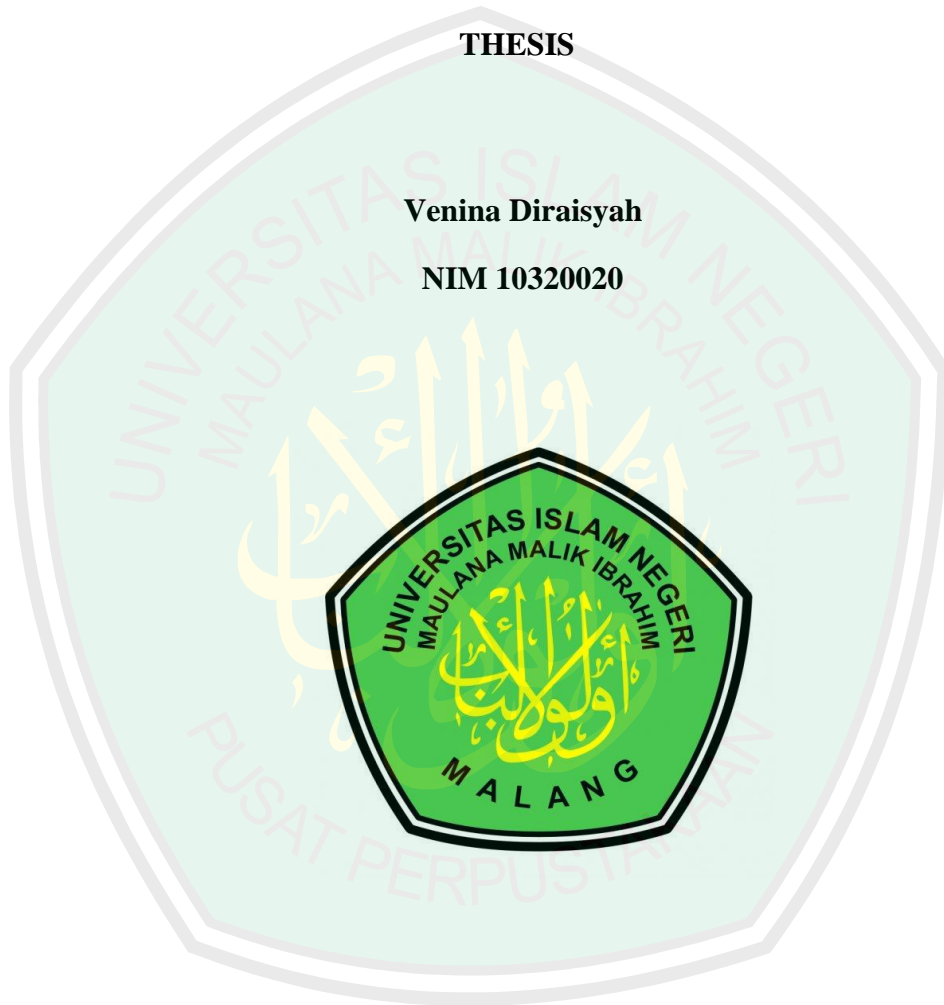


**AN ANALYSIS OF WOMEN'S SPEECH FEATURES USED BY THE
MAIN CHARACTER OF "THE DUCHESS" MOVIE**

THESIS

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ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LETTERS DEPARTMENT

HUMANITIES FACULTY

MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF

MALANG

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MAIN CHARACTER OF “THE DUCHESS” MOVIE**

THESIS

Presented to
Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang
in partial fulfillment as the requirement for the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S.)

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Hereby, I certify that the thesis I wrote to fulfill the requirement for the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S) in English Language and Letters Department, Humanities and Culture Faculty, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University Of Malang entitled *An Analysis of Women's Speech Features Used by the Main Character of "The Duchess" Movie*, is truly my original work. It does not incorporate any materials previously written or published by other person, except indication quotation and bibliography. Due to the fact, I am a person only responsible for the thesis if there is any objection or claim from others.

Malang, June 16, 2014

Venina Diraisyah

APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that Venina Diraisyah's thesis entitled *An Analysis of Women's Speech Features Used by the Main Character of "The Duchess" Movie* has been approved by the thesis advisor, for further approval by the board of examiners.

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DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to
my Dad, Kodir, and my Mom, Siti Aminah,
to my younger sister, Shinta Dwi Cahyati who have motivated me
and to all of my friends.



MOTTO

“All religions, arts and sciences are branches of the same tree”

Albert Einstein



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I would like to thank to the owner of this universe, Allah swt., who has given me the mercy and blessing so that I can finish my thesis entitled “An Analysis of Women’s Speech Features Used by the Main Character of “The Duchess” Movie” as the requirement for the degree of SarjanaSastra in Faculty of Humanities at the Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang. Shalawat and Salam are delivered to the prophet, Muhammad saw who has guided his followers to the right way and brought us from the darkness to the lightness.

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sister there are so many love, support and sacrifices you all have given to reach my success. May Allah SWT always blesses us and arranges the most beautiful things for our lives. Amin I also would like to give my thanks to all of my friends especially in English department, who can't be mentioned one by one. Thank you for your kindness and happiness.

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Venina Diraisyah

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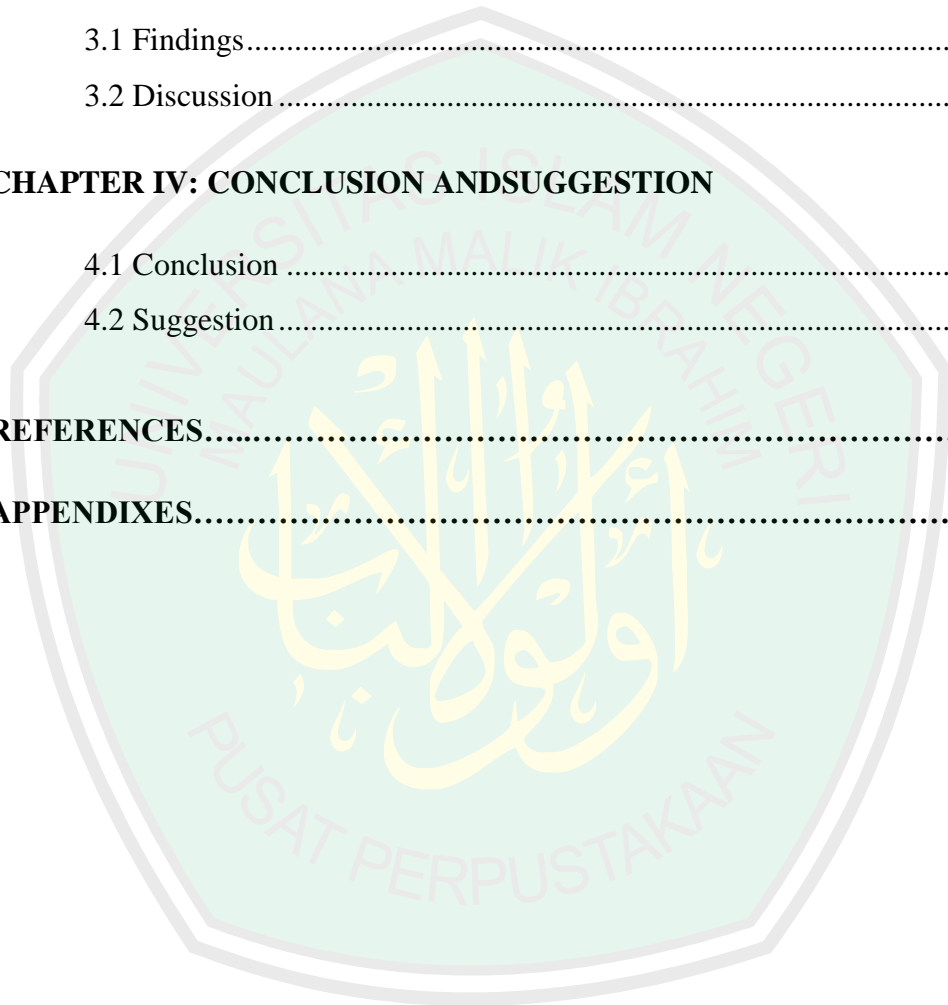
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ABSTRACT

Diraisyah, Venina. 2014. *An Analysis of Women's Speech Features Used by the Main Character of "The Duchess" Movie*. Thesis. Linguistics. English Language and Letters Department, Humanities Faculty, Maulana Malik Ibrahim State Islamic University of Malang. Advisor: H. Djoko Susanto, M.Ed, Ph.D.

Key Words: Women's language, women's speech features.

This study focuses on analyzing women's speech features used by the main character of The Duchess movie. Women's speech features are several types of speech which reflect uncertainty and lack of confidence as the characteristics of women's speech. Women's language is language that signifies the characteristic of women such as avoiding direct and relying on conform that conveys hesitation and uncertainty.

The purpose of this study is to find out the type of women's speech features used by main character in The Duchess movie and main character's way in using the types of women's speech features. The design of this study is descriptive qualitative. The data are words, phrases, clauses, and sentences that are used by the main characters namely Georgiana in several settings. The data were analyzed firstly by finding the context of the utterance, classifying them into ten types of women's speech features, and then explaining and describing the utterance based on the categorization, including explaining the functional usage, the meaning of the utterance and the factors behind the use of those utterances, describing the action of the main character in saying the utterance based on the Lakoff's theory of women's speech features.

