

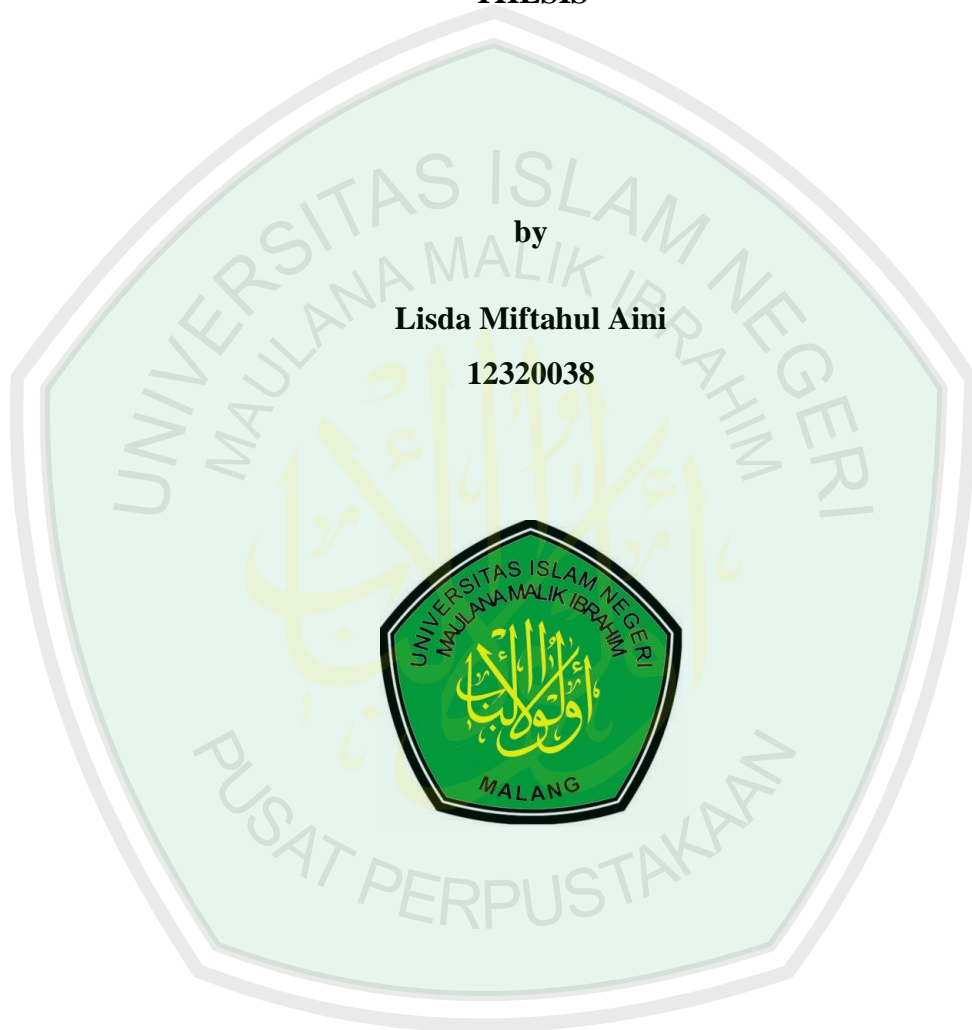
**WOMEN LANGUAGE USED BY THE MAIN CHARACTERS OF  
“MOCKINGJAY” MOVIE**

**THESIS**

by

**Lisda Miftahul Aini**

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**ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LETTERS DEPARTEMENT  
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES  
MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF  
MALANG**

**2016**

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Presented to:

Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang to fulfill the  
requirement for Sarjana Sastra (S. S)

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MALANG**

**2016**

## APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that Lisda Miftahul Aini thesis entitled **“Women Language Used by the Main Characters of Mockingjay movie”** been approved by the thesis advisor for further approval by the Board of Examiner.

Malang, June 21th, 2016

Advisor

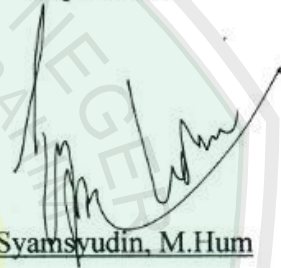
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Hereby, I certify that the thesis I wrote to fulfill the requirement for Sarjana Sastra (S.S) entitled *Women Language used by the Main Characters of Mockingjay Movie* is truly my original work. It does not incorporate any materials previously written or published by another person, except those indicate quotations and bibliography. Due to the fact, I am the only person responsible for the thesis if there is any objection or claim from others.

Malang, June 21<sup>th</sup>, 2016



Lisda Miftahul Aini

## Motto

وَقُلْ لِعِبَادِي يَقُولُوا الَّتِي هِيَ أَحْسَنُ إِنَّ الشَّيْطَانَ يَنْزِعُ بَيْنَهُمْ إِنَّ الشَّيْطَانَ كَانَ  
لِلْإِنْسَانِ

عَدُوًّا مُبِينًا

*And tell My servants to say that which is best. Indeed, Satan induces [dissension] among them. Indeed Satan is ever, to mankind, a clear enemy.*

**(Q.S: Al Isra' 17:53)**

## DEDICATION

*This study is dedicated to my beloved parents who support me to finish my thesis, teach me to do the hard work and encourage me to believe in myself. Also, to my sisters who always pray and encourage me to get success and honor.*





## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Alhamdulillah, all praises belong to Allah SWT for his mercies and blessing so that I can finish my thesis entitled *Women Language Used by the Main Characters of Mockingjay Movie* as the requirement for the degree of Sarjana Sastra. Sholawat and Salam are delivered to the Prophet Muhammad SAW who has guided his follower to the new civilization of Islam.

My first gratitude goes to my thesis advisor, Miss. Rohmani Nur Indah who has patiently guided and helped me in writing this thesis. The next, I would like to thank all lecturers in English Language and Letters Department, especially for Mr. Ainur Rofiq for the help in triangulation data, so that it gives me new insight to do the research, my friends: Nuris Sylvia, Lailatus Sa'adah, Dita Isnaini, Andik Futu Sanjaya, and Gilang Jauhari who supported me in finishing my thesis. Also, for my teammate: Hilda, Riffa, Kiki, Cicit, Rima, Fatkhur, and Rizki who helped me in the progress of analyzing my research.

Finally, as the human being, I cannot avoid making mistakes in writing the thesis. Therefore, I expect endless suggestion and construction for the better of this research to help the following researchers to conduct much better research in the same topic.

Malang, June 2016

Author,

Lisda Miftahul Aini



## ABSTRACT

Aini, Lisda Miftahul. 2016. *Women Language Used by the Main Characters of Mockingjay Movie*. Unpublished Thesis, English Language and Letters Department, Humanities Faculty, Maulana Malik Ibrahim Islamic State University of Malang. Advisor: Dr. Hj. Rohmani Nur Indah, M. Pd

Keyword: Language and gender, Women's language, Women's speech feature.

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This study investigated the major feature of women language used by the main characters of Mockingjay movie. There were two problems analyzed in this study. They were (1) what are the types of women speech features used by the main characters of Mockingjay movie and (2) how does women's language used by the main character in "Mockingjay" movie. The design used in this study was qualitative descriptive because the data were analyzed and described in the form of words and sentences. The data were taken from the conversations uttered by the main characters of "Mockingjay" movie and movie script in order to get exact utterance. Then, the data were identified and analyzed based on the types of women's speech features based on Lakoff's theory (1975). Furthermore, the selected data were analyzed based on social factors theory proposed by Holmes (1992). The findings show that not all types of women's speech features were used by the main characters of Mockingjay movie. 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 raising 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. In addition the used of women speech features is related with the social condition in their society.

## خلاصة

العيني، ليسد ميفتاح.2016. لغة النساء التي تستخدمها الشخصيات اءيسييه في الفيلم" الطائر المقلد" . البحث. اللغة الإنجليزية وآدابها. كلية العلوم الإنسانية. الجامعة الإسلامية الحكومية مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانج.

المشرفة : روحمان نور اينداه، ، الماجستير.

الكلمة الرئيسية : اللغة والجنس واللغة النسائية، ميزة خطاب المرأة

التحقيق في هذه الدراسة الميزة الرئيسية من لغة النساء التي تستخدمها الشخصيات الرئيسية في الفيلم الطائر المقلد. كان هناك اثنين من المشاكل التي تم تحليلها في هذه الدراسة.كانوا (1) ما هي أنواع من الميزات خطاب المرأة التي تستخدمها الشخصيات الرئيسية في الفيلم الطائر المقلد و (2) كيف الذكور والإناث استخدام الطابع النساء ميزات خطاب في فيلم " الطائر المقلد ". كان التصميم المستخدمة في هذه الدراسة وصفية النوعي لتم تحليل البيانات ووصف في شكل الكلمات والجمل.تم نقل البيانات من الأحاديث التي نطق بها الشخصيات الرئيسية في فيلم "الطائر المقلد" وسيناريو الفيلم من أجل الحصول على الكلام بالضبط. ثم، تم تحديد البيانات وتحليلها وفقا لأنواع من الميزات خطاب المرأة على أساس نظرية اكوف في (1975). وأظهرت النتائج أن ليس كل أنواع من الميزات خطاب شارا الإناث، المرأة استخدمت من قبل الشخصيات الرئيسية في الفيلم الطائر المقلد.و تستخدم كاتنيس إيفردين ستة أنواع من الميزات خطاب النساء، فإنها ترتفع التجويد، والتحوط المعجمي، المكثفة، شكل السوبر مهذبا، علامة سؤال، والإجهاد مؤكد والتمييز الدقيق. وفي الوقت نفسه الطابع الذكور تستخدم فقط خمسة أنواع. قاموا برفع التجويد، شكل السوبر مهذبا، والتحوط المعجمي، المكثفة، ومسألة ر. كانت هناك ثلاث سمات التي لم تستخدم من قبلهم، كانوا. الصفات فارغة وصحيحة فرط النحو، وتجنب استخدام كلمة بذيئة قوية.وبالإضافة إلى ذلك تستخدم من الميزات خطاب النساء يرتبط مع الوضع الاجتماعي في مجتمعهم.

## ABSTRAK

Aini, Lisda Miftahul. 2016. *Bahasa Wanita yang Digunakan Oleh Karakter Utama Dalam Film Mockingjay*. Unpublished Thesis, Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing: Dr. Hj. Rohmani Nur Indah, M. Pd

Kata Kunci: Bahasa and gender, Bahasa wanita, Karakteristik bahasa wanita.

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Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk meneliti garis besar dari bahasa wanita yang digunakan oleh karakter –karakter utama dalam film Mockingjay. Ada 2 masalah yang akan di bahas dalam penelitian ini. Yang pertama adalah (1) apakah tipe dari karakteristik bahasa perempuan yang dipakai oleh karakter-karakter utama dalam film, (2) bagaimana karakter lelaki dan perempuan memakai bahasa wanita dalam film Mockingjay. Pendekatan yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif karena data dianalisa dan dijelaskan dalam bentuk kata dan kalimat. Data diambil dari percakapan yang di ucapkan oleh karakter-karakter utama dari film Mockingjay dan naskah film untuk mendapatkan kalimat yang benar. Lalu, data diidentifikasi dan diteliti berdasarkan karakteristik bahasa wanita yang di kemukakan oleh Robin Lakkof (1975). Di temuan menunjukan bahwa tidak semua tipe dari bahasa wanita di gunakan oleh karakter-karakter utama di film Mockingjay. Karakter wanita, Katniss Everdeen menggunakan 6 tipe dari karakteristik bahasa wanita, mereka adalah Rising intonation, lexical hedge, intensifier, super Polite form, tag question, emphatic stress dan precise discrimination of color. Sedangkan, karakter pria hanya menggunakan 5 tipe, yaitu rising intonation, super polite form, lexical hedge, intensifier dan tag question. Ada 3 tipe yang tidak digunakan oleh mereka yaitu empty adjectives, hypercorrect grammar dan avoiding using strong expletives. Selain itu penggunaan bahasa wanita juga berhubungan dengan kondisi sosial dalam masyarakat.

