

**SPEECH DIFFERENCES FOUND IN DIANA AND STEVE IN
“WONDER WOMAN” MOVIE**

THESIS

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**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM
MALANG
2018**

**SPEECH DIFFERENCES FOUND IN DIANA AND STEVE IN
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THESIS

Presented to
Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of *Sarjana Sastra (S.S.)*

By:

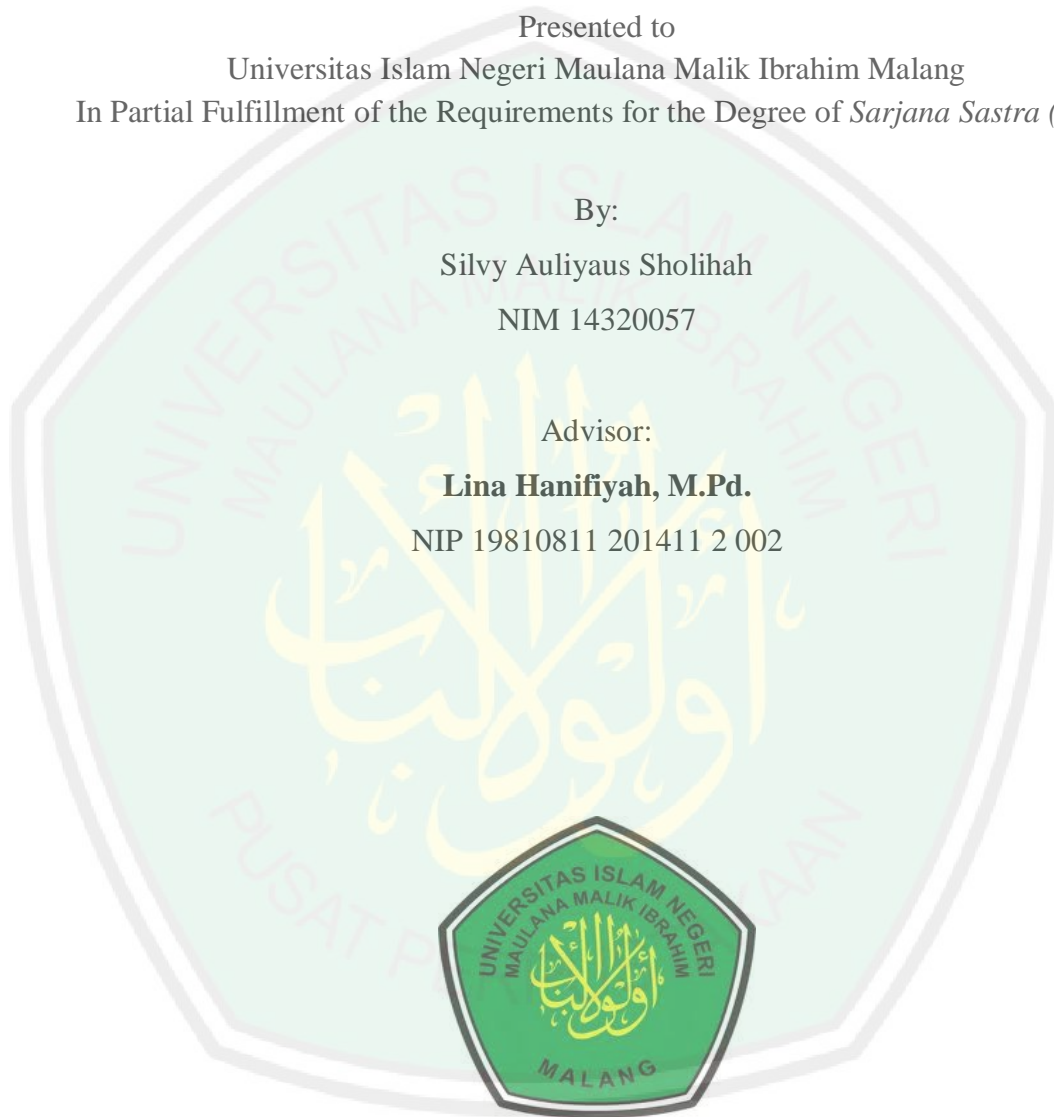
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MALANG
2018**

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I stated that the thesis entitled “**Speech Differences found in Diana and Steve in Wonder Woman Movie**” is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those ones that are cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is an objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, 07 December 2018
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APPROVAL SHEET

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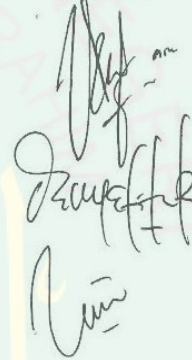
This is to certify that Silvy Auliyaus Sholihah's thesis entitled **Speech Differences found in Diana and Steve in Wonder Woman Movie** has been approved by the Board of Examiners as the requirement for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S.) in English Literature Department.

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MOTTO

آتَىٰ أَمْرَ اللَّهِ فَلَا تَسْتَعْجِلُوهُ سُبْحَانَهُ وَتَعَالَىٰ عَمَّا يُشْرِكُونَ ﴿١﴾

“Telah pasti datangnya ketetapan Allah maka janganlah kamu meminta agar disegerakan (datang) nya. Maha Suci Allah dan Maha Tinggi dari apa yang mereka persekutukan”

(Holy Qur'an, 16: 1)

“Everything should be made as simple as possible, but not simpler”

(Albert Einstein)



DEDICATION

The thesis is proudly dedicated to:

My beloved parents; Liyanto and Mufarrohah

Thanks for your love, affection, and prayers

My beloved sisters; Khoirul Hidayah and A'thi La'alli Afidah

My little brother; M. Haikal Hisbulloh

My family in Malang; Lembaga Pendidikan Al-Qur'an Wardatul Ishlah and Griya Tahfidz Muslimah

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Thanks for supporting and loving me



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Praise and gratitude the writer sends up only to Allah SWT, who has given the mercy and blessing so that the writer is completely able to finish this thesis. Shalawat and salam are expected to be exerted to the lovely prophet Muhammad SAW, because of the divine gift of graced from Allah, I finally able to finish this thesis entitled Speech Differences found in Diana and Steve in “Wonder Woman” Movie as the requirement for the degree of S1 in Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim, Malang. This thesis accomplished successfully because of the helping hands from great people who always support, advise, and pray for me in accomplishing my thesis. I would like to thank to my advisor, Lina Hanifiyah, M.Pd., for her patience, critical advice, thoughtful guidance great attention, motivation, and suggestion given for the thesis. I would also like to express my gratitude and big thanks to all of my lecturers in Department of English Literature for being kind, patient, in leading me about introduction to linguistics, and literature, also all about language with invaluable knowledge inputs, to all of my family who always support, pray for my success. Finally, I truly aware that the thesis still needs the criticism and suggestion from the readers in order to make it better.

Malang, 07 December 2018

Silvy Auliyaus Sholihah

ABSTRACT

Sholihah, Silvy Auliyaus. 2018. **Speech Differences found in Diana and Steve in “Wonder Woman” Movie**. Minor Thesis (*Skripsi*) Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

Advisor : Lina Hanifiyah, M.Pd.

Key words : *Speech, gender differences, movie*

Gender differences explain about the different gender and different speech in some cases. It means that different gender may use different speech in other side. Gender is related to male and female, a way of contrasting notion of male and female. (Eckert and Ginet, 2003: 10) In addition, speech is the ability to talk, the activity of talking, or a piece of spoken language. The research investigated speech differences found in man's and woman's speech in “wonder woman” movie.

In conducting this research, the researcher used the qualitative method. The data were taken from the man's and woman's utterances in “wonder woman” movie. In addition, the data were analyzed by identifying, categorizing, analyzing, discussing, and making conclusion. Firstly, for identifying and categorizing the types of man's and woman's speech, the researcher used subtitle while highlighting the conversation uttered by man's and woman's main characters based on the research question of this study. Secondly, the researcher analyzed the data based on the theory of differences proposed by Tannen (1990). Thirdly, the researcher discussed the findings taken from the research question, then made conclusion to summarize the findings and discussion.

The findings of this research shows that Diana used all types of speech differences in women's speech, those are support, intimacy, understanding, feelings, proposals, and compromise. Then, Steve used 4 types of speech differences in men's speech, those are status, advice, orders, and conflict. Steve omits 2 types speech differences in men's speech, those are independence and information. The researcher also found some types of speech differences between Diana and Steve which are interchangeable. It means that Diana used type of speech differences in men's speech. On other hand, Steve used type of speech differences in women's speech. In addition, Diana used one type of men's speech called conflict which is normally used by men. It was because, Diana could not negotiate with Steve. Then, Steve used one of the women's speech, ‘feelings’ to bring or provoke Diana's response and sympathy.

ABSTRAK

Sholihah, Silvy Auliyaus. 2018. **Perbedaan Cara Berbicara ditemukan di Diana dan Steve di Film “Wonder Woman”**. Minor Thesis (Skripsi) Jurusan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang

Pembimbing : Lina Hanifiyah, M.Pd.

Kata kunci : *Cara berbicara, perbedaan gender, film*

Perbedaan gender menjelaskan tentang perbedaan jenis kelamin dan cara berbicara dalam beberapa kasus. Ini berarti bahwa gender yang berbeda dapat menggunakan pidato yang berbeda di sisi lain. Gender terkait dengan laki-laki dan perempuan, suatu cara untuk mempercayai gagasan laki-laki dan perempuan. (Eckert dan Ginet, 2003: 10) Selain itu, Speech adalah kemampuan untuk berbicara, aktivitas berbicara, atau sepotong bahasa yang diucapkan. Penelitian ini menyelidiki perbedaan cara berbicara yang ditemukan pada laki-laki dan perempuan dalam film "wonder woman".

Dalam melakukan penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan metode kualitatif. Data diambil dari ucapan laki-laki dan perempuan di film “wonder woman”. Selain itu, data dianalisis dengan mengidentifikasi, mengelompokkan, menganalisis, mendiskusikan, dan membuat kesimpulan. Pertama, untuk mengidentifikasi dan mengelompokkan jenis-jenis cara berbicara laki-laki dan perempuan, peneliti menggunakan subtitle sambil menggarisbawahi percakapan yang diucapkan oleh karakter utama laki-laki dan perempuan berdasarkan pertanyaan penelitian dari penelitian ini. Kedua, peneliti menganalisis data berdasarkan teori *differences* yang dikemukakan oleh Tannen (1990). Ketiga, peneliti mendiskusikan temuan yang diambil dari pertanyaan penelitian, kemudian membuat kesimpulan untuk merangkum temuan dan diskusi.

Temuan penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa Diana menggunakan semua jenis perbedaan cara berbicara dalam women’s speech, yaitu dukungan, keintiman/kekariban, pemahaman, perasaan, usul/anjuran, dan kesepakatan. Kemudian, Steve menggunakan 4 jenis perbedaan cara berbicara dalam men’s speech, yaitu status, saran, perintah, dan konflik. Steve menghilangkan 2 jenis perbedaan cara berbicara dalam men’s speech, yaitu independensi dan informasi. Peneliti juga menemukan beberapa jenis perbedaan cara berbicara antara Diana dan Steve yang dapat dipertukarkan. Ini berarti bahwa Diana menggunakan jenis perbedaan cara berbicara dalam men’s speech. Di sisi lain, Steve menggunakan jenis perbedaan cara berbicara dalam women’s speech. Selain itu, Diana menggunakan salah satu jenis men’s speech yang disebut ‘konflik’ yang biasanya digunakan oleh laki-laki. Itu karena, Diana tidak bisa bernegosiasi dengan Steve. Kemudian, Steve menggunakan salah satu jenis women’s speech yaitu, ‘perasaan’ untuk membawa atau memprovokasi tanggapan dan simpati Diana.

مستخلص البحث

الصاحبة، صلفي أولياً. ٢٠١٨. المختلفة في كيفية التحدث بها في ديانا وستيف في فيلم "Wonder Woman". البحث الجامعي. قسم الأدب والإنجليزي. كلية علوم الإنسانية. جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج.

مشرف

: لينا حنيفة الماجستير.

الكلمة المفتاحية : كيفية التحدث، المختلفة بين الجنسين، فيلم

تشرح المختلفة بين الجنسين المختلفة بين الجنسين و كيفية التحدث في بعض الحالات. هذا يعني أنه يمكن للأجناس المختلفة استخدام خطب مختلفة على الجانب الآخر. يرتبط النوع الاجتماعي بالرجال والنساء ، وهو وسيلة للثقة بأفكار الرجال والنساء. (إيكيرت وجينيت، ٢٠٠٣: ١٠) الى جانب ذلك، الكلام هو القدرة على التحدث أو أنشطة التحدث أو جزء من اللغة المنطوقة. تبحث هذه الدراسة في الاختلافات في كيفية التحدث الموجودة في الرجال والنساء في فيلم " Wonder Woman".

في إجراء هذا البحث، تستخدم الباحثة الأساليب النوعية. تؤخذ البيانات من كلمات الرجال والنساء في فيلم "Wonder Woman". بالإضافة إلى ذلك، يتم تحليل البيانات عن طريق تحديد وتجميع وتحليل ومناقشة وتقديم الاستنتاجات. الأول، تحديد وتصنيف أنواع الطرق التي يتحدث بها الرجال والنساء، تستخدم الباحثة ترجمات مع التأكيد على المحادثات التي تحدثها الشخصيات الرئيسية من الذكور والإناث على أساس أسئلة البحث في هذه الدراسة. الثاني، قام الباحثة بتحليل البيانات بناءً على نظرية الاختلافات التي اقترحها تانين (١٩٩٠). الثالث، يناقش الباحثة النتائج المستخلصة من أسئلة البحث ، ثم يستخلصون النتائج لتلخيص النتائج والمناقشة.