The findings of this study showed that the main characters of The Duchess movie used eight types of women's speech features and the most of women's speech features used by the main character; that is lexical hedges or fillers which reflect uncertainty and lack of confidence. The main character actions in saying the utterance that consist lexical hedges or fillers are she looks afraid and nervous. Not all types of women's speech features are used by the main character. Two kind of features are not used by the character are specialized vocabularies (precise color terms), and hypercorrect grammar.

ABSTRAK

Venina Diraisyah. 2014. Analisa Keistimewaan Cara Berbicara Wanita Yang Digunakan Oleh Pemeran Utama Film “The Duchess”. Tesis. Linguistik. Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Pembimbing. H. Djoko Susanto, M.Ed, Ph.D.

Kata Kunci: Bahasa wanita, Keistimewaan-keistimewaan Cara Berbicara Wanita

Penelitian ini fokus dalam meneliti cara berbicara wanita yang digunakan oleh pemeran utama film *The Duchess*. Keistimewaan-keistimewaan cara berbicara wanita adalah beberapa jenis cara berbicara yang menggambarkan ketidakpastian dan kurangnya kepercayaan sebagai ciri-ciri cara berbicara wanita. Bahasa wanita adalah bahasa yang menandakan ciri-ciri wanita seperti menghindari berbicara secara langsung dan mengandalkan akan penyesuaian diri yang menunjukkan keragu-raguan dan ketidakpastian.

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menemukan jenis keistimewaan-keistimewaan cara berbicara wanita yang digunakan oleh pemeran utama di film *The Duchess* dan cara pemeran utama dalam penggunaan jenis-jenis keistimewaan cara berbicara wanita tersebut. Bentuk penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Data di penelitian ini adalah kata-kata, ucapan-ucapan, klausa-klausa, dan kalimat-kalimat yang digunakan oleh pemeran utama yang bernama Georgiana di beberapa keadaan. Data yang diteliti yang pertama yaitu dengan menemukan konteks ucapan, mengelompokkan konteks ucapan tersebut menjadi sepuluh jenis keistimewaan-keistimewaan cara berbicara wanita, dan kemudian menjelaskan dan menggambarkan ucapan-ucapan tersebut berdasarkan pengelompokan, termasuk penjelasan penggunaan secara fungsional, arti dari ucapan-ucapan dan unsur-unsur dibalik penggunaan ucapan-ucapan tersebut, menggambarkan gerakan dari pemeran utama dalam mengucapkan ucapan-ucapan tersebut berdasarkan teori Lakoff yaitu teori keistimewaan-keistimewaan cara berbicara wanita.

Penemuan-penemuan dari penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa pemeran utama dari film *The Duchess* menggunakan delapan jenis keistimewaan cara berbicara wanita dan sebagian besar keistimewaan-keistimewaan cara berbicara wanita yang digunakan oleh pemeran utama, yaitu pembatasan bahasa yang menunjukkan ketidakpastian dan kurangnya kepercayaan. Gerakan pemeran utama dalam mengatakan ucapan-ucapan yang mengandung pembatasan bahasa

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents background of the study, problems of the study and objectives of the study, significances of the study, scope and limitation, and definition of the key terms, research design, research instrument, data and data source, data collection, and data analysis.

1.1 Background of the Study

Language is a crucial thing in human life that has a big role in social interaction. It is a tool of communication that can create a relation between someone and others. Since the definition of language is an arbitrary system of articulated sounds made use of by a group of humans as a means of carrying on the affairs of their society (Wardhaugh, 2002: 10). Hence every language has characteristics. The characteristics can represent the difference between a language user and other language users. Generally the different language can be seen through the difference of speakers, places and time. The differences already create variety works in linguistics field, and one of the prominent topics about the difference language is the language use by speakers or human who uses a language. Therefore, the difference of language concerned the speakers which are men and women in using language. Men and women language are included in language and gender. According Eckert (2003:2), language and gender are a new introduction to the study of the relation between gender and language use.

Men and women language are one of social phenomena that is prominent in language use, and both of them have particular characteristics. But this

study discusses just about women's language. Women's language as connecting more uncertainty than men's language (Millan, et al, 1977:547). It means that women have particular differences in using language.

Lakoff(2004:78)has summarized the difference; that is women's speech features. Women's speech features is several aspects of speech difference between women and men which indicate the characteristics of women's speech which are included hedging, tag question, rising intonations on declaratives, empty adjectives, specialized vocabularies, (precise color terms), intensifiers, hypercorrect grammar, super polite forms, avoidance of strong swear words and emphatic stress.

Some university students have done the study of women's speech features from different perspectives. First, Cecilia (2004) has conducted the study about a Sociolinguistics Study on Women's Speech Features by the Female VJs of MTV Indonesia. The study discusses about the kinds of speech feature, the most common features and the least features used by female VJs of MTV Indonesia. The second writer is Novalina's (2013) study which has conducted Sociolinguistics Study on Women's Speech Features by Main Character of Royal Family in "The Young Victoria" Movie. In this study, the writer discuss about speech features that shown and used by main character of royal family in "The Young Victoria" movie for showing politeness strategies.

The third writer, Rizkia (2013) studied about Women's Speech Features Used by The Main Character of "Eat Pray Love" Movie. The study discussed the women's speech features used by the main character of "Eat Pray Love" movie and in which context the main character uses the speech features. Furthermore,

Sandra (2013) has conducted the study about The Sexist Language Used by The Character in “The Duchess” Movie. The study discussed about the sexist language used by the character in “The Duchess” movie and the way how it is used in movie dialogues.

This study discusses about women’s language features used by main character in “The Duchess” movie use Lakoff’s theory and the way/process of the main character communication which consist aspects of women’s speech features. The reason of the writer chooses “The Duchess” movie as the subject in this study is the movie takes from the real story of Georgiana Cavendish, Duchess of Devonshire, who is ancestor of Lady Diana. The movie tells about complicated of The Duchess life during she lived in the kingdom, so her utterances and way to say the utterances during to be a duchess is an interest thing to be analyzed. Hence, the writer interests to analyze the subject use women’s speech features theory that proposed by Lakoff.

One of the previous studies; that is Sandra’s study, “The Duchess” movie as the subject has been analyzed by using the sexist language theory proposed by Sarah Mills. Based on the previous study, the writer chooses the subject that will analyze using Lakoff’s theory about women’s speech features to be a gap. The writer expect that this study will give contribution in linguistic especially in sociolinguistics field because the result of this study will be different with previous studies.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background of the study mentioned above, the writer questions proposed are:

1. What kinds of women's language features used by the main character in "The Duchess" movie?
2. How are women's language features used by the main character in "The Duchess" movie?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

Regarding to the problems of the study stated above, the objectives of the study are:

1. To identify the types of women's language features are used by the main character in "The Duchess" movie.
2. To describe the way main character in "The Duchess" movie use women's language features.

1.4 Significances of the Study

Concerning with the results of this study, the findings of this study are expected to be useful theoretically and practically. Regarding the theoretical significance, the findings of this study are expected to give contribution and additional source on Sociolinguistics, especially on how to analyze the types of women's speech features that used by main character in a movie and main character's way in using the types of women's speech features by using

Lakoff's(2004) theory about women's speech features which it can develop theoretical knowledge of Sociolinguistics.

For the practical significance, the result of this study is expected to be useful for everyone who studies about Sociolinguistics especially the students and the teacher. It can become one of the linguistics references which assist them to understand and appreciate works of linguistics, especially women's speech features. Finally, this study is also expected to give contribution and information to further writers who are interested in doing the same field of study in Sociolinguistics deeply.

1.5 Scope and Limitations

The scope of this study focuses on Sociolinguistic study especially in women's speech features as seen through the speech/utterances and the action of main character in "The Duchess" movie.

In this study, the writer concerns on utterances of the main character Georgiana in the subject. Moreover, to avoid broadening the discussion, the writer limits the study and focuses on women's speech features by using Lakoff's theory of women's speech features.

1.6 Definition of The Key Terms

To avoid misunderstanding, the terms used in this study need to be defined:

1. Women's language: a language that signifies the characteristics of women such as avoiding direct and forceful statements, and relying on conforms that convey hesitation and uncertainty.
2. 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 intonations on declaratives, empty adjectives, specialized vocabularies (precise color terms), intensifiers, hypercorrect grammar, super polite forms, avoidance of strong swear words and emphatic stress.

1.7 Research Design

This study is descriptive qualitative method because of the aim of this study is describing the data from the writers which found in the field. This study is considered as qualitative because it analyzes the speech/utterances and the action of the main character in "The Duchess" movie. It designs to help the writer understands about what kinds of women's speech features used by the main character and how women's speech features used by the main character in the movie.

1.8 Research Instrument

Research instrument is very important to obtain the result of the study. It is a set of methods which is used to collect the data. In this study, the writer is the

instrument since the writer is watching, reading, collecting, analyzing the data and finding the result of this study by herself.

