#### **CHAPTER IV**

## FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter is going to present the result of analysis and discussion. The data in the subject of this study is taken from the original script of the "Letters to Juliet" movie.

## 4.1 Findings

This chapter is part of analyzing women's speech features that are used by the character of Sophie in the "Letters of Juliet" movie based on Robin Lakoff theory. In this section, the writer to explain the data find out based on the script detail. Based on the Lakoff theory women's speech features has divided to ten types, they are lexical hedges or filler, tag question, rising intonation on declaratives, empthy adjective, precise colour term, intensifier, hypercorrect grammar, super polite form, avoidance of strong swear words and emphatic stress. The ten types have difference meaning to each other in women's speech use as below:

## 4.1.2 Kind of women's speech

## 4.1.2.1 Lexical Hedges or Filler

Lexical Hedges statement that women's speech feature is common to contain more instance of "well", "you know", "kind/kinda", "sort of ", "you see ", "like ", etc. The other hedges features are use of "I guess", "I think ", "I wonder". The word "sort of" classified as hedges, while "well" and "you see" are categorized as "meaningless particles" and assumed as "pause fillers" such as uh, um, and ah.

The writer found the data of lexical hedges or fillers in "Letters to Juliet" movie include by the sricpt as below:

## Data 1 (Page 5 lines 4)

Sophia is pacing now. She's visibly nervous – like she's debating whether or not to just get off the phone.

Bobby: Talk

Sophia: Well. I was thinking. Since I'm going to Italy already. Maybe I could try doing travel piece or something as a feature or—

Sophia: Yeah. I know. I just. I was thinking I could try something new. Bobby: Why do you want to try something new? You're good at fact

checking. Toogood.

In utterance "Well. I was thinking. Since I'm going to Italy already. Maybe I could try doing travel piece or something as a feature or—", Sophia in this sentences used word well. 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 used by the speaker becomes one of the characteristic of women's language features. She refers to the frequent of such phrases like as sorta/sort of, like, you know, well, kinda/kind of, I guess etc. In addition, the word well expresses lack of confidence in starting the sentence and reflects women's insecurity.

The word *well* in this sentences above means that she suggested to her own self if uncertain what she said. She just make trusting the hearer. Eventhough she will do really or not. In this case, *well* is used Sophia's in statement. It indicates that Sophia has trouble in starting her utterance. Sophia uses *well* to avoid making long pauses in utterances the senctences.

# Data 2 (Page 5 lines 9 and 11)

Bobby's Assistant hurries out to answer a ringing phone.

#### Sophia: I feel like I can contribute more

Bobby: you contribute plenty. My writers count on you. they can't do what they do unless you do what you do. You're good at something, be happy for that, be grateful for it, a lot of people are good at nothing.

Sophia: yeah. I guess. It's just

In this conversation, there are two women's speech used by Sophia's statement such as "like and I guess". It can be categorized is Lexical Hedges. It means that the words convey the since in speaker is uncertain about what she is saying or cannot vouch for the accuracy of the statement based on Lakoff theory. Sophia said "I feel like I can contribute more" and "yeah. I guess. It's just". The first statement means that Sophia is only feeling able to her own self that can do it, although she does'nt know what is her ability to contibute. The second statement, it means that Sophia make sure to her own self for what she did. Both of these statement show if they are Lexical hedges. In addition, she hedges her statement to signal that she is not committed to what she is saying. Hedge is used to show the expression of doubt.

## Data 3 (Page 9 lines 1)

Sophia walks in from the balcony looking at her guide book just as Victor comes out of the bathroom drying his hair.

Sophia: So <u>I think</u> we should start with the Verona Arena then head over to the Museo Castelvecchio...

Victor takes the quite book from her, tosses it on the bed.

Victor : No, no, no, no what are you doing? that stuff's for tourists. To discover the true heart and soul of any country, first you have to indulge in it's smells and tastes.

The Sophia's statement "So <u>I think</u> we should start with the Verona Arena then head over to the Museo Castelvecchio...", Sophia uses I think for her statement. The word *I think* is one characteristic for women's speech features. It can be categorized as a kind of hedges. The utterance aboveit means that she think and need not go Verona Arena to the Museo Castelvecchio. Sophia choose should because it has uncertain meaning in what she say. It just guess to make easier how we go on as her feeling.