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# **CHAPTER I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1. Background of the Study**

Woman tends to have unique features in their language compared to men. Recently, many sociolinguistics found that men and women have different ways of speaking. They have different features although they speak same language. Women as a social group have their own language characteristic whether in spoken or written language. It can be in form of the vocabulary, grammar, pronunciation, etc. Labotka (2009) said that women are systematically taught to speak with specific language features, and those language features are associated with a lack of power. Women language shows their social condition of being men and women rather than their gender identity.

Women are thought to act and speak like a lady, means gently and politely. If they refuse to speak like a lady they will be ridiculed as unfeminine. Same goes to the men, if they tend to speak like a lady which shows their powerlessness, they will be judged as feminine. Lakoff (1975 cited in Mazidah 2013) said that sometimes women language shows their powerlessness and weakness. Women are more aware of the fact that the way they speak signals their society background or social status in their community. Francine (1978 cited in Mukminin 2010) said that woman generally more polite and deferential, more inclined to pay attention to correct grammar and pronunciation; men are more likely to use “rough” aspect of speech, such as slang and profanity.

The features of women language are unified in their association with a lack of power rather than a specific gendered identity, the uses of women language by the same individual can point to various social characteristics in the formation of a complex social identity. Social identities are formulated out of complex intersections of various social categories and can be understood as “feminine” and “masculine” rather than simply "male" or "female." Thus, this study investigates women language used by main characters of Mockingjay movie which contains of two characters, female and male character.

According to Lakoff (1975 cited in Romaine, 2003) men and women have difference in the speech function. She maintains that women are forced to learn a weak, trivial and differential style as a reflection of their powerlessness and men’s power of them as cited in Labotka (2009). For example, women are allowed to fuss and complain but only man can bellow in rage. The researcher uses Lakoff’s theory (1975) because the theory is able to cover women’s language phenomena in relation with the way women speak in their society completely and specifically. Meanwhile the other theory only covers the general characteristics of women speech features for example Zimmerman & West (1975) theory that only empirically prove that women use less interruption than men in mixed-sex conversations. It shows that the theory of Lakkof provides complete and specific definition of women speech features. Moreover, this theory is also used to investigate men character in the movie.

This research aims at investigating how women’s language is used by the main characters of “Mocking jay” movie related to the types of women’s language



and how the characteristics of women's language in the movie. There are two major reasons that make this movie justifiable to select: *First*, it contains linguistic features of women language used both by female and male character, so that it gives more data to be analyzed. *Second*, powerful role of main character which takes society's intention in the way she leads society. In spite of becoming symbol of revolution that has to have power and authority in each of her speeches, she also has femininity side as shown in her using of women's speech feature. This movie is interesting to investigate because the male character sometimes shows his powerlessness towards the female character. Then, the researcher interested to explore women speech features used by the male characters.

There are several studies that have been conducted regarding the women's language. Labotka (2009) studied about the assumption of Lakoff theory about women speech feature associated with lack of power rather than gendered identity. Agustine (2004) studied on how the female MTV VJs used Women's speech features such as lexical hedges or fillers. Permatasari (2010) investigated the language used by the main character of Sex and City movie mostly reflect uncertainty and lack of confidence. Mu'minin (2011) investigated the character of Thirteen movie that used most of all characteristic of women's language.

The studies above used the theory of Lakoff (1975) on women language feature used mostly by women. Meanwhile, the present study not only uses Lakoff theory (1975 cited in Labotka 2009) in women, but also investigates the use of women language used by male character. Since there is previous studies verified about the use of women language is based on social condition of being "male" and

“female” rather than gendered identity of “male “ and “female”, so the present study tries to reveal the way how female and male character used women speech features based on their social condition.

## **1.2. Research Problem**

This research is provided to answer the following questions:

1. What are the types of women speech features found in “Mockingjay” movie?
2. How do the female and male character use women’s language in “Mockingjay” movie?

## **1.3. Objectives of the Study**

In accordance with the problem of study, the objectives of this study are intended to achieve:

1. To illustrate how the main characters of “Mockingjay” movie use women’s language related with the types of women’s language
- 2 To describe the way male and female character in “Mockingjay” movie use women’s language feature.

## **1.4. Significance of the Study**

The result of this study is expected to give practical contribution for Sociolinguistics lecturer to be a source and empirical data in teaching about women’s language. They can use this study as the example how women’s language is used in movie.

It is hoped that this research becomes a reference for linguistics students to learn more about women’s language. This study also gives contribution and

foundation to the next researchers who are interested in women's language in various contexts.

### **1.5. Scope and Limitation**

The scope of this study focuses on Sociolinguistics study since the study is about the phenomena that often found in the society, especially in women's language as seen through the speech of the male and female characters of "Mocking jay" movie part 1 and 2. To avoid broadening the discussion, the researcher limits the research and focuses on the types and features of women's language found in the "Mocking jay" movie. The research will not observe other factors such as the errors. The researcher use Lakoff theory (1975 cited in Labotka 2009) about the types of women's speech features and the use of women's speech feature based on social condition. The researcher also realizes the limiting of the data because the object of this study is movie that has unnatural setting. Accordingly, it could be the element has been set up that will give unnatural phenomenon of women language.

### **1.6. Definition of Key Term**

1. Gender is term used to describe socially constructed categories based on sex.
2. Women's language: a language that signifies the characteristics of women such as avoids direct and forceful statements, and relies on conforms that conveys hesitation and uncertainty.
3. Women's speech features: several aspects of speech difference between women and men which indicate the characteristics of women's speech which are included hedging, tag question, rising intonation on declaratives, empty

adjectives, specialized vocabularies, intensifiers, hypercorrect, grammar, super polite form, avoidance of strong swear words and emphatic stress.

4. Mockingjay is a American dystopian science fiction war film directed by Francis Lawrence with a screenplay by Peter Craig and Danny Strong. It is the two films based on Suzanne Collins' novel *Mocking jay*.

### **1.7. Research Design**

This research is categorized as the descriptive qualitative. It is called descriptive qualitative because this research investigates the Women's language used in "Mocking jay" movie by using theory Lakoff (1975 cited in Labotka 2009). Besides, this research is also considered as a qualitative research because the analysis primarily aims to obtain deep understanding about women language types in movie dialogue.

### **1.8. Research Method**

This section discusses about the research method which applied in the study. It consists of research design, data source, research instrument, data collection and data analysis.

#### **1.8.1 Research Instrument**

The researcher is considered as the main instrument of this research. She obtains the data by observing the conversations in the movie. Then, she analyses the data by interpretation because the data are in the form of utterances.

#### **1.8.2 Data Source**

The data source used in this research is a movie "Mocking Jay" part 1 that was released on November, 2014 and part 2 that was released on November,

2015. The data is analyzed in the form of word, word phrase, and sentence containing the types of women speech features which is related to the topic.

### **1.8.3 Data Collection**

This research uses these following steps to collect the data. First, the researcher observes the conversation in the movie. Second, she compares between the subtitle and the conversation in the movie to make the data more effective. Third, she selects the utterances produced by the male and female characters in order to ease the researcher when it comes to analyze the data. Then, she makes sure that the list of the utterances is not repeated. Finally, the data are reduced and coded to analyze further. This step the researcher marks selected utterance based on Lakoff (1975) theory. Then, in term of identifying the speaker, the coding process is done by giving the symbol to each character to ease the researcher in analyzing the data. At the same time, the similar data will be eliminated so that there is no repetition of data.

### **1.8.4 Data Analysis**

In order to answer the problems of the research, some steps are done. After collecting the data from the data source, the researcher analyzes the data. First, she identifies the types of women speech features used by female (Katniss Everdeen that is given the symbols as FM) and male character (Peeta Melark that is given the symbols as M) that is found in movie based on the theory of Lakoff (1975 cited in Labotka 2009), so that it answers the first research problem. Second, the researcher determines which data considered as dominant types and dominant patterns of women's language for each character. While to answer the

second problem, she identifies the use of women language based on each character by using Lakoff theory to investigate each function of the features. So, it gives the explanation about how the main characters used women speech features in their utterance. Then, she discusses the use of women language based on social condition. Last, the researcher makes conclusion from the result of analysis.



## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

This chapter discusses about theories used in the research and references that support the analysis. In this chapter, the researcher explains about language and gender, women's language, theory of women's speech features, social factors and dimension, synopsis of Mocking Jay movie and previous studies.

#### **2.1 Language and gender**

According to Cambridge dictionaries, gender can be defined as the physical and/or social condition of being male/ female. When a baby is born, the status as a boy or girl is announced. Gender is a system in which there are only two possibilities, a person must be a man or women. Cameron (2003) said that gender used in this study refers to the social condition of being man or woman. It is cultural traits and behavior consider appropriate for men and women by a particular society. This behavior is constructed by the social values they have. The general usage of the term gender began in the late 1960s and 1970s. This term is used to help the Sociolinguists in distinguishing the many aspect of life that were more easily understood to be social rather than biological origin (Speer 2005 cited in Mukminin 2010). Gender is one of the major topics in Sociolinguistics that discusses about the connection between structures, vocabularies, and ways of using particular language and the social roles of the men and women who speak these languages (Eckert, 2003). It is often tried to be presented through language.



Eckert (2003) said that biological differences between man and women can determine gender which can cause the difference in their capabilities and disposition. For example, men are considered have higher testosterone, it is causes that they are said to be more aggressive than women. In addition, dominance of man's left brain also leads them to be more rational than women. Men and women in the same community interact with one another regularly and in some context intimately, but their linguistics behavior is different in measurable manners. Speech of women and man differs. In some cases the difference are quite small and not generally noticed. They may use different gestures and facial expressions. The man and woman did not speak different language; they speak different varieties of the same language.

White (2003) claimed that man and women differ in their linguistic behavior. Men often thought as dominant speakers, while women are placed in a subordinate role during the conversation process. Women generally have lower status than men. As Lakoff(1975 cited Labotka 2009) said that sometimes women language shows their powerlessness and weakness. Women have to use a certain language in order to be accepted by their society. They tend to use certain language in order to show their femininity rather than masculinity. They sometimes use certain features of speech as their language choices. It means that when there are two ways to pronounce a certain sound, one of the manners closer to prestige or standard pronunciations, there will be statically tendency for women to show higher frequency in using prestige pronounce than man. It is because women are more status conscious than men. Holmes (1992) also said that society

expect women to speak more correctly and standard than men, especially when they are serving as models for children's speech. People, who are considered as inferior group such as women, usually tend to be polite. By using more standard speech forms, women are looking after their own need to be valued in society.