1.9 Data and Data Source

The data source of this study is “The Duchess” movie and script of the movie. Meanwhile, the data are words, phrases, clauses and sentences that are used by Georgiana as the main character in her speeches/utterances and the action of the main character in saying the utterances.

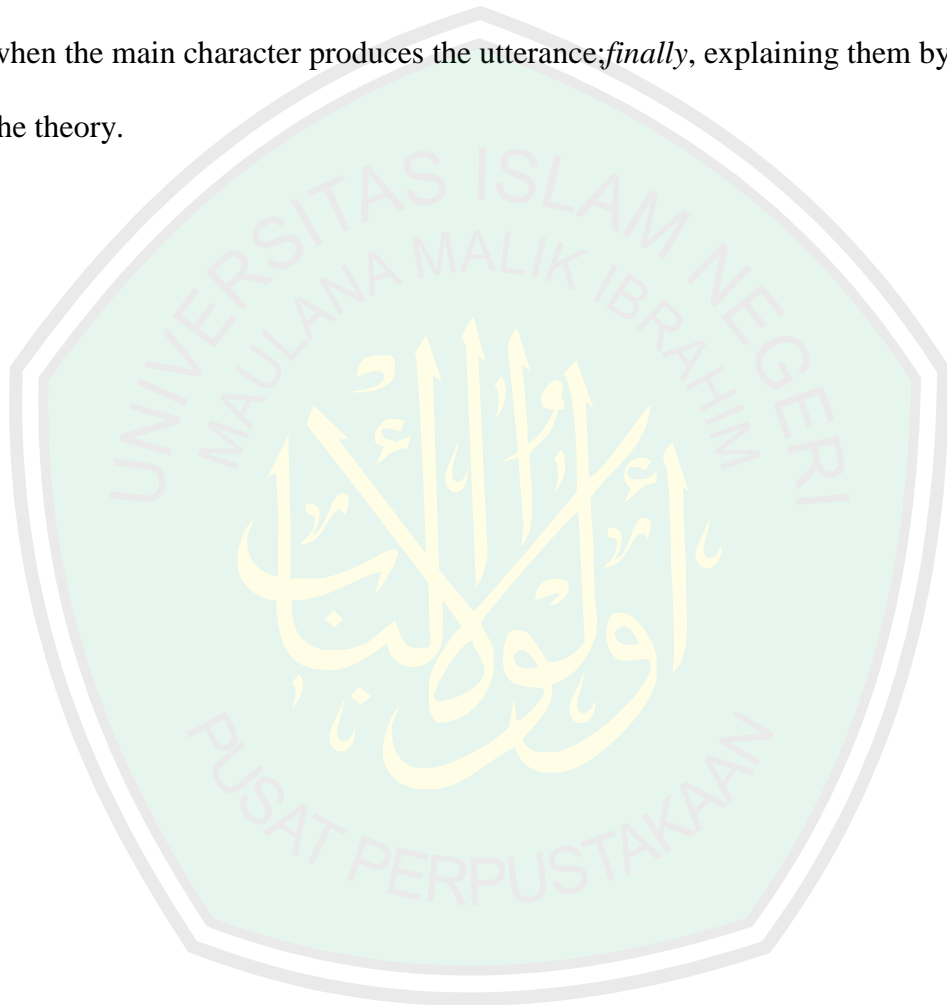
1.10 Data Collection

Data in a study is very important, so that if the writer has discovered or lost the data, then immediately investigated. To accumulate the data, the following steps will be: *first*, downloading the movie and the script; *second*, the writer watch and understand the movie; *third* the writer would like to identify the main character's utterances (words, phrases, clauses,) and sentences, *fourth* identifying the main character's utterance included women's speech features according to Lakoff's theory, and *the last* the writer would like to choose the main character's utterance included women's speech features that will be analyzed using Lakoff's theory.

1.11 Data Analysis

After obtaining the data, the writer analyzed speech/utterances and the action of the main character of the movie by using the steps as follows: *firstly*, the writer classified words, phrases, clauses, and sentences which are used by the

subject into ten types of women's speech features; *secondly*, explaining and describing the utterance based on the categorization, including explaining the functional usage, the meaning of the utterance, the factors behind the use of those utterances based on the Lakoff's theory of women's speech features; *thirdly* describing the action of the main character in saying the utterance and the context when the main character produces the utterance; *finally*, explaining them by using the theory.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Theories that are used in order to help understand the data are related with language and gender, women's speech features and previous studies.

2.1 Language and Gender

Language not only reflects and perpetuates gender but language constitutes gender and produces sexism as a social reality (Weatherall, 2002:5). It indicates that language can raise and show gender as one of the social phenomena that cannot be separated in human life. Gender is the social elaboration of biological sex whereas sex is biological categorization between men and women based primarily on their reproductive potential (Eckert, 2003:10). It means that gender is not something had by every person since they were born or original thing from our soul but gender is something we perform. Eckert said that biological differences between men and women can determine gender which can cause the difference in their capabilities and disposition. For instance, men are considered have higher testosterone, so they are said to be more aggressive than women. It means that the higher testosterone as biological aspect of men and aggressive can be considered gender that is from the biological influence. Another example, women have a thicker left hemisphere and the language abilities typically are located in the left hemisphere" (Steinberg, et al, 2001:319). Hence, women propensity for language so they talk more than men. Those biological differences can cause gender dichotomy between men and women.

Gender is now generally recognized as the most widely salient dimension of social differences, and has become the focus for a great deal of recent discussion within socio-linguistics as a result of the burgeoning of feminist scholarship (Montgomery, 1995:152). It indicates that the difference of gender between women and men has become popular social phenomena where there are many differences which refer to gender, one of them is language. The difference in language between women and men is one of the prominent differences so many study about it.

For short, Eckert said that gender is a system of meaning or a way of construing notion of male and female. It indicates that gender as a tool of explanation or clarification notion that created by male and female. Meanwhile language is the primary means through contest old meanings and constructs new ones (2003:6). Language can be considered as a tool/manner in maintaining old meanings and developing new meanings.

2.2. Women's Language

Women's language can be indicated as the characteristic of women's behavior because someone's language can present their role in a society. Woman as a rule follows the main road of language (Jespersen (1922) cited from Baxter (2010:54)). Generally women use complete language then men and they use language more than man. Hence, women should have or choose particular speech features to be presented in their society. It means that women must choose appropriate or their best language when they interact with others people because according to Lakoff women experience

linguistics discrimination in the way they are taught to use language and in the way general language treats them (cited from Tannen, 2007:162).

Lakoff (1975) considered women's language as the "language of powerlessness", a reflection of their subordinate place in the relation to men (cited from Meyerhoff and Holmes, 2003:104). It means that women's language as evidence the powerlessness "sound" of women in a society that almost considered more "low" than men. So, women have to able to have certain speech features or best language when they interact with other people in their society. Other definition of women's language is a language that signifies the characteristics of women such as avoiding forceful and direct statements, and relying on conforms that conveys uncertainty and hesitation.

According to Holmes, women's linguistics behavior can be seen when women used more standard forms than men, it is commonly the standard form which is overtly prestigious form that women's favor (1995:170). Standard forms are generally have relation with more formal and less personal interactions, so the society expects to the women to use them women are models for children's speech and the role modeling good behavior in community. In short, women's language forms are associated with female values and femininity.

2.2.1 Lakoff's Theory of Women's Speech Features

Robin Tolmach Lakoff is a professor of linguistics at the University of California, and becomes the first linguist who begun the research for definitive

features of women's speech. She began to introduce the terms of women's language in her 1973 article, *Language and Society*. Her 1975 book *Language and Women's Place* has been cited by many linguists who study the search of sex differences in language use.

She claims in her book *Language and Woman's Place* that based on her observation, that certain features are typical of women's speech that women have certain features use in their speech: over politeness, heavily qualified statements, empty vocabulary, and trivial subject matter. She proposed that there are two styles of speech namely neutral language and women's language as another example of norm and deviation thinking. Women use tag questions (approval seeking), more certain raising intonation, intensifiers (really, very), more politeness than men.

Women's speech features are several aspects of speech difference between women and men which indicate the characteristics of women's speech which are included hedging, tag questions, rising intonations on declaratives, empty adjectives, specialized vocabularies (precise color terms), intensifiers, hypercorrect grammar, super polite forms, avoidance of strong swear words and emphatic stress.

There are ten elements of the language that women use, as identified by Robin Lakoff in 1975:

1. Lexical hedges or fillers

According to Poynton, a hedge is a variety of means by which one can say something a short of indicating that something, like the case, is, or is not

(1989:71). Someone who use hedges can refers to the frequent use of such phrase as *you know, well, like, I guess* and sort of. Lakoff said that hedging is one of the characteristic of women's language which expresses a lack of confidence and reflect of women's insecurity. When someone hedge linguistically, they avoid to say something definite and keep their option open (Coates, 1996:152). It means that when someone hedges an utterance, s/he is saying the lack of confidence in the truth preposition that showed by the utterances. For example:

Well, I spent a wonderful four month

2. Tag question

According to Lakoff, asking question is a prominent example of women's hesitancy and insecurity. Question can be used to look for or get some information, to invite someone tell a story, to encourage other speakers to join in talk (Coates, 1996:176). Women tend to ask three times as many questions as men (Chaika, 1994:216). Lakoff said that tag question is associated with a desire for confirmation or approval which signals a lack of self-confidence in the speaker. It means that when the speaker (women) who use tag questions, she will be perceived as weak, unassertive and lacking in authority (cited from Weatherall, 2002:60). Tag question in women's speech theory is used to get some information and reflecting hesitancy of the speaker. For example:

It's so hot, isn't it?