## **Data 4 (Page 11 lines 7)**

Sophia: What if I did a piece on the food?

Bobby: An expose on how good Italian food is. Bold, kid. I smell

a pulitizer.

Sophia: You know the Mediterranean diet is one of the healthiest in the world? They have the lowest incidences of coronary disease in Europe because of all the pulses they are....

In the utterance "You know the Mediterranean diet is one of the healthiest in the world? They have the lowest incidences of coronary disease in Europe because of all the pulses they are..." Sophia uses you **know** for her statement. **You know** is one of characteristic of women's speech which shows the conversational trouble. It can be categorized as a kind of *hedges*. Women tend to have trouble in starting their sentence and keeping the conversational go smoothly. In this case, you know is used by Sophia because uncertain about what she say. You know is not only indicates the trouble in starting the conversation but also as device to solve

the trouble as well. As used by Sophia, it becomes the way to get the

attention from Bobby or a way to check the addressee whether he is

listening to Sophia.

The word you know in this sentence above Sophia conversation

between Bobby, she explain about mediterranean diet. Mediterranean diet

is a healthy eating plan based on typical foods. Sophia said to Bobby that

Mediterranean diet is very good make our bodies. In the utterance above,

Sophia uses you know since she wants to keep her utterance going

smoothly and hopes Bobby responds her. It seems to be an explicit

invitation for the addressee to respond what the speaker says.

Data 5 (Page 83 Line 7)

Sophia smiles. Charlie goes back to staring at the horizon.

Sophia: Happy or sad? I can't tell.

Charlie: Bit of both actually. Happy for them. A little sad it's over.

Sophia: Mission accomplished.

Charlie: If you like.

Sophia: You have to admit it was kinda fun.

Charlie: It was.

The utterance "You have to admit it was kinda fun". Sophia talks to

Charlie that she cannot telling about her felling at that moment when

mission accomplished. Sophia order Charlie to admit that his fun. Sophia's

utterance "You have to admit it was kinda fun" can be categorized as a

kind of *lexical hedge or filler* that is used to hedge her utterance. By

hedges, it refers to the use of certain phrases such as sorta/sort of, like, you

know, well, kinda/kind of, I guess, and it seems like.

Kinda is a kind of filler or hedges which become one of characteristic of woman's language. It indicates that in uttering the sentence, the speaker expresses lack of confidence and reflects of women's insecurity. Hedges or filler becomes one of the characteristic of women's language. It refers to the frequent of such phrases like as sorta/sort of, like, you know, well, kinda/kind of, I guess etc. In this utterance, the speaker uses kinda to hedge the statement. Consequently, the sentence becomes indefinite because of the hedge she uses. In other words, kinda causes the utterance indefinite because it reflects doubt and lack of confidence.

# Data 6 (Page 87 Line 9)

Sophia's lying on the bed writing on her laptop when her cellphone rings. She answers.

Sophia: Hey. How's Palermo? Still need meto pick you up tomorrow morning?

INTERCUT: Victor getting of a small single-engine plane.

Victor: It was great. I'm back. Caught anearly flight. Can you come get me?

Sophia is startled, taken aback.

Sophia: Oh. Yeah. Sure. OK. <u>Uh.</u> On my way.

The utterance "Oh. Yeah. Sure. OK. <u>Uh.</u> On my way" used by Sophia's statement because she want to show about mitigate the force of utterance. From this explanation, it is obvious that the speaker uses *filler* to hedge her sentence. **Uh** is one of chararacteristic **Pause filler** which part of women speech feature.

**4.1.2.2 Tag question** 

Tag question is kind of feature which is used by women more rather

than men. The syntactic rule in tag question itself is that settled by social

context (as it can be seen in society when one speaker with adressee give

respect each other). The explanation is described below:

**Data 7 (Page 70 Line 1)** 

Sophia and Charlie stand there saying nothing. Claire stands up and walks

back to them. She Long pause.

Sophia: Is it...

Claire: It's not him. My Alfonso's middle name was Paolo. It's

not him.

The utterance that used by Sophia above is implied as a tag question. "

Is it... "uses Sophia's statement to express her worried, she suppose that

people who saw is people was she knows. Sophia's statement "is it.." Taq

question is one of women's speech features which reflects uncertainly

related to something unknown by speaker which encourages them to ask.