In conclusion, it is difficult to say that the diversity in using a language by men and women is just caused by their sexual difference. The fact shows that the factor of social and culture plays more important role and determines how men and women should speak. Through language people can show gender as their social identity.

## **2.2 Women Language**

Women's language indicates the characteristic of women's behavior. Because someone's language shows their role in the society, women should have certain speech features to be shown in their society. Lakoff (1975 cited in Mazidah 2013) said that women experience linguistic discrimination in the way they are taught to use language, and in the way general language treats them. Both of them are related with the function or the role of women in their society. So women have to choose their best language when they interact with other people. Women have to talk like a lady; if they refuse it they are ridiculed and subjected to criticism as unfeminine (Lakoff 1975 cited in Mazidah 2013).

According to Holmes, women's linguistic behavior can be seen mostly when women used more standard forms than men. In many speech communities, when women use more of a linguistic form than men, it is generally the standard form which overtly prestigious form that women favour (Holmes 1995 cited in

Mazidah 2013). Holmes adds that women used more standard form because of four reasons, they are appeals to social class and its related status, refers to women's role in society, relates to women's status as a subordinate group, and relates with the function of speech expressing masculinity. Standard forms are commonly associated with more formal and less personal interactions so the society expects women to use them because women are serving as models for children's speech. Women are also designated the role of modeling correct behavior in the community. Women's language forms are associated with female values and femininity. Here some of the key finding about how women and men use language differently. For Mulac et al (2001) note that men tend to use language reflects more dominant and certain position. They identify:

a.) A greater usage of	Example
Quantitative references	It is 25 miles away.
Judgmental adjectives	His performance is poor
Commands	Turn that off now
Location words	Take it off the table put in the floor
Brief sentence	Looks great!now what?
Self-references	I'm in agreement with that

## 2.4 Lakoff Hypothesis

One of the best known attempts to describe gender and language was made by Lakoff (1975 cited in Labotka, 2009). She is one of the linguists working on linguistic research about men and women language for the first time. She proposed the existence of the style as women's language. In her theory, she

believes that there are some linguistic features that differentiate women from men. She argued that women have insecurity when they are talking. It shows that women are lack of confidence, a desire to avoid giving offence and a need to seek approval from other people.

Lakoff (1975) linked these notions of feminist to women's subordinated status. Women language was essentially a display of women's culturally imposed powerlessness in male dominated. She understood feminist in language appear in the society more generally marked gender position not just different but unequal. She distinguishes women's language from neutral language, not men's language.

There are two styles of speech namely neutral language and women's language. Women use more strongly taboo expression such as fudge rather than fuck. Women also use empty adjective, hedging, phrasing statements as a question and use super polite form to ask someone. These are women speech feature by Lakoff hypothesis (1975) cited in Eckert (2003).

### **1. Precise discrimination**

Women have their own unique features in language. One of them is in the choice and frequency of lexical items. In the level lexical differences, women tend to be more detail in naming color. They use more precise discrimination such as beige, ecru, aquamarine, lavender, and so on. Those are unremarkable in women's vocabulary not in men. Those vocabularies are often well identified by women. Meanwhile, men do not concern about it. As an example of this feature, the setting is there are a man and women both looking the same wall that is painted a pinkish shade of purple. The women may say, "the wall is mauvu" and no one will give

any special impression by the utterance, he will be concluded either imitating a women sarcastically, or homo sexual, or an interior decoration.

In our society discrimination in naming color is well accepted for women, but it is not for men. It might be caused by the way men view 'unworldly' topics such as high culture and church as the outside of men work. Men tend to discriminate to women's things that are not concern to them or do not involve their egos. It is fine for men to women who use particular terms to name color. The meaning can be rephrased by saying women are not expected o make decision on important matters like what kind of job to hold, they are relegate the non crucial decision as standard.

## **2. Avoiding using strong expletives**

Lakoff (1975 cited in Labotka 2009) said that what is meant by strong expletives is the use of such kinds of words like 'shit', 'damn', 'hell', etc. women are not expected to use the words. It as opposed to 'dear' or 'goodness' that is more appropriate to se by women (1975:50).

- a. *Oh dear, you have clean the kitchen.*
- b. *Shit, you have to clean the kitchen.*

By the pair of sentence above, it can be predicted that (a) is women language and (b) is men language. By the time, men still disagree that (b) is used by women although women are unable to use (b) publicly the interest is that men's language is can be said increasingly used by women but women's language is not being adopted by men. The difference between using 'shit' and 'oh dear' les in how forcefully one says how one feels. It means the choice of particle is of how strong one allows oneself to feel about something. So the strong of an emotion

that is expressed in a sentence relates to the strength of the particle. For this reason, in a really serious situation, the use of trivializing particles represents a joke, or at any rate, it is highly inappropriate to say by women. Our society treats little ladies not to scream as loudly as little boy. It is normal that little boy are judged more severely for throwing tantrum or showing temper, little boy are expected to have high spirit. But little ladies are expected to have docility and resignation.

The use of different particle by men and women is a learned trait, merely mirroring nonlinguistic difference. It points out an inequity that exists between men treatment, society's expectation of them and women treatment. For that reason, men tend to use shit or hell to show emotion. Accordingly, people around him are able to view the men as real individual on his own sight. While women learn as 'correct' creature, it prevents women from being taken seriously as an individual, because the society does not consider it.

### 3. Empty adjectives

Similar sorts of differences exist in the vocabulary. There is a group of adjectives which specific and literal meaning indicates the speaker approbation or something (Lakkof, 1975;51). Some of the vocabulary are neutral, either men or women use them. But another set seems to be confined to women's speech in its figurative use. This kind of vocabularies called as empty adjectives. The types are:

#### ***Neutral***

*Great*

*Terrific*

#### ***Women only***

*adorable*

*charming*

<i>Cool</i>	<i>sweet</i>
<i>Neat</i>	<i>lovely</i>
	<i>Devine</i>

It will damage men's reputation if he uses some words in women's column. But it is also wrong to say that there is no risk for women to be freely using neutral or women's words. Women are freely to choose between neutral words and women word.

For example women said 'what a terrific idea' instead of 'what a define idea' in appropriate condition. It is used to amuse the speaker herself. The choices is not really free; words restrict to women's language suggest that concept to which they are applied are not relevant to the real word of male influence and power. The use of empty adjectives in women's language indicates that the speaker wants to show the relationship of her emotional expression with her addressee.

#### **4. Tag question**

In common there are no syntactic rule in English that only used by women. But at least, there is a rule that women will use in more conversational situation than man. This fact indicates the applicability of syntactic rules is built partly by social context. The context of social is the position in society of the speaker or addressee, with respect to each other, and the impression one seeks to make on the other. This is the rule of tag question.

Women use tag questions more often than men, but the usage does not differ that much. Tag question is midway between an outright statement and yes-



no question. Examples of tag questions are *isn't it* and *wasn't it*. Someone makes statement when he/she is confidence with his/her knowledge and sure that his/her statement will be believed. It is used when speaker is stating a claim, but lacks full confidence in the truth of that claim. Sometimes we find a tag question used in case when the speaker and the addressee know what the answer must be, and does not need confirmation. For example: *Sure is hot here, isn't it?*. It is one such situation when the speaker is making small talk; he is also trying to start conversation (Lakkof;1975: 54)

### 5. Rising Intonation

There is peculiar sentence intonation pattern only among women. For the question not only declarative answer is needed, but also has rising inflection typical of a yes-no question and seems like being especially hesitant (Lakkof, 1975 cited in Cameron, 2003: 230). For example:

- a. *When will you came home?*
- b. *Oh...around next week..?*

From the sentences above we can say that what is mean by (b) statement is that if next week is ok with (a) or if agree. Sentence (a) is put in the position of having to provide confirmation, and (b) sound unsure.

The consequence is that this kind of speech pattern are used to reflect something real about character and play a part of not taking a women seriously or trust her with the real responsibilities, since she cannot make up her mind and is not sure of herself. Those features are probably part of general fact that women's speech sounds much more polite than men's.

## 6. Lexical hedges or filler

Jakobsson (2010) said women tend to use more hedges than men, such as I think, you know, I'm sure, sort of and perhaps. These expressions can show both uncertainty and certainty about the topic that is being discussed, and can also be used to mitigate the force of what is being said. The use of hedges gives the impression that the speaker lacks authority or does not really know what he or she talking about. On other words, hedges are used to avoid overstepping the speaker's right. Jennifer Coates argues that it is important to look at the different functions that hedges have and not just say that it is a sign of weakness to use them (Coates 2004: 88). In her investigation of same - sex talk, Coates (1988 cited in Jakobsson 2010) finds that women use more hedges than men, and the only hedge that men used more than women was you know. Women used the hedges *I mean* and *I think* much more often than the men.

Look at the example:

- a. *I think it will overflow this night*
- b. *Jennifer is sorta tall*

By looking at the example above, it can be seen that the sentence (a) indicates that the speaker feels uncertain and lack of confidence in uttering her intention. The speaker does not know exactly if it will really overflow in the night or not thus she uses word 'I think' to hedge her statement. Then what speaker means in sentence (b) is that Jennifer looks neither really tall nor actually short. In the case, hedges can be used to mitigate the possible unfriendliness or unkindness

of the speaker's statement since it's inconvenient to tell about someone's physical weakness.

### **7. Intensifier and superlative as boosting device**

One of women language features is intensifiers. For example: so, just, very, such, or quite. It seems more characteristic of women language than men. It also said that women much more often than men break off without finishing their sentence, because they start talking without having thought out what they are going to say. Just like in the example below:

- a. *I feel so stupid!*
- b. *That movie made me so sick*

Men seem to have the difficulty to use this construction when the sentence is unemotional condition or non-subjective without reference to speaker himself (Lakkof; 1975: 54). Compare (a) and (b) with sentence (s) and (d).

- c. *That sunset is so beautiful*
- d. *Fredi is so dumb*

It is odd to hedge in describing someone mental or emotional state. To hedge in this situation is to seek and avoid making strong statement as a characteristic of women's language.

### **8. Emphatic stress**

Women tend to use words which are used to emphasize the utterance or strengthen the meaning of an utterance. For example: it was brilliant performance. The word brilliant is one of the examples of an emphatic stress.

Linguistic features identified by Lakkof (1975) can be divided into two groups. First, the linguistic devices may be used for hedging or reducing the force of utterance. Second, the features may boost or intensify proportion of a force. Feature which may serve as hedging devices are lexical hedge, tag question, question intonation, super polite forms, and euphemisms, while intensifiers and emphatic serve as boosting devices.

According to Lakkof (1975) claimed that women use hedging devices to express uncertainty and they use intensifying devices to persuade their addressee to take them seriously. Women boost the force of their utterance because they think that they will not be heard or paid attention. Both hedges and boosters reflect women's lack of confident.

### **9. Hypercorrect grammar**

Hypercorrect grammar is the consistent use of standard verb forms. It involves avoidance of coarse language; more frequent apologizing and the usage of super polite forms are additional features. It is known as reliable use of standard grammatical forms. Women have this kind of features since they should behave politely and does not talk roughly. One of the examples that is brought by Lakkof (2004) is the use of *g'* in the word *singin'* which is dropped more by men than what women do. Holmes (1992: 167) said that in every social class, women tend to use more grammatical standard form than men do. It is said that women use more *-ing* pronunciations and fewer *-in* pronunciations than men do in words like *swimming* and *doing*.

