CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study, and the definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

If we are talking about men and women, there are many things that can be discussed about them, especially about the difference. Although today the distinction would no longer be a big problem, but the differences are still interesting to be studied and analyzed. For example, we use different words to describe similar or identical behavior by men and by women. Certainly, women's speech differs from men's speech; and women and men use language differently due to the styles, registers, and the way of using language, interaction, thought, culture, and linguistic attitudes gender, politeness and stereotypes. In fact, there is a number of close relationship between gender and language. Another word, men's way of using language and women's way of using language is different. It is because of structure of the language, norm of the society or people of the society who use the language.

Gender is also something we cannot avoid; it is part of the way in which societies are ordered around us, with each society doing that ordering differently. As Eckert and McConnell-Ginet (2003, p. 50 in Wardhaugh 2006) say: 'The force

of gender categories in society makes it impossible for us to move through our lives in a nongendered way and impossible not to behave in a way that brings out gendered behavior in others." Gender is a key component of identity.

Language and gender have always been an interesting issue both in academic field and everyday life, especially when it is claimed that men and women differ in their linguistic behavior. There are many researchers that analyze about gander and language, with some focuses in different problems like in 2010, Farida decided to analyze the use of the women's language that are uttered by the the main character of Thirteen movie using Lakoff's theory. Her research is about how women's language is used by the character of "Thirteen" movie related to the types of women's language and how does the characteristics of women's language of "Thirteen" movie.

The results show that not all types of women's linguistic features occur in the dialogues. There are only seven types of women's linguistic features occur in the dialogues, they are lexical emphatic stress, intensifiers, empty adjective, tag question, super polite form, lexical hedges, and rising intonation which is affected by the social and education background.

Ratih Puspitasari (2013) was interested in investigating the differences between woman and man which is reflected in LOL movie. In analyzing the data, Puspitasari used gender differentiation theory proposed by Adelaide Haas. It is stated that male speech and female speech style have been observed to differ in their form, topic, content, and use. The finding shows that both women and men have differences in the way of speaking. Based on form, female characters tend to

swear and use more slang words while man character does not show it. Based on the topic, women are likely to talk about life's trouble, pornography, and life style.

The content of the conversation of this movie supports the theory that woman has positive value judgment and man has hostile judgment. Based on use, women are assertive while men are nonassertive. In conclusion, based on Adelaide Haas' theory, Puspitasari found out that women and men language are mostly different. It happened because women like to maintain the relationship between each other while men like to say what they want to say.

The analysis of Gender and Language within in the movie, maybe very interesting to analyzed. In 2014, Siti Dara Nirmala Aulya concerns to find out the linguistic features of woman, Margaret Thatcher, in the film *Iron Lady*. The utterances were classified and analyzed into 10 (ten) linguistic features by Lakoff (1975) then calculated all to find out the mostly linguistic features used by Margaret Thatcher and drew it in conclusion.

The result of analysis revealed that there were 114 utterances spoken by Margaret Thatcher which can be classified into 8 (eight) woman's linguistic features. There were 20 lexical hedges and fillers, only 2 (two) tag questions, 8 (eight) rising intonations, 30 adjectives, 33 intensifiers, 14 superpolite forms, 3 (three) expression expressed avoidance of strong swear words, 4 (four) emphatic stress spoken by the main character in the film *Iron Lady*.

Didin Fitria Andhira (2014) conducted research under the title A Study of Woman's Speech Features of A Main Character in Iron Lady Movie Used By

Phyllida Lloyd. Through the analysis, she found nine types of woman's speech features that used by the main character while vocabulary (precise colors terms) was not found. It can be found that in spite of called as The Iron Lady and Woman Prime Minister, she still has femininity side as women in common. The dominant type of women's speech features used by a main characteris *Intensifier*.

In the next year, 2015, Aprihastiwi Rahayu Ningsih was compared women's language features between Sarah Silverman in *Standup Comedy* and Precious in *Precious Movie*. Her research is to compare natural and planned language process, to show up women's language features. She found nine features that are used both Sarah and Precious. They are lexical hedges or filler, tag question, rising intonation on declaration, 'empty' adjectives, intensifiers, the use of 'superpolite' form, avoidance of strong wear words, emphatic stress, and 'hypercorrect' grammar. But she didn't found out any use of precise color term. The dominance feature is intensifier (40%).

In 2016, Laila Nur Aflah was analyzed about features and functions of woman's language in Anna's character of *Anna Karenina* movie. In conclusion, based on Lakoff's theory, Aflah found out that there are nine feature of women's language in that movie, they are lexical hedges (12.70%), tag question (1.23%), rising intonation on declaration (40.16%), 'empty' adjectives (3.28%), the use of precise color term (0.41%), intensifiers (5.33%), the use of 'superpolite' form (5.74%), avoidance of strong wear words (1.23%), emphatic stress (29.91%). But she didn't found out any use of 'hypercorrect' grammar. Besides that, she was found out six function of women's language.

In the same year, 2016, Riza Solikha also was analyzed about the way how Michelle Obama acquired the women's speech features in delivering the speeches as an African American First Lady.

The findings shown that there were only seven features are classified as women's speech features used by Michelle Obama. They are lexical hedges, rising intonation on declarative, empty adjective, intensifier, hypercorrect grammar, superpolite form, and empathic stress. While the other speech features were not found such as tag question, precise color terms, and avoidance of strong swear words. The researcher also concludes that every feature has different purposes.