Data 8 (Page 72 Line 6)

Sophia sits at the dressing table brushing her hair. There's a knock at the door. She thinks for a moment whether to answer it. Another knock. She

gets up and opens the door. Claire is standing there.

Claire: Just wanted to make sure you were alright.

Sophia: Of course I am. Totally fine. Hey we gave it our best

shot didn't we?

Claire: We did.

The utterances "Of course I am. Totally fine. Hey we gave it our

best shot didn't we?" is uttered by Sophia as the response of Claire's

statement. She want to explain that she request a picture. She uses tag

question to express his uncertainty and need confirmation from Claire. The

utterance based on Lakoff theory is women's speech features which can be

classified as a tag question. It is a kind of women's speech features which

reflects uncertainty related to something unknown by the speaker to

enactive that she will get who she want.

4.1.2.3 Rising intonation on declaratives

In women speech, this fiture is usually used. Women use this kind of

fiture when they lack of certainnity toward something which have been

said. Here declarative function also as statement seeking for confirmation

from the addresse. The writer found the data as below:

Data 9 (Page 36 Line 6)

Charlie: I'll say.

Sophia: So what happens now?

Claire: Well the thing is, I think we've found him.

Sophia: Really? Where?

Claire: Just outside Verona. Quite close towhere he used to live,

actually.

The conversation between Sophia and Charlie means that Charlie

showing Sophia about her thinks. Charlie thinks that he found someone

who looking for a long ago. The utterance uses Sophia "Really?

Where?"It means she certainly about Claire said.

"Really?" And "Where?" It can be categorized as rising intonation on

declarative because it is not only has the form of declarative answer to a

question but also has the rising inflection typical of yes no question and

seems like being especially hesitant. This kind of rising intonation signal

incompleteness and lack of finality. In the way of Sophia expresses her sentence, there is peculiar sentence intonation which is used only among women. In uttering her sentence, Sophia's speaking is also sounds unsure.

The Rising intonation in declarative sentence used by Sophia indicates that women tend to show the assertiveness in declaring their statement. Sophia uses question intonation with declarative sentence. It is used to suggest or request the agreement from their addressee.

## 4.1.2.4 Empthy adjective

Empthy adjective is a group of adjective which are only used by the women within their speech. They are usually used by women in certain circumtance. There is a group of adjective which have, beside their specific and literal meaning, another use, that of indicating the speaker's approbation or admiration. It is called empthy adjective, which only convey an emotional reaction rather than specific information. Empthy adjective is used by main female characters this movie there is nothing or not found.

#### 4.1.2.5 Precise colour term

One of women"s speech features according Lakoff is *precise color* term. Lakoff gives the example of the lexical difference when women make more precise in naming colors, like mauve, plum, ecru, lavender, magenta, aquamarine, and etc. Discrimination of color is relevant for women, but not for men because women are not expected to make

decisions on important matters, such as what kind of job to hold. In this

movie, the writer does not find any precise color term which is used by the

main characters in the movie.

4.1.2.6 Intensifier

The kinds of intensifiers which indicate of women's language are so,

just, very and quite. Intensifier "so" is more often use in women's than

men's language, although men can also use it. This example below:

**Data 10 (Page 34 line 2)** 

Victor : You would be. You're beautiful, smart, funny. You could

run the place if you wanted.

She smiles.

Sophia: You just said I was beautiful. You never tell me I'm

beautiful.

Victor: You know you're beautiful.

The utterance "You just said I was beautiful" said by Sophia to Victor

about he never tell Sophia that she is beautiful. The word "just" using by

Sophia's statement to boosters reflect women's lack of confidence and

express that women feeling. The word just is intensifier who uses Sophia

of the characteristics of women's speech features because the kinds of

intensifiers which indicate of women's language are so, just, very and

quite.

**Data 11 (Page 75 Line 7)** 

Sophia smiles.

Claire: Unfortunately you had to meet Charlie, but then we can't have

everything can we?

Sophia: It wouldn't have been quite the same without him.

Charlie: Thank you?

Sophia: My pleasure.

This conversation happens between Sophia and Claire. Sophia

explains to Claire that she would not have quite the same without

Charlie. Quite is one characteristic of women's speech especially in

intensifier. She expresses her quite of the characteristics of women's

speech features. It can be considered as *intensifier* since it uses the

strong intensives such as very, so, really and just. Intensifier is one of

the characteristics of women's speech that they like to use little adverb

which is combined with an adjective.