تشير نتائج هذه الدراسة إلى أن ديانا تستخدم جميع أنواع الطرق المختلفة للتحدث في خطاب المرأة، وهي الدعم، والألفة/التضحية، والتفاهم، والمشاعر، والاقتراحات/ المشورة والاتفاق. بعد ذلك يستخدم ستيف أربعة أنواع مختلفة من كيفية التحدث في الكلام، وهي الحالة والنصائح والأوامر والصراع. ستيف يلغي نوعين من الاختلافات في كيفية التحدث في الكلام، وهما الاستقلال والمعلومات. وجد الباحثة أيضا عدة أنواع مختلفة من كيفية التحدث بين ديانا وستيف والتي يمكن تبادلهما. هذا يعني أن ديانا تستخدم نوعًا مختلفًا من طريقة التحدث في الكلام. من ناحية أخرى، يستخدم ستيف أنواعًا مختلفة من كيفية التحدث في خطاب المرأة. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، تستخدم ديانا نوعًا واحدًا من خطاب الرجال يسمى "الصراع" والذي يستخدم عادة من قبل الرجال. ذلك لأن ديانا لا تستطيع التفاوض مع ستيف. ثم يستخدم ستيف نوعًا واحدًا من خطاب المرأة، ألا وهو "الشعور" لجلب أو إثارة استجابة ديانا وتعاطفها.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background of Research

Gender and speech differences explain about the different gender and different speech in some cases. It means that different gender may use different speech in other side. As we know that gender is related male and female, a way of contrasting notion of male and female (Eckert and Ginet, 2003: 10). Then, speech is the ability to talk, the activity of talking, or a piece of spoken language. This research examines how gender differences found in man's and woman's main speech in a movie.

According to the established sense in the society, femininity and masculinity are tightly bound to gender. Men are supposed to be masculine. They are expected to be strong, rough, to have high stamina. They are not supposed to wear skirts (the Scots are an exception) but trousers, and should avoid colors like pink and violet which are "feminine" colors. On the other hand, women are supposed to be tender and loving mothers and wives, to wear skirts and to walk on high heels.

In addition, Lakoff's and Tannen studied the speech differences between men and women and attributed it to sexism and hierarchy in society. However, William Labov attributes it to a slightly different case which is the socioeconomic class. He realized that women tend to speak like higher classes rather than men. The fact they do this is that they want to raise their standards, as in women's nature.

Lakoff (1975: 45-79) mentions her theory on women's speech features which made some claims that women are hedge, use super polite forms, use tag questions, speak in italics, use empty adjectives, use hypercorrect grammar and pronunciation, use direct quotation, have a special lexicon, use question intonation in declarative statements, use "wh-" imperatives, use qualifiers, apologize more, use modal constructions, avoid coarse language or expletives, use indirect commands and requests, use more intensifier, lack a sense of humor.

Labov (1990: 213) mentioned his theory on gender paradox that asserted while women adopt prestige forms of language proceeding from the upper ranks and from above the level of public consciousness at a higher rate than men, they also use higher frequencies of innovative vernacular forms occurring below the level of public awareness than men do.

In addition, Holmes (1992: 159) stated on how men and women of the same speech community speak differently. She agrees with Lakoff, as well as Labov when she says "Gender differences in language are often just one aspect of more pervasive linguistic differences in the society reflecting social status or power differences." In some communities, men are more powerful than women. However, in such society, the linguistic differences between the two sexes can be said to be emerging due to the social hierarchy as a whole.

Holmes (1992: 160) offers various examples of different speech communities as evidence that men and women within one speech community speak differently. She starts with how women and men in the same speech community not speaking a different dialect but a totally different language. She gives an example of the Amazonian Indian woman. Holmes provides several ways in which men and

women differ in their speech. First, there is the different use of word-shapes between men and women in the use of affixes. Second, Holmes provides us with the languages that have different vocabulary between men and women.

The theory of difference was also summarized in Tannen's book *You just don't understand* (1990) in an article in which she represents male and female language used in a series of six contrasts that become the theory used in this research. The series of six contrast are: (1) Status vs. support, (2) Independence vs. intimacy, (3) Advice vs. understanding, (4) Information vs. feelings, (5) Orders vs. proposals, and (6) Conflict vs. compromise.

This research aims at investigating how speech differences found in man's and woman's characters in "wonder woman" movie. This movie is the best second superhero movies in 2017. This movie received three nominations at the 23rd Critics' Choice Awards, winning Best Action Movie. Moreover, this movie is interesting to investigate because there are man's and woman's characters which have in action characters. Beside, the woman's character is common with feminine style but in this movie, the woman's character acts as a man's character.

In addition this movie is a surprisingly diverse superhero story with strong messages about teamwork, courage, and compassion. The film featuring woman empowerment is a film that inspires everyone. The plot of the film is really easy to follow, the visual effects are sophisticated, the scoring is supportive. Gadot's acting was also right, he was able to portray Diana very flexibly with a variety of impressive facial expressions when showing a scene when Diana felt surprised, amazed, confused, surprised, and angry.

The wonder woman character is displayed so humanely, with a representation of tough women who still have unique characteristics. She is not shown in a utopian way. Instead of being shown strongly throughout the film, wonder woman is shown as a woman who is easily confused and quite emotional. there is even a scene where Diana states that men are only needed for primary needs, but then the intimacy between Steve and Diana is interwoven without Diana's prestige. This scene is truly meaningful, it brushed aside the thought of radical feminism that often voiced anti-male actions. wonder woman is not just a superhero character that can be a money printer, but wonder woman can also be a symbol of strong and great women.

There are several researches that have been conducted regarding speech differences produced by men's and women's characters by several researchers. First, Broadbridge (2003) analyzed the differences between women's and men's speech. The result of this previous researcher analyzed the transcription and divided it into four sections: conversational dominance, swearing and vulgar language, verbosity, and assertive and tentative speech styles. In conversational dominance, he saw from the overlaps and interruptions from the recorded conversation. He found that both men and women were interrupted most, a woman used the most active listening devices, and a man used the least; a man spoke the most, and a woman spoke at least, women used more hedges which signify tentative speech and men used more vulgar terms. There are many factors that could influence this research, such as nationality, length of relationship, seniority in company, and not least that the researcher is a man.

Second, Puspitasari (2013) investigated woman's and man's speech style used by the main characters in LOL (Laughing Out Loud) movie. She found that both women and men have differences in the way of speaking. Based on form, female characters tend to swear and use more slang words while man character does not show it. Based on the topic, women are likely to talk about life's trouble, pornography, and life style. The topic that man builds in this movie is also the life trouble. The content of the conversation of this movie supports the theory that woman has positive value judgment and man has hostile judgment. Based on use, women are assertive while men are nonassertive. Then, She used speech style by Haas as the theory on her research.

Third, Diraisyah (2014) investigated an analysis of women's speech features used by the main character of "the duchess" movie. The object of the research focused on analyzing women's speech features by the main character of "the duchess" movie. The purpose of her study is to find out the type of women's speech features used by main character in "the duchess" movie and main character's way in using the types of women's speech features based on Lakoff's theory (1975) of women's speech features. She found that the main characters of the duchess movie used eight types of women's speech features and the most of women's speech character features used by the main character, that is lexical hedges or fillers which reflect uncertainty and lack of confidence. Not all types of women's speech features are used by the main character. Two kinds of features are not used by the character are vocabularies (precise color terms) and hypercorrect grammar.

Fourth, Aini (2016) investigated women language used by the main characters of “mockingjay” movie. The data were identified and analyzed based on the types of women’s speech features based on Lakoff’s theory (1975). She found the female’s character, Katniss Everdeen used six types of women’s speech features, they are rising intonation, lexical hedge, intensifier, super polite form, tag question, emphatic stress, and precise discrimination. Meanwhile, the male character only used five types, they were rising intonation, super polite form, lexical hedge, intensifier, and tag question. There were three features which were not used by them, they were empty adjectives, hypercorrect grammar, and avoiding using strong expletive.

Those four previous researches above are different from this research in the terms of the object and the theories. Therefore, the researcher finds the gap from the previous researches. The previous researches discuss about the differences between women’s and men’s speech. It was analysing the speech of women and men used Lakoff’s theory which attention to class, power, and social justice in addition to gender. Then, there is previous research used Haas’s theory which discussed male and female speech style have been observed to differ in their form, topic, content, and use.

Meanwhile, the researcher used theory of difference proposed by Tannen. This theory is the difference starts in childhood, where parents use more words about feelings to girls and use more verbs to boys. Males and females belong to difference sub-cultures and therefore speak differently. Therefore, Tannen represents male and female language use in a series of six contrasts to show this difference.

Then, the object of the previous researches are movies which categorized of romance, humour, and history movies. Therefore, it was not same with this research which used action, adventure, and fantasy movie as the object of the research. This action movie is different with another action movies. It is because, the wonder woman character is displayed so humanely, with a representation of tough women who still have unique characteristics. She is not shown in a utopian way. Instead of being shown strongly throughout the movie, wonder woman is shown as a woman who is easily confused and quite emotional. Then, wonder woman is not just a superhero character that can be a money printer, but wonder woman can also be a symbol of strong and great women. Therefore, the researcher choose wonder woman movie.

B. Research Question

How are speech differences found in Diana and Steve in “wonder woman” movie?

C. Research Objective

In accordance with the research question, the objective of the research is intended to describe speech differences found in Diana and Steve in “wonder woman” movie.

D. Research Significance

Theoretically, this research is important to develop the theories within question variations and linguistic features of speech differences occurred in men's and women's main characters. This research is expected to give contribution and additional source on Sociolinguistics, especially on how to analyze the types of speech differences between man's and woman's main characters in a movie and man's and woman's speech way in using the types of speech differences by using Tannen's (1990) theory about 'difference' which it can develop theoretical knowledge of Sociolinguistics.

Practically, this research is expected to give contribution for Sociolinguistics lectures to be a source and empirical data in teaching about speech differences applied by man and woman characters. They can use the research as the example on how speech difference are presented by man's and woman's main characters in movie. This research is also expected to give contribution and information to further researchers who are interested in doing the same field of study in Sociolinguistics deeply.

E. Scope and Limitation

The scope of this research focused on Sociolinguistics study especially on gender differences. This research was conducted based on the theory of difference proposed by Tannen (1990). This research focused on speech differences between man's and woman's main characters in "wonder woman" movie. Then, the

limitation of study is that the researcher only focused on analyzing the utterances stated by the man's and woman's main characters in the movie.

F. Definitions of The Key Terms

In order to avoid misunderstanding and missinterpretation about the basic concepts used in this research, the researcher would like to give some definitions of the key terms as follows.

- Gender differences : The fundamental facts of social life and human differences. It reflects that there is a long historical origin in language difference phenomenon. Men and women have different status and play different roles, thus they have different duties and different rights.
- Speech : The ability to talk, the activity of talking, or a piece of spoken language.
- “Wonder Woman” movie : A 2017 American superhero film based on the DC comics character of the same name, distributed by Warner Bros. The film is directed by Patty Jenkins, with a screenplay by Allan Heinberg.

Captain Steve Trevor : The male main character in “wonder woman” movie.

Princess Diana : The female main character which has man character in “wonder woman” movie.

G. Research Design

In conducting this research, the researcher used a descriptive qualitative research method. The researcher used this method because the research basically aims at describing the data in the form of words or written text. In addition, the data were described descriptively based on the phenomena of speech difference occur in “wonder woman” movie on YouTube. The description encompasses the types of man’s and woman’s speech processes in “wonder woman” movie and the reasons of the types of speech applied by man’s and woman’s main characters regarding to the processes and factors of the occurred gender difference.

This research represents qualitative inquiry as the research which explores and comprehends the social phenomena and human problems (Creswell, 2009). Therefore, the design of this research leads the investigation to the construct descriptive data in the form of spoken words from the observed people or characters (Bogdan & Taylor, 2007).

H. Research Instrument

In this research, the researcher was the main instrument in obtaining and analyzing the data. To get the data, the researcher collected the data from “wonder woman” movie with the subtitle. After that, the researcher searched the sentences and utterances which were categorized by using theory of difference proposed by Tannen (1990).

I. Data Source

The data of this research were “wonder woman” movie taken from YouTube. The movie was downloaded from IndoXXI website (<https://indoxxi.us/>) as it provides a lot of foreign movies especially movies with English Subtitles. In addition, to have deep analyzing and understanding, the researcher investigated the utterances stated by the man’s and woman’s main characters started from the first scene of the movie until the last scene as the data to analyze. The researcher used the theory of difference proposed by Tannen.

J. Data Collection

Data collection was started by downloading the movie as the absolute data from YouTube. Next, the researcher continued collecting the data by watching the movie. It aimed to acquire the authentic utterances from the man’s and woman’s main characters in the conversation delivered. Then, The researcher read the subtitle while highlighting the conversation uttered by man’s and woman’s main

characters based on the research question of this study by using criteria which explained on the theory of difference proposed by Tannen.

K. Data Analysis

The first step to analyze the data was choosing words, phrase, or sentences uttered by the man's and woman's main characters in the movie which indicate gender and speech differences. Second step is analyzing the data based on the theory of differences proposed by Tannen. After that, the researcher discussed the findings taken from the research questions. The focused of discussion is about how speech differences found in Diana and Steve in "wonder woman" movie. Moreover, the discussion explained the new findings of the research. Then, the researcher made conclusion to summarize the discussion and findings.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter explains about the theory used in this research. In this part, the researcher generally explains about women's speech, men speech, the theory of difference proposed by Tannen (1990) which represents male and female language used in a series of six contrasts, and brief explanation about the previous researches.

A. Women's Speech

For most women, communication is a primary way to establish and maintain relationships with others. They engage in conversation to share themselves and to learn about others. This is an important point: For women, talk is the essence of relationship. Consistent with this primary goal, women's speech tends to display identifiable features that foster connections, support, closeness, and understanding.