The main purpose of using hypercorrect grammar is to show the identity of the speakers. It is a device for women to claim her identity as an educated people. Hypercorrect grammar can be indicated when the speaker use the form of comparison degree and parallel structure in their sentence. It also can be considered as hypercorrect grammar when the speakers speak politely. Through language it can be seen whether the speaker speaks softly, gently or roughly. Lakoff (2004) said that women are not supported to speak roughly; it can be seen from the fact that since in the early age women are thought to use polite language.

The example:

- a. *In fact they have become even more complex and urgent over time.*
- b. *They are offering the solutions to protect and strengthen our families and communities.*

In the sentence (a) found the use of comparison degree. The use “more” in the sentence is to show the degree of the information. The second example (b) shows the parallel structure. It can be concluded as parallel structure since the use of conjunction is well organized because the word that bundled together is from the same part of speech that is verb.

### **10. Super polite form**

The general fact of women speech features is that women’s speech sound is more polite than men (Lakkof; 1975: 56). The particles used to reinforces the notion that it is request. For example:

- a. *Bring me snack*
- b. *please, bring me snack*
- c. *will you bring me snack?*

- d. *Will you please bring me snack?*
- e. *Won't you bring me snack?*

Sentence (a) is direct order; sentence (b) and (c) are the example of simple request, while sentence (d) and (e) is compound request. Sentence (d) is more polite than (b) and (c) because it combines them.

## 2.5. Synopsis of Mockingjay movie part 1

Mockingjay Part 1" begins with Katniss waking up in District 13 after being rescued from the destroyed arena at the last Hunger Games in "Catching Fire" -- Peeta is still in the capitol's custody. In District 13, Katniss is reunited with her mother and sister Prim and meets the leader of the rebellion, President Alma Coin. Coin wants Katniss to participate in the filming of propaganda films for the rebellion as the symbol of their cause: the Mockingjay. At first, Katniss refuses, but after witnessing the remains of her home, District 12, which was bombed when Katniss went missing from the games, she decides to take action.

A film crew films Katniss in the various districts, taking advantage of her penchant for spontaneous emotion when, for example, touring a hospital of victims wounded in the capitol's bombings. Katniss' video inspires the rebellion.

Back at District 13, Katniss watches Peeta being interviewed by Caesar Flickerman. Suddenly, Peeta shouts a warning into the cameras that the Capitol is about to bomb District 13. Everyone flees into the bomb shelter beneath District 13 and survives the attack, but when Katniss exits to the surface she finds that the ground has been covered with white roses, a taunt from President Snow. Katniss believes that Snow is about to kill Peeta and, since Peeta risked his life to save to

District 13, Coin dispatches a team, led by Gale, to rescue him, Johanna Mason, Annie Cresta, and the remaining victors. The rescue is successful. However, when Katniss goes to meet Peeta, he lunges to attack her and strangles her unconscious before a guard knocks him off of her.

## **2.6 Synopsis of Mockingjay movie part 2**

Katniss wakes up in the medical facility and is informed that Peeta has been "hijacked" -- a form of brainwashing in which Tracker Jacker venom is used to turn a victim into a unwitting assassin. That is why the Capitol allowed Gale's team to escape; they wanted Peeta to kill Katniss. Coin's medical staff works with Peeta, but Katniss is left horrified at what the Capitol is willing to do to win.

There is the command from President Coin, to attack the Capitol. Therefore, Katniss and her team including Peeta, Gale, and Finnick come to the Capitol. There are a lot of traps in the middle of their journey, but they can overcome it although Finnick is dead. So, after reaching the Capitol there are bombs everywhere that is finished a lot of citizen. Katniss does not know that the bombs are from President Coin. After the Capitol falls, Katniss meets with President Snow, and he tells her that Coin has been playing them like puppets. It was Coin, not Snow, who ordered the strike that killed Prim, as she wants to let him take the blame and then take over after he's killed. So basically, it's one oppressive regime planning on taking over another. Then, during a meeting with the surviving Tributes, Coin announces that she will be interim President after Snow is executed.



So, things don't look so hot for Katniss right now. On the brighter side, she does get to execute Snow in a huge arena in front of all of Panem. Or at least, she's supposed to. Coin comes out to announce a new Panem right before Katniss does the deed, and so Katniss draws her bow and stares at Snow, who gives her a smirk. She then changes her target and kills Coin instead, causing mayhem as a crowd rushes Snow and kills him since Katniss wouldn't.

Katniss is taken away by guards until Haymitch comes by to deliver her a letter from Plutarch saying that she should disappear for a while till they could pardon her. She retreats back to her home in Victor's Village. One day, after coming back from hunting, Katniss sees Peeta planting primroses in the yard. It's a heartfelt and a deserving reunion. The, they start to live together as the lovers.

## **2.7.Previous study**

There are several studies that have been conducted regarding with the women's language. Labotka (2009) has conducted Sociolinguistics study on Language and Woman's Place in Drag: Power, Femininity, and Gay Speech. This descriptive qualitative study is done by describing the specific data taken from the recording of Bunny's front and backstage uses of women language at the troupe performs biweekly drag performances at a middle-class gay bar. The finding shows twofold: first, investigations into local uses of WL need to take into account contextual factors, co-occurring signs, and intersecting identity categories to begin to delve into the emergent meaning of WL; and second, social identities are formulated out of complex intersections of various social categories and cannot be understood as simply "male" or "female."

Permatasari (2010) organized a study entitled “women’s speech features used by the characters of Sex and City movie”. It describes women’s speech feature used by characters. The findings of this research showed that the language used by the main character mostly reflect uncertainty and lack of confidence. They used women’s features because women tend to have trouble in starting the conversation and avoiding saying something definite related to their statement.

Mukminin (2011) conducted the study about how women’s language is used by main character of “Thirteen” movie related with the context of conversation. The result shows that the character used most of all characteristic of women’s language. Politeness is often considered to be a women’s concern, in the sense that stereotypes on how women in general should behave. It is descriptive qualitative method because the data analyzed descriptively based on Robin Lakkof theory.

The present study tries to investigate the use of women language by female and male character in the movie. The previous studies verified the use of women language which is based on social condition of being “male” and “female” rather than gendered identity of “male “ and “female”, therefore the present study tries to reveal the way how female and male character used women speech features based on their social condition.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION**

In this chapter, the analysis of the data is explained in the line which is formulated from research questions. It consists of two sections namely findings and discussions.

#### **3.1 Findings**

In this section the researcher explains the analysis of women speech feature used by the main characters in Mockingjay movie. The data are analyzed descriptively by using Robin Lakoff theory (1975) on women speech feature and supported by social factors that affect language use. The researcher found thirty nine data from the analysis, but in this chapter there are some data reduced into twenty data to analyze.

##### **3.1.1 Analysis**

In the following analysis, the data are given the symbol as coding to each main character in the movie. This movie contains two main characters, female and male character. The female character named Katniss Everdeen and the male character is Peeta Mellark. In order to categorize the data, the researcher gives the code to the female character as “FM” and male character as “M”.

##### **3.1.2 Katniss Everdeen Analysis**

###### **Datum 1**

Guard : Miss Everdeen? You can't be in here.

FM : I had a nightmare. *Just* five more minutes. (1)

Guard : You need to sleep. We can help you sleep.

FM : *Just* five more minutes. No. No, please, don't. It's *just* five more...

### Context

Katniss regains her consciousness from a faint after the incident in the game. She knows that Peeta was left behind so that she starts to blame herself. The guilt for Peeta brings a nightmare. Then, she comes to the basement because she has a nightmare. The guard comes to tell her to come back into her room but Katniss asks for more time. The guard keeps insisting her, because of that Katniss persuades the guard to let her be alone for some time because she cannot find the peace in her room. However, the guard cannot let her be alone because Katniss does not fully recover from the shock after the game.

### Analysis

The utterance above in datum 1 reflects women speech features which can be classified as intensifiers. It is kind of intensifier as persuading. It shows that FM reflects strong intensity to strengthen the meaning of her statement. According to Cambridge dictionary, an intensifier is a word, especially an adverb or adjective, that has little meaning itself but is used to add force to another adjective, verb, or adverb. The word "Just" in datum 1 is used to add force to another word. Lakoff (1975) cited in Labotka (2009) said that the purpose of using intensifiers is to show strong emotion. Besides, intensifiers signify the lack of the power to make strong assertion. So, datum 1 indicates as intensifiers because the speaker wants to make strong assertion about her sentence.

The utterance “*Just five more minutes*” indicates that FM wants to intensify the utterance. Intensifier is used as the device to persuade the addressee to take the speaker seriously. The utterance in datum 1 shows that FM persuades and strengthens the meaning to the guard about her utterance that she needs more time to be alone. Therefore, by saying this utterance she hopes that the guard will take her request seriously. She tries to persuade the guard that she need more time by using intensifier device. By intensifying the utterance, it showed that Katniss seriously concerned about the statement so that hopefully she will be given more time to be alone. She also convinces the guard that she will find the peace if she is alone. She wants the guard to understand about her condition. But the guard seems cannot let her be alone in that place, so the guard keeps insisting FM to go back to her room. So FM, repeating the utterance again and using intensifier “*Just*” to emphasize the utterance because she do need some more time.

#### **Datum 2**

FM :Figures. Hey! Come on. *Don't youwanna* see Prim? There you go. You're breakin' my heart. (2)

#### **Context**

Katniss goes back to her house that has been blown up by capitol. She tries to find the things that were left from the outburst. Then she finds the cat used to be raised by her sister, Prim. So, she brings it along. Katniss tries to bring the cat by showing her affection toward the cat. She feels anxious for bringing the cat that will pleasant her sister, Prim. So, she asks a question just to ensure the cat will come along.

## Analysis

The utterance in datum 2 used one types of women speech features astag question. It is kind of tag question as persuading. Someone makes statement when he/she is confidence with his/her knowledge and sure that his/her statement will be believed. But if they are not sure with their statement, they will use the device to show uncertainty. One of the devices is tag question. It is used when speaker is stating a claim, but lacks full confidence in the truth of that claim. Sometimes we find a tag question used in case and the addressee know what the answer must be, and does not need confirmation. Tag question is midway between an outright statement and yes-no question. The example of tag questions in this context is “*don’t you?*” that has the characteristic of yes-no question.

The utterance in datum 2 shows that FM reflects the state in persuading her sister’s cat to go with her. The utterance, “Don’t you wanna see Prim?” here indicates that that FM wants approval from the cat to go with her because she knows that the cat will be happy to see her sister and so do her sister. Furthermore, the cat actually does not really close to FM as her sister does. She is encouraged to ask the cat because she wants to get the agreement from the cat, so the cat does not fight back with her. The forms of tag question are not really question but a way of asking the others to make comment or keep the conversation open. So, this is the way how FM asking the agreement from the cat. She knows that the cat will not give the answer. So she used tag question not to accept the answer but to make the conversation between them open. It shows that FM has soft heart with the animal because she keeps talking to it. Then she tries

topersuading the cat because she feels pity if the cat left in district 12 that has been exploded.

### **Datum 3**

FM :Peeta, *will you stay with me*(3)

M : Yeah. Always.

