harsh word in daily conversation. The use of swear words is replaced by other words (Lakoff, 2004: 44). The examples of this feature are

'Crap', 'Oh my dear', 'Oh my God'.

Women are always expected to speak softly, so avoiding swear words is also included in politeness as the primary reference for women's language. This feature aims to reduce the strong impression in conveying opinions.

10. Emphatic Stress

Emphatic stress used to convince our partners when we talk with them as we want to deliver our meaning message. The example of emphatic stress is as follows

*'It was **BRILLIANT.**'*

The use of this characteristic is to emphasize the meaning of speaker's statement (Lakoff, 2004: 81). Usually, emphatic stress is a way to make the other person focus more on the emphasized word.

2.1.2 Men's Language

Several studies have been conducted by researchers other than Coates regarding Man's Language. Jespersen (as cited in Coates, 2013:12) says that women and men use some adjectives or adverbs differently. Tannen (1990) finds

differences in viewing the perspectives of male and female reactions in speaking. However, Coates's theory consists of the following:

1. Confident Hedges

Hedges, such as *'you know', 'sort of', 'i think'. 'perhaps'*, can indicate a state of doubt or confidence. Coates's theory is different from Lakoff's (2004), such as the use of hedges *'you know'* that can show confidence in women's statements. Men and women can pronounce hedges, but the intensity of their use is more by women. This is because men often avoid sensitive conversations (Coates, 2013: 90). Hedges are not only found to be indicative of uncertainty, and Holmes argued that hedges could also indicate confidence by the use of *'you know'*. This statement became contrary to what Lakoff said that women is lack of confidence (Coates, 2013:89).

2. Male Minimal Responses

The use of *'yeah,'* and *'mhm'* is an example of minimal responses. Coates (2013: 123) says that minimal response is a way to show how the person is paying attention to the speaker. Men use at least this response to assert their dominance in a conversation. Minimal response in men is usually delayed compared to women, who can insert it in the middle of a conversation (Coates 2013:88).

3. Directive Commands

The examples of directive command are, *'gimme', 'gonna'*. The use of this command is to make people do something (Coates, 2013: 94). Goodwin (as cited in Coates, 2013: 95), states through his study that this seems to be influenced by a hierarchical system where men are in control in giving orders while women have a contribution in making decisions. Coates (2013:95) agrees and adds that men give firm orders, in contrast to women.

4.   Swearing and Taboo Language

Coates (2013: 98) says that the examples of this type are, *'fuck', 'shit,'* and *'damn.'* Coates states that the use of swearing and taboo language is because men have the power to say something and define the meaning of a word. Coates gives a statement that harsh swearing can be said to both men and women, but rude swearing tends to be a symbol of masculinity rather than femininity. This refers to De Klerk's study (1997: 147, as cited in Coates, 2013:98), saying that swearing has become a symbol of power and masculinity in Western culture.

5.   Compliments

Based on Coates (2013: 99), a man praises people's skill using a minimal format, unlike a woman, who uses adjectives such as lovely and divine. An example of a man's compliment is: *'Good performance!'*. Men tend to avoid complimenting appearance, which is also supported by Britain's statement that praising the appearance of fellow men must be more careful so as not to cause misunderstanding (Britain, in Holmes 1995: 133, Coates 2013: 99).

6.   Powerful Questions

How a man uses his question could also be different from what woman does. Coates states that rather than women, men often ask more questions (2013: 94). Men often ask questions to get information directly, which is different from women, using question tags to ensure something they want to know or to make the conversation keep going. Man is more powerful in this feature, and woman is the powerless one. The example is when a man asking the woman when they are in their job time:

'What are you doing I my personal desk?'

This question indicates powerful because the man has a right to reject people to go on his desk. A company's desk is private, because there are many files and documents that should be kept from anyone.

7. Powerful Tag Questions

Coates adopts several existing theories and reiterates that several studies did not align with Lakoff's theory. In his explanation, he finds that even tag questions were uttered by men. One of them is Dubois and Crouch (1975), who distinguish between formal and informal tag questions, but men spoke both (2013:90-92). The examples of powerful tag question are as follows

'you know it when you saw my schedules, right?'

Lakoff claims that, conversationally, women use tag questions more often for various purposes. Lakoff (2004: 48) reveals that a tag question can indicate unconfident, which requires a question with a 'yes or no' answer. On the other

hand, Coates argues that tag questions also show the powerful side of confidence. The difference can be noticed in question features, based on how powerless and powerful the speaker is. In some special conditions, men who have a higher status will ask more questions than women. In the use of these two forms of questions, men seem to have more power than women (Coates, 2013: 94).