Equality between people is generally important in women's communication. Typical ways to communicate equality would be saying, "I've done the same thing many times," "I've felt the same way," or "something like that happened to me too and I felt like you do." Growing out of the quest for equality is a participatory mode of interaction in which communicators respond to and build on each other's ideas in the process of conversing. Despite a being rigid like "You

tell mine”, women’s speech characterizes with an interactive pattern which different voices to create conversations. (White: 60-61)

Also important in women’s speech is showing support for others. To demonstrate support, women often express understanding and sympathy with a friend’s situation or feelings. “Oh, you must feel terrible,” “I really hear what you are saying,” or “I think you did the right thing” are communicative clues that we understand and support how another feels. The relationship level of talk focuses on feelings and the relationship between the communicators rather than on the content of messages.

Feature of women’s speech style is conversational “maintenance work.” This involves efforts to sustain conversation by inviting others to speak and by prompting them to elaborate their experiences. Then, quality of women’s talk is responsiveness. Women usually respond in some fashion to what others say. A women might say “Tell me more” or “That’s interesting.” Responsiveness reflects learned tendencies to care about others and to make them feel valued and included. It affirms another person and encourages elaboration by showing interest in what was said. (White: 61)

In addition, quality of women’s talk is personal, concrete style. Typical of women’s conversation are details, personal disclosures, anecdotes, and concrete reasoning. These features cultivate a personal tone in women’s communication, and they facilitate feelings of closeness by connecting communicators’ lives. A final feature of women’s speech is tentativeness. This may be expressed in a number of forms. Sometimes women use verbal hedges such as “I kind of feel you

may be overreacting.” In other situation, they qualify statement by saying “I’m probably not the best judge of this, but...” Another way to keep talk provisional is to tag a question onto a statement in a way that invites another to respond: “That was a pretty good movie, wasn’t it?” Tentative communication leaves open the door for others to respond and express their opinions.

B. Men’s Speech

Masculine speech communities tend to regard talk as a way to exert control, preserve independence, entertain, and enhance status. Conversation is often seen as an arena for proving oneself and negotiating prestige. This leads to two general tendencies in men’s communication. First, men often use talk to establish and defend their personal status and their ideas, by asserting themselves, telling jokes and stories, or by challenging others. Second, men comfort or support others by respecting the other’s independence and avoiding communication they regard as condescending. (White: 61-62)

To establish their status and value, men often speak to exhibit knowledge, skill, or ability. Equally typical is the tendency to avoid disclosing personal information that might make a man appear weak or vulnerable. For instance, if someone expresses a problem, a man might say “The way you should handle that is...,” “Don’t let him get to you,” or “You ought to just tell him...” On the relationship level of communication, giving advice does two things. First, it focuses on instrumental activity, what another should do or be, and does not acknowledge feelings. Second, it expresses superiority and maintains control. It says “I know what you should do” or “I would know how to handle that.”

Next, feature of men's talk is instrumentality, the use of speech to accomplish instrumental objectives. In conversation, this is often expressed through problem-solving efforts to get information, discover facts, and suggest solution. Again, between men this is usually a comfortable orientation, because both speakers have typically been socialized to value instrumentality. To many women, it feels as if men do not care about their feelings. When a man focuses on the content level of meaning after a women has disclosed a problem, she may feel he is disregarding her emotions and concerns. He, on the other hand, may well be trying to support her in the way that he has learned to show support, suggesting ways to solve the problem.

Then, feature of men's communication is conversational command. Despite jokes about women's talkativeness, research indicates that in most contexts, men talk more than women. Further, men engage in other verbal behaviors that sustain prominence in interaction. They may reroute conversation by using what another said as a jump-off point for their own topic, or they may interrupt. Although both sexes engage in interruptions, most research suggests that men do it more frequently. Not only do men seem to interrupt more than women, but they may do so for different reasons. Men use interruptions to control conversation by challenging other speakers or wresting the talk stage from them, whereas women interrupt to indicate interest and to respond. A different explanation is that men generally interrupt more than women because interruptions are considered normal and good-natured within the norms of masculine speech communities. (White: 62)

C. Deborah Tannen on Difference Theory (1990)

1. Status vs. Support

Tannen's first contrast is status vs. support. For men, they grow up in a world in which conversation is competitive, they seek to achieve the upper hand or to prevent others from dominating them. For women, however, talking is often a way to gain confirmation and support for their ideas. Men see the world as a place where people try to gain status and keep it. Women see the world as "a network of connections seeking support and consensus."

Moreover, Tannen (1990: 10) believes that the difference between men and women lies in the different points of view in the same situation (different viewpoints at the same situation). And according to Griffin which summarizing the Tannen explanation, where status and relationships are not the only things that are important concerns of gender differences, but the most important thing is what is the purpose of life between the two genders.

In demonstrating this, Tannen uses the example of her husband and herself, who at one point had jobs in different cities. She remarks that whenever someone commented on this, she interpreted it as being an offer of sympathy or support. Her husband, on the other hand, took such comments as being criticisms and attempts to put him down. Tannen remarks that this displays the different approaches that women and men take in terms of status and support.

Furthermore, men are also more likely to interrupt to get their point across and hence gain status. For example to show how this is true from my own observations and being a male, I have had some pretty intense conversations

especially when it comes to a sport or something important the conversation goes from guy talk to competitive guy talk. Opposed to females to show this is true they talk in gossip and gain knowledge of people they know.

According to Coates (1993: 126) men tend to disagree with or ignore each other's utterances, women tend to acknowledge and build on them. It seems that men pursue a style of interaction based on power, while women pursue a style based on solidarity and support. It seems clear that, other things being equal, women and men do have a preference for different conversational styles. Women in most western societies at least prefer a collaborative speech style, supporting other speakers and using language in a way that emphasizes their solidarity with the other person. Men, on the other hand, use a number of conversational strategies that can be described as a competitive style, stressing their own individuality and emphasizing the hierarchical relationships that they enter into with other people. (Cheshire and Trudgill, 1998: 3)

2. Independence vs. Intimacy

Difference theory asserts that in general men favour independence, while women are more likely to seek intimacy. Mostly women often think and like to be closeness with each other and seek support or connect with others. Men often like to depend on status and be more independent. Men will use language to show they do not rely on others. Tannen (1990: 16-17) demonstrates this with the example of a husband making a decision without consulting his wife. Men does so because he does not want to feel a loss of independence that would come from saying, "Let me consult this with my wife first." Women, by contrast, like to demonstrate that

they have to consult with their partner, as this is seen to be proof of the intimacy of the relationship.

Tannen asserts that women, seeing the world as a network of connections and relationships, view intimacy as key to achieving consensus and avoiding the appearance of superiority, whereas men, who are more likely to view the world in terms of status, see independence as being key to establishing their status. Tannen (1990: 10) also clarifies that while both men and women seek independence and intimacy, men tend to focus on the former, while women tend to focus on the latter. In his book, Tannen (1990: 34-35) wrote:

"For most women, the language of conversation is a language of rapport: a way of establishing connections and negotiating relationships. Where most of the women in the language of everyday conversation use the pattern of language relations, as one way to build good relations and relationships in negotiating. While male conversation language according to Tannen, writes: "Primary means to preserve independence, and negotiate and maintain status in a hierarchical social order ". Where, generally men choose to maintain freedom, and negotiate, and try to maintain the status of their social hierarchy. And from the two statements above, it shows that there are references to status and relationships as the main goal of a men, and the style of female conversation.

Referring to the research of anthropologists, Maltz and Broker's, where Tannen (1990: 43-47) explains that, there are fundamental differences between children of different gender, to make choices in playing. In general, children have a tendency to play with the same gender group (preference to play in same sex groups). Differences in playing patterns, showing where boys generally play in larger groups, are willing to lead in every game, boys like to challenge each other, and are encouraged by the desire to compete, and establish a clear hierarchical system. Girls generally play in pairs and small groups, girls love to maintain intimate friendships, and are happy to have good friends, without hierarchical

positioning within them, and girls are very unusual with humor, where they are more worried if the people around them do not like them due to the humor that comes out.

3. Advice vs. Understanding

The third contrast that Tannen makes is advice vs. understanding. Men always try and give advice to younger kids or try and help people solve problems, such as myself, and women want people to feel sympathy for them. Men will offer solutions to a problem through their language. Women will show empathy and understanding to a given situation. Tannen (1990: 22-23) claims that, to many men a complaint is a challenge to find a solution: “When my mother tells my father she does not feel well, he invariably offers to take her to the doctor. Invariably, she is disappointed with his reaction. Like many men, he focuses on what he can do, whereas she wants sympathy.”

1. Information vs. Feelings

The fourth contrast that Tannen (1990: 25-26) makes is information vs. feelings. Men are concerned with the facts, women with emotions. It means that men are more likely to be factual in their speech than women. Women will use language which is less factual and stem from a more emotional viewpoint. Yet many such men hold center stage in a social setting, telling jokes and stories. They use conversation to claim attention and to entertain. Women can wind up hurt that their husbands tell relative strangers things they have not told them. To avoid this kind of misunderstanding, both men and women can make adjustments. A woman may observe a man’s desire to read the paper without seeing it as rejection.

Furthermore, a man can understand a woman's desire to talk without feeling it as a manipulative intrusion.

In addition, Tannen (1990: 36) states that most women are comfortable talking in private conversations when they are at home. On the other hand, mostly men, are very calm at home, but will talk freely in the community and participate in group discussions. The elaboration process at this point shows that men use the reporting communication style, "Orders to attract attention, convey information, and insist on the stated agreement". In Griffin (2006: 474), most men avoid all things that are small (most avoid this kind of small talk). The Theory of Genderlect by Tannen shows that, men are usually more comfortable speaking in public, and that atmosphere grows and develops in a competitive environment.

2. Orders vs. Proposals

The fifth contrast that Tannen (1990: 21) makes is orders vs. proposals. In conversation, men are more likely to be more direct in their language using imperatives to command others. Women are more likely to use more suggesting language in oppose to commanding. For example, man 'close that window it is cold' (direct imperative), women 'isn't it cold in here' (therefore suggesting she wants the window closed but uses an interrogative in oppose to a imperative). According to Coates (1993: 164) Dominant members use bare imperatives "Gimme the pliers", while subordinate members use mitigated requests "can I be on your side Michael?". Girls prefer to use forms such as let's which minimize status differences between participants and which emphasize joint action.

In Haas's study, boys also used more sound effects (e.g. brmm brmm goes the car) and more direct requests. The girls laughed more and used more compliant forms (e.g. okay that's a good idea). The girls' use of laughter was far more prominent in their interaction with boys than in same-sex interaction. They laughed only half as much when talking to each other. The girls, on the other hand, sit closer to each other and look at each other directly. They talk about serious topics and self-disclose about feelings even the youngest girls can sustain a topic over several turns. Individual turns are longer. (Coates, 1993: 167-168)

3. Conflict vs. Compromise

The sixth and final contrast of Tannen makes is conflict vs. compromise. Men will argue, women will try to find a middle ground. It means that men are more likely to use language to argue a point. Women are more likely to use language to avoid conflict and negotiate with others to find a solution and compromise. Tannen (1990: 34) asserts that most women avoid conflict in language at all costs, and instead attempt to resolve disagreements without any direct confrontation, to maintain positive connection and rapport. Men, on the other hand, are more likely to use confrontation as a way of resolving differences and thereby negotiating status.

In his book "You just don't understand", Tannen (1990: 150) reveals that: "Competition for status drives men, therefore they are more at ease with conflict. Men use conflict to determine their place in the pecking order. On the other hand "to most women, conflict is a threat to connection ". Where the competition is driven by the fulfillment of a man's status, so most men are easier in conflict.

Most men use conflict to place their position on a decision making. On the other hand, most women consider that, conflict is a threat that needs to be avoided in an effort to build a good relationship. Tannen, in Griffin (2006: 476), said that most women will put some efforts to avoid conflicts.

In addition, Miller et al. (1986: 243) found that boys used a more heavy-handed style, their priority being to get their own way, while girls used more mitigating strategies (such as compromise, evasion or acquiescence) and were more concerned to maintain interpersonal harmony. An overview of all the work on conflict in children's interactions suggests that there is no simple dichotomy, with boys being 'competitive' and girls 'cooperative'. Boys and girls of all backgrounds have to deal with conflict: 'conflict is as omnipresent in the interaction of females as in that of males' (Goodwin, 1998: 23-46).

D. Previous Researches

There are several researches that have been conducted regarding speech differences produced by men's and women's characters by several researchers. First, Broadbridge (2003) analyzed the differences between women's and men's speech. He analyzed the transcription and divided it into four sections: conversational dominance, swearing and vulgar language, verbosity, and assertive and tentative speech styles. In conversational dominance, he saw from the overlaps and interruptions from the recorded conversation. This section based on previous research by Zimmerman and West (1975), which used the overlaps and interruptions. He found that both men and women were interrupted most, a

woman used the most active listening devices, and a man used the least; a man spoke the most, and a woman spoke at least, women used more hedges which signify tentative speech and men used more vulgar terms. There are many factors that could influence this research, such as nationality, length of relationship, seniority in company, and not least that the researcher is a man.

Second, Puspitasari (2013) investigated woman and man's speech style used by the main characters in LOL (Laughing Out Loud) movie. She found that both women and men have differences in the way of speaking. Based on form, female characters tend to swear and use more slang words while man character does not show it. Based on the topic, women are likely to talk about life's trouble, pornography, and life style. The topic that man builds in this movie is also the life trouble. The content of the conversation of this movie supports the theory that woman has positive value judgment and man has hostile judgment. Based on use, women are assertive while men are nonassertive. Then, She used speech style by Adelaide Haas as the theory on her research.

Third, Diraisyah (2014) investigated an analysis of women's speech features used by the main character of "the duchess" movie. The object of the research focuses on analyzing women's speech features by the main character of "the duchess" movie. The purpose of her study is to find out the type of women's speech features used by main character in "the duchess" movie and main character's way in using the types of women's speech features based on Robin Lakoff's theory (1975) of women's speech features. She found that the main characters of the duchess movie used eight types of women's speech features and

the most of women's speech character features used by the main character, that is lexical hedges or fillers which reflect uncertainty and lack of confidence. Not all types of women's speech features are used by the main character. Two kinds of features are not used by the character are vocabularies (precise color terms) and hypercorrect grammar.