**Data 12 (Page 80 Line 1)** 

Then Sophia's head catches up to her heart. She pulls back.

Sophia: Okay. Time out. Not good. I mean too good. So really

not good.

She gets up and heads back into the hotel. He stands up.

Charlie: Sophia... wait... I...

In the conversation above happen between Sophia and Charlie,

Sophia said "Okay. Time out. Not good. I mean too good. So really not

good" using to explain Charlie that who they do not good. This

sentence also said by Sophia in happens again, in this case show

stressing in this sentences. The word *really* shows the characteristic of

women's language than men. It might be considered as intensifier, it

is one of women's speech features since it uses a kind of strong

intensive "really". This kind of word is used more often by women

feminine about it. *Intensifiers* seem to be a way for backing out committing someone strongly to an opinion. As in this case, the

than men because it is claimed having something of the eternally

speaker uses *really* to emphasize the intention that the addressee

should take seriously to the speaker's utterance.

**Data 13 (Page 81 Line 5)** 

Charlie: Everything alright? I thought...

Sophia: Thought what?

Charlie: Nothing. You OK?

Sophia: Yeah. Why wouldn't I be?

Claire smiles - registering their awkwardness. Sophia turns to her.

Sophia: Are you excited? I'm so excited.

In the utterances, "Are you excited? I'm so excited" is said by Sophia to show that her feeling this moment. She explains that she excited about something. She expresses her exciting by using strong intensive so which becomes one of the characteristics of women's speech features. It can be considered as *intensifier* since it uses the strong intensives such as *very*, so, really and just.

The intensive so is a kind of strong intensive which becomes a highly characteristic of lady usage. This intensive word is used by the speaker to persuade the addressee to take them seriously and also to strengthen the meaning. Sophia use so to strengthen her statement that

she is excited and persuade the entire hearer seriously about what she

said.

In addition, as the characteristic of women's speech, intensifier is

often used by women than men. Men seem to have the least difficulty

in using this construction when the sentence is unemotional.

Intensifier seems to be a way for backing out committing someone

strongly to an opinion. As in this case, the speaker uses so to

emphasize the meaning of adjective which is combined after it, that is

the word excited.

4.1.2.7 Hypercorrect Grammar

Hypercorrect grammar is the consistent use of standart forms.

Hypercorrect grammar involves avoidance of coarse language; more

frequent apologizing and the usage of super polite forms are

additional features. The data as a bellow:

Data 14 (Page 1 Line 2)

Sophia looks stressed out. She keeps glancing at what looks like a draft of a magazine article, certain parts have been highlighted. She's in the middle of typing something when Victor approaches with the

plate of food

Victor : Here, taste.

Sophia

: Ok, gimme a second.

Victor waits impatiently as Sophia finishes typing. She sets aside the article and dutifully takes a forkful and eats it. Victor watches her

closely as she chews, tastes, swallows.

The utterance that used by Sophia above is implied as a

hypercorrect grammar. "Ok, gimme a second" means that she wants

to given time, "gimme" is created and stand for by "give me" it is a

asking something to someone." give me" is used by structur

grammatical and "gimme" is used by american people (slang).

Hypercorrect grammar is the consistent use of standart forms.

Hypercorrect grammar involves avoidance of coarse language; more

frequent apologizing and the usage of super polite forms are additional

features.

4.1.2.8 Super polite form

Super polite form is women should be more polite when she talk

than men, this kind of politeness in speaking include hypercorrectnes

in grammar also the manner they done during conversation process

within middle class society. The writer found the data as below:

**Data 15 (Page 62 Line 1)** 

Sophia is waiting in the lobby writing in her notebook. Charlie comes

down the stairs and over to her.

Charlie: Gran's not feeling well.

Sophia: What is it? What's wrong?

Charlie: I don't know.

Sophia: Should we call a doctor?

Charlie: Best just let her rest.

The utterance "Should we call a doctor?" means that Sophia more

polite when she say with Charlie. Sophia just want call a Doctor to

Charlie because he is sick. This Sophia's statement above is indicate a

characteristic of women's speech feature as a super polite form.