### **Context**

In the night there are noises come from Katniss room. Then Peeta who has room next to her checks her condition because he is worried. Katniss says that she just has a nightmare and apologizing for the noises. After checking her condition, he is going to come back to his room. But Katniss asks him to stay with her because Katniss is afraid of the nightmare. She is uncomfortable being alone and she needs more comfort from Peeta. She knows that she will experience a nightmare again. So, she asks Peeta if it is possible to have him stay for a while.

### **Analysis**

In datum (3) the researcher found one type of women speech features. The utterance “will you stay with me?” reflects women speech features as a super polite form. It is a kind of super polite form as a polite request. It shows that FM reflects a polite request which does not need the obedience of M overtly but just suggesting to be done as a favor to FM about her desire. The utterance “will you?” indicates the request that does not need the agreement but just suggesting.

From the utterance above, it indicates that FM is worried about the nightmare and she wants M to stay with her for better feeling. The reason of using



super polite form is related with her anxiety to get M's confirmation which is encouraged her to ask him politely. FM tends to show her request in conveying her feeling to M for staying with her. She wants to get respond from M about her worried whether her request is responded by M or he will refuse her request. Instead of direct saying about her fear, she chooses polite request because she just suggesting her request to be done as favor. Therefore, FM tries to say her polite request or command to M, in order to get the point of his respond but FM uses different way for worming out of her worried. She becomes the one who is worried in relation with her expectation to ask M for staying with her, and then she hopes that her polite request will be responded by M.

#### **Datum 4**

Prim : Hey. Can't sleep? Tell me what's happening. I'm good at keeping secrets. Even from Mum.

FM : No one hates the Capitol more than me. And I wanna help. But I just keep thinking, even if we win this war, what happens to Peeta? *I know* he's not safe there, but he's definitely not safe here (4)

Prim: I don't think you know how important you are to them....

#### **Context**

In district 13 Katniss shares the room with Prim. It has been late but she cannot sleep. She looks restless and confused. Prim who has been watching asks her the reason of Katniss nerves. Previously, Katniss is in doubt about telling her sister. But her sister promises that she is not going to tell the others about Katniss problem. Then Katniss explains to Prim what is in her mind. She told Prim about Peeta because she is uncertain about Peeta future condition after the game. So she asserted Prim about the consequences after the war.

## Analysis

The utterance in this datum (4) is categorized as lexical hedge because there is uses the word “I know” to hedge the speaker’s utterance. The utterance is categorized as hedge to show uncertainty of the statement because the speaker is also lack of confidence. The word “I know” is considered as hedge because it indicates that the speaker is trying to avoid making definite statement since the speaker does not really sure with her statement. Hence, the use of hedge to cover back the speaker back from any kind of critic since she does not confidence with her statement.

In this utterance, FM use hedge “I know” to show that she has no confidence with her statement. She is not really sure if her sister has the same way of thought with her topic, so she uses hedge device to protect her stance by using the word “I know”. Since Peeta is judged by the people as traitor, she is in doubt whether her sister, Prim also has the same thought with her about worrying Peeta’s condition. So, she wants to avoid making definite statement about Peeta because she is worry if her sister Prim also hates Peeta. She is encouraged to say this utterance related with her lack confidence about Prim’s thought as the reason of her lexical hedge. Hence, she use the word “I know” as hedge device to cover her back from her sister critics.

## Datum 5

FM :*Thank you* for agreeing to meet with me. I've decided I'll be your Mockingjay. But I have some conditions. Peeta and the other Tributes, Johanna Mason and Annie Cresta, will be rescued at the earliest opportunity. (5)

## Context

After got an advice from her sister, Katniss asks Plutarch and President Coin for the discussion about their offers being their mockingjay. She told them that she will be their mockingjay but she will do that according to some condition. Katniss try to make a deal with them and then she asked politely to convince them for agreeing her idea.

## Analysis

FM utterance in datum 5 reflect women speech feature which can be classified as super polite form. It is kind of super polite form as thanking. It shows that FM reflects polite thanking. The utterance “thank you” indicates that FM wants to show her gratitude to madam coin for agreeing to meet her. By using this term indicates that the speaker wants to show politeness on direct request.

The utterance in datum 6 reflects women speech features as super polite form. The super polite form “thank you” indicates the feeling of gratitude. FM said thank you to show her gratitude toward President Coin for agreeing to meet with her. Instead of the purpose to show the gratitude, there is also other purpose of her polite thanking. She shows polite behavior as the device for persuading. FM encouraged to thank president Coin politely which is related to her request to get president Coin confirmation as the reason of her super polite form. She tries to make deal with President Coin, so she uses polite form to persuade her concerned with their confirmation to grant her wishes. She wants to get a respond from President Coin about her request, so she used polite form to get the attention from

President Coin. By using super polite form, FM hopes that her polite thanking will be responded by President Coin.

### **Datum 6**

FM: Cinna. He's dead, *isn't he?* (6)

Effie : Yes, dear. He made Plutarch promise not to show you this until you'd decided to be The Mockingjay on your own.

### **Context**

After deciding to be their Mockingjay, Plutarch asked FM to make the announcement that symbolizes the beginning of revolution. She has to wear the costum of Mockingjay. Then, Effie gives her Mockingjay custom that made by Cinna, her stylist in the previous game. Thus, she remembers that in the last game Cinna dragged away by the guard in the capitol. So she asked Effie about Cinna's condition because she is not sure whether Cinna is alive or not.

### **Analysis**

The utterance in datum 6 reflects women's speech feature which can be classified as tag question. It is kind of tag question as responding and confirming. It shows that FM reflects uncertainty about Cinna's condition. Tag question, according to Lakoff (2004) is one of women's speech features which reflect uncertainty related to something unknown by speaker which encourages them to ask. Tag question is a grammatical structure in which a declarative statement or an imperative is turned into a question by adding an interrogative fragment (the "tag"). In addition, tag question is also a polite statement, by softening the sentence, in that it does not force agreement or belief on the addressee. The data in

datum 6 contains of the tag repetition the auxiliary verb from the statement and changes it to negative or positive as “isn’t he?”

The utterance “Cinna. He’s dead. Isn’t he?” indicates that FM is not sure about Cinna condition because in the last game Cinna was dragged and tortured by the capitol. She is encouraged to ask it related to her doubt to get Effie’s answer as the reason of her tag question “isn’t he?”. Then it also reflects hesitancy which means FM try to get the information about Cinna whether it will be true or not. The utterance that used by FM above is implied as a tag question. “He is dead, isn’t he?” means that she wants to confirm whether Cinna is alive or not. Therefore, she state the claims but unsure about the truth. She becomes the one who lack of knowledge about Cinna, then she expects the confirmation from Effie, so her unknown will be answered and responded by Effie.

#### **Datum 7**

Haymitch : Hello, Katniss. This how you greet an old friend?

FM : *Maybe* I don't recognize you sober. (7)

Haymitch : I guess it looks as bad as it feels.

#### **Context**

After the agreement Katniss is asked by Plutarch to shot for advertisement about the revolution, she does the recording inside the building with the team. Furthermore she is observed by President Coin and Plutarch. Then in the middle of filming, there is Haymitch who just comes to see Katniss who always make the mistake in the middle of the filming. He greets Katniss but she seems annoyed by him because last time Haymitch does not tell Katniss about the plan of revolution.

So instead of telling him what she feels, she chooses to tease him by using the expression of doubt.

### **Analysis**

From the utterance in datum 7, the researcher found one type of women speech feature considered as lexical hedges. It is categorized as lexical hedge because it shows the expression of doubt. The use of word 'maybe' indicates that the speaker uncertain with what is said. It also indicates the sensitivity to the other feelings. The utterance "maybe I don't recognize you sober" shows the doubt expression of the speaker which indicates sensitivity to the other feelings.

The utterance in datum 7 indicates that FM is not confident about her utterance. So she uses the word "maybe" as hedges device to show the doubt expression to Haymitch statement. We use hedges to soften what we say or write. Hedges are an important part of polite conversation. They make what we say less direct. The most common forms of hedging involve tense and aspect, modal expressions including modal verbs and adverbs, vague language such as *sort of* and *kind of*, and some verbs. In this case, the form that is found in the utterance is modal expression "maybe", it makes the utterance is less direct in order to lessen the strength in the meaning of utterance. She is encouraged to use it related with her doubt to get Haymitch respond as the reason of her lexical hedge "maybe". It also reflects avoiding in saying definite things. In datum 7 FM use "maybe" as hedge because she wants to avoid making definite statement about Haymitch.

### Datum 8

Pres. Coin : I can't send you there. We can't get into the capitol until we control district 2.

FM: Then send me to 2. *You want me to fire up our troops? Call out to the loyalists?* You've seen what I can do. (8)

Pres. Coin : Yes, I have.

### Context

Peeta who has been rescued by the team become different person. Whenever he sees Katniss, he will attack her and trying to kill her. Doctors say that Peeta is under medication effect. Capitol gave him the medicine that will create the new memories for him. Katniss cannot stay still knowing this situation, so she came to see President Coin in order to help the revolution but President Coin banned her because they still in progress to control the other district. So Katniss asks President Coin to send her into district 2 in persuading them. Katniss wants to see district 2 and persuade them to join the revolution.

### Analysis

The utterance in datum 8 also can be included in women speech features. There is one type of women speech feature called rising intonation. The utterance “*You want me to fire up our troops? Call out to the loyalists?*” indicates women speech features as rising intonation because it is in the form of declarative sentence by using question intonation in conjunction. The function of using rising intonation is to make sure or to seek the agreement from the listeners. It is clear that the speaker raised her intonation similar to the question meanwhile the form of the sentence is in declaratives. Basically, those sentences have question



intonation which is uttered like yes-no question, even in the form is not. The aim of using rising intonation is to get confirmation from the listeners about certain idea which is stated by the speaker. The speaker raised her intonation in order to give stressing so that it can evoke audience's attention that the audience will consider that the question is something important to be concerned.

In this utterance, FM as the speaker raises her intonation on declaratives in order to get attention from the President Coin. The utterance in datum 8 is one example of declarative or rising intonation which said by FM when she argued her opinion with President Coin. By using that word, she still can keep her emotion for the hearer. She does not shout a strong word that can make her looks bad in front of the people around her. FM applied rising intonation on declaratives in order to get confirmation from President Coin after arguing with her. The use of rising intonation was to get confirmation whether the speaker statement accepted by the addressee or not. Then FM raises her intonation in order to give the stressing in her utterance so that it will get President Coin attention. By raising her intonation, she hopes that President Coin will give the attention so that President Coin will consider that her question is something important to be concerned.

### **Datum 9**

FM : You can torture us and bomb us and burn our districts to the ground. *But do you see that?* Fire is catching. (9)

### **Context**

The explosion is occurred in the hospital where a lot of people get cured. Katniss who eye witnessing the incident that just happened in front of her eyes

feels sad and angry with the capitol. So, her team told her to tell the detail of the incident in front of the camera in order to make advertisement about the symbol of revolution. Then, she gives the detail about the incident and tries to persuade the other tributes to join the revolution.

### **Analysis**

The utterance in datum 8 can be categorized in women speech feature because it has the characteristic of rising intonation. Rising intonation can be used to show non assertive behavior by using question intonation in conjunction with declarative sentence. The utterance “do you see that?” is included in question intonation since the utterance was similarly with yes-no question intonation. The function of rising intonation is to seek the agreement from the listener. The question intonation above is included in seeking the agreement from the listener because the speaker wants the listener to confirm what has been said.