Fourth, Aini (2016) investigated women language used by the main characters of "mockingjay" movie. The data were identified and analyzed based on the types of women's speech features based on Lakoff's theory (1975). She found the female character, Katniss Everdeen used six types of women speech features, they are rising intonation, lexical hedge, intensifier, super polite form, tag question, emphatic stress, and precise discrimination. Meanwhile, the male character only used five types, they were rising intonation, super polite form, lexical hedge, intensifier, and tag question. There were three features which were not used by them, they were empty adjectives, hypercorrect grammar, and avoiding using strong expletive.

Those four previous researches above are different from this research in the terms of the object and the theories. Therefore, the researcher finds the gap from the previous researches. The previous researches discuss about the differences between women's and men's speech. It analysis the speech of women and men used Lakoff's theory which attention to class, power, and social justice in addition to gender. Then, there is previous research used Haas's theory which discussed male and female speech style have been observed to differ in their form, topic, content, and use.

Meanwhile, the researcher used theory of difference proposed by Tannen. This theory is the difference starts in childhood, where parents use more words about feelings to girls and use more verbs to boys. Males and females belong to difference sub-cultures and therefore speak differently. Therefore, Tannen represents male and female language use in a series of six contrasts to show this difference.

Then, the object of the previous researches are movies which categorized of romance, humour, and history movies. Therefore, it is not same with the research which used action, adventure, and fantasy movie as the object of the research. This action movie is different with another action movies. It is because, the wonder woman character is displayed so humanely, with a representation of tough women who still have unique characteristics. She is not shown in a utopian way. Instead of being shown strongly throughout the movie, wonder woman is shown as a woman who is easily confused and quite emotional. Then, wonder woman is not just a superhero character that can be a money printer, but wonder woman can also be a symbol of strong and great women.

CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter consists of the elaboration in the research findings and discussion. There are two sections in this chapter. First, the research finding is to explain the data gathering. Second, the discussion based on the analysis of the data finding is to answer the research question.

A. Findings

In this section the researcher explains the analysis of speech differences found in Diana and Steve in “wonder woman” movie. The data are analyzed descriptively by using Tannen theory (1990) on gender and speech differences. The researcher found twenty eight data from the analysis which were categorized into Diana’s and Steve’s speech.

1. Diana’s Speech

Diana is the female main character which has man character in “wonder woman” movie. She is an Amazonian warrior princess and one of the world's first superheroes, known as wonder woman. She is the daughter of queen Hippolyta and Zeus, king of the Olympians. Born on Themyscira, Diana was raised in paradise, hearing tales of her the Amazon’s great task of defeating the God of war, Ares, and bringing peace to the world, ushering in a new era of peace to the world. She is one of the strongest beings on her planet and in the universe, is incredibly fast and agile, has a high resistance to injury, can heal quickly, and can fly. She does not age but can be killed.

According to the theory of difference proposed by Tannen (1990), the data can be divided into six types of women's speech namely support, intimacy, understanding, feelings, proposals, and compromise. Therefore, those types of Diana's speech will be discussed below :

a. Support

Tannen's first contrast in women's speech is support. For women, talking is often a way to gain confirmation and support for their ideas. Women see the world as "a network of connections seeking support and consensus." Furthermore, women show this is true they talk in gossip and gain knowledge of people they know.

Datum 9

Steve: Nice outfit.

Diana: Oh, thank you. Now, I will show you the way off the island and you will take me to Ares.

Steve: Deal.

Steve: I'm leaving in that?

Diana: We are.

Steve: Yeah, we're leaving in that.

Context

In this context, Diana made an agreement with Steve that Diana would tell Steve how to get out of the Amazon island and ask Steve to bring him to meet Ares. Then Steve agreed to the deal, so that he could immediately leave Amazon. The Diana's statement "*we are*" she also emphasized again that the one who left here was not only him "Steve" but also Diana went with him. Steve also confirmed Diana's statement.

Analysis

There was a short sentence expressed by Diana, **“We are”**. The sentence showed that Diana supported Steve to stop the war occurred because of German actions. When Steve revealed a statement that he would finally be free and leave from Amazon island, Diana interrupted him not only Steve but she would also follow with him. In that sentence, Diana used women's speech, ‘support’, meaning that Diana was willing to support Steve with her all might to stop the war. As in the Tannen theory, women see the world as a network of connection seeking support and consensus.

b. Intimacy

Difference theory asserts that in general women are more likely to seek intimacy. Mostly women often think and like to be closeness with each other and seek support or connect with others. Tannen (1990: 16-17) asserts that women seeing the world as a network of connections and relationships, view intimacy as key to achieving consensus and avoiding the appearance of superiority.

Datum 5

Steve: Whoa! I.. I didn't see you come in.

Diana: Would you say you're a typical example of your sex?

Steve: I am above average.

Diana: What's that?

Steve: It's a.. Oh! um.. It's a watch.

Diana: A watch?

Steve: Yeah, it's a watch. It tells time. My father gave it to me. It's been through hell and back with him. Now it's with me, and good thing it's still ticking.

Diana: What for?

Steve: Because it tells time. When to eat, sleep, wake up, work.

Context

Diana is one of women who lives on the island of Amazon, where there was no man who lives in it. All inhabitants of the Amazon island are all women.

Therefore, Diana asked Steve about his gender. It made Steve surprised because the questions posed by Diana were not important to ask even for people who first met or knew. And Steve also diverted the question where Diana told Steve about his watch that was passed on by his father to him.

Analysis

In datum 5 there were questions expressed by Diana *“Would you say you're a typical example of your sex?”* showed that Diana was curious about Steve because they had never met before. The statement used question sentences or interrogative sentences. Usually, an interrogative sentences need an answer to encourage the conversation happening and continuing. The interrogative sentences above was an expression from Diana as a woman who had a spirit of curiosity to her interlocutor. In that sentence, Diana used women's speech, ‘intimacy’. Usually, most women when communicating think to be closer to the person they are talking to or the group to get a relationship and closeness with others.

In sentences *“What's that?”* and *“What for?”* which Diana expressed in the conversation with Steve above. It includes Diana's strategy to create conversations with Steve and pick up on him. So, Diana knew more about Steve. However, from the question *“What's that?”* where Diana asked the purpose of Steve's answer if he was above average, Diana got irrelevant answers from Steve. Steve diverted the answer from Diana's question by looking at his watch because he was also shocked and nervous when Diana approached him. Then, Steve explained a watch to Diana. It was because of Diana's strong curiosity, she kept asking Steve with the purpose of getting information from Steve. Tannen (1990) stated in ‘his theory

of different' that mostly women often think and prefer to be closed with each other and seek to support or connect with others.

c. Understanding

The third contrast that Tannen makes in women's speech is understanding. Women want people to feel sympathy for them. They will show empathy and understanding to a given situation. Tannen (1990: 22-23) claims that women want to sympathy."

Datum 42

Diana: We can not leave without helping them. These people are dying. Nothing to eat and in the village...enslaved it there!

Steve: I understand that.

Diana: Women and children.

Steve: We need to make our next position by sunset.

Diana: How can you say that? What is the matter with you?

Steve: This is not what we came here to do.

Diana: No, but it's what I'm going to do.

Context

Diana did not want to leave the battleground. She wanted to help people who had been attacked by invaders. She felt so pity for a lot of injured victims died because of the raid, moreover when Diana knew that women and children need help from her in order to they are saved from the invaders. Diana also gave the reason to Steve in order to make Steve allow Diana to help them. However, Steve forbid her again. Diana also explained and gave understanding to Steve, but Steve still did not allow it because it was not a duty they had to do. Due to the reason, Steve insisted on prohibiting Diana to help them, but Diana also stayed in her principles and decided to help themselves with the abilities she had.

Analysis

The utterance in datum 42 above reflects women's speech which can be classified as 'understanding'. The utterance "*How can you say that? What is the matter with you?*" showed that Diana wanted Steve to understand her feelings. Diana also wondered why Steve could let and leave the injured people in that place. Finally, Diana also expressed her desire to Steve that she asked Steve to understand the circumstance. According to Tannen's theory, it stated that "Women want people to feel sympathy for them and will show empathy and understanding to a given situation."

Datum 43

Diana: Then I'm coming with you.

Steve: No, you're not! What you're wearing isn't exactly undercover.

Steve: So, I'll scout it out, report back, and...

Diana: But as long as he's still alive, it doesn't...

Steve: You cannot go into German high command and kill anyone. You just can't. You have to trust me.

Context

When arriving at Ludendorff's place, Steve decided to disguise and enter the Gala agenda held by Ludendorff as the invited guest. Diana wanted to come in with Steve, but Steve did not allow it because it's too dangerous for Diana. Steve went in and found out where the gas was located. Diana insisted that she could come inside, but Steve did not allow it because the Diana's clothes did not fit to disguise and Diana could not kill anyone in the place.

Analysis

The utterance in datum 43 also can be included in women's speech. There was one type of women's speech called understanding. The utterance "*Then I'm coming with you*" showed that Diana wanted Steve to understand her desire to

follow with him. Diana also wondered why Steve did not allow him to enter at Ludendorff's palace even though Diana wanted to know and wanted to meet Ludendorff. Finally, Diana also expressed her desire to Steve that she asked Steve to understand that she wanted to enter and meet Ludendorff. Tannen stated that "Women want people to feel sympathy for them and will show empathy and understanding to a given situation."

d. Feelings

The fourth contrast that Tannen (1990: 25-26) makes in women's speech is feelings. Women are concerned with emotions. It means that women will use language which is less factual and stem from a more emotional viewpoint. In addition, Tannen (1990: 36) states that most women are comfortable talking in private conversations when they are at home.

Datum 7

Steve: So, you're here to let me go?

Diana: I tried, but it's not up to me. I even asked them to send me with you. Or anyone. An Amazon.

Steve: The Amazons?

Diana: It is our sacred duty to defend the world. And I wish to go. But my mother will not allow it.

Steve: Well... I can't say I blame her. The way this war is going. I wouldn't want to let anyone I care about near it.

Context

In this context, Diana was able to meet Steve in a certain room and Steve saw Diana, then asked Diana if he was here to release or let Steve leave. Then he said that he would try to release Steve from here and was hoping to go along with Steve to reconcile the war. But it seemed like his mother would not let him go to Amazon island. Steve could not do anything because if he was in the position of

Diana's mother, he would not let Diana go to participate in the war and leave from Amazon.

Analysis

In datum 7 there was women's speech, feeling, said by Diana. It means that women uses language which is less factual and stem in a more emotional viewpoint. From the sentence *"I tried, but it's not up to me. I event asked them to send me with you."* Diana told Steve that she would try to free Steve and ask permission, so that she would be sent with Steve to help reconcile the war. Like most women who have a feeling of sensitivity, a soft heart arises a sense of Diana's empathy to Steve. Diana were willing to stop the war so that no one else would suffer and be hurt. From the words "tried" which expressed by Diana that she would really try to find a solution for leaving from Amazon island. Diana also said that she would ask the Amazon to send her with Steve to stop the war.

Datum 13

Diana: What are you doing?

Steve: Oh, I thought maybe you'd want to get some sleep.

Diana: And what about you? Are you not sleeping? Does the average man not sleep?

Steve: Yes, we sleep. We just don't sleep with, uh..

Diana: You don't sleep with women?

Steve: No, I mean, I do sleep with..I sleep with..Yes, I do. But, out of the, uh..confines of marriage, it's just..It's not polite to assume, you know?

Diana: Marriage?

Steve: Marriage. Do you not have that on..You go before a judge and you swear to love, honor and cherish each other until death do you part.

Context

When Steve was picking up some equipments on the side of the ship, he asked what he was doing. It turned out Steve was preparing things and a place to sleep for Diana. Diana also asked if Steve did not prepare a bed for himself too and also thought that if the man did not need to sleep. Then, Steve said that men

were also human who certainly needed sleep like women. Diana asked whether women could not sleep with men. Steve also explained that women and men might sleep together if they had already carried out a marriage.

Analysis

In datum 13 the researcher found one type of women's speech. The utterance *“And what about you? Are you not sleeping? Does the average man not sleep?”* reflected women's speech as feelings. It showed that Diana cared about Steve by asking if Steve did not sleep too. Diana's concern for Steve indirectly built a closeness between them. With the creation of the closeness raised by Diana towards Steve, it would be easier both of them to communicate and understand each other. According to Tannen (1990), women are concerned with emotions. In addition, women are more likely to seek intimacy. Mostly, women often think and like to be closed with each other and seek support or connect with others. Therefore, Diana like a common woman, has a very deep sense of closeness with people that she has known. It was used by Diana to maintain communication in order to make it easier and not awkward anymore as she first met before getting to know each other.

Datum 38

Diana: It's awful.

Steve: That's why we're here.

Diana: The gas will kill everything. What kind of weapon kills innocents?

Steve: In this war, every kind.

Context

When Diana and Steve got around to the place of war, they saw many troops walking in opposite directions with them. They was injured and very concerned

conditions. Diana felt pity for seeing that. Immediately, Diana said that she was horrified and worried about the circumstances of the people around her.

Analysis

The utterance in datum 38 above reflects women's speech classified as 'feelings'. It means that women would use language which is less factual and stem from a more emotional viewpoint. It was proven from the utterance "*It was awful.*" said by Diana showing Diana's caring as a woman since she saw the surroundings in a concern condition. Like most women, Diana also had a strong sense of sympathy and a sensitivity sense of feeling when she saw something of concern. Thus, datum 7 is categorized as 'feelings' because the speaker raises and shows her sympathy as a woman normally.

Datum 39

Diana: That man...he's wounded.