Super polite form is women should be more polite when she talk than

men, this kind of politeness in speaking include hypercorrectnes in

grammar also the manner they done during conversation process within middle class society. This kind of polite forms doesn't need obedience of the addressee overtly but just suggesting something to be done as a favour to the speaker. Sophia uses polite form of sentence when she asks for help as suggestion to be done by Charlie.

This kind of polite form is different with imperative which tends to show the speaker as the superior position and carry the right to be complied by the addressee. In this case, Sophia's utterance tends to reflect request rather than command since she use polite form of utterance. Using polite form for sentence in forced the notion that it is a request rather than a command.

The speaker uses the utterance "Should we call a doctor?" because she is suggesting something to be done by the addressee as a favour to the speaker. In addition, she uses it to show that Sophia is not in the superior position when she utters this sentence. She does not carry the right which has to comply by the addressee since it tends to reflect request rather than command. This kind of utterance shows the aspect of politeness that the speaker use super polite form to leave the decision open, not imposing someone's mind, view or claim since the decision of the request is up to the addressee and the suggestion is politer than order.

## **Data 16 (Page 30 Line 7)**

Sophia can't believe it. How fantastic! She steps forward.

Sophia: I wrote it.

Charlie: It was a very thoughtful letter.

Sophia: Thank you.

In the utterance above "*Thank you*" is one of characteristic of women's speech especially *super polite form*. Sometimes, *Thank you* usually it used by women than men. Sophia's uses her statement for to Charlie because he was commend about Sophia's letter. In this case, Sophia need to say "*thank you*" because something she get, so " *thank you*" is part of *super polite* form which it show more politer.

**Data 17 (Page 46 Line 5)** 

Sophia putting her phone away and getting in the car with Charlie and Claire.

Charlie: Was he frantic?

Sophia: I couldn't get him. He's probably out in the

country out of range.

Charlie: Or he's working on that note.

Sophia and Charlie discuss about someone who could not get by Sophia. Sophia said "I <u>couldn't</u> get him. He's probably out in the country out of range". Sophia using super polite form with negative sentence couldn't. Couldn't use by Sophia to explain about something with politer although with negative sentence.

**Data 18 (Page 74 Line 4)** 

Charlie starts to do just that. Sophia smiles. She stops him.

Sophia: Please don't. I'm sorry too.

Claire smiles as the tension eases. Charlie picks up a winelist.

Claire: Excellent. Now that hostilities are over. Let's get drunk.

In utterance "<u>Please</u> don't. I'm sorry too", it means Sophia said to stop Claire doing something with politer. "**Please**" using by Sophia to include from **super polite form**. Woman usually uses polite sentence than men such as doing by Sophia in this dialogues above. As a woman, she was a polite woman. She does not use rough sentence when she talks to her addressee.

## **Data 19 (Page 102 Line 4)**

Don Alfonso stops and kisses Sophia on both cheeks.

Don alfonso: Thank you for coming.

Sophia: Wouldn't miss it for the world.

Charlie: Papa, they need you at the altar.

Don Alfonso, Sophia and Charlie discuss about her visit, and then Sophia said "<u>Wouldn't</u> miss it for the world". Sophia using super polite form with negative sentence wouldn't. "Wouldn't" use by Sophia to explain about something with politer although with negative sentence.

## **4.1.2.9** Avoidance of Strong Swear Words

Swearing is kinds of interjection that can express extreme intensify. It has been widely considered as an expression of very strong emotion. Women usually use softer forms such as 'Oh, dear!' or 'Darm!', then men use the stronger swear words such as 'Dammit!' or 'Oh Shit!'

**Data 20 (Page 103 Line 4)** 

Sophia just stares - speechless.

Sophia: Is he OK... Is he...

Charlie: They think a year, maybe two, maybe more, maybe

less. Different doctorsgive different answers, none

of them straight, you know how it goes.

Sophia: My god... How awful...

Based on the previous part in sentences is Avoidance of strong

swear words because Sophia said "My god... How awful...". Sophia

said like that to express her afraid about kind of doctor's answer. "My

god" It is a kind of soft swearing which often used by women than by

men because it tends to be softer. Swearing is widely considered as an

expression of very strong emotion. It is viewed as a potent language

and can indeed sometimes achieve impressive effect. It is also

considered unsuitable for women and children.