You do not know my life, *do you?*

That was a good movie, *wasn't it?*

3. Rising intonation on declaratives

There is peculiar sentence intonation pattern just among women. It is not only has declaratives answer form to a question, but also has rising inflection typical of a yes-no question and seem like being especially hesitant (Lakoff cited in Cameron, 1990:230). Sometimes, women use raising intonation in her utterance to declare something that others have been known about her declaration.

e.g. *Really?*, just the two of us alone?

4. Empty adjectives

One of the kinds of adjectives is empty adjectives; it means that empty adjectives only convey an emotional reaction. Some of the adjectives are neutral as to sex of speaker; men or women may use them. But another set seems to be largely restricted to use by women. For instance of the adjectives are neutral like *cool, terrific, neat*; and women only like *lovely, dear, adorable, divine*.

According to Lakoff, if a man uses the women's adjectives, it will damage his reputation, whereas a woman may use the neutral words freely. A woman has a choice to choose between the neutral words and the women's words which man haven't, she may be suggesting very different thing about

her own personality and view about the subject matter by her choice of words of the neutral words or words of the women's words.

e.g. You know how *grateful* I am

What a *divine* idea!

5. Specialized vocabularies (precise color terms)

According to Lakoff 'Women's language shows up in all levels of the grammar of English' (cited from Cameron, 1990:223). It can be represented on example in the choice and frequency of lexical item that is in naming colors (*plum, lavender, beige, mauve*). In lexical differences women like to use more precise words to naming colors like the example and usually have richer vocabularies in areas that are traditionally female specialties.

Women make far more precise discrimination in naming colors than do men for example words like *lavender, maroon*; those are the example of unremarkable word in a women's active vocabulary, but it is absent for most men. When men say or mention something in precise color terms, the other people as listener might conclude he was imitating a woman sarcastically.

6. Intensifier

Intensifiers like *just, quite* and *very* seem more characteristic of women's language than men. But sometimes it also found in the speech of male academic. According to Jespersen women much more often than men break off without finishing their sentences, because they start talking without "explanation" about what they are going to say (cited from Weatherall,

2002:58). For example, “I like him *so* much” and “I am *quite* in love with it”. Men seem very difficult to use this construction when the sentence is in unemotional condition without reference to the speaker himself.

7. Hypercorrect grammar

Hypercorrect grammar is the use of standard verb forms consistently. Hypercorrect grammar involves avoidance of coarse language. Related to this case, it means that women speak as close to the British standard. Lakoff connects the features with Norman’s mind that women are not supposed to talk rough or less polite than men (2006:80). For example:

“I never should have broken up with David by email, I should have done it by phone, so I could have been the one to hang up”.

8. Super polite form

Other aspects of women’s language that Lakoff identified were features such as indirect request forms (e.g. will you please close the door) and precise grammar (e.g. ‘I will not’ instead of ‘ain’t’), which made them seem more polite (cited from Weatherall, 2002:58). Women are supposed to speak more politely than men, it is related to their hypercorrectness in grammar. But in the fact deeper, women don’t use off-color or indelicate expression. There are some phrases that are kind of ‘super polite’ form such as; *willyou open..., won’t you open..., will you close..., please close...*. For example:

Please hold still. I'm afraid

Will you please close the windows

9. Avoidance of strong swear

Swearing is kinds of expletive that can show extreme intensify. It can considered as an expression of very strong emotion (Eckert:2003:181).

Women often use softer forms such as 'Oh, my dear!' or 'Damn', then men use the stronger swear words such as 'Oh..shit!' or ' Dammit!' like these sentence:

- a. Oh, dear, you spent my cookies again
- b. Shit!, you spent my cookies again

The differences of those sentences are only in the choice of 'meaningless' particle. People would classify the first sentence as a part of 'women's language' and the second sentence as men's language, even though women are also able to use sentence b.

According to Lakoff men's language is being used increasingly by women, but women's language is not being adopted by men. The stronger expletives are served for men, while the weaker ones for women. The difference between *shit* and *damn* as opposed to *oh dear* or *goodness* lies in how forcefully one says how one feels.

10. Empathic stress

Emphatic stress is a typical of special stress that is given by the speaker to some words in a sentence, usually to single out, compare, correct or clarifying. Women tend to use words which are used to emphasize the utterance or strengthen the meaning of the utterance. For example: *It was a brilliant idea!*. The word *brilliant* is one of the example of an emphatic stress that used to strengthen the meaning of the utterance.

2.3 Previous Studies

There are some writers have done the study of women's speech features from different perspectives, Cecilia (2004) has conducted the study about a Sociolinguistics Study on Women's Speech Features by the Female VJs of MTV Indonesia as seen through Lakoff's theory. In her study, she tried to find out, whether or not women's speech features proposed by Lakoff are found in the speech of the female VJs of MTV Indonesia while they are presenting the program. The study found out that there were indeed certain particular characteristics of women's speech features used by female VJs of MTV Indonesia while presenting the program. To achieve the goal of finding out women's characteristics while both VJs were presenting the programs, the study was conducted in terms of kinds of speech features used, the dominant speech features used and the least speech features used by the both VJs. From the analysis the writer found out that both female VJs used women's speech features proposed by Robin Lakoff. The most dominant speech features used

by VJ Denise and VJ Nirina was lexical hedges/fillers because both might have the tendency to be lack of self-confidence. And the least features used by VJ Denise were tag question; superpolite form, and avoidance of strong swear words. Besides that, the least features used by VJ Nirinawas “empty” adjectives.

Novalina (2013) has conducted the study about Women’s Speech Features by Main Character of Royal Family in “The Young Victoria” Movie. This study discusses about kinds of women’s speech features used by Queen Victoria and the way Queen Victoria uses them for showing politeness strategies. In this study, the writer uses Lakoff theory; ten types of women’s speech features and Holmes politeness theory in women’s speech features. There are two kinds of politeness point of view based on Holmes (1995), those are positive politeness / compliment and negative politeness / apologies.

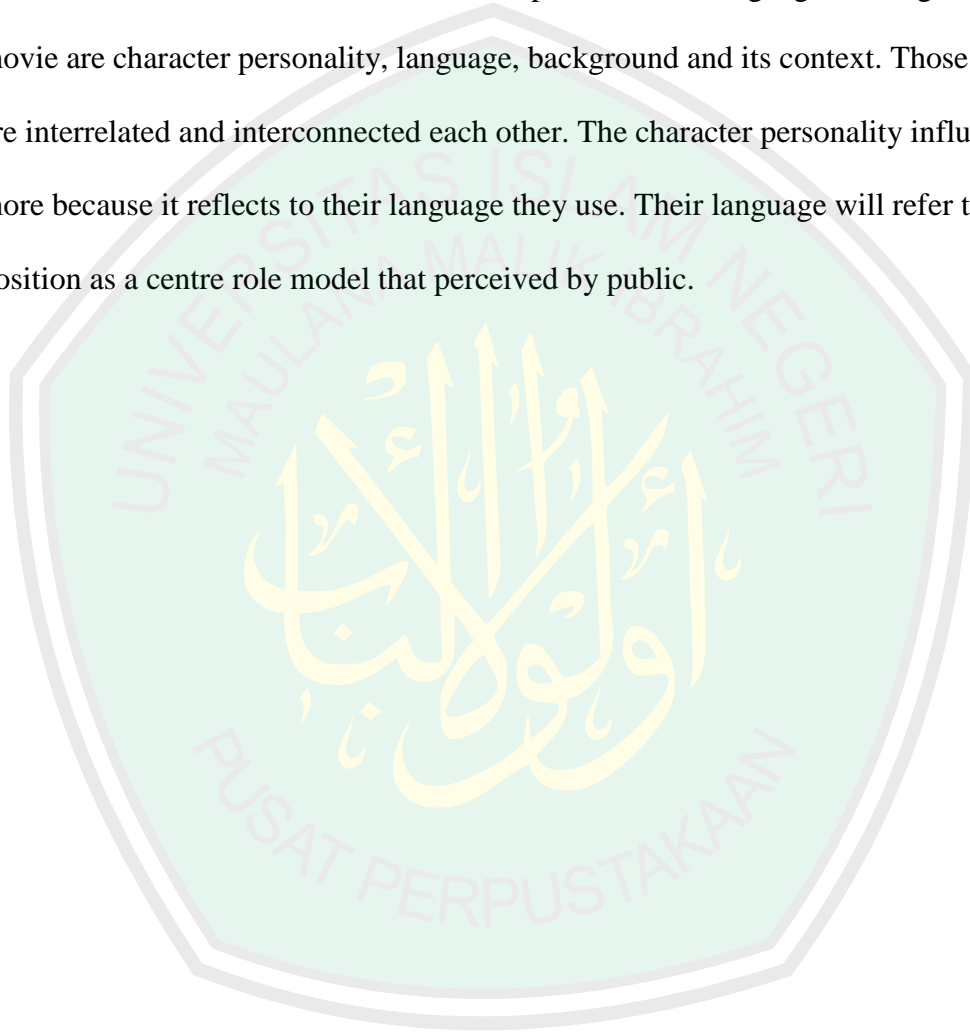
The study found out that Queen Victoria as the main character uses eight types of women’s speech features, those are lexical hedges, tag question, intensifier, “empty” adjectives, rising intonation on declarative, superpolite form, emphatic stress, avoidance of strong swear, so the main character not use hypercorrect grammar and specialized vocabularies. From the analysis, the writer found out the dominance of women’s speech features appearing in this research is tag question. The writer not only found out the dominance of women’s speech features that appear in the subject, but also found out the specification inside women’s speech features in which used for showing politeness strategies, like positive and negative politeness. Lexical hedges or fillers, tag question, “empty” adjective, intensifier, avoidance of

strong swear are kinds women's speech features which reflect positive politeness, while rising intonation on declarative, super polite form and emphatic stress which reflect negative politeness.