Steve: There is nothing you can do about it, Diana. We must keep moving.

Context

After Diana, Steve, and their third friends rested a night in the middle of their trip, the next day they continued their trip. On the way, they met many people who were in pain, suffering, and injured. As for those who ran to save themselves from the raid. Diana felt pity for and wanted to help them. However, Steve disallow it because they were chased time to get to the place of war and at that time it was impossible to help them.

Analysis

The sentence uttered in datum 39 reflects one of women's speech as 'feelings'. It meant that women would use language which was less factual and

stem from a more emotional viewpoint. It was proven from the utterance "*That man ... he's wounded.*" said by Diana that showed Diana's caring as a woman if she saw her surroundings being concerned and injured. Like most women, Diana also had a strong sense of sympathy and a sensitivity sense of feeling when she saw something of concern. So, datum 8 is indicated as 'feelings' because the speaker raises and shows her sympathy as a woman normally.

Datum 41

Steve: Diana, we have to go.

Diana: *We need to help these people.*

Steve: We have to stay on mission!

Context

Steve and Diana met a lot of people who were attacked. There was a mother with her child who met Diana and asked her for help. The mother told the situation which had happened to them and the people around the place. The invaders took all the properties of innocent people like home, food. People who could not escape were kidnapped and enslaved by them, the incident was precisely in veld, land without humans. Diana felt pity for the situation and wanted to help them, but Steve warned her to ignore it. It was because Steve said that they must stay focused on the initial mission they agreed on. Therefore, Steve reminded Diana, but Diana still insisted to help them.

Analysis

The utterance in datum 41 also can be included in women's speech. There are one type of women's speech called feelings. It means that women would use language which is less factual and stem from a more emotional viewpoint. The utterance "*We need to help these people*" said by Diana showed Diana's caring as

a woman when she saw the surroundings are concerned and hurt. Diana wanted to help those people who were suffered and injured because of attacks from irresponsible people who had their own power and prestige. Like most women, Diana also had a strong sense of sympathy and a sensitivity sense of feeling when she saw something of concern. So, datum 41 is categorized as feelings because the speaker raises and shows her sympathy as a woman normally.

Datum 42

Diana: We can not leave without helping them. These people are dying. Nothing to eat and in the village...enslaved it there!

Steve: I understand that.

Diana: Women and children.

Steve: We need to make our next position by sunset.

Diana: How can you say that? What is the matter with you?

Steve: This is not what we came here to do.

Diana: No, but it's what I'm going to do.

Context

Diana did not want to leave the battleground. She wanted to help people who had been attacked by invaders. She felt so pity for a lot of injured victims died because of the raid, moreover when Diana knew that women and children need help from her in order to they are saved from the invaders. Diana also gave the reason to Steve in order to make Steve allow Diana to help them. However, Steve forbid her again. Diana also explained and gave understanding to Steve, but Steve still did not allow it because it was not a duty they had to do. Due to the reason, Steve insisted on prohibiting Diana to help them, but Diana also stayed in her principles and decided to help themselves with the abilities she had.

Analysis

The utterance in datum 42 above reflects women's speech which can be classified as 'feelings'. There are one type of women's speech called feeling. It

means that women would use language which is less factual and stem from a more emotional viewpoint. It was proven from the utterance "*We can not leave without helping them. These people are dying. Nothing to eat and in the village... enslaved it there!*" spoken by Diana, showing Diana's caring as a woman because she saw her surroundings being concerned and hurt. Diana did not want to leave them in a situation of suffered, starving and injured. She wanted to save these people from riot. Like most women, Diana also had a strong sense of sympathy and a sensitivity sense of feeling. Therefore, datum 42 is categorized as 'feelings' because the speaker raises and shows her sympathy as a woman normally.

Datum 51

Steve: Diana!

Diana: They're dead. They're all dead. I could have saved them. I could have saved them if it weren't for you. You stopped me from killing Ares!

Steve: No!

Context

Diana went to the place where Ludendorff had set a bomb. Steve and his friends followed and caught up Diana to the place. When he got there, the place was filled with smoke causing of coughing and difficulty in breathing. The humans in that place had all disappeared because of the Ludendorff bomb. Diana felt guilty for being too late to help them and blamed Steve for preventing her from killing Ares means Ludendorff. Finally, Diana asked Steve to stay away, then Diana went to Ludendorff's place. Steve and his friends still tailed Diana.

Analysis

The utterance in datum 51 above reflects women's speech can be classified as 'feelings'. It showed that Diana's utterance "*They're dead. They're all dead. I could have saved them. I could have saved them if it weren't for you. You*

stopped me from killing Ares!” meant that women would use language which was less factual and stem from a more emotional viewpoint. Diana showed that she was caring as a woman if she saw her surroundings being concerned and hurt. Diana did not want to leave them in a situation of suffered, starving and injured even some of them are dead. She wanted to save these people from riot. Like most women, Diana also had a strong sense of sympathy and a sensitivity sense of feeling. Therefore, datum 51 is categorized as ‘feelings’ because the speaker raises and shows her sympathy as a woman normally.

e. Proposals

The fifth contrast that Tannen (1990: 21) makes in women’s speech is proposals. In conversation, women are more likely to use more suggesting language in oppose to commanding. For example, women ‘isn’t it cold in here’ (therefore suggesting she wants the window closed but uses an interrogative in oppose to a imperative).

Datum 45

Steve: Sir, there will be no armistice...

Diana: Steve!

Steve: Once Ludendorff bombs the entire front line. Hold on one second, sir.

Diana: We shouldn’t be bothered about setting the peace agreement.

Steve: Why not?

Diana: Ares would never let...

Steve: What? What is that?

Diana: Of course, it makes complete sense. Ares developed a weapon, the worst ever devised.

Steve: Ares? You mean Ludendorff.

Diana: No. I mean Ares. Ludendorff is Ares!

Context

In this context, Steve called his secretary to inform her that he was in Veld. His secretary told him that Ludendorff was near from Veld, precisely at the German High Command. Ludendorff would be in a gala to give a speech before

Germany signed an armistice. Then, the telephone held by Steve's secretary was taken by the chairman. He told Steve that he was not allowed to attend the gala agenda because it would be failed all the efforts they had done. However, Steve still wanted to take advantage of that opportunity by changing his identity. Diana also forbid Steve not to do that because Diana thought it was Ares plan to trap them. But, Steve still ignored and did not listen to the Diana. Finally, Steve pretended that the telephone was in a bad signal so he turned off the call from the chairman.

Analysis

In datum 45, the resercher found one type of women's speech. The utterance "*We shouldn't be bothered about setting the peace agreement*" reflects women's speech as proposals. It was proven from the existence of word "*Should not*" which is included as suggestion sentence. It showed that Diana suggested Steve with other intentions which was to oppose or disagree with Steve's statement. Therefore, Diana used one of the categories of women's speech 'proposals'. "Women are more likely to use more suggesting language in oppose to commanding" as the theory of difference by Tannen.

f. Compromise

The sixth and final contrast of Tannen makes in women's speech is compromise. Women will try to find a middle ground. It means that women are more likely to use language to avoid conflict and negotiate with others to find a solution and compromise. Tannen (1990: 34) asserts that most women avoid

conflict in language at all costs, and instead attempt to resolve disagreements without any direct confrontation, to maintain positive connection and rapport.

Datum 9

Steve: Nice outfit.

Diana: Oh, thank you. Now, I will show you the way off the island and you will take me to Ares.

Steve: Deal.

Steve: I'm leaving in that?

Diana: We are.

Steve: Yeah, we're leaving in that.

Context

In this context, Diana made an agreement with Steve that Diana would tell Steve how to get out of the Amazon island and ask Steve to bring him to meet Ares. Then Steve agreed to the deal, so that he could immediately leave Amazon. The Diana's statement "*we are*" she also emphasized again that the one who left here was not only him "Steve" but also Diana went with him. Steve also confirmed Diana's statement.

Analysis

Diana's utterance in datum 9 reflected women's speech classified as compromise. "*Now, I will show you the way off the island and you will take me to Ares,*" the sentence expressed by Diana showed that she was negotiating or making a deal with Steve in which Diana would show Steve the way out of Amazon Island. Instead, Diana asked Steve to take him along with him and Steve agreed with Diana's deal. The statement of Diana is categorizing of compromise on women's speech side, where we know that most women often negotiate to get something they want. As the Tannen's theory of difference that women are more likely to use language to avoid such conflict and negotiate with others to try and find a solution or compromise.

2. Steve's Speech

Steve is the male main character in “wonder woman” movie. Steve was a United States army air service officer working for the UK military as a spy, as well as an ally and lover of the superheroine wonder woman, being the first man she ever met. In addition, he had a secretary named Etta Candy. He helped thwart the plans of General Ludendorff, Dr. Poison, and Ares himself, sacrificing his life in the process.

According to the theory of difference proposed by Tannen (1990), the data can be divided into six types of men's speech namely status, independence, advice, informations, orders, and conflict. Therefore, those types of Steve's speech will be discussed below :

a. Status

Tannen's first contrast in men's speech is status. For men, they grow up in a world in which conversation is competitive, they seek to achieve the upper hand or to prevent others from dominating them. Men see the world as a place where people try to gain status and keep it. Furthermore, men are also more likely to interrupt to get their point across and hence gain status.

Datum 2

Diana: Who are you?

Steve: I'm one of the good guys, and those are the bad guys.

Diana: What?

Steve: The Germans. Come on, we need to get out of here.

Diana: The Germans?

Context

In this context, Steve, American's spy and pilot, took a note from a doctor who attempted to create a nuclear weapon. Steve got caught by German army

chasing him to Amazon island. He fell from helicopter and was helped by an Amazon princess, Diana. Diana asked his name and he did not reply with an introduction, but emposure that he was one of the good guys. Even though they were just met for the first time, they did not know each other before.

Analysis

In datum 2 the resercher found one type of men's speech on the theory of difference proposed by Tannen. The utterance "*I'm one of the good guys, and those are the bad guys*" is categorized as status. In my point, men see the world as a place where people try to gain status and keep it. In this sentence, steve uses man's speech like status. He used this kind of speech because he wanted to show and make sure to Diana that he was a good man. Steve tried to make sure that he was Diana's friend not an enemy. Whereas, Diana asked Steve's name but Steve did not answer by mentioning his name but answered by another statement that he was a good man. From this speech, it seemed that Steve pursued a style of interaction based on power. Steve emphasized that he was a man that should take care of women who was usually viewed as a weak person.

Datum 10

Diana: Do you not know how to sail?

Steve: *Of course I know how to sail. Why wouldn't I know how to sail? It's just.. It's been a while.*

Context

When Diana and Steve had been on a boat to sail to America, she was asked to Steve that he could sail with the ship or not. Then Steve answered with his confidence and strength as a man answered without hesitation that he could sail with the ship. And Steve said "it's just, it's been a while".

Analysis

The sentence which was uttered in datum 10 reflects one of men's speech as status. It is proven from the existence of word "*Of course I know how to sail. Why wouldn't I know how to sail? It's just.. It's been a while.*" In my point, men see the world as a place where people try to gain status and keep it. It means that men grow up in a world in which conversation is competitive, they seek to achieve the upper hand or to prevent others from dominating them. The statement above showed that Steve could sail and knew how to sail. Steve answered Diana's question because he had not sailed for a long time.

However, Steve still convinced Diana in the way he revealed something to Diana which suggested that even though he hadn't sailed for a long time, he still remembered how did he do it. On the other hand, Steve did not want to look weak and did not have the courage in front of Diana just because he could not take a cruise. Due to the reason, Steve tried to overcome it with his courage to say that he could sail so that Diana would consider himself as a man who is reliable, and brave in everything.

Datum 15

Steve: I will sleep with you, if you want. I'll sleep right there.

Diana: There's plenty of room.

Steve: Then, fine, if you don't mind..

Diana: No, it's up to you.

Steve: I know it's up to me, I'm making the choice. I will come sleep with you.

Context

In this context, Steve gave a statement that he would sleep accompanying Diana. However, he was evaded by saying that there was still plenty of room to

occupy. Then, in the middle of the conversation they were arguing and there was no end. Therefore, Steve firmly said that he would sleep accompanying Diana.

Analysis

The utterance in datum 15 also can be included in men's speech. There is one type of men's speech called status. The utterance "*I will sleep with you*" showed that Steve showed Diana that he was a gentle man. It was proven from the existence of the word "*will*" in the sentence which the word states the ability of Steve to accompany Diana to sleep. Steve also restated his statement "*I'm making the choice. I will come sleep with you.*" after Diana said that there was still plenty of room to occupy so Steve did not need to accompany her to sleep in that one room. Steve clarified and confirmed his statement that he could and would accompany Diana.

Based on Steve's statements above, it explained that Steve wanted to bring out his power and status as a real man, where men are identical protect for women. Steve also did not want Diana assumes himself was paltry and weak as a man. As the theory of difference by Tannen mentioned that "Men see the world as a place where people try to gain status and keep it." It meant that men grew up in a world in which conversation was competitive, they sought to achieve the upper hand or to prevent others from dominating them.

Datum 34

Diana: You mean, you were lying?

Steve: *I'm a spy! That's what I do!*

Diana: How do I know you're not lying to me right now?

Steve: I am taking you to the front. We are probably going to die. This is a terrible idea. We're going to need reinforcements.

Context

When Steve and Diana were out of the room, Diana doubted Steve that he did not support her opinion. However, Steve convinced Diana that he would always support and protect her to be able to deal with the problems occurred. Steve firmly said that he would really do it, even if he proved his words were not lying using the honesty rope that Diana brought from Amazon.