2.1.3   Factors Influencing Gendered Language

According to Eckert (2003: 283-288), three factors influence the use of gendered language.

1. Employment or Working Opportunity

Jobs are variated depending on what they are working on, and people often adapt and use more than one style of speaking skill. Men and women could do any work they desired. Even though not all workplaces considered to use any speaking skills, a workplace can shape its new varieties or group. Men and women can speak different gendered languages based on their workplace (Eckert, 2003: 283-284).

2. Marriage

Eckert (2003: 283-284) states that marriage can change our use of language features. After marriage, there will be changes in status and culture. Women are socialized to focus on married life. An example is when a woman marries a man from a royal kingdom family with a good background, they would likely focus on following her husband's lifestyle.

3. Industrialization

When people move from a small village to a city considered their job, they adapt their language and then change step by step. The change in gender patterns will be influenced by the social adjustment taking around the workplace (Eckert, 2003: 283-284).

2.2 RESEARCH METHOD

2.2.1 Data and Data Sources

The data for this research is acquired from all utterances and narration spoken by Lucy Hutton. The writer use data gathered from the movie and its script downloaded from indoxxi.com, and the script was downloaded from subscene.com.

2.2.2 Type of Research

This investigation used descriptive-qualitative research, describing the event and the language spoken in dialogue. According to Klopper (in Arsyi, 2020: 26), describing and interpreting data are the way to depict a specific analysis. The researcher expresses the detailed analysis by writing it in sentences. Using qualitative methods helps us convey matters related to social relations, imagination, direct or indirect communication, how social events can occur, understanding of something, and the meaning to be shared (Mason, 2002:1).

2.2.3 Method of Collecting Data

The data was collected in this study using the observation method. In this case, the researcher listened to the language used by the main character. Observation is a method of listening and observing the use of language (Sudaryanto, 2015:203). Non-participant observation method also applied where the researcher is uninvolved in the conversation dialogue and only becomes an observer (Sudaryanto, 2015:204). The observation method is used because the data must be observed by watching the movie and reading the script carefully. This research also uses the note-taking technique by giving a code related to the women's and men's language. This note-taking technique uses specific writing instruments or sophisticated computer for reading and checking (Sudaryanto, 2015: 206).

2.2.4 Method of Analysing Data

Sudaryanto (1993: 31-40) stated that the distributional method is a method where the language itself determines the key part of the data. This method classifies data according to the type to be analysed. The writer uses this method to describe more details about the woman's language used in the movie. There are a few steps in analysing the data, that is:

1. Downloading the primary data movie on https://indoxxi.com/ then download the subtitle on https://subscene.com/ .

2. Watching the movie and observing the subtitle carefully.

3. Choosing and analysing the utterances contained women's and man's language features while observing and listening.

4. Taking note of every essential data related to the theory, and the author wrote the code based on the list below following the women's and man's language.

5. By analyzing the data, the table served to show the total number of the data that appears in the investigation. Giving a code to the data make the analysis easier to distribute each feature. The red color in the table will show the language features by Lakoff (2004), while the blue color shows the language features of Coates (2013).

Name	Lucy Code
Women's Language	
Unconfident Hedges	/UHL
Powerless Tag Questions	/PLTQL
Rising Intonation	/RIL
Avoidance of Swear Words	/AvoidL
Empty Adjectives	/EAL
Intensifiers	/INTL
Emphatic Stress	/ESL
Politeness	/POL
Specific Colour	/SCL
Correct Grammar	/CGL
Men's Language	
Confident Hedges	/CHL
Directive Command	/DCL
Compliment	/ComL
Swearing and Taboo Language	/STL
Male Minimal Responses	/MMRL
Female Minimal Responses	/FMRL

Powerful Question	/PFQL
Powerless Question	/PLQL
Powerful Tag Question	/PFTQL

6. After collecting and analyzing the data, the writer differentiates it into two types. This division helps to show the suitability of the data with the theory, making it easier for the writer to analyze it. LS (Less Significant), is to identify the amount of data that appears if it is not in accordance with the theory. S (Significant), to identify data in accordance with the theory.

7. The data were summarized and placed in accordance with each language feature.

8. The author descriptively explained the context of some data representing each sub-type of Lakoff's women's language theory and Coates's men's language theory. After the data included in each type, the author analyzed the factor of the gendered language used by the main characters.

9. After analyzing all of the data, the next step is conclusion. The author wrote the conclusion based on the research final results.