Rizkia (2013) has conducted a study about Women's Speech Features Used by The Main Character of "Eat Pray Love" Movie. The study is descriptive qualitative because it is done by describing the phenomena found on the data then continued with general conclusion. This study discussed about the women's speech features used by the main character of "Eat Pray Love" movie and in which context the main character uses the speech features. The study found out that Liz as the main character uses not all types of women's speech features and specialized vocabularies. The main character applies of women's speech features which reflect uncertainty and lack of confidence so its mean that Liz mostly uses lexical hedges or fillers when she feel uncertain when she say something. This result also found out the context which almost occur to show the characteristic of women's speech features depend on Lakoff's theory are when Liz wants to avoid something that make she nervous, curious and sad, it's also mean expressing her condition. In the context the main character use more strong swear words.

Furthermore, Sandra (2013) studied about The Sexist Language Used by The Character in "The Duchess" Movie. This study discusses about the sexist language that used by the character in "The Duchess" movie and the way how it is used in movie dialogues. In this study, the writer uses the sexist language that proposed by Mills to find the sexist language that used by the character in "The Duchess" movie

and the way how it used in movie dialogue. In this study, the writer use Mill theory that declares that there are two forms of sexism which are overt and indirect sexism. This study find the sexism by the character in the movie involves overt and indirect sexism. In addition, the writer find some aspect of sexist language existing in the movie are character personality, language, background and its context. Those aspects are interrelated and interconnected each other. The character personality influences more because it reflects to their language they use. Their language will refer to their position as a centre role model that perceived by public.



CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the data has analyzed with the formulated research question in consist of two sections namely finding and discussion.

3.1 Findings

This section presents the finding and discussion of women's speech features used by the main character of The Duchess movie. The data are analyzed descriptively by using Robin Lakoff's theory of women's speech features. This chapter discusses the data found in this study. There are fifteen out of thirty five data analyzed in this chapter that have represented the whole data found out.

Types of women's speech features are classified into ten elements; that are lexical hedge or fillers, tag question, rising intonation on declaratives, empty adjectives, specialized vocabularies (precise color terms), intensifier, hypercorrect grammar, super polite form, avoidance of strong swear words, and emphatic stress. Each type is explained as follows:

3.1.1 Lexical hedge

Datum 1

Georgiana and the Duke were in the bedroom. They were new couple who wanted to spend the time in the bedroom. Georgiana felt afraid and nervous when the Duke started to persuade by asking something to Georgiana. Georgiana answered the Duke's question by giving comment about the question.

GEORGIANA : I suppose it's just our way of expressing ourselves.

THE DUKE : Whatever do you mean?

GEORGIANA : Well, that you have so many ways of expressing yourselves, whereas we must make do with our hats and our dresses, I suppose.

THE DUKE : Hmmm.

The utterance “Well, that you have so many ways of expressing yourselves, whereas we must make do with our hats and our dresses, I suppose” means that Georgiana disagreed with her husband’s statement. It can be categorized as an example of **hedges or pause filler** because the word *well* is used to hedge the speaker’s sentence. Based on Lakoff’s theory, hedging is one of the characteristic of women’s language which expresses a lack of confidence. The word *well* shows lack of confidence in starting the sentence.

Sometimes, woman has trouble in starting her statement. In this case, *well* is used in Georgiana’s utterance can be indicated that Georgiana has trouble in starting her utterance. The trouble caused she felt nervous and afraid because the event was first time for her. She tried to give response to her husband’s question by saying her opinion to the question although she was in the lack of confidence condition by using *well* in starting her utterance. It indicates that, she avoids making long pauses in uttering the sentence.

In addition, she hedges her utterance because she is lack of confidence in the truth proposition that expressed in the utterance. Hedges in Georgiana’s

utterance also show that she avoid saying something or reveal her opinion definitely to her husband. *Well* becomes filler when Georgiana is thinking about what to say. It means that *well* in the first Georgiana's utterance can be indicated as time to Georgiana to think before she says the utterance.

Georgiana do hedging in the utterance "Well, that you have so many ways of expressing yourselves, whereas we must make do with our hats and our dresses, I suppose" when she was in uncomfortable condition. She looked afraid and nervous when her husband started to approach her. She tried to break her feeling when she answered her husband's question by starting *well* in her utterance. She said *well* by still calm and tried to think what should her said. *Well* show that Georgina tried to bound her sentences that will be said so she gave a sign in her beginning utterance.

Hedge used by the speaker shows that she has trouble in saying her aim but it also becomes the speaker's attempt to solve the trouble. Hedging is assumed reflecting that the speaker is in insecurity and lack of confidence condition in the truth preposition that expressed in the utterance. It showed in Georgina's utterance that using *well* in her beginning sentence. Hedging is also indicated as avoiding saying something definitely by the speaker.

Datum 2

Georgiana told about her first time to be a Duchess to her mother in her house. She wanted to share to her mother that she felt strange with her husband.

LADY SPENCER : ...One has to accept one's responsibility, my darling.

Certain obligations come with marriage, no matter how burdensome they may seem.

GEORGIANA : Yes, but when we are together, intimately, I mean, he...

LADY SPENCER : I know; it can be a bother. However, it is only until you have given him a son. The occasions will then become fewer, and less...determined.

The utterance “Yes, but when we are together, intimately, *I mean*, he...” said by Georgiana to share her discomfort. The utterances can be classified as **lexical hedges or fillers**. According to Coates, when someone hedge linguistically, they avoid to say something definitely. Georgiana said the utterance to avoid saying something definitely. She needs time to think before say the utterance. The utterance has meaning that Georgiana in her lack confidence because she feel afraid to tell her discomfort. Hedging also reflect of women’s insecurity.

Based on the utterance, Georgiana in the insecurity condition and she showed by said *I mean*. *I mean* shown that the speaker want to share or tell something but there was obstruction. It means that actually Georgiana wants to tell about her screwy feeling but insecurity and discomfort obstruct her. Insecurity and discomfort appear in Georgiana feeling because she wants to share her screwy feeling about her husband. Georgiana felt discomfort to tell her problem to her mother caused she feel sure that her mother sure support her husband.

When Georgiana said “Yes, but when we are together, intimately, I mean, he..,” she felt uncomfortable because she tells her screwy feeling about her husband. She looks uncertain what she will be said. She said the utterance by whispering because she afraid her utterance heard by the people on her house. Her eyes looks like someone who interested will be shared something.

Hedge used by the speaker shows that she has insecurity in saying her utterance. Hedging is assumed reflecting that the speaker uncertain to continue her utterance and not sure the listener believe what the speaker said. The speaker does hedging when she felt uncertain whether she will be continue her utterance.

Datum 3

Georgiana talked to her mother about her feeling to her husband in the living room. She wanted to know how the response her mother about her opinion that she said.

GEORGIANA : I think it would feel different if he might talk to me every once in a while. It's not that he's unkind but he never talks to me.

LADY SPENCER : Well, perhaps you ought to talk less. I fear I may have given you a little too much education. You make tiring conversation and ask questions which a man is disinclined to answer.

The utterance “*I think* it would feel different if he might talk to me every once in a while” said by Georgiana to show her uncertain feeling. The utterances

can be classified as **lexical hedges or fillers**. Lakoff said that hedging is one of the characteristic of women's language which expresses a lack confidence. Georgiana says the utterance when she was in the lack confidence condition because she felt afraid to tell her opinion. Her opinion is her discomfort feeling so she need time to think what will be said.

Based on the utterance, hedging also reflect of women's insecurity it means that Georgiana felt uncertain about her opinion about her husband whether it was right or no. The word *I think* in the first utterance shown that she uncertain what should be she said. The utterance shown that Georgiana hedges her utterance, she is saying the lack confidence in the truth preposition that showed by the utterance. In this case, the Georgiana's utterance also shows her disappointment to her husband because she expects her husband like her father previously. She says *I think* to reveal her expectation is wrong and to give her time to think and revolving in the mind whether she was ready to share her disappointment.