Analysis

The utterance in datum 34 also can be included in men's speech. There was one type of men's speech called 'status'. The utterance *"I'm a spy! That 's what I do!"* mentions that Steve explained to Diana that he is a spy who must carry out the duties according to the job. Steve firmly said that in front of Diana so Diana knew that he was a man who has power for himself as a man. Steve said that line because there was a possibility that Diana did not trust Steve and thought that Steve was a liar. Therefore, Steve showed his power as a man by showing and revealing his identity to Diana. He also put forward himself who had a job as a spy, so being a spy looked impressive in Diana's view. Moreover, Steve gets his power and gains his status as a man. According to Tannen, "Men see the world as a place where people try to gain status and keep it." It means that men grow up in a world in which conversation is competitive, they seek to achieve the upper hand or to prevent others from dominating them.

b. Advice

The third contrast that Tannen makes in men's speech is advice. Men always try and give advice to younger kids or try and help people solve problems. Men

will offer solutions to a problem through their language. Tannen (1990: 22-23) claims that men focuses on what he can do.

Datum 11

Diana: How long until we reach the war?

Steve: The war? Which part? The Western front in France is 400 miles long from the Alps to the North sea.

Diana: Where the fighting is the most intense, then. If you take me there, I'm sure I'll find Ares.

Steve: Ares? As in, the God of war?

Diana: The God of war is our responsibility. Only an Amazon can defeat him. With this. And once I do, the war will end.

Steve: *Look, I appreciate your spirit, but this war is..It's a great big mess. And there's not a whole lot you and I can do about that. I mean, we can get back to London, and try to get to the men who can.*

Context

The conversation above occurred during the middle of Steve and Diana's voyage to America. Diana asked how long they would get to the place of war. It was because she could not wait to find Ares and would destroy him. Steve still wondered with Diana's statement about the war and wanted to find the God of war's battle when he arrived at the destination. Due to the reason, Diana was convinced that she would find ares and only Amazon people could defeat Ares.

Analysis

The utterance in datum 11 can be also included in men's speech. It was one type of men's speech called advice. The utterance "***Look, I appreciate your spirit, but this war is..It's a great big mess.***" means that Steve appreciated Diana's spirit and enthusiasm for participating in the battle and defeating Ares. However, Steve tried to give Diana an understanding that this war was a big mess. Steve also told Diana that among us no one could stop the war. "***And there's not a whole lot you and I can do about that.***" Moreover, all of people knew that Diana is a woman who should not play a role in a war.

On the other hand, Steve's utterance to convince Diana by saying "*I mean, we can get back to London, and try to get to the men who can.*" It means that, no one can stop the war unless we ask for help against London. Steve's statements above are included in the 'Advice' category as men's speech on the theory of difference because men always try and give advice or try and help people to solve their problems. As a man, Steve also advised Diana how she should do and respond to the war. With various explanations and seduction, Steve delivered to Diana so Diana would like to receive advice from him.

Datum 32

Diana: I am not with you! You would knowingly sacrifice all those lives as if they mean less than yours!

Steve: Diana, let's talk about this outside.

Diana: As if they mean nothing? Where I come from, generals don't hide in their offices like cowards.

Steve: That's enough!

Diana: They fight alongside their soldiers. They die with them on the battlefield!

Steve: That's enough!

Diana: You should be ashamed.

Steve: My apologies. Diana..

Diana: You should be ashamed.

Steve: Diana..

Diana: All of you should be ashamed!

Steve: Please slow down!

Context

At the time, Steve and Diana met the general of his country in the office to give a notebook. The notebook was read in front of all state officials. However, at the end of the notebook, there were languages that they did not understand. Therefore, Diana took the book and translated it because she was a polyglot. Then, the officials decided some opinions to be carried out. In this case, Diana did not agree with them. She opposed to them and Steve held her back then asked to talk together outside the room.

Analysis

The sentence which was uttered in datum 32 reflects one of men's speech as 'advice'. The utterance "*Diana, let's talk about this outside*" means that Steve invited Diana to talk outside of the meeting room, so it would not to disturb the others. The invitation sentence used by Steve is included in the advice category, showed by a fact that Steve asked Diana to low her voice and not to make a noise in the meeting room. It was proven from the existence of word "let's" in the sentence which the word is included of invitation sentence. According to Tannen, "Men always try and give advice or try and help people solve problems." Therefore, Steve also does the same things as most men do by using advice that belongs to the men's speech category. In addition, Steve did not only ask Diana to get out of the room, but also advised her carefully and low his voice to calm her and ease Diana's emotions.

Then, Steve even slightly raised his voice by saying "*That's enough!*" because Diana could not be controlled and denied orders from Steve. Steve was furious with Diana's attitude which made Steve feel ashamed in front of the people in the meeting room, so Steve looked powerless and did not have pride of a man to a woman in front of these people. Finally, Steve said to Diana "*Please slow down!*" by lowing his voice and convincing Diana to follow what he said. It was proven from the existence of word "*Please*" in the sentence meaning the word was to ask very strongly.

Datum 49

Steve: Yeah, it won't look suspicious at all. When I come sauntering out of the woods on foot.

Diana: I could get in.

Steve: *You're not going in. It's too dangerous.*

Diana: Too dangerous?

Steve: Yes, too dangerous. And you're too distracting. So, loo. I'll go in there, and follow them to wherever they're working on the gas or better yet, where it is.

Diana: Then I'm coming with you.

Steve: *No, you're not! What you're wearing isn't exactly undercover.*

Steve: So, I'll scout it out, report back, and...

Diana: But as long as he's still alive, it doesn't...

Steve: *You cannot go into German high command and kill anyone. You just can't. You have to trust me.*

Context

When arriving at Ludendorff's place, Steve decided to disguise and enter the Gala agenda held by Ludendorff as the invited guest. Diana wanted to come in with Steve, but Steve did not allow it because it's too dangerous for Diana. Steve went in and found out where the gas was located. Diana insisted that she could come inside, but Steve did not allow it because the Diana's clothes did not fit to disguise and Diana could not kill anyone in the place.

Analysis

The utterance in datum 49 also can be included in men's speech. There was one type of men's speech called 'advice' from the utterance "***You're not going in. It's too dangerous.***" Steve asked Diana not to go with him because it was very dangerous for Diana's safety, especially Diana is a woman who should need caring for her safety. Steve intended to advise Diana by using direct prohibition sentences. This indicated Steve's concern as a man towards Diana, a woman. According to Tannen, "Men always try and give advice or try and help people solve problems." There were others prohibition sentences which spoken by Steve to Diana "***No, you're not!***" ***What you're wearing isn't exactly undercover.***" and "***You cannot go into German high command and kill anyone. You just can't. You have to trust me.***"

Datum 50

Diana: What are you doing? Out of my way!

Steve: Diana, look at me. If you kill Ludendorff before we find the gas, we won't be able to stop anything.

Diana: I will stop Ares!

Steve: What if you're wrong? What if there is no Ares?

Diana: You don't believe me?

Steve: I can't let you do this.

Diana: What I do is not up to you.

Context

Diana disguised herself and entered Ludendorff's place without Steve's knowing. He met Ludendorff. They also danced and talked about war. In a short time, one of Ludendorff's servants called him because there was something important he had to do, so he left Diana by whispering something to her. Because Diana was upset to Ludendorff, Diana was carried away by emotion and wanted to fight Ludendorff from behind. However, Steve came and stopped Diana from doing that in the place. Finally, Diana pushed Steve because it prevented him from killing Ludendorff which means Ares.

Analysis

The sentence uttered in datum 50 reflects one of men's speech as 'advice'. It was proven from the existence of the word "*If*" in the sentence which the word was often used in the presupposition sentence, so it made interlocutor thought to do something if used the word. The utterance "*Diana, look at me. If you kill Ludendorff before we find the gas, we won't be able to stop anything*" means that Steve asked Diana to pay attention and listen to Steve's statement. Steve stated his statement by using presupposition sentence to make Diana understand and think carefully about what she would do later. Besides, the presupposition sentence which was used by Steve is included to the category of 'advice' sentence

which most men use advice as men's speech to find solutions to problems. According to Tannen, "Men always try and give advice or try and help people solve problems."

Datum 52

Steve: Diana! Diana!

Diana: I killed him. I killed him, but nothing stopped. You kill the God of war, you stop the war.

Steve: Exactly what we have to do now. We need to stop the gas. Come on.

Diana: No. All of this should have stopped!

Steve: Diana...

Diana: The fighting should have stopped. Why are they doing this?

Steve: I don't know! I don't know.

Diana: Ares is dead. They can stop fighting now. Why are they still fighting?

Steve: Because, maybe it's them! Maybe... Maybe people aren't always good. Ares or no Ares, maybe it's just who they are. Diana...

Diana: No.

Steve: Diana, we can talk about this later. I need you to come with me.

Context

Steve looked for Diana and evidently she was in the top floor with Ludendorff. Diana had killed Ludendorff. Diana wondered when she looked at the place of bomb or poison gas by Ludendorff, why the battle had not stopped even though it was God of war, Ares or Ludendorff was dead. Diana also blamed Steve why all this was not over. Steve firmly replied that he didn't know anything. Steve asked Diana to come with him to leave the place to complete the battle. However, Diana did not want to follow Steve because she thought that Steve was lying to her.

Analysis

In datum 52 the researcher found one type of men's speech. The utterance "*Diana, we can talk about this later. I need you to come with me*" reflects men's speech as 'advice'. From the utterance above, it indicates that Steve who was looking for Diana finally found Diana had killed Ares, the God of war. Diana

thought that war could stop, but in a reality, the war still happened. Steve did not know what was happening. Diana did not believe it and Steve tried to give understanding to Diana, so Diana could understand the situation. Tannen said that “Men will offer solutions to a problem through their language. Women will show empathy and understanding to a given situation.” This matter was in accordance with Steve who explained to Diana that probably, people are not always good. However, Diana still did not believe to what Steve had said. Ultimately, Steve gave a suggestion to discuss the matter later and invited Diana to go with him. The utterance *"Diana, we can talk about this later"* can be clearly seen that Steve gave Diana a suggestion because Steve focused on what he can do it.

c. Orders

The fifth contrast that Tannen (1990: 21) makes in men’s speech is orders. In conversation, men are more likely to be more direct in their language using imperatives to command others. For example, man ‘close that window it is cold’ (direct imperative).

Datum 22

Steve: Diana..

Diana: What are you doing?

Steve: You can't do that because you're not wearing any clothes. Let's go..Let's go buy some clothes.

Diana: What do these women wear into battle?

Steve: They don't, uh..

Context

Steve reminded Diana that if he wanted to fight, she should not wear her usual cloth commonly used in amazon as well as iron clothes used for war. Therefore, Diana was recommended by Steve to buy some women's clothing suitable for use in America.

Analysis

The utterance in datum 22 can be categorized in men's speech because it has the characteristic of 'Orders'. The utterance "*You can't do that because you're not wearing any clothes.*" shows that Steve did not allow Diana to take an action and open her sweater because the clothes Diana was wearing did not match with women's clothes normally. This was done by Steve so Diana did not do that and would listen and obey with Steve's statements. Steve used a direct sentence to express his statement to Diana. In addition, Steve had high power in Diana's view and got his status like men's wishes when talking and dealing with women. Basically, men do not want to look low and had no prestige in women's view even fellow gender they were able to compete each other to get recognition and status.

Datum 25

Steve: Try it on, at least.

Diana: Very well.

Context

When they arrived at the shopping center, Steve and Diana met with Steve's secretary who had previously agreed to meet him. After that, they went directly to the clothes shop. Steve asked Diana to try out some of the women's clothes that were suitable for her to wear chosen by Steve's secretary. And then was told to obey Steve's instructions while trying on clothes which matched for her.

Analysis

In datum 25, the researcher found one type of men's speech. The utterance "*Try it on, at least.*" reflects men's speech as orders. It showed that Steve asked Diana to try some clothes that suitable with her. Steve used a direct sentence to

convey his statement to Diana. Like most men, Steve is not used to using an indirect sentence or chit chat first in starting conversation with the interlocutor whether it is the opposite sex or not. According to the theory of different by Tannen, in conversation, men are more likely to be direct in their language using imperatives to command others.” Therefore, Steve uses direct sentences in communicating with women to express his desire to make it easier for the interlocutor to understand and digest the sentence delivered by Steve.

Datum 26

Steve: Yeah, that's not going to work. Please put the sword down, Diana. Diana!

Diana: Let me try it by myself.

Steve: After you, sir.

Steve: Etta..

Steve's Assistant: Why don't I meet you back at the office and meanwhile I'll take this for safekeeping.

Diana: Oh, no, I don't think so.

Steve: You gotta put the sword down, Diana. Please.

Diana: Promise me you will protect it with your life.

Context

When Diana, Steve and his secretary left the shopping center, they headed to a place where Steve would meet with someone to inform and give him an important notebook he had taken from Germany. On the way out of the shopping center, Diana had appeared in the proper clothes, but she still carried her war weapons, swords and shields. Steve reminded that if women in his country were not suitable for carrying sharp weapons. Steve's secretary also supported the Steve's statement that she did not need to bring her sword and shield. Diana was initially ignored by Steve's request, but with the demand from Steve earnestly, she agreed to obey not to bring her weapon. And then, Diana asked Steve to promise to keep her sword and shield.

Analysis

The utterance above in datum 26 reflects men's speech which can be classified as orders. It shows that Steve asked Diana to put her sword first before expedition. It was because it was very annoying if Diana still carried her sword. The people around it would also be strange to see Diana carrying a sword and behaving improperly. The utterance "*Please put the sword down, Diana. Diana!*" shows that Steve asked Diana to put down her sword with the stressed word "*Please*" used by Steve so that Diana would follow an instruction or what Steve had said. In the next conversation Steve stressed again by using the word "*Please*" in the sentence "*You gotta put the sword down, Diana. Please.*" This proves that Steve really asked Diana to put down and not bring her sword. According to Tannen that "In conversation, men are more likely to be more direct in their language using imperatives to command others." So, datum 26 is indicated as orders because the speaker makes a request using direct command sentences.

Datum 41

Steve: Diana, we have to go.

Diana: We need to help these people.

Steve: We have to stay on mission!

