

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Communication is one of the fundamental needs of human life and it is represented by language. According to Coates (as cited in Ni Putu, 2014), people communicate differently, particularly from different social backgrounds. Thus, people with different cultures form diverse languages and a language has various expressions of communication based on their backgrounds. One of the processes of communication can occur with a speech. One speech has various meanings depending on the speaker, the hearer, and the moment it occurs (Mujiyanto as cited in Paulima et al., 2019). The meanings of a speech can be interpreted differently by those with different backgrounds and cultures.

In studying the meaning of communication, there is a research field involving the way the speaker communicates with its meaning and the way the hearer interprets the speaker's speech, which is known as pragmatics. Pragmatics are also connecting the form of linguistics and the users (Yule, 1996). In pragmatics, it is possible to discuss people's intentions, presumptions, goals, and the kinds of acts they are engaging in when they communicate (Yule, 1996). Pragmatics are needed to study the speaker's understanding of the connection between the sentence and the context (Levinson as cited in Firmansyah, 2021). There are many ways to analyze the speaker's utterances, the meanings, the hearer's interpretation, and the process of understanding the interpretation based on the context. The analysis of pragmatics depends on the linguistic features used in the utterances, but such a relation between the speaker and the hearer can be a big influence in choosing the use of language features and the process of interpreting the utterances.

Politeness is one of the pragmatics scopes. It happens in every act of respect toward others to consider and comfort a person's feelings and powers as avoidance from uncomfortable situations and conflicts. The main point in the politeness study is linguistics with polite behavior involved (Jonathan, 2011). As Holmes states politeness means the effort to use proper language and distinguishes it from improper language (cited in Murliati, 2013).

Gender stereotypes have a big role in establishing society's impression of women's and men's behavior (Aries as cited in Maharani et al., 2021). The knowledge of gender inequality in society emerges to study the impact in every aspect, including linguistics. Linguistic features are divided as an effect of gender inequality. The use of the features is probably different between women and men because inequality influences the perception of their use of language. Such hedges as one of the characteristics of women's language features, as a purpose to be less forward, which is contrary to the men's language features that are usually straightforward. The usage of language is to give and accept information, whereas women use it to maintain their relationships with others, as Holmes stated (1995). To maintain the relationship, women have to consider others' feelings, which leads them to the use of politeness. Holmes (1995) argues that women give and receive compliments, which is unimportant for men. But the compliment is divided for these two genders, which are for men the use of compliment is referred to the ability or performance, while a woman will compliment the appearance. Women usually apply positive politeness because of frequently appreciate others and men apply negative politeness because they are respectful and aware (Holmes, 1995).

1.2 Research Question

This study focuses on some problems questioned, which are:

- a. What are the differences in women's language features between men and women characters in the novel *The Queen's Gambit*?
- b. What is the politeness strategy that is mostly used by Beth Harmon?
- c. What are the differences between Beth Harmon's politeness towards men and women characters in the novel?

1.3 Objectives of the study

From the problems which will be analyzed, the objectives of this study are:

- a. To compare the features of women's language used by men and women
- b. To find the politeness strategy and the strategy that is mostly used by Beth Harmon
- c. To compare the politeness strategy used by Beth Harmon toward men and women characters

1.5 Scope of the study

The scope of this study is men and women utterances, which will be examined with the theory of Women's Language Features by Lakoff, and Beth Harmon's utterances in the novel *The Queen's Gambit* by Walter Tevis, which is analyzed with Face-Based Politeness theory by Brown and Levinson.

1.6 Previous Study

Ten related articles are found on whether to apply the Women's Language Features theory or Face-Based Politeness theory in various literature such as movies and novels.

Firstly, the study entitled *Male and Female Politeness Strategy used by the Main Characters in the Synecdoche, New York Movie* that is written by Achmad Iqbal in 2021 aims to investigate the main characters' politeness strategy and focus on the differences in the usage

of language caused by gender. The result of the study is the positive politeness strategy is the most used by men and women's characters in the movie. There are differences between those two genders in politeness use. The men main characters have shorter utterances rather than women main characters, and they are careless with others' feelings, while women main characters consider others' feelings. The main difference from the result is the men main characters speak more bluntly than women.

The second study is entitled *The Women's Language Features in Moana Movie* written by Yosep Sanjaya in 2018. This study aims to identify the features of women's language and find the situational context that affected women's language based on the analysis in the movie. Another analysis is added in the context of Halliday and Hasan's Theory which divides concepts of discourses into field, tenor, and mode. The results of this research are seven features of women's language used in the movie *Moana*: lexical hedges, rising intonation on declarative, tag questions, intensifiers, super polite forms, hypercorrect grammar, and emphatic stress. The context situations that influenced the language are divided into three categories: social meaning, affective meaning, and reflective meaning. The theory of Halliday and Hasan is discovered as an analysis of the situation of the usage of lexical hedges.

The third study is entitled *Language and Gender: A Conversation Analysis in the Difference of Language Related to Gender* written by Dian Eka Putri, Kartika Harda Putri, and Elviza Yeni Putri in 2017. This study aims to find the diversity between women and men in their language based on the conversation recorded. The object used in this study is a recorded conversation length 11'59" from "talk bank site" in Los Angeles, California, which has three participants; Joanne, Lorraine, and Ken. Lakoff's theory of women's language features is applied, and the results of this research are the amount of talk and turn-taking. The talk measured in this research disregards the stereotype that men have fewer than women. Turn-taking systems are influenced by the enthusiasm for the topic, the interlocutors, and the

speaker's personality. Turn-taking system results, which are other-selection and self-selection, have Joanne in the least of other selection systems but the most in using self-selection, and on the contrary, the opposite result has been found in Lorraine's utterances.