Georgiana said the utterance when she felt disappointed to her husband. She looks uninterested to share it. She said the utterance warily because she felt discomfort to show her feeling.

Datum 7

Georgiana talked to Bess in a party. Georgiana felt apprehensive to Bess after she told her sad story. Georgiana have would like to help Bess.

GEORGIANA : And in the meantime, where shall you stay?

BESS : Continue lodging I suppose, until my money runs out.

GEORGIANA : Well, there at least, I think I can help.

The utterance “*Well*, there at least, I think I can help” said by Georgiana when she meet Bess in little party. The utterances can be classified as **lexical hedges or fillers**. The utterance shown that Georgiana feel a lack confidence because she uncertain what should she does. Georgiana felt insecure when she said “*Well*, there at least, I think I can help” to Bess. The word “*well*” in the first utterance shown that she uncertain what should be she said. The utterance shown that Georgiana hedges her utterance, she is saying in the lack of confidence in the truth preposition that showed by the utterance.

Well can be considered as starting in insecurity of Georgiana’s utterance or named filler. Georgiana used *well* when she tried thinking what to say. The utterance also express insecurities of Georgiana in offering her intention.

The utterance said by Georgiana when she talked to Bess and heard Bess sad story. Georgiana felt apprehensive to Bess and intended to help Bess by offering to live with her. When she said the utterance, Georgiana looked uncomforted because she had a family (husband and children) and she was as Duchess so she uncertain with she said. She looked normal whereas she had apprehensive sense. She tried to cover up her uncertainty by still intended to help Bess.

3.1.2 Tag question

Datum 14

Georgiana talked to Grey when they meet without stopping in a party in

Georgiana's house. Georgiana asked Grey about his campaign.

GREY : Your Grace...

GEORGIANA : Mr Grey, I have been thinking. The national election is in six weeks, yes? How is the campaign going?

GREY : Terribly. Our only hope is to save Westminster for Fox.

“The national election is in six weeks, *yes*” is uttered by Georgiana when she talked with Mr. Grey. The utterance can be classified **tag question**. According to Lakoff, asking question is a prominent example of women's hesitancy and insecurity. The words “*yes*” in the last the utterance shown that Georgiana hesitant about the previous utterance. She want to confirm the utterance to Grey that her statement is right. Question can be used to looking for or get some information, to invite someone tell a story, to encourage other speakers to join in talk. The utterance presented that Georgiana invited Grey to give information so she used *yes* in her last sentence. The use of *yes* in the utterance indicate that Georgiana expect that her statement can justifiable by Grey; it means that Georgiana hoped Grey can help her by justifying what Georgiana said.

Georgiana looks uncertain when she said “The national election is in six weeks, *yes*”. Her eyes stare Grey with purpose to looking for the truth of her

utterance. She looks want to get answer from Grey that justified her statement. Actually, when she said the utterance, she looks anxious find out information about campaign from Grey.

3.1.3 Rising intonation on declarative

Datum 11

Georgiana was angry with her mother when they talk in the living room of Georgiana's house. She declared that she was a Duchess has right and can make decision.

- LADY SPENCER** : This is a dangerous path to choose my girl.
- GEORGIANA** : I am not a girl, mother, I am the Duchess of Devonshire. It would serve you well to remember that.
- LADY SPENCER** : Yes, and you have begun to cavort so constantly in public you cannot live for your own soul. It is no surprise you are gathering weeds instead of flowers.

The utterance "*I am not a girl, mother, I am the Duchess of Devonshire. It would serve you well to remember that*" is one of the examples of declarative or using intonation. The utterance classified as **rising intonation on declarative**.

The utterance said by Georgiana when she declared that she was Duchess to her mother. She cannot keep her emotion when she said the utterances. Although she cannot keep her emotion by saying the utterance with rise of intonation, she still keeps words in her utterances. She not used strong words that can make she

looked bad in front of her mother. She tried to show her vexation to her mother by said the utterances. The utterance “*I am not a girl, mother, I am the Duchess of Devonshire*” it indicate that Georgiana said the utterance to declare again that she was Duchess, it as a purpose to confirm that she was not a girl that know what should she does.

When Georgiana said “*I am not a girl, mother, I am the Duchess of Devonshire. It would serve you well to remember that*” to her mother, she was very emotional and cannot keep her attitude in talking with other; her mother because she used high intonation. Her face looks bad. The utterance was not appropriate said by Georgiana that as Duchess, but she can control her words in the utterance by not used rough words.

Hence the utterance classified in rising intonation on declarative that used by Georgiana when she express her vexation by using high intonation but not used rough or strong words.

3.1.4 Empty adjective

Datum 9

Georgiana shared her feeling for Grey to the Bess in her bedroom. Bess tried to convince Georgiana that Grey loved her. Georgiana tried to cover up her feeling.

BESS : He is in love with you.

GEORGIANA : My dearBess. No he’s not. In factI fear the very opposite.

The utterance “My dearBess. No he’s not. In fact I fear the very opposite” said by Georgiana can be categorized an example of “**empty**” adjective of women’s speech features that proposed by Lakoff. The utterance has meaning that Georgiana tried to give understanding that Grey has not feeling to her. As a women, Georgiana still use soft word in the utterance although Bess still sure that Grey love her. *Dear* in the utterance can represent closeness. It means that “My dearBess” show that the relationship between Georgiana and Bess is closer. She consider Bess like her family, so when she use *dear* in her utterance “My *dearBess*”, she not felt awkward. *Dear* can also show Georgiana respect to Bess although Bess is just her friend.

Generally, a women use “empty” adjective when she talk to her children or family. In this case, the use of “empty adjective” by Georgiana express that she is friendly to others. The Georgiana’s way shows that she is a kind Duchess. *Dear* that said by Georgiana to Bess sure will have different meaning when she says *Dear* to her children or husband. In this case, *dear* can be named as expression of Georgiana for her happiness that have a close friend.

But Georgiana looked sad when she say the utterance. Its show that in her feeling there is something wrong. She was shy to admit that she loves Grey. So she tried to cover up her feeling in front of Bess. Although she is confuse about her feeling, she can control her feeling and attitude by still keep her utterance that expressed in her utterance.

Datum 13

Georgiana talked to her children; Harryo and Little G in the bedroom. She tried to give explanation to Little G about her question. Georgiana wanted to create much closer relationship with her children.

LITTLE G : He's so small.

HARRYO : You've been that small yourself.

LITTLE G : Not that small. Have I, Mama?

GEORGIANA : You have, darling. You've all been that small once.

HARRYO : See, I told you.

“You have, *darling*” was uttered by Georgiana when she talked to her children. The utterance reflects Lakoff theory of women’s speech features which can be classified as “**empty**” adjective. “Empty” adjectives only convey and emotional reaction. There are some “empty” adjective that commonly used by women; such as *lovely, dear, adorable*. *Darling* in the utterance indicates the approbation for something but it is only convey the emotional reaction rather than specific information. Georgiana used the “empty” adjective in the utterance to reveal her emotion; that was love sense to her children. She was very tending to her children and always keep them. The word *darling* in the utterance can be considered as the expression of Georgiana’s love as a mother to the children, so she used word *darling* to called Little G. Darling is kind of adjective which is considered to be largely confined to women’s speech or restricted to use by women. The word *darling* in the utterance shown that Georgiana tried to calm

Little G it also shown the closer relation between mother and her children. The word *darling* is emotional reaction by Georgiana to the children. *Darling* is one of the words that used by mostly women to create closer relationship.

The utterance was in the dialogue between Georgiana and her children in bedroom. When Georgiana said “You have, *darling*”, she tried to calm Little G and make her feel happy. She embosoms Little G and speaks the utterance closer. It is Georgiana’s way to spend the time and to show her attention to her children in order to they know her mother love to them.

So the utterance classified in “empty” adjective that used by Georgiana when she express her love to her children by used beautiful words in talking and soft action.

3.1.5 Intensifier

Datum 6

Georgiana saw her baby in the baby box in her bedroom when her mother came to see her grandchild. Lady Spencer (Georgiana’s mother) came to see Georgiana condition after born and her baby.

LADY SPENCER : Darling, how are you?

GEORGIANA : Quitewell.

LADY SPENCER : ...and is she strong and healthy?

GEORGIANA : She is perfect.

The utterance “*Quite well*’ was uttered by Georgiana as the answer of her mother; Lady Spencer’s question. The utterance can be classified in **intensifier** because Georgiana uses word *quite* that was one of the word that closer with the characteristic of women’s language than men’s language. Intensifier was one of the type of women’s speech features that proposed by Lakoff as describing someone’s mental or emotional state. It indicated that intensifier can be considered as instrument to reinforce expression of someone’s feeling. The utterance “*quite well*” that said by Georgiana indicated as her feeling at the time. Georgiana used the word *quite* to show her good condition because she feels happy after born a girl baby. She shown her happiness to her mother by said “*quite well*” that means she was in the real good condition. It means that the utterance describe Georgiana mental. She said the utterance spontaneously that is presented strengthen the meaning her statement.