Context

Steve and Diana met a lot of people who were attacked. There was a mother with her child who met Diana and asked her for help. The mother told the situation which had happened to them and the people around the place. The invaders took all the properties of innocent people like home, food. People who could not escape were kidnapped and enslaved by them, the incident was precisely in veld, land without humans. Diana felt pity for the situation and

wanted to help them, but Steve warned her to ignore it. It was because Steve said that they must stay focused on the initial mission they agreed on. Therefore, Steve reminded Diana, but Diana still insisted to help them.

Analysis

The utterance in datum 41 also can be included in men's speech. There are one type of men's speech called orders. The utterances "*Diana, we have to go*" and "*We have to stay on mission!*" showed that Steve asked Diana to leave the place and stay focused on their first mission. This was done by Steve so that Diana would listen and obey Steve's statement. Steve used a direct sentence to express his statement to Diana. As we know on theory of different by Tannen that "In conversation, men are more likely to be more direct in their language using imperatives to command others." It was because men did not want to waste time with chit chat first to express something that was not in accordance with his will like women. Therefore, Steve had high power in Diana's view and got his status like men's wishes when talking and dealing with women. Basically, men did not want to look low and had not prestige in women's view even fellow gender they were able to compete with each other to get recognition and status.

d. Conflict

The sixth and final contrast of Tannen makes in men's speech is conflict. Men will argue, it means that men are more likely to use language to argue a point. Tannen (1990: 34) asserts that men are more likely to use confrontation as a way of resolving differences and thereby negotiating status. In his book "You just don't understand", Tannen (1990: 150) reveals that: "Competition for status drives men,

therefore they are more at ease with conflict. Men use conflict to determine their place in the pecking order. Most men use conflict to place their position on a decision making.

Datum 21

Diana: Hey, hey, hey! No, no, no. I let you go, you take me to Ares. We made a deal. Steve Trevor.

Steve: Uh-huh.

Diana: And a deal is a promise. And a promise is unbreakable.

Steve: Oh, boy. Damn it. All right. You come with me first to deliver this, and then we'll get you a ticket, uh..to the war. Deal?

Diana: Let's go..

Context

Diana asked Steve to accompany her to meet Ares in accordance to the agreement agreed upon beforehand. Steve was confused, because he had to carry out his duties first before delivering Diana to the place of war and meeting with Ares. But Diana was impatient and forced Steve to keep his promise. Finally, in a loud voice, Steve said “well” to Diana and explained to her that she would meet Ares after Steve finished meeting with the person he would meet to convey the information which Steve had obtained as a spy.

Analysis

From the utterance in datum 21, the researcher found one type of men's speech considered as conflict. It is categorized as conflict because it shows an annoyed expression by using word “*Damn it*”. The word was said by Steve directly and reflexively because at that time he was upset and confused in the position where Steve had to work while Diana billed his promise to Steve to be delivered to Ares soon. However, at that time, Steve rushed to meet his superiors to tell important information about Germany. Steve also explained to Diana that he would keep his promise after he finished his mission. Therefore Steve said

"Oh, boy. Damn it. All right. You come with me first to deliver this, and then we'll get you a ticket, uh... to the war. Deal?." The word *"Deal "* means that Steve gave Diana an agreement. In this sentence, there was a negotiation by Steve to Diana to make Diana agree with the agreement from Steve. Therefore, Steve used a conflict to place their position on a decision making.

Datum 30

Diana: Why do they not let him speak? He's talking peace.

Steve: *Not right now. Sorry.*

Context

Steve and Diana arrived at one of the places of the American government and headed to a meeting room attended by several state officials. Steve asked her to wait for him outside the room. However, suddenly Diana was able to enter the meeting room without Steve's knowing and wanted to know the problems that occurred in the discussion on the meeting. Immediately, one of the meeting members realized that Diana was the only woman in the room. It is because this meeting was attended only by men in the meeting room. Then, Diana asked to come out of the room and ask Steve about what she wanted to know. Steve gave the answer that she was asking about it is that right but not now to discuss it.

Analysis

In datum 30, the researcher found one types of men's speech. The utterance *"Not right now. Sorry."* reflects men's speech as conflict. It showed that Steve asked Diana not to discuss the matter there about an agreement between Steve and his co-workers made Diana furious and asked Steve to fight and not let that happen. Finally, Steve felt that he had not been able to control Diana, so Steve

was emotional and upset with himself because the situation at that moment was confused to take on the situation happen. Therefore, there was an inner conflict faced by Steve which made him carried away with emotion to Diana, so there was a debate both of them. As Tannen said, “Most men use conflict to place their position on a decision making and more likely to use confrontation as a way of resolving differences and thereby negotiating status.”

B. Discussion

After analyzing the data and classifying the types of speech differences based on the theory of difference proposed by Tannen (1990), the researcher discussed the finding investigated in this chapter in order to answer the research question *how speech differences are used in man's and woman's main characters in "wonder woman" movie*. Based on the research finding, the researcher found some types of speech differences found in man's and woman's main characters using theory of difference proposed by Tannen (1990), those were status vs. support, intimacy, advice vs. understanding, feelings, orders vs. proposals, and conflict vs. compromise. And Then, the researcher did not found some other types of speech differences, those were information and independence.

Diana's character used all of types of speech differences in women's speech, those are support, intimacy, understanding, feelings, proposals, and compromise. Then, Steve's character used 4 types of speech differences in men's speech, those are status, advice, orders, and conflict. Steve omits 2 types of speech differences in men's speech, those are independence and information. Some types of speech

differences found in Steve's and Diana's speech characters in "wonder woman" movie using theory of difference proposed by Tannen (1990).

In Diana conversation, as the woman's main character in "*wonder woman*" movie used feelings as categorizing of women's speech. Diana often used feelings for her speech in conversations with others especially to Steve as the man's main character in this movie. That is why Diana had a strong sense of sympathy and a sensitivity sense of feeling like most women. Therefore, she often used feelings in her conversations to deliver her statements. Moreover, as the theory of difference by Tannen (1990) mentioned that women will use language which is less factual and stem from a more emotional viewpoint.

Diana infrequently used understanding in conversation with Steve. It was because they were an opposite gender, so Diana did not show her understanding in Steve. It could be that Diana does not have closeness with Steve. In addition, most women wanted her feeling to be understood. The point is women wanted understanding from men. Therefore, men should understand what the women wants. As the theory of difference by Tannen (1990) mentioned that women want people to feel sympathy for them. Women will show empathy and understanding to a given situation.

She was only using support in a scene on her conversation with Steve. It was because Diana infrequently used support in conversation with Steve. She tended to show types of women's speech like feelings, intimacy, and understanding. Although, most women built her connection with others by supporting each others. Diana preferred to build connection and relation with same gender, because she felt more comfort and had deep chemistry with same gender than

different gender. Moreover, Tannen (1990) mentioned that for women, however, talking is often a way to gain confirmation and support for their ideas. Women see the world as “a network of connections seeking support and consensus”.

In this moment, Diana infrequently used intimacy in conversation with Steve. Although, most women used intimacy to be closeness with each others and to seek support with others. Diana was restricting intimacy with her opposite gender in this movie. However, Diana showed her closeness to Steve in the conversations. In addition, according to Tannen (1990), women are more likely to seek intimacy. Mostly women often think and like to be closeness with each other and to seek support or connect with others. Tannen asserts that women, seeing the world as a network of connections and relationships, view intimacy as key to achieving consensus and avoiding the appearance of superiority.

Diana also used proposals as one type of women’s speech also. She was only using it in a scene on her conversation with Steve. It was because Diana infrequently used proposals in conversation with Steve. She tended to show her types of women’s speech others like feelings, intimacy, and understanding. Due to, Diana infrequently used suggesting in the conversations. According to Tannen (1990), women are more likely to use more suggesting language in oppose to commanding. For example, man ‘close that window it is cold!’ (direct imperative), women ‘isn't it cold in here?’ (therefore, she wants the window closed but she uses an interrogative instead of a imperative).

Then, Diana as the woman’s main character used compromise as one type of women’s speech. She was only using it in a scene on her conversation with Steve.

It was because, Diana infrequently used compromise in conversation with Steve. She tended to show her types of women's speech like feelings, intimacy, and understanding. Although, most women build her connection with others by negotiating each others to get a solution and compromise. Diana preferred to build connection and relation with same gender, because she feels more comfort and had deep chemistry with same gender than different gender. Tannen (1990: 34) asserts that most women avoid conflict in language at all costs, and instead attempt to resolve disagreements without any direct confrontation, to maintain positive connection and rapport.

Based on the findings, it is noted that Steve as the man's main character in "*wonder woman*" movie used advice as categorizing of men's speech. In this moment, Steve often used advice in his interactions with others especially to Diana as the woman's main character in this movie. Steve tried to give Diana an understanding by advising her. It was because, Steve was caring and protecting Diana. Some words used by Steve in the conversations to show his advising were "*look*", "*if*" "*no, you are not*", and other words that showing to advice everybody. Mostly, men as a good advisor which always give smart solutions in some problems. As the theory of difference proposed by Tannen (1990) mentioned that men always try and give advice to younger kids or try and help people solve problems. Men will offer solutions to a problem through their language.

Not only advice but also status and orders were often used by Steve as categorizing of men's speech. It was because, Steve often used status for his speech in conversations with others especially to Diana as the woman's main

character in the movie. Due to, Steve tried to show his power as a man who had more bravery than women. Steve revealed his status by statements “*I’m Steve*”, “*this is me*”, “*I’m a man*”, and so on. It showed that he wanted to introduce himself and showed his identity for all people around him especially Diana. It was the way Steve got his power and gained his status a man. Moreover, according to Tannen (1990), men grow up in a world in which conversation is competitive, they seek to achieve the upper hand or to prevent others from dominating them. Men see the world as a place where people try to gain status and keep it.

Steve also often used orders for his speech in conversations with others especially to Diana as the woman’s main character in the movie. Steve used orders in his speech showing that he tried to command Diana using direct imperative sentences. It showed that Steve disliked chit chat in his conversations before informed something for someone. He preferred to inform something directly without chit chat before doing conversations with others. Mostly, men prefer to the point without chit chat to deliver something for someone and often used direct imperative sentences. Therefore, according to Tannen (1990), men are more likely to be more direct in their language using imperatives to command others. For example, man ‘close that window it is cold!’ (direct imperative), women ‘isn’t it cold in here?’ (therefore suggesting she wants the window closed but using an interrogative in oppose to an imperative).

In this section, Steve used conflict also as one type of men’s speech. He was only using it in a scene on his conversation with Diana. It was because Steve infrequently used conflict in conversation Diana. Moreover, in this movie Steve and Diana are friend and know each others. Even though, conflict occurred

between Steve and Diana when they had different opinion for conveying something, so they would argue each other and had conflict. Moreover, Tannen (1990) mentioned that most men use conflict to place their position on a decision making and more likely to use confrontation as a way of resolving differences and thereby negotiating status.

Moreover, independence was one type of men's speech which could not be appeared in Steve's speech. Steve omitted independence as categorizing of men's speech in his conversations because in this movie Steve did not showing his independent and individualist character to gain his power and status. He still cared with all of people around him especially Diana as his partner in this dialogue. It was because, Steve spoke with Diana who was of a different gender with him. So, Steve did not show independence in his conversation with Diana. He showed more familiarity with Diana to build a good relationship to achieve the same goal.

However, according to the theory of difference propose by Tannen (1990), men favour independence. Men often like to depend on status and be more independent. Men will use language to show they do not rely on others. Tannen asserts that men who are more likely to view the world in terms of status, see independence as being key to establishing their status. In my point, Steve would be showed independence if he was in contact and talking with men too. That is why Steve considered the man to be a rival to his gender. Most men in a group were more independence and considered their friendship to be a venue for competition in getting somethings.

Then, information was also one type of men's speech which could not be appeared in Steve's speech. Steve omitted information as categorizing of men's speech in his conversations. Steve did not use this type of men's speech because there are some facts cannot be informed for everyone. So, he skipped an information as one type of men's speech in his conversations. Meanwhile, according to Tannen (1990), men are concerned with the facts, women with emotions. It means that men are more likely to be factual in their speech than women.

Yet many such men hold center stage in a social setting, telling jokes and stories. They use conversation to claim attention and to entertain. In my point, Steve used information only to same gender with him. He would convey a lot of informations to friends which had same gender with him because they were more familiar and could be trusted in receiving informations. Different from women, if they got an information they might not be able to store and maintain the informations that had been obtained, even the informations they got would be easily disseminated quickly.

The researcher also found some types of speech differences between Diana and Steve that were interchangeable. It meant that Diana used type of speech differences in men's speech on other hand, Steve used type of speech differences in women's speech. For example in the sentence *"Stay away from me! I understand everything now. It isn't just the Germans that Ares has corrupted. It's you, too. All of you. I will find Ares and I will kill him."* It means that Diana used men's speech which can be classified as conflict. The utterance showed that Diana was annoyed and angry with Steve. Diana asked Steve to stay away from her.

In this context, Diana used one type of men's speech called conflict which normally used by men. It was because, Diana could not negotiate with Steve again about this war in order that she wanted to handle this war by herself. Therefore, Diana appeared her emotion and the conflict occurred between Steve and Diana. Meanwhile, Tannen (1990) mentioned that most men use conflict to place their position on a decision making and more likely to use confrontation as a way of resolving differences and thereby negotiating status.

And then, the sentence *"The war. The war to end all wars. Four years, 27 countries, 25 million dead, soldiers and civilians. Innocent people, women and children slaughtered. Their homes and their villages looted and burned. Weapons far deadlier than you can ever imagine. It's like nothing I've ever seen. It's like the world's going to end."* It means that Steve used women's speech which could be classified as feelings. Steve answered Diana's question about the war. Steve supported his argument with some numbers as if it looked like a fact. The purpose was to get Diana's empathy about the war, so Diana wanted to help American fight to German.