The utterance in datum 8 indicates that FM was angry because of the attack from Capitol that killed the people in the hospital. So she wants to let the Capitol know that she will fight against them. Then, the team recorded what she said in that moment. She is encouraged to ask the capitol by raising her intonation to get the attention from the Capitol. She wants to make sure that Capitol sees that announcement. So, she uses rising intonation to get the confirmation whether her statement was accepted by capitol or not. From uttering the utterance, FM hopes that Capitol gives FM utterance attention, so that the Capitol will consider the question is something important to be concerned.

### **Datum 10**

FM: *You went back for the cat?* What were you thinking? (10)

Prim : I wasn't gonna leave him behind. I couldn't live with myself.

### **Context**

After noticing the warning from Peeta that Capitol will attack district 13 by bomb, President Coin give the command to her people to evacuate. All the people seem to be in panic including Katniss. All of them try to go down to the basement by pushing each other, but Katniss who loves her sister so much tries to find her. In the state of panic she is looking for her sister in each floor. The announcement from President Coin that the gate will be closed soon makes her more panic. Finally, she found her sister that try to save her cat. Because she is worried about her sister, she got mad with her. Then she asks her sister because she cannot believe that she back to the upper floor just to find the cat instead of evacuate herself.

### **Analysis**

The utterance in datum 10 above is classified as rising intonation on declarative. This utterance has question intonation which is considered as yes- no question even the form is not like that. The purpose of using rising intonation is to get information from the audience about certain idea which is stated by the speaker. The speaker raises her intonation while uttered the sentence in order to give stressing so that it can evoke audience's attention so that the audience consider the question is something important to be concerned.

In this utterance the speaker applied rising intonation on declaratives in order to get the clear answer from her sister related with the question which is asked by her. By using rising intonation indicates that FM was not really sure with her believe so that to make it valid she asked it to her sister. Thus, rising intonation is used to check the validity of an opinion. In this case, FM wants to ensure the situation that happens with her sister. She cannot believe her sister risks her life just because of the cat. So she asked her by using hesitant expression to reflect the uncertainty. She encouraged uttering this utterance because she wants to know the validity of information from her sister. From the utterance she hopes that her sister will give the confirmation.

#### **Datum 11**

FM : *Please*, just let him go.. And I will stop being The Mockingjay. (11) I will disappear. You will never have to see me ever again.

President Snow : Miss Everdeen. You couldn't run from this...

#### **Context**

In the moment the rescued team save Peeta and others, they lost contact with the district 13 in the middle of process after reaching the capitol. Katniss who has been panic asking Plutarch to make a call with the President Snow because she knows that the Capitol already knows about the penetration. The team is in danger, so she will make a deal with President Snow. After connecting with President Snow, She tries to make deal by offering the option that she will stop being the Mockingjay if he releases Petta and the team.

## Analysis

In datum 11 there is a woman speech features that categorized as super polite form. The word "*please*" reflect women speech feature as super polite form. It is kind of super polite form as polite request. It shows that FM reflect polite request which does not need the obedience of President Snow overtly but just suggesting to be done as favor to FM about her desire. The utterance "please?" indicates the request that does not need the agreement but just suggesting.

From the utterance above, it indicates that FM is worried about the team and Peeta. She is encouraged to ask him politely which is related to her frightening that President Snow will hurt the team and Peeta. It can be said as the reason of her super polite form. FM tends to show her request in conveying her idea to President Snow for releasing the team and Peeta whether her request is responded by President Snow or he will refuse her request, she wants to get respond from President Snow about her worried. Therefore, she tries to say her polite request or command to President Snow, in order to get the point of President Snow respond, but she uses different way for worming out of her worried. She becomes the one who is worried in relation with her expectation to ask President Snow for releasing the team, and then she hopes that her polite request will be responded by President Snow. So, in that condition, FM asks President Snow to release M and the team by using superpolite forms, in order that President Snow doesn't have any optional except do what has requested by her.

## Datum 12

Haymitch: He's strapped down. He can't hurt you.

FM : No. This is different. Haymitch, I *really* don't want to. (12)

Haymitch : It doesn't matter what you want. It's for peeta.

### **Context**

Katniss is asked by Haymitch to meet Peeta in order to know Peeta's response after watching Katniss's recording in district 2. But she did not want to meet Peeta because the last time she was attacked by Peeta and almost died. She persuades him because she was afraid, but Haymitch insisted her to face Peeta because he can guarantee that it was safe to meet Peeta.

### **Analysis**

The sentence that is uttered in datum 12 reflects one of women's speech features as intensifier. It was proven from the existence of word "really" in the sentence. Intensifiers are used to emphasize certain opinion. In order to emphasize the opinion, some people use the device to strengthen the meaning of their utterance. The word "really" has the function to intensify the utterance.

The word "really" shows women's speech feature as intensifiers. Women use intensifiers because they think that otherwise they will not be heard. The use of intensifiers is used to make the addressee knows the strong feeling of the speaker. The utterance "I really don't want to" in datum 12 indicates that FM persuades and strengthen the meaning to Haymitch about her utterance that she does not really want to meet M and she wants to convince Haymitch that he also has the same opinion. She is encouraged to utter it related to her though to convince his answer that she does not need to meet M as the reason of her intensifier "really". By intensifying the utterance, she wants to convince him to

take her seriously about what she said, so she hopes her thought will be agreed by him.

### **Datum 13**

Prim: Give me one reason I shouldn't shoot you.

FM : I can't. I *guess* that's the problem, *isn't it?* (13.1) (13.2)

### **Context**

After attacking district 2 with the bomb, Katniss and her team come to see the survivor and try to persuade them to join the revolution. Then, suddenly one of the survivors threatens Katniss by the gun. He looks so angry because of the attack. So, Katniss tries to calm him down but he keep threatens her. Yet, Katniss looks calm, so he asks her about the probabilities of saving her life because he looks so upset about the bombs that finished up his districts. Then, Katniss answers that there is no reason. She knows that it will bring the problem. Yet, she still unsure about what she said, so she asks for the confirmation of the truth.

### **Analysis**

The utterance in datum 13 reflects women's speech feature which can be classified as lexical hedges. It is kind of lexical hedges to show uncertainty. By using hedge indicated that the speaker was uncertain with what she talked about. It is happened because the speaker was lack of confidence when delivering the idea. Beside, the use of hedge also showed that the speaker did not want to state definite statement so that it lessened the impact of the statement. The word "I guess" indicated that the speaker was uncertain about her statement.



In the data 13.1, FM uses hedge to show that she is not really certain about her statement. She is not really sure that the survivor has the same thought deals with the topic, so that she attempts to mitigate the reaction of the survivor by using hedge to hide the feeling of uncertainty. She uses hedge to avoid making definite statement so that it mitigated bad reaction from the survivor. The word “I guess” indicated that FM is not confident about saying her definite utterance if she utters about her opinion to survivor. She is encouraged to use it related to her unconfident to get survivor’s respond as the reason of her lexical hedge “I guess”. Therefore, FM is trying to use hedging as the way of seeking of the word to keep the conversation appropriate as the other way to avoid her confident. FM here becomes the one who lack of confident about her utterance in relation with her answer to the question, then FM hopes that her unconfident will be responded by survivor because she waits survivor confirmation whether he answer FM’s anxiousness to become part of conversation or not.

On the other hand, there is also found other women speech feature called tag question. It is kind of tag question as confirming. It shows that FM reflects uncertainty to survivor about her statement in data 13.2. Here, the utterance “I guess that’s the problem, isn’t it?” indicates that FM is not sure about what she said. So, in order to get the confirmation, she used tag question. Tag question is used when speaker is stating a claim, but lacks full confidence in the truth of that claim. So, by using tag question she hopes that the survivor will confirm about the truth.

### Datum 14

M : Your favorite color is green. Is that real?

FM : Yeah. That's real. Yours is orange. *Not bright orange. Soft, like the sunset.*  
(14)

### Context

In the middle of the journey to the Capitol Katniss and her team including Peeta take a rest in the underground of the path. Peeta was tied and guarded by the team. The guard who has the task to watch Peeta's movement will be switched every hour. This time is Katniss turn. Peeta starts the conversation with Katniss because he cannot sleep. He tries to remember the piece of memories about Katniss. Then, he tries to ensure about her favorite color. She answers to the question and give the comment about Peeta's favorite color because she wants to let Peeta know that she still remember all about Peeta.

### Analysis

The utterance in datum 14 reflects women speech features as precise discrimination. In the level lexical differences, women tend to be more detail in naming color. They use more precise discrimination such as "soft orange" in datum 14. Women have their own vocabularies. Those vocabularies are often well identified by women. Women tend to name the color with detail characteristic.

In the utterance "soft orange" indicates that FM concerns with naming color. She gives the detail of naming M favorite color. Sometimes, men do not concern about it. Meanwhile, for the women naming color such as soft orange well identified. In the society discrimination in naming color is well accepted for women, but it is not for men.

### 3.1.3PeetaMelark Analysis

#### Datum 15

H :All right. Well, Peeta, there are many who find this suspicious to say the least.  
It seems as though she was part of a rebel plan.

M :*Do you think it was part of her plan to be almost killed by Johanna?* (15.1)  
*Or part of the plan to be paralysed by lightning?* No, we were not part of any  
rebel plan. (15.2)

#### Context

In the middle of interview the host asks him to tell the story in the game. So, he tells the story what happen in that game. In the middle of explaining Peeta mention about Katniss innocent action that caused the incident. He tries to persuade the host and people that Katniss does not know anything about the rebellion. He explained about the truth, so people will believe that Katniss have no intention to start the revolution.

#### Analysis

The utterance in datum 15.1 and 15.2 are classified as rising intonation on declaratives. Basically, those sentences have question intonation which is uttered like a yes- no question, even is not in the form. The aim of using rising intonation is to get confirmation from the audience about certain idea which is stated by the speaker. The speaker raises his intonation while uttered the sentences in order to give the stressing so that it can evoke audience's attention so that the audience will consider that the question is something important to be concerned.

In this case, M uses rising intonation to confirm whether his assumption is valid or not. He asks some questions since he is not really sure that his assumption is accepted by his audience. By asking confirmation through the using of rising

intonation, it can avoid bad reaction from the audience since it will mitigate the feeling of uncertainty.

### **Datum 16**

M : We've been here before, *you know*. (16)

FM : What?

M : That look. I've seen that look.

### **Context**

In the middle of the journey to the Capitol, Katniss and the team took rest for a bit. Katniss who cannot sleep sees Peeta. Then, Peeta who just wake up from the sleep asks her about her look because he seems to know that look before. He tries to make sure about the truth, so he gives the statement that contains the unsure feeling.

### **Analysis**

The utterance in datum 16 reflects women speech feature which can be categorized as lexical hedge. It is kind of lexical hedge as filler. It shows that M reflects lack of confident to FM about his utterance. The speakers tend to use hedge to avoid making definite statement since the speaker does not really sure about their statement. The word “You know” indicates that the speaker uncertain about the statement.