Georgiana looked cheerful when she said “*quite well*’ to answer her mother’s question. She feels happy that can be seen by her face. She was smiling, laughing and humming. It indicate that she was in fine condition because she was very happy become a mother. So because of the condition, she responded or answered her mother’s question by saying “*quite well*”. The utterance classified in intensifier that used by Georgiana by showing her smiles and laugh because of she is very happy.

3.1.6 Super polite form

Datum 5

Georgiana approached and want to clam Charlotte (her step child) is crying in her bad. At the time, there was Nanny (her servant) in there. She wanted to talk with Charlotte closely.

GEORGIANA : Would you leave us, please.

NANNY : Your Grace, I didn't see you.

GEORGIANA : ...leave us, please...

The utterance “*Would you leave us, please*” reflect Lakoff theory of women’s speech features which can be classified as **super polite form**. Super polite form reflects about women’s speech features which show that the speaker use polite word in her utterance. It means that super polite form usually showed or used mostly women than men. The utterance showed that Georgiana used super polite form without sew who the opposite speaker. The using *would you* and *please* presented that she required to the Nanny by polite words although Nanny is her servant. It can be considered the way of Georgiana in keeping her authority as Duchess. The use of the super polite in the utterance also showed that Georgiana has no intention to chase away Nanny. She still used good ordering to the others. The phrase *would you* and word *please* is kind of super polite form so the utterance “*Would you leave us, please*” said by Georgiana when she ordering her servant; Nanny, have meaning that she expected Nanny to leave her and her child. The

utterance is one of the examples of using super polite form which used by noblesse in requesting or ordering something.

When Georgiana required Nanny to leave her and Charlotte by saying “*Would you leave us, please*”, her sound is slow and soft. She not used rough word or high intonation in the requesting. She said the utterance by smiling, it indicate that her feeling and the situation at the time is good. Georgiana’s action in requesting Nanny to leave her and Charlotte by using the utterance also can be considered as “keeping” her attitude in front of her child. Georgiana as a mother and women had been presented one of the common women attitude in the using language and interacting with other. So the utterance in this datum classified in super polite form that used by Georgiana by using soft words and good attitude that influenced by her good condition.

Datum 12

Georgiana shared about her household problem to her mother in living room of her mother’s house. She expected her mother can help her and gave a good advice for her.

LADY SPENCER : They're living there together? Georgiana, what have you permitted to happen?

GEORGINA : I don’t know! Won't you please just help me! Tell me what to do, Mama!

The utterance “*Won't you please just help me*” was uttered by Georgiana when she talked to her mother. According to Lakoff theory, the utterance can be

classified as **super polite form**. The utterance said by Georgiana when she feel confuse about her household. Georgiana used super polite form in her utterance because she still respect to her mother. Although she have been become Duchess, she still respect and need her mother. “*Won't you please just help me*” it shown that Georgiana needed a helping hand to her problems. She hoped her mother can help her and give good advice. “*Won't you please*” it means that Georgiana requires by used polite words to her mother and she expect her mother can help her.

The utterance said by Georgiana when she told about her husband who has relationship with her friend; Bess. She required opinion and creative problem solving. When she said “*Won't you please just help me*” her condition is bad. She rather afraid when tell about her problem. She looks confuse and need good advice from her mother. She was crying and speaking with her emotional.

3.1.7 Avoidance of strong swear word

Datum 10

Georgiana talked to Bess and shared her feeling to Grey. They would sleep in Georgiana bedroom. Georgiana tried to stop Bess who help Georgiana remember Grey.

GEORGIANA : Oh, please, they never do such things...

BESS : Oh yes they do.

The utterance “*Oh, please*, they never do such things...” said by Georgiana when she was in her peevish feeling. The utterance reflects Lakoff theory of women’s speech features which can be classified as **avoidance of strong swear word**. The utterance showed that Georgiana felt peevish to the Bess. ‘*Oh, please*’ is a meaningless particle which classified into women’s language.

The utterance is said by Georgiana when she is communicating with her friend in the house. She avoids using swear words even when she was in an emotional condition. It is showed that Georgiana is a good woman by still keeps word in her utterance that showed by *please*. She also always keeps her attitudes to her hearers near to her and also makes a good “figure” to her family and friend. She realizes her position as a woman in her house; as a wife and mother, so she does not use the strong swear words that can damage her position as a woman and a good “figure” to her family. She also avoids Bess judgment to her by avoiding strong word although she was in peevish condition.

The use of the particle ‘*oh, please*’ in spite of *shit* or *damn* provides that Georgiana is a good woman in her house who keeps her femininity as a woman. While the utterance *they never do such things* shown that Georgiana disagrees with previous Bess statement.

3.1.8 Emphatic stress

Datum 4

Georgiana asked Fox about his statement in his speech because she did not understand and needed explanation from him. The dialogue occurred in a meeting in the hall of kingdom.

FOX : In which particular section of the speech did the message elude your Grace?

GEORGIANA : Well, I have great sympathy with your sentiments in general, but fail fully to comprehend how far we - the Whig party, that is - are fully committed to the concept of freedom.

FOX : We would like to see the vote extended...

The utterance “Well, *I have great sympathy* with your sentiments in general” was uttered by Georgiana as the response or answer of Fox question. The utterance reflects Lakoff theory of women’s speech features which can be classified as **emphatic stress**. Emphatic stress is a typical of special stress that is given by the speaker to some words in a sentence. In the utterance, Georgiana realized that her utterance will be heard by Fox because she is as The Duchess that had influenced in his position as a leader of a party. Georgiana tried to give good response to the Fox speech although Fox disagree with the Duke’s way in leading the state. So she used emphatic stress *great* in the utterance “*I have great sympathy* with your sentiments in general” to respect Fox with avoiding strong words because she is a Duchess that have to keep her utterance. The using emphatic stress *great* by Georgiana also to face her opposite speaker who uncomfortable with her and to strengthen her meaning that she had no purpose to hurt Fox.

In using the emphatic trees in the utterance “Well, *I have great sympathy* with your sentiments in general”, Georgiana tried to give good comment to the Fox statement by used emphatic stress in opening her utterance. It can cover up her different opinion in the next sentence. The Georgiana’s way to open the

dialogue with Fox by using emphatic stress in her utterance can be considered as good way to keep the dialogue still well because the way show that she still used good words in her utterance in commenting statement from others although she not agree and uncertain the statement.

When she said “Well, *I have great sympathy* with your sentiments in general”, she talked to Fox who had been offended with the previous Georgiana utterance. She said the utterance by emphatic and clear but still softly. She shown her opinion by still keep words in her utterance because the opposite speaker; Fox feel uncomfortable with her previous utterance. So, the utterance can be classified in emphatic stress that used by Georgiana when she tried to cooled Fox by avoiding strong words but still emphatic and clear in saying the utterance.

Datum 8

Georgiana showed her feeling to the Bess when they spent the time in Georgiana’s house. Georgiana wanted to express her happiness when she has a friend; that is Bess.

BESS : This is incredible ...

GEORGINA : Yes. There’s the castle in Ireland, Bolton Abbey, Chiswick, Burlington - and Chatsworth, of course, which is much bigger - but this is more like home.

GEORGINA : *I am so glad you are here.* I have arranged a wonderful start to the season.

The utterance "*I am so glad you are here*" can be classified as **emphatic stress**. The utterance shows that Georgiana really wants to present her happiness by using emphatic stress in her sentence. The words that reveal emphatic stress in the utterance was *glad*. When Georgiana said the utterance, she pressed *glad* word to show that she tried to present her feeling by pressed words *glad* in her sentence. Georgiana used emphatic stress in the utterance to express her gladness because she has a new friend; Bess and to strengthen her utterance meaning that she "receive" Bess in her house. The use of emphatic stress in her utterance can convince Bess that she was receive Bess in her life as a friend.

The way of Georgiana in expressing her feeling in the utterance was influences their relation in communicating next time. The utterance can be considered as the instrument to make their relationship closer. "*I am so glad you are here*" indicated that Georgiana welcome Bess that can be considered as "refresher" in Georgiana life, because she does not have partner to share everything except her mother.

When she said "*I am so glad you are here*", Georgiana seen happy and interest to show all of in her house to Bess. She looks like child who get prize from the parents; she show her smile, and her comfortable sense. She said the utterances by using emphatic stress to make Bess believe that was happy Bess to be her friend. The utterance also has meaning that Georgiana expect the situation and condition at the time happened every day.

So the utterances classified in emphatic stress that used by Georgiana by using pressing of word *glad*. Georgiana revealed her happiness by using emphatic stress that shown in the *glad* word in her sentence.

Datum 15

Georgiana talked to Grey in backstage after attended campaign in Convention Garden. Grey wanted to reveal her feeling to Georgiana after they cannot meet for a long time.

GREY : How did I do?

GEORGIANA : I think it was not an embarrassment

GEORGIANA : It was a marvel.

The utterance “It was a *marvel*” can be categorized as **emphatic stress**.