Steve used feelings supported by inaccurate facts to get Diana's empathy. Steve used the words like "slaughtered, their homes were burned and looted, those words had negative connotation compared to the words like killed, their homes were damaged and taken." The purpose was to illustrate the worst things caused by the war to Diana. Even though people knew that those who had a very strong sense of taste were mostly owned by women, in this second conversation, Steve used feelings as a women's speech from the theory of difference proposed by Tannen. The reason why Steve used one of the women's speech, 'feelings' was to

bring or provoke Diana's response and sympathy. On the other hand, the theory of difference by Tannen (1990) mentioned that women will use language which is less factual and stem from a more emotional viewpoint.



CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter provides the conclusion of the study based on the result of the findings and discussion presented in the previous chapter. The researcher made conclusions and gave some suggestions to the readers. It is expected to give some information for the readers and for the next researchers who concern with speech difference.

A. Conclusion

In this research, conclusion are drawn based on the findings and discussion. From the data the researcher has analyzed, the researcher found some types of speech differences used by man and woman, Steve and Diana in “wonder woman” movie.

The researcher found that Diana used all types of speech differences in women’s speech, those are support, intimacy, understanding, feelings, proposals, and compromise. The dominance types of women’s speech used by Diana is feelings. Diana used language which was less factual and stem from a more emotional viewpoint. It is because Diana often shows her deep sympathy in this movie. Diana did not omit the types of women's speech in her conversation with Steve in this film.

In addition, Steve used 4 types of speech differences in men’s speech, those are status, advice, orders, and conflict. Then, the dominance types of men’s speech used by Steve are advice. It means that Steve always tried and gave advice

or tried and helped Diana to solve problems in this movie. Steve did not only use advice but also orders. Steve also omitted the type of men's speech in his conversation with Diana, such as independence and information.

Besides, the researcher also found some types of speech differences between Diana's and Steve's speech which were interchangeable. It meant that Diana used type of speech differences in men's speech in certain types. On the other hand, Steve used type of speech differences in women's speech in certain types also. In addition, Diana used one type of men's speech called conflict which normally used by men. It is because, Diana could not negotiate with Steve. Then, Steve used one of the women's speech, 'feelings' to bring or provoke Diana's response and sympathy.

B. Suggestion

After analyzing the data, the researcher is aware that her research still has weakness that needs especially the reader constructive criticism for the sake of better research improvement on gender differences. Further, the researcher would give some suggestions that may improve the study on speech differences.

First, this research was only examining the speech differences used by man's and woman's main characters. Thus, the researcher suggests the next researchers, who are interested in studying speech differences, to elaborate more in other points, such structure of speech delivered by different gender. Second, the current researcher only used men's and women's speech, in contrary, as the study gender on gender development which is known as the "third" gender, transgender.

Therefore, analyzing speech differences on different three genders using Tannen theory is still applicable, so that it can enrich references in this certain topic.



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CURRICULUM VITAE



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APPENDIX

	<p>If you take me there, I'm sure I'll find Ares. Steve: Ares? As in, the God of war? Diana: The God of war is our responsibility. Only an Amazon can defeat him. With this. And once I do, the war will end. Steve: Look, I appreciate your spirit, but this war is..It's a great big mess. And there's not a whole lot you and I can do about that. I mean, we can get back to London, and try to get to the men who can.</p>													
<p>Datum 12</p>	<p>Diana: I'm the man who can! And once I find and destroy Ares, the German armies will be freed from his influence and they will be good men again, and the world will be better. Steve: Great. Diana: You'll see.</p>													
<p>Datum 13</p>	<p>Diana: What are you doing? Steve: Oh, I thought maybe you'd want to get some sleep. Diana: And what about you? Are you not sleeping? Does the average man not sleep? Steve: Yes, we sleep. We just don't sleep with, uh.. Diana: You don't sleep with women? Steve: No, I mean, I do sleep with..I sleep with..Yes, I do. But, out of the, uh..confines of marriage, it's just..It's not polite to assume, you know? Diana: Marriage? Steve: Marriage. Do you not have that on..You go before a judge and you swear to love, honor and cherish each other until death do you part.</p>	<p>Diana</p>									<p>✓</p>			

Datum 14	<p>Diana: And do they? Love each other till death? Steve: Not very often, no. Diana: Then why do they do it? Steve: I have no idea. Diana: So, you cannot sleep with me unless I marry you.</p>												
Datum 15	<p>Steve: I will sleep with you, if you want. I'll sleep right there. Diana: There's plenty of room Steve: Then, fine, if you don't mind.. Diana: No, it's up to you. Steve: I know it's up to me, I'm making the choice. I will come sleep with you.</p>	Steve	√										
Datum 16	<p>Steve: Yeah, just..Okay. you know, where I come from, I'm not considered average. You know being a spy, you have to show a certain amount of vigor. Have you never met a men before? What about your father? Diana: I had no father. My mother sculpted me from clay and I was brought to life by Zeus. Steve: Well, that's neat. Diana: Sorry.</p>												
Datum 17	<p>Steve: Where I come from, babies are made differently. Diana: You refer to reproductive biology. Steve: Yes, yes. Diana: Yeah, I know. I know all about that. Steve: I mean, I refer to that, and other things. Diana: The pleasure of the flesh. Steve: Do you know about that? Diana: I've read all 12 volumes of Clio's treatises on bodily pleasure.</p>												

	<p>Steve: All 12, huh? Diana: Mmm-hmm.</p>												
Datum 18	<p>Steve: Did you bring any of those with you? Diana: You would not enjoy them. Steve: I don't know. Maybe. Diana: No, you wouldn't. Steve: Why not? Diana: They came to the conclusion that men are essential for procreation, but when it comes to pleasure..unnecessary. Steve: No, no. Diana: Good night. Steve: Night.</p>												
Datum 19	<p>Steve: Morning! We got lucky, we caught a ride. We made some good time. Welcome to jilly old London! Diana: It's hideous. Steve: Yeah, it's not for everybody.</p>												
Datum 20	<p>Steve: Come on! Come on. Diana: Why are they holding hands? Steve: Uh, probably because they're together. No, no, no. We're not together. I mean, in that way. This way. Diana: To the war! Steve: Well, technically, the war is that way. But we gotta go this way first. Diana: And where are we going? Steve: We gotta get this notebook to my superiors.</p>												
Datum 21	<p>Diana: Hey, hey, hey! No, no, no. I let you go, you take me to Ares. We made a deal. Steve Trevor. Steve: Uh-huh. Diana: And a deal is a promise. And a promise is</p>	Steve						✓					

	<p>unbreakable. Steve: Ob, boy. Damn it. All right. You come with me first to deliver this, and then we'll get you a ticket, uh..to the war. Deal? Diana: Let's go..</p>												
Datum 22	<p>Steve: Diana.. Diana: What are you doing? Steve: You can't do that because you're not wearing any clothes. Let's go..Let's go buy some clothes. Diana: What do these women wear into battle? Steve: They don't, uh..</p>	Steve					√						
Datum 23	<p>Diana: A baby! Steve: No, no, no. No babies. Diana: Oh..Oh.. Steve: No, please. No babies. That one's not made out of clay. Come on. Diana! Please.</p>												
Datum 24	<p>Steve: Fantastic. Ladies, after you Diana: Oh, I do, I like her.</p>												
Datum 25	<p>Steve: Try it on, at least. Diana: Very well.</p>	Steve					√						
Datum 26	<p>Steve: Yeah, that's not going to work. Please put the sword down, Diana. Diana! Diana: Let me try it by myself. Steve: After you, sir. Steve: Etta.. Steve's assistant: Why don't I meet you back at the office and meanwhile I'll take this for safekeeping. Diana: Oh, no, I don't think so. Steve: You gotta put the sword down, Diana. Please.</p>	Steve					√						

Datum 27	Steve: You can trust her. Just hand that over. Diana: Shield. Steve: And the shield to her.												
Datum 28	Diana: What is it? Steve: Hopefully nothing. Come on. Diana: Steve, why are we hiding? Steve: Shh! Come on, come on.												
Datum 29	Diana: I'm sorry. But you are clearly under his control. Steve: Diana.. Diana: Let me help you get free. Where will I find Ares? Diana: He's..He's dead. Steve: Hmm. Cyanida. Steve: Stay here. I'll be right back.												
Datum 30	Diana: Why do they not let him speak? He's talking peace. Steve: <i>Not right now. Sorry.</i>	Steve					✓						
Datum 31	Diana: I don't! Steve: Diana, I know this is confusing.. Diana: It is not confusing! It's unthinkable!												
Datum 32	Diana: I am not with you! You would knowingly sacrifice all those lives as if they mean less than yours! Steve: <i>Diana, let's talk about this outside.</i> Diana: As if they mean nothing? Where I come from, generals don't hide in their offices like cowards. Steve: <i>That's enough!</i> Diana: They fight alongside their soldiers. They die with them on the battlefield! Steve: <i>That's enough!</i>	Steve					✓						

	<p>Steve: We need to make our next position by sunset.</p> <p>Diana: How can you say that? What is the matter with you?</p> <p>Steve: This is not what we came here to do.</p> <p>Diana: No, but it's what I'm going to do.</p>												
Datum 43	<p>Diana: Then, I'm coming with you.</p> <p>Steve: No, you're not! What you're wearing isn't exactly undercover.</p> <p>Steve: So, I'll scout it out, report back, and...</p> <p>Diana: But as long as he's still alive, it doesn't...</p> <p>Steve: You cannot go into German high command and kill anyone. You just can't. You have to trust me.</p>	Diana								✓			
Datum 44	<p>Diana: Steve! Let's go!</p> <p>Steve: Come on, go!</p> <p>Diana: Stay here, I'll go ahead.</p>												
Datum 45	<p>Diana: Steve!</p> <p>Steve: Once Ludendorff bombs the entire front line. Hold on one second, sir.</p> <p>Diana: We shouldn't be bothered about setting the peace agreement.</p> <p>Steve: Why not?</p> <p>Diana: Ares would never let...</p> <p>Steve: What? What is that?</p> <p>Diana: Of course, it makes complete sense. Ares developed a weapon, the worst ever devised.</p> <p>Steve: Ares? You mean Ludendorff.</p> <p>Diana: No. I mean Ares. Ludendorff is Ares!</p>	Diana									✓		
Datum 46	<p>Diana: Thank you.</p> <p>Steve: You did this.</p> <p>Diana: We did.</p>												

<p>Datum 47</p>	<p>Steve: Do you have dancing on...paradise island? Diana: Oh, dancing, yeah of course. These people are just...swaying. Steve: Okay, if you're gonna be fighting the God of war...I might as well teach you how to dance, you poor thing. Alright, probably without the gun. If you would... Diana: Well...If I'm going to the Gala, I'll need to know how to dance. Steve: You aren't going to the Gala. Diana: Of course I am. Steve: No. Diana: Why wouldn't I? Steve: Well, for one, you don't know how to dance. Diana: I would argue with this, they don't know how to dance.</p>													
<p>Datum 48</p>	<p>Steve: It's started to snow fall. Touch it. Diana: It's magical! Steve: It is, isn't it? Yeah, yeah. Diana: Is this what people do when there are no wars to fight? Steve: Yeah. Yeah, this...and other things. Diana: What things? Steve: They have breakfast. They really love a breakfast. And they love to wake up...read the paper and go to work. They get married. Makes some babies and grow old together. I guess. Diana: What is that like? Steve: I have no idea.</p>													
<p>Datum 49</p>	<p>Steve: Yeah, it won't look suspicious at all. When I come sauntering out of the woods on foot.</p>	<p>Steve</p>			<p>✓</p>									

	<p>Diana: I could get in. Steve: You're not going in. It's too dangerous. Diana: Too dangerous? Steve: Yes, too dangerous. And you're too distracting. So, loo. I'll go in there, and follow them to wherever they're working on the gas or better yet, where it is. Diana: Then I'm coming with you. Steve: No, you're not! What you're wearing isn't exactly undercover. Steve: So, I'll scout it out, report back, and... Diana: But as long as he's still alive, it doesn't... Steve: You cannot go into German high command and kill anyone. You just can't. You have to trust me.</p>											
Datum 50	<p>Diana: What are you doing? Out of my way! Steve: Diana, look at me. If you kill Ludendorff before we find the gas, we won't be able to stop anything. Diana: I will stop Ares! Steve: What if you're wrong? What if there is no Ares? Diana: You don't believe me? Steve: I can't let you do this. Diana: What I do is not up to you.</p>	Steve		√								
Datum 51	<p>Steve: Diana! Diana: They're dead. They're all dead. I could have saved them. I could have saved them if it weren't for you. You stopped me from killing Ares! Steve: No!</p>	Diana									√	

<p>Datum 52</p>	<p>Steve: Diana! Diana! Diana: I killed him. I killed him, but nothing stopped. You kill the God of war, you stop the war. Steve: Exactly what we have to do now. We need to stop the gas. Come on. Diana: No. All of this should have stopped! Steve: Diana... Diana: The fighting should have stopped. Why are they doing this? Steve: I don't know! I don't know. Diana: Ares is dead. They can stop fighting now. Why are they still fighting? Steve: Because, maybe it's them! Maybe... Maybe people aren't always good. Ares or no Ares, maybe it's just who they are. Diana... Diana: No. Steve: Diana, we can talk about this later. I need you to come with me.</p>	<p>Steve</p>			<p>✓</p>									
<p>Datum 53</p>	<p>Steve: Diana, people...I... Diana: She was right. My mother was right. She said, "The world of men do not deserve you." They don't deserve our help, Steve. Steve: It's not about deserve! Diana: They don't deserve our help. Steve: Maybe we don't! But it's not about that. It's about what you believe. You don't think I get it after what I've seen out there? You don't think I wish I could tell you that it was one bad guy to blame? It's not! We're all to blame. Diana: I am not. Steve: But maybe I am! Please, if you believe that this war should stop, if you want to stop it, help me</p>													