Here, the utterance “we’ve been here before, you know” indicates that M is not confident about his utterance if he tells about his memory to FM. He is encouraged to use it related to his unconfident to get FM’s respond as the reason of his lexical hedge “you know”. Then, the lexical hedge “you know” also reflects an explicit invitation to respond when it occurs immediately before or after pauses

in the women's speech that means M wants to invite FM's respond when he utters his memory immediately before or after pauses in her utterance. Therefore, M trying to use hedging as the way of seeking of the word to keep the conversational goes smoothly as the different way to cover his unconfident in saying something. M, here becomes the one who lack of confident about his utterance in relation with his memory when he wants to tell it to FM, then M hopes that his unconfident will be responded by FM because he waits FM respond whether she wants to become part of his conversation or she does not.

#### **Datum 17**

Flickerman : I was going to ask you to speak about the unrest but I think you might be too upset.  
 M : No, I can.  
 Flickerman : Are you sure?  
 M : Yeah, absolutely.  
 Flickerman : Thank you.  
 M : I want everyone who's watching to stop and to think about what a civil war could mean. *Is this really what we wanna do? (17.1)*  
*Kill ourselves off?(17.2)*

#### **Context**

Flickerman asked Peeta to speak about his last comment. But Flickerman was worried that Peeta would not be okay if he says something to the people, so he asked Peeta whether it was possible or not to say what in his mind. But Peeta told him that he was okay with it, and then he said what he felt about the entire incident. Therefore, he asks the people to stop the rebellion.

#### **Analysis**

Based on the theory proposed by Lakoff (1975) about women speech feature the utterance above is classified as rising intonation on declaratives. It was

considered as rising intonation since the utterance was similarly with yes- no question intonation; however the form of the question was not. The use of rising intonation was to get confirmation whether the speaker statement was accepted by the addressee or not. In other hand the function of rising intonation is to get audience's attention.

In this utterance, M as the speaker used rising intonation on declaratives in order to get audience's attention about what he says. The utterance "Is this really what we wanna do?" in datum (17.1) and "kill ourselves off?" in datum (17.2) use the utterance similarly with yes- no question, even in the form is not. So, it can be categorized as rising intonation, because the utterance is said in order to get people attention. The speaker raised his intonation while uttered the sentence in order to give stressing so that it can evoke audience's attention. By rising his intonation he hopes that the audiences will consider that the question is something important to be concerned.

### **Datum18**

Gale : what are we gonna do?

M : *Isn't it obvious?* The next move is to kill me. (18)

### **Context**

There is a trap in the middle of their journey set up by the capitol. The attack of oil forces them to evacuate to the higher place. But in the middle of evacuating, Peeta tries to kill Katniss by pushing her to the sea of oil. Fortunately, one of the members can save her. After evacuating, they are worried about what will they do after the incident. Peeta who feels the guilt starts to ask them about the possible action that will happen.

## Analysis

The utterance of datum 18 reflects women's speech feature which can be classified as tag question. It is kind of tag question as responding and confirming. It shows that M reflects uncertainty to Gale about his question. He states the claim but still unsure about the truth. The form of tag question is less assertive than the former, but more confident than the later. If the person use tag question, it can be means that the person wants the approval from the utterance or wants to check if the information is correct or not. But in this context, the function of tag question is to accept the approval from the statement.

The utterance "Isn't it obvious?" indicates that M is not sure about what will happen next. He is encouraged to ask it related to his doubt to get their answer honestly as the reason of his tag question "Isn't it?". M stating the claim about what should happen next but still unsure whether it will happen or not. This form of tag question is not really question but a way of asking the other person to make comment and keep the conversation open. By using tag question, M expects the agreement or confirmation from the listener related to what action they should take to punish him. He wants approval because he knows that he do something wrong.

## Datum 19

- M : Katniss, let me come with you, okay? I can be a *good distraction*. They know my face. (19)  
 FM : No, I'm not losing you again.



### **Context**

Katniss decided to go to the Capitol with Gale because it is dangerous to come with the team. Katniss and Gale disguise to be the citizen so that the guard cannot recognize them. Peeta who is worried about Katniss offering the help to be the distraction but Katniss forbid him to do that because she is afraid to lose him again. Therefore, Peeta convince Katniss that he wants to help.

### **Analysis**

The utterance in datum 19 reflects women speech feature as emphatic stress. It is included in emphatic stress because the use of word which are used to emphasize the utterance or strengthen the meaning of an utterance. The use of emphatic stress is to aim that the speaker wants the audience to take them seriously. So they add certain word to strengthen the meaning of the utterance.

In that utterance, M realized that his sentences will be heard by the team, so he used emphatic stress “good” to strengthen his meaning about the possible plan that he thought of, so that he can convince them to accept his opinion. M wants the people to take seriously about what he said. M thought that the plan to distract the guard will be the good idea, so he adds emphatic stress “good” to make the people believe that the plan will be successes. Emphatic stress is the way how people seek the agreement in persuading the audience by using the word that gives the strength to the next word. Therefore, instead of using the utterance to persuade the addressee, he uses emphatic stress to give the stress in the utterance, so that the people will be convinced.

### Datum 20

FM : Hey. You came home.

M : Yeah. I found these, uh, out by the edge of the forest. It's a primrose. *So* sorry, Katniss. (20)

### Context

After the war ended, Katniss goes back to district 12 alone. The condition in the Capitol is a mess after Katniss killed President Coin. So, Plutarch and Haymitch send her back to her home. Then, after several days she meets Peeta who is doing the gardening in front of his house. Peeta brings a primrose flower, it reminds Katniss about her sister Prim. Then, Peeta tries to show his care toward Katniss by saying that he is really sorry about her sister.

### Analysis

The utterance that is uttered in datum 20 reflects one of women's speech features as intensifier. It was proven from the existence of the word "so" in the sentence. Intensifiers are used to emphasize certain opinion. In order to emphasize the opinion, some people use the device to strengthen the meaning of their utterance. The word "so" has the function to intensify the utterance.

The word "so" shows women's character than men. It can be considered as an intensifier. The use of intensifiers can be used to make the addressee know the strong feeling of the speaker. The utterance "So sorry, Katniss" in datum 12 indicates that M persuades and strengthens the meaning to FM about his utterance that he does feel sorry to hear what happens to her sister and he wants to convince FM that she also has the same opinion. He wants to make strong feeling to FM about her statement. He hopes his thought will be answered by her as he wants to

convince her to take him seriously about what he said. She is encouraged to utter it related to his feeling about her sister to show his care as the reason of her intensifier “so”.

### 3. 2. Discussion

This part discussed about the result of data analysis women’s speech feature theory proposed by Lakoff (1975 as cited in Labotka 2009) stated that there are ten features. They are lexical hedge, intensifiers, rising intonation, precise of colour terms, hypercorrect grammar, super polite form, empty adjectives, avoiding using strong expletives, emphatic stress and tag question.

However, based on the data that have been analyzed, the researcher did not find all types of women’s speech features. There were seven features of women’s speech features used by the main characters of the Mockingjay movie. There are two main characters in this movie. So, it can be classified into two codes; the first is Katniss Everdeen (FM) that used six types of women speech feature. Those were lexical hedge, intensifiers, rising intonation, precise of colour terms, super polite form, and tag question. Yet, there are three types of women speech feature cannot be found in Katniss utterance, they are hypercorrect grammar, avoiding using strong expletives and empty adjective.

Meanwhile Peeta Mellark (M) only used six types, they are emphatic stress, lexical hedge, intensifiers, rising intonation, super polite form and tag question. The types that cannot be found are precise colors discrimination, hypercorrect grammar, empty adjectives and avoiding using strong expletives.

In this study, the researcher focused on the women's speech features used by main characters of Mockingjay movie that contain of Female and male. They are Katniss Everdeen (female) and Peeta Melark (male). In this movie the women characters has the big influence in the society because she is the symbol of revolution. She has great position in the society, so that she behaves more polite and keeps her nature as women in order to keep their reputation and position in front of the society. Instead the men character Peeta Melark also has the great role in movie as the lover of Katniss Everdeen. Surprisingly women speech feature also found in his utterance in the certain condition. They were the role model of their society so that it was important to consider the way of speaking and what words expression appropriate used to express their opinion.

In the movie 'Mockingjay' the main characters have used women's speech feature for several function; those are hedging, boosting and politeness device. The researcher sees that the characteristics of women's speech do not absolutely reflect uncertainty and less confidence of the speakers. There are several social factors and dimension that should be considered in analyzing particular sociolinguistic phenomenon, including the use of women speech feature in the Mockingjay movie, since the use of the language in society can be various not only because of their gender but also the social status and relationship, the topic, and the formality setting.

Basically the speaker used women speech features for certain purposes as it influenced by the certain condition that they faced. They main characters have to use women speech feature balancing in certain condition. After analyzing the

data, it could be seen that the main characters who become the subject of this research used some women speech features, the elaboration are follows:

### 3.2.1 Rising intonation and tag question on declaratives

The dominant feature which was found in this research was question intonation in the form of rising intonations on declaratives. The main characters applied this feature in their speech. The main function of rising intonation on declaratives was to get confirmation about the fact which was claimed by the speaker. By applying rising intonation on declaratives avoided the speaker from wrong statement that harmed the speaker so that to get right fact the main characters or right assumption they use rising intonation. The example of that function can be seen in datum 2 and 9 etc in appendix 1.

Besides, it also has the function to make the clear answer as seen in datum 8. It also reflects the curiosity of the speaker because the speaker is the only one who is getting interest to get information such in datum 9. Tag question consists of a copy of the first auxiliary element of the main clause. It is in the middle between a declaratives statement and question. This form is used as a request to seek information in which the speaker has a preference of one particular opinion to hear from the addressee. The example of this type can be found in datum 13. The researcher sees that the use of tag question happens because the speaker feels uncertain about the truth of her knowledge or information she has so that there is necessity to confirm it validity in order to mitigate the speaker's uncertainty. This function can be seen in datum 6.

### 3.2.2 Super polite form

The next feature that was found was super polite form. The main characters of Mockingjay movie showed their aspect of politeness by using politeness term such as thanking, apologizing and polite request. The first term is thanked in datum 5, this is used to show their respect to the other people who involve in their speech, and it showed that they consider their behavior and always attempted to behave like a lady. Then the main characters also use the word *please* to show their direct politeness that can be found in datum 10. There are also some indirect requests showed in the utterance that can be classified as super polite form such as *will you* in datum 3. Based on this explanation it can be concluded super polite form was applied in women's speech feature to show their identity that women tended to speak politely to create an impression that women concerned more on their behavior rather than men.

### 3.2.3 Lexical Hedges

The first features is lexical hedges which is used the main characters of the movie. In this research found that hedge had some functions; pause device to avoid making definite statement so that it can lessen the impact of the statement. The use of hedge term such as *I know* in datum 4 and *you know* in datum 17 have the function to show that the speaker was not certain with her statement so that to avoid making definite statement and mitigate the bad reaction from the listeners. It is showed when Peeta said this term to state the utterance but he still unsure about the truth. The other hedge term is *I guess* in datum 13 that has the function as the

device to show the expression of doubt which indicates sensitivity the others feeling. Furthermore, Katniss use this hedge as well however she merely used hedge to show her feeling of uncertainty. It was shown that she was lack of confidence in stating her opinion. It also has the function to get attention to make someone believe about what is said. The term I guess that Katniss used also can be mean that she wants to get the attention to make people believe what her saying.