The utterance shows that Georgiana was very happy. She can meet Grey after for a long time not seems him. Georgiana was surprised when she meet Grey. Her surprise and happiness represented in her utterance. The words that reveal emphatic stress in the utterance is *marvel*. She pressed *marvel* word when she says the utterance to show her feeling; happy and surprised. The aim of pressing by Georgiana in *marvel* word is to strengthen her utterance meaning.

“It was a marvel” indicate that Georgiana unbelief that she can meet Grey again and also she can enjoy the moment. The Georgiana’s way in expressing her happiness indirectly can invite Grey to show his feeling at the time. *Marvel* also can represent that the moment is so beautiful for Georgiana, so she use uncommon

word to reveal gladness. It is sure very special moment for Georgiana and Grey to spent their time.

When she said “It was a marvel”, Georgiana looked happy and unbelief. She said the utterance with smile. She looked comfort can stand besides Grey. She said the utterance with the rising intonation but not too high, it shows that she can express her emotion well.

3.2 Discussion

This section discusses the finding of data analysis. The writer found some types of women’s speech features and some other types were not found from the findings above. There are some types of women’s speech features used by the main character of “The Duchess’ movie; are lexical hedges or fillers, tag question, rising intonation on declaratives, “empty” adjectives, super polite for, intensifier, avoidance of strong swear words and emphatic stress. Types of women’s speech features which were not found put’ those are hypercorrect grammar and specialized vocabularies (precise color terms).

Georgiana hedge her utterances by using some phrases which reflect avoid saying something definitely and keeping her option open. There are three types of hedges found out in Georgiana’s utterance; those are *well*, *I think*, and *I mean*. *Well* is used by Georgiana in utterance (1) and (7) which indicate avoiding something definitely. Georgiana uses *I mean* in utterance (2) which show that she is lack of confidence in uttering her statement. *I think* is used by Georgiana in utterance (3) to hedge her sentence in the utterance. The way Georgiana when use

lexical hedges are she looks afraid and nervous. She is in lack of confidence but still try to keep her posture when say the utterance in order to looks normal.

Tag question is a prominent example of women's hesitantly and insecurity. Georgiana uses tag question in (14) that indicates that it gives the addressee way, not forcing them to go along with the views of the speaker's the statement. It show that she feel uncertain with her statement, thus she expect clarification from the opposite. Georgiana looks enjoy when she use tag question but there is anxious find out feeling to know whether her statement is true or false. Her face looks expression "say that is true" when she wait the opposite speaker to ensure her statement.

Rising intonation on declarative is a peculiar sentence intonation pattern only among women. Georgiana uses rising intonation on declarative in (11) which reflects that the speaker declare something with the high intonation. It can considered screwy thing, because in her utterance, she say something that other have been known what the meaning of her utterance. Georgiana raises her intonation when she speaks the utterance, it so looks flabbergast. When say the utterance, she is in emotional condition, but she still keep her words and can control her sentence.

Empty adjective is a group of adjective which has their specific and literal meanings and also indicating the speaker's approbation or admiration for something. In the data (9) and (13), Georgiana uses *dear* and *darling* to express beautifulness. This kind of adjectives is called 'empty' adjectives, which means that those only convey an emotional reaction rather than specific

information. Georgiana is in normal condition when she used empty adjective. The word *dear* and *darlings* she said when she feel happy. So she says the utterance with her sweet smiling. She is in comfortable and good feeling.

Lakoff said that in lexical differences women like to use more precise words in naming colors (mauve, plum) and have richer vocabularies in areas that are traditionally female specialties. "Women's language shows up in all levels of the grammar of English" (cited in Cameron, 1990:223). The writer did not found this kind of women's speech features used by characters of the movie.

Intensifier such as *so*, *just*, *very*, *really* and *quite* seem reflect the characteristic of women's language than men. Georgiana uses intensifier; *quite* in (6) to show her strength and it is declaration that she is fine. So is claimed as "having something of the eternally feminine about it" (Jespersen 1922:250). The utterance that is in intensifier types said by Georgiana when her feeling is good. She is happy because have a baby. "Quite well" show her happiness indirectly. She says the utterance to show that she is fine. She say the utterance with look to strengthen that her condition is good.

Hypercorrect grammar is the consistent use of standard verb forms. Women speak as close to the British standard as possible. Lakoff connects these features with each other since they all come down to the fact that women are not supposed to talk rough or less polite than men. (Norman 2006:8). The finding in this study shows that hypercorrect grammar is not found out in the dialogue spoken by the main character of "The Duchess" movie.

Based on the finding above, there are two utterances that reflect super polite form; those are in (5) and (12). Georgiana uses polite request “Won't you please just help me” and “Would you leave us, please” which shows the powerlessness of women's language. Georgiana as a Duchess has to keep utterance especially in using words. Georgiana says the utterance classified as super polite form by using the words choice. She tried carefully to use words in her sentence, so she often uses polite utterance. The utterances are example of Georgiana's in using super polite form. She looks to have no difficulties and awkward when saying the utterance. In this case, she said the utterance softly, it indicates that she uses polite language in requesting something.

Avoidance strong swear words are avoiding using strong expletive. The finding shows that Georgiana use the ‘oh, please’ in (10) is to avoid the use of strong swear words *shit* or *damn*, it show that she is good woman who keeps her femininity as a woman. It almost like super polite form that avoid use strong swear. The utterance said by Georgiana when she felt peevish to Bess, but she try to control her emotion and utterance by avoiding strong swear. She not shows her vexation, instead she presents her smile, it indicates that try to avoid use strong swear.

Emphatic stress is boosting devices used to strengthen the meaning of the utterance. Emphatic stress is spoken by combining with high rising intonation in the end of the utterance. The finding shows the characters use intensifier in (15) “It was a marvel”, to show her surprise feeling (8) “I am so glad you are here” to show her happiness because has a friend and (4) “I have great sympathy” to cooled the listener in order to believe her. Georgiana in saying the utterances looks

confidence and sure without uncertainty. She says the utterance emphatically. She use emphatic the word on the utterance to show that her feeling is well. She showing her smile

Based on the explanation above, it shows that the main characters of The Duchess movie apply eight types of women's speech features and the most of women's speech features used by the main character; that is lexical hedges or fillers which reflect uncertainty and lack of confidence. She uses lexical hedges and fillers because she tends to have trouble in starting the conversation and avoiding saying something definite related to their statement. Her actions in saying the utterance that consist lexical hedges or fillers are she looks afraid and nervous. She is in lack of confidence but still try to keep her posture when say the utterance in order to looks normal.

In addition, not all types of women's speech features are used by four characters. There are only eight types of women's speech features are used in the dialogues, they are lexical hedges or fillers, tag question, rising intonation on declaratives, 'empty' adjectives, intensifiers, superpolite forms, avoidance of strong swear words, and emphatic stress. Two kinds of features which are not used by the characters are specialized vocabularies and hypercorrect grammar.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion and suggestions dealing with the findings of the analysis. It presents the summary of the findings which is discussed in the previous chapter and the suggestions for the readers.

4.1 Conclusion

This analysis involves analysis of the types of women's speech features used by main character in The Duchess movie and main character's way in using the types of women's speech features by using Lakoff's (2004) theory about women's speech features. Based on the result of the analysis, it can be concluded that the main character of The Duchess movie applied most of women's speech features. There are only eight types of women speech features used by the main character in the dialogues, they are lexical hedges, tag question, rising intonation on declaratives, "empty" adjectives, intensifier, super polite form, avoidance of strong swear words and emphatic stress.

In addition, not all types of women's speech features were used by the main character. Two kinds of features were not used by the character are specialized vocabularies (precise color terms), and hypercorrect grammar. Lexical hedge or fillers is mostly used by the main character. Lexical hedges are used by the main character to show or as signal that the speaker was not committed to what Georgiana, the main character is saying. The speaker was in lack of confidence. Mostly, the speaker used lexical hedges when she felt uncertain. The speaker's actions in saying the utterance consist of lexical hedges or fillers, those were used when she looked afraid and nervous.

She is in lack of confidence that reflects of women's insecurity but still try to keep her posture when say the utterance in order to looks normal.

4.2 Suggestion

This study focuses on analyzing and describing women's speech features used by the main character of "The Duchess" movie using Lakoff's theory to The Duchess Georgiana's utterances. Thus, the writer suggests the further writers to analyze women's speech features using Lakoff's theory in different subject. This study investigates women's speech features which show the type of women's speech features used by the main character and how the way the main character used the women's speech features. This study contributes the improvement of understanding language studies especially on women's speech features connected to the communication in reflection to real situation, so it will provide empirical sources on women's speech features used by the main character of "The Duchess" movie. The next writer can investigate women's speech features related to the communication in the real situation in other form such as in speech of Michele Obama or other influential women's speech since it is not revealed yet in this study. Thus it will be more challenging to investigate.

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APPENDICES

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35.	Lady Melbourne's House	Grey	I would like that <u>very</u> much.							✓				
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Note:

LH: Lexical Hedges

TQ: Tag Question

RID: Raising Intonation on Declarative

EA: Empty Adjectives

SV: Specialized Vocabularies

I: Intensifiers

HG: Hypercorrect Grammar

SF: Superpolite Form

ASW: Avoidance of Strong Swear Words

ES: Emphatic Stress



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