Movies, also known as films, are a type of visual communication which use moving pictures and sound. People in every part of the world watch movies as a type of entertainment, a way to have fun. For some people, fun movies can mean movies that make them laugh, while for others it can mean movies that make them cry, or feel afraid. Most movies are made so that they can be shown on big screens at cinemas or movie theatres.

In this era, more people like a movie. It is signifiers that the movie's quality is better. It can't be denied, that people are more like for watching movies rather than reading a book or novel. There are some people who watch movies just as mere entertainment, but some are watching it to be used as a motivation.

There are many researchers that analyzing about gender and language within a movie. It makes the writer want to analyze gender and language within a movie also. Different with previous studies, here the writer will be analyzing

about gender and language only focusing on women's language features in a movie and it will be compared with other women's language features with different movie in the same genre, it is dance movie. The writer will analyze Carly's language features in *Street Dance* movie and Aya's language features in *Make Your Move* movie. There are several factors why she chooses those movies. First, they have the same movie's type that is romantic and dance. Second, those movies have the same main character, she is a woman. Third, those movies are the most popular dance movie in a year.

Many people assume that most women use a soft-spoken and good language choices. However, in reality, not all women like that. There are some women who use a different language options, although they have a profession and be in the same environment. That is why the writer is interesting in analyzing and comparing woman's language features used by two female characters, as main characters, in different movies but in the same kind, that is dance movie. Finally the writer entitles her study "The Comparison of Women's Language Features Between Carly in *Street Dance's* 2010 Movie and Aya in *Make Your Move's* 2014 Movie".

1.2 Statement of The Problems

Based on the background of the study, the writer arranges some problems:

1.2.1 What are the women's language features used by Carly in *Street Dance*Movie?

- 1.2.2 What are the women's language features used by Aya in *Make Your Move* movie?
- 1.2.3 What are the similarities and differences woman's language features between Carly and Aya?
- 1.2.4 What are the factors that influence the differences woman's language features between Carly and Aya? How can it be?

1.3 Objectives of The Study

Based on statement of the problem above, the objective of the study is as follows:

- 1.3.1 To explain the woman's language features are used by Carly in *Street Dance* movie.
- 1.3.2 To explain the woman's language features are used by Aya in *Make Your Move* movie.
- 1.3.3 To identify the similarities and differences woman's language features between Carly and Aya.
- 1.3.4 To investigate some factors that influence the differences woman's language features between Carly and Aya and to know how it is happened.

1.4 Significance of The Study

The writer expects that the study meaningfully contribute to increase the understanding of gender and language especially about woman's language features in sociolinguistics subject. Besides that, there are many aspects which

make woman's language different from other woman's language that, important to know.

Moreover, the readers can explore some information from this study. They will know what women's language features are most often used in a movie. Beside that the readers will know that every woman has different women's language features, despite being in the same scope they have their own language. The last one is the writer also hopes that this study will give contribution on the literary study, especially in English Department of UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

1.5 Scope and Limitation of The Study

The scope data analyzed in this research are the woman's language features in two dance movies, that are Max Giwa and Dania Pasquini's *Street Dance* and Duane Adler's *Make Your Move* movie.

The data analysis in this research limited to woman's language features are used by female characters in two different movies, they are Carly in *Street Dance* and Aya in *Make Your Move* movie.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

In the definition of key terms the writer wants to describe about language and gender, women's language, women's language features, *Street Dance* movie, and *Make Your Move* movie.

1.6.1 Language and Gender

Language and gender studies is a subfield of sociolinguistics, which deals with linguistic gender differentiation reflected in pronunciation, vocabulary and grammar, as well as women's and men's speech interaction patterns. Additionally, sexism in language is also a topic widely studied.

1.6.2 Women Language

Women language is special language that used by women. Robin Lakoff, an American linguist, argued that women were using language which reinforced their subordinate status; they were 'colluding in their own subordination' by the way they spoke. (Holmes, 2001:284)

1.6.3 Women's Language Feature

Lakoff (in Holmes 2001) suggested that women's speech was characterized by linguistic features such as the following:

- a) Lexical hedges or fillers
- b) Tag questions
- c) Rising intonation on declaratives
- d) 'Empty' adjectives
- e) Precise colour term
- f) Intensifiers
- g) 'Hypercorrect' grammar
- h) 'Superpolite' forms
- i) Avoidance of strong swear words
- j) Emphatic stress

1.6.4 Street Dance Movie

Street Dance 3D (also called StreetDance in the non-3D version) is a 2010 British 3D dance drama film which was released on 21 May 2010. The film was released in RealD 3D, XpanD 3D, and Dolby 3D with Max Giwa and Dania Pasquini directing it. This movie is starring Nichola Burley as Carly, Richard Winsor as Tomas, and Ukweli Roach as Jay. *Britain's Got Talent* stars George Sampson, Diversity and Flawless made their debut appearances to the big screen.

1.6.5 Make Your Move Movie

Make your move (formerly called Cobu 3D, also known as Make Your Move 3D), is a Romeo and Juliet-inspired 2013 South Korean American in dependent dance film starring K-pop singer BoA and ballroom dancer Derek Hough. The film was directed by Duane Adler who wrote the script for the movies Save the Last Dance (2001) and Step Up (2006). (Wikipedia.org)