#### 3.2.4 Intensifiers

The second features which were found in this research were intensifiers. There were some intensifiers term uses by the main characters of Mockingjay movie such as *just*, *really* and *so* (see in datum 1, 12 and 21). In this case, there were some functions of intensifiers of intensifiers. Basically, the main function of intensifiers was to intensify the statement, yet it could be more specify. Intensifiers could be used to strengthen speaker's statement by emphasizing the meaning of the statement so that it raised the listener's attention and they took seriously the speaker statement. This function exists when the intensifiers term come in the middle of the sentence and there was adjectives follows the term. However, it had different function when the intensifiers term especially *so* (see datum 21) came in the first sentence. The emerge of word *so* in the beginning of the sentence indicates that the speaker wanted to convey a conclusion or stated follow up statement or even suggestion. Intensifier is used to strengthen or emphasizing the utterance. It also has the function to convey conclusion or suggestion to the listeners.



### 3.2.5 Emphatic stress

According to data analysis, emphatic stress found once. Emphatic stress is used to emphasize the utterance or strengthen the meaning of an utterance. Emphatic stress in data analysis is “good”. It is found that there are in datum 20 from M utterance. It reflects strengthening the meaning that means M tends to show his lack of confidence in saying his intention to convey his feeling to the addressee whether his utterance has been appropriate one or it is still impolite to the addressee. Therefore, he tries to say his strengthen meaning to the addressee in order to get responds from the addressee about his feeling because he is not confident to convey it to the addressee.

### 3.2.6 Precise discrimination

The next types of women speech features found in main characters utterance is precise discrimination of color. Women tend to be more detail in naming color. It indicates that women have their own unique feature in language. Naming color can be included in the choice of lexical items. The unique vocabularies are often well identified by women. In this analysis there is one of precise discrimination found in datum 14 uttered by FM. In the utterance “soft orange” indicates that FM concerns with naming color. She gives the detail of naming M favorite color. Sometimes, men do not concern about it. Meanwhile, for the women naming color such as soft orange well identified. In the society discrimination in naming color is well accepted for women, but it is not for men.

Due to the object of the analysis, generally in the conversation form, the female characters of “Mockingjay” movie, Katniss Everdeen (FM) used mosts of

women speech features which reflect uncertainty and lack of confidence such as using rising intonation, lexical hedge, and tag question. It indicates that female character wants to show her powerlessness to show her femininity side since she has the power in the society. It is found in the movie that each of features that she uses reflects her own figure as a woman in some positions of her life. It is also found that in different settings, Katniss uses different speech features as she needs to complete her utterances. She can manage her utterances well wherever she were (in each of the setting in this movie). So that it can be concluded that she can behave well as women although she has the power in the society as it observed from her utterances. While the male character show his femininity side toward the female character. Considering with the function of women speech feature that used to show the powerlessness of the speakers, it can be concluded that the male character wants to show his powerlessness side toward female characters related with his role in the movie as the lover. For example in datum 16, he used lexical hedge to reflect the lack of confidence toward female character.

The findings of the present research are different from the previous studies due to the reason that most of the study investigates women speech features used only by women. Meanwhile, the present study tries to analyze those features used by men since the use of women language based on social condition of being “female” and “male”. The difference in findings happens since the present research analyzed the movie describing the life of a woman that has great role in the society. She shows her femininity side by using women speech features. Also, the present research uses the theory of women speech feature to analyze men

characters in this movie. It is because the men characters seem to have femininity side in the certain condition especially when he was with women characters. It is used by the men character to show how much he cares and loves female characters.

There is a point that can be learned from present research. There is relation between the use of women's speech features and gender. The way women's speech features used can be determined by the gender concept that exists in the society. The gender concept according to Cameron (2003) refers to the social condition of being man or women instead of their sex differences. For instance, women are expected to behave more politely and softly so they show this lady like behavior in speaking by making an indirect request to ask for help rather than giving a command.

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

This chapter covers two things, they are conclusion and suggestion. The conclusion is based on research finding on chapter III and the suggestion leads the further researchers on the same field.

#### **4.1 CONCLUSION**

Based on the first research problem, the finding shows that the female character (KatnissEverdeen) uses six types of women's speech features in "Mockingjay" movie, they are lexical hedge, tag question, rising intonation, intensifier, super polite form, and precise discrimination which shows KatnissEverdeen's concern to her addressee that makes her lack of confident, insecurity, giving an opportunity to the addressee and giving high appreciation. Meanwhile the male character, PeetaMelark also uses six types of women speech features, they are: Rising intonation, super polite form, lexical hedge, intensifier, tag question and emphatic stress.

The next research finding concerns with the use of women's speech features by main characters in the movie. The main characters use several kinds of women's speech features such as lexical hedge, tag question, and intensifier to show hesitancy, avoid saying definite things, respond and confirm something, invite someone to tell the story, encourage other speaker to participate in talk, strengthen the meaning, describe emotional state, express strong emotion to her

addressee by using sarcastic, patronizing, expressive of solidarity, praise, and admiration. Then, the use of rising intonation, emphatic stress and super polite form reflect giving an opportunity to the addressee and indicating high appreciation to the addressee. Those are the way how main characters' use women speech features to leave a decision open, unwillingness to assert the opinion, seek a confirmation, polite request or command, intensify proportion of a force, or reducing the force of utterance to her addressee. The male characters in this movie used women's speech features according to several reasons that caused by some social factors and dimension since people speak differently in different social context and social function of language. He used women's speech features because of some factors that related with the participant, setting, topic and function when he utters the utterance.

In conclusion, seven types of women's speech feature used in this study, those are lexical hedge, intensifier, emphatic stress, rising intonation, tag question, super polite form and precise discrimination. The dominance of women's speech features appearing in this study is rising intonation that used by both of them since they want to indicate that there is unwillingness to be assertive in carrying the opinion. They also want to show that the speaker leaves the decision open to the addressee in a non-forceful way. Because the story is about persuading the people to join the rebellion, they use the types that indicate as persuading such as rising intonation, intensifier and super polite form. The male character also show the dominance in rising intonation since he is unsure if his opinion will be agreed by the addressee related with his condition after losing his memory. In addition, there

are three types which cannot be found in this analysis, they are avoiding using strong expletive, empty adjective, and hypercorrect grammar. Those types cannot be found since Katniss has bold characteristic that makes her to talk straight forward and firm.

## **4.2 SUGGESTION**

This study contributes the improvement of understanding language studies especially on women's speech features used by female and male character in the movie. Thus, it is hoped that this research becomes a reference for linguistics students to learn more about women's language used in movie. It is also expected to give practical contribution for sociolinguistics lecturer to be a source and empirical data in teaching about women's language.

This study gives the example of women's language that is used in the movie. Thus, the researcher suggests the further researcher to analyze women speech feature in real live conversation. It can be suggested to analyze the conversation of women who have important role in the society such as women with religious competent in the society. Then, they can analyze the data using the comparison between the concept of women speech features and the concept of women in Islam. Thus, it will be more challenging since there is no research that analyze women speech features used the concept of women in Islamic perspective.

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Appendix 1: Data Tabulation

Data	Addressee	Utterance	Types									
			LH	I	RI	ES	ASE	PD	TQ	HG	SPF	EA
1	FM	I had a nightmare. Just five more minutes. (1)		√								
2		Don't you wanna see Prim?(2)			√							
3		Peeta, will you stay with me?(3)									√	
4		Is he alive?			√							
5		I know he's not safe there, (4)	√									
6		Thank you for agreeing to meet with me. (5)									√	
7		Cinna. He's dead, isn't he? (6)							√			
8		Maybe I don't recognize you sober. (7)	√									
9		You had all of this and you just left the district to fend for themselves			√							
10		You want me to fire up our troops? Call out to the			√							

[illegible]

		everything you've done										
21		Was it our bombs?										
22		So, if you wanna kill me, do it.		√								
23		Plutarch rescued you?			√							
24		You're all from the Capitol?			√							
25		Plutarch got you out?			√							
26	M	to be almost killed by Johanna? (15.1)			√							
27		Or part of the plan to be paralysed by lightning?(15.2)			√							
28		We've been here before, you know. (16)	√									
29		Is this really what we wanna do? (17.1)			√							
30		kill ourselves off? (17.2)			√							
31		She tell you to say that?			√							
32		And now ally? Yeah, I'll add that to the list of the			√							

		word										
33		I'm sorry. I just can't tell what's real and what's made up anymore.									√	
34		Isn't it obvious? The next move is to kill me. (18)			√							
35		You know, the capitol, they used tracker jacker.	√									
36		Katniss, let me come with you okay?									√	
37		Friend, lover, victor, fiancée, enemy, target, mutt, and now ally?			√							
38		I can be good distraction (19)				√						
39		I found these,uh, Out by edge of the forest It's primrose So sorry, Katniss (20)		√								

LE : Lexical Hedges  
I : Intensifiers  
RI : Rising Intonation  
ES : Emphatic Stress

ASE : Avoid Using Strong Expletive  
PD : Precise Discrimination  
TQ : Tag Question  
HG : Hypercorrect Grammar

SPF : Super Polite Form  
EA : Empty Adjectives

## Appendix 2: Description of data

No	Main Characters	Utterance	Classification of features	Context
1	Katniss Everdeen (FM)	1. - But do you see that? - You went back for the cat? - You want me to fire up our troops? Call out to the loyalists?	Rising intonation	1. The use of rising intonation by Katniss Everdeen is to get attention from the audience - Also to get confirmation that her opinion is valid in order to mitigate rude reaction from the audience
		2. I know, Maybe, I guess	Lexical Hedges	2. The use of word I know, maybe, I guess are to show uncertainty of the statement and lessen the impact of the statement because the speaker is also lack of confidence
		3. Will you, please 4. Thank you	Super Polite Form	3. The use of word will you to indicates that Katniss wants to show polite request 4. The term thank you used to show feeling of gratitude and respect
		5. Don't you, isn't he	Tag Question	5. The use of tag question is to reflects the uncertainty and hesitancy
		6. Just 7. Really	Intensifiers	6. The word just as intensifiers is used to strengthen the speaker's statement 7. The word really is used to intensify the intention and the meaning of the statement
		8. Soft orange	Precise Discrimination	8 The use of precise discrimination is to show the uniqueness of women language by using certain vocabularies

2	Peeta Melark (M)	1. - to be almost killed by Johanna? 9 Or part of the plan to be paralysed by lightning? 10 Is this really what we wanna do?kill ourselves off?	Rising Intonation	1. The use of rising intonation by Katniss Everdeen is to get attention from the audience - Also to get confirmation that her opinion is valid in order to mitigate rude reaction from the audience
		2. You know	Lexical Hedge	2 The use of word you know is to show uncertainty of the statement and lessen the impact of the statement because the speaker is also lack of confidence
		3 Just 4 So	Intensifiers	3. The word just as intensifiers is used to strengthen the speaker's statement 4. The function of word so is to intensify the meaning and the intention of the statement
		5 Isn't it?	Tag question	5. The use of tag question is to reflects the uncertainty and hesitancy
		6 Good distraction	Emphatic stress	6. The use of emphatic stress is to emphasize the utterance
		7 Thank you	Super Polite form	7. The term thank you used to show feeling of gratitude and respect





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2.	April 01, 2016	Revise Chapter I	
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