Fourth, one of the previous studies is entitled *The Analysis of Male and Female Main Characters' Language in Movie "Music and Lyric" Based on Women's Language Theories* written by Ni Putu Kartina Wiprayanti in 2014. This study aims to analyze the features of women's language that are used by female and male main characters and figure out their function. Several steps are taken, including downloading the movie, listening, and selecting the data that will be analyzed by the researcher. The factors of phenomena by Coates are also applied. The results of this research show that nine features of women's language were found, minus precise color terms. This study finds that the male main character, in the movie compared to the female main character, frequently has the usage of women's language. Coates' theory (1986) is applied to analyze the factors that influence the form of women's language. There are social networks, social status, prestige and stigma, subordinate groups, and the acquisition of sex-differential language.

Fifth, one of the previous studies is entitled *Women Linguistic Features in Craig Gillespie's Movie: I, Tonya* written by I Kadek Purnata, Made Budiarsa, and Ni Ketut Sri Rahayuni in 2021. This study aims to find out the relevance of Lakoff's theory recently. The results of this research show that nine features of women's language were found, except one that is the precise color term. The lexical hedges used by women in this movie are 64%, compared to only 36% for men. It was found that intensifiers used 103 expressions for women and only 37 for men. The female character used avoidance of strong swear words for 71%, whereas the male character used 28%.

One of the other studies is entitled *Women's Language in The Nanny Diaries Movie* written by Ida Bagus Gede Dharma Sanjaya, Ni Luh Sutjiati Beratha, and I Made Rajeg in 2018. This study aims to find and analyze types of the features of women's language using Lakoff's theory. To discover the function of each feature of women's language, Halliday's theory of context situations is applied. The results of this research are classified into two types; lexical features, which are color terms, particles, and evaluative adjectives, and syntactical features, which are tag questions, politeness in request and order, and rising intonation in declarative. It can be concluded that functions of each type have a relation, but with different functions and reasons generally, women's utterances are still categorized as politeness and avoidance of strong swear words.

One of the other studies is entitled *Politeness Strategy Analysis on the Tonight Show Starring Jimmy Fallon* written by Adela Yusniati, Marwito Wihadi, and Wulan Rahmatunisa in 2023. This study aims to find the politeness strategy of Taylor Swift and Paul Rudd in the Tonight Show with Jimmy Fallon in the two YouTube videos entitled "Taylor Swift Talk Record-Breaking Midnight Album, Music Video Cameos and Easter Eggs" and "Paul Rudd Compares His Men's Health Shoot with Jonathan Majors' (Extended)". The result of this study is both Taylor Swift and Paul Rudd use the positive politeness strategy, with differences which are the expression of exaggeration (third strategy in positive politeness) used by Taylor Swift and joke (eighth strategy in positive politeness) used by Paul Rudd. The other differences are found in the second strategies used by them. Taylor Swift uses a negative politeness strategy, while Paul Rudd uses an off-record strategy.

The next previous study is entitled *The Analysis of Politeness Strategy used by The Main Character of Novel The Sun Also Rises* written by Widyastuti in 2019. This study aims to explore the politeness of the main characters in the novel. The result of this study is all of

the politeness strategies used and the factors that influenced the politeness use are language style, register, domain, slang and solidarity, language, and gender in their conversation.

The next previous study is entitled *An Analysis of Politeness Strategies used by Deddy Corbuzier in Hitam Putih Talkshow* written by Mega Selfia and Leni Marlina in 2016. This study aims to elaborate on the strategies of politeness and the dominant type used by Deddy Corbuzier in the interview. The result of this study is the strategies used with different degrees. The strategy that is mostly used by Deddy Corbuzier is positive politeness (58%) which is followed by bald on record (18%), negative politeness (15%), and off-record (9%).

The last previous study is entitled *Politeness Strategy used by George Milton in John Steinbeck's Of Mice and Men* written by Yuni Murliati in 2013. This study aims to elaborate on the way politeness strategy applied by George Milton the main character in the novel *Of Mice and Men* by John Steinback. With directives applied, between commands, requests, and suggestions, George Milton frequently used commands in his utterances as a bald on record strategy. The positive and negative strategy is frequently applied in giving requests and suggestions.

Most journal articles study to evaluate new research or examine the relevance of the theory. The source of data are men and women characters' utterances, and Beth Harmon's utterances as the main character in the novel *The Queen's Gambit* by Walter Tevis in 1983. Another theory applied in this study is the Face-Based Theory by Brown and Levinson to analyze the politeness strategy used by Beth Harmon and to compare the usage of politeness toward men and women characters.

1.7 Writing Organization

CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

This first section is called the introduction, which contains introductory explanations of why this study began based on particular purposes and background. There is a background of the study, research questions to interpret the meaning, objectives of the study, purposes, scope of the study, and previous study.

CHAPTER II THEORY AND METHOD

The second part of this study is theory and methods, which have comprehensive theories that provide the analysis in this study. There is a theoretical framework and a research method. The theoretical framework specifies the theory used in this study to acknowledge that the data in this study is analyzed based on the specific theory. The research method has some brief explanations of the methods used in analyzing and collecting the data that will be analyzed in this study, which are data source and sampling technique, method of collecting data, and method of analyzing data.

CHAPTER III FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter contains the findings, that were found after analyzing the data and a discussion to analyze and elaborate on the data that had been found. This chapter has findings and a discussion as the main analysis of the data aimed at this study.

CHAPTER IV CONCLUSION

The last part is a conclusion. The conclusion is made after finding the result as aimed in this study.