The utterance "Oh my God" is an example which shows that

women tend to use milder expletive than men. Women used to use

milder expletives because, as they are children, women are

encouraged to be gentle, polite and are not allowed to show their

temper. In addition, women are allowed to complain and fuss but only

men can below in rage. The more strongly and forcefully someone

expresses opinions, the much likely he/she to be taken seriously. Men

are allowed to express stronger means than women because men have

strong position in the real world.

## **4.1.2.10** Emphatic Stress

Emphatic stress is kind of certain stress which is usually used by speaker within their sentence, it is usually used to single out, compare, correct, or clarify things.

## **Data 21 (Page 64 Line 4)**

Charlie: Yes, well, they weren't much help either. But Gran stepped in and took this angry, bereft and shockingly unpleasant young man under her wing and made me, well, into the superb specimen of screwed up manhood you see before you now.

He laughs. She doesn't. She puts her hand on his arm.

## Sophia: I'm so sorry.

Sophia's utterance, "I'm so sorry" to explain her fell about Shopia's regret. The word so used by Sophia indicates that it emphasizes the adjective which is followed after it. That adjective is the word sorry but it is expressed with the rising intonation. It can be Consider as emphatic stress since it uses the strong intensive so which combine with special intonation. Emphatic stress used by Sophia has the same characteristic with intensifier, both they use the word so, very, such, and quiet frequently but they have different intonation in expressing those word. Emphatic stress concerns more in stress and intonation than intensifier.

So that is expressed in "I'm <u>so sorry"</u> is used to strengthen and emphasize the meaning of the utterance, that is the word *sorry* which follows after it. It can be categorized as the boosting device because it

intensifies the proportion of a force. *So* is claimed as the word which is having something of the eternally feminine about it and becomes one of the characteristics of women's language.

#### 4.2 Discussion

This part discusses the finding of data analysis. From the findings above, the writer found some types of women's speech features and some other types were not found out. Some types of women's speech features used by the main female characters of "Letters to Juliet" movie are Lexical Hedges, Tag Question, Rising intonation on declarative, intensifier, hypercorrect grammar, super polite form, avoidance strong swear words and emphatic stress. In addition, there are two types of women's speech features which were not found out, those are Emphty adjective and Preise color terms.

In this case, the writer will explain about the most of women's speech feature but before that lets see the data in table bellow:

Table 4.1
Kinds of women's speech features by Sophia

No.	Kind of Women Spech Feature	Quality
1.	Lexical Hedges or Fillers	7
2.	Tag Questions	2
3.	Rising Intonation and Declaratives	1
4.	Empthy Adjective	0
5.	Preice colour terms	0
6.	Intensifier	4

7.	Hypercorrect grammar	1
8.	Super polite form	5
9.	Avoidance of strong swear words	1
10.	Emphatic stress	1
Total		22

The speech features which finding by writer that she used in utterance are: lexical hedges or fillers, tag question, rising intonation on declaratives, intensifiers, hypercorrect grammar, super polite form, avoidance of strong words, and emphatic stress. There are two type of women's speech not finding in movie are: empty adjective and preice color terms.

Based on the data above, the writer finds that Sophi as the object in this study used some types of women's speech features according to Lakoff's theory. From the data above, the writer found the most women's speech features by the main female character in the "Letters to Juliet" movie is *Lexical Hedges or filler*. She uses *Lexical Hedges or Filler* in seven utterancesamong them six of hedges: well, like, I guess, I think, you know, kinda and one of filler: uh.

In this movie, Sophia tends to use *lexical hedges or fillers* in some of her sentences. From the data above, we know that she used the *hedges* as like *you know, well, and I think*. From the analysis above, in some of her utterances she hedge her speaking to make a time for her to think about what she is going to say. It avoids her to make her sentences wrong in front of her listener. The purpose of Sophia in using of *hedges or fillers* is also to

becoming her explicit invitation to respond her utterances. This special hedge tends to be used by women because they want to be heard and get the attention from their addressee. As a woman, Shopia also has this characteristic so that she uses it in some of her sentences that can be found in this movie as it is found in some of Shopia's utterances.

The kind of women's speech features: A tag question, that are usually used by Sophia. Sometimes she also uses tag question when she talk with her hearers. Shopia uses a tag question to check if they have same or not same opinion with the hearers. Shopia use tag question express her worried, she suppose that people who saw is people was she knows. She want to explain that she request a something. She uses tag question to express his uncertainty and need confirmation from the hearers. There are the sentences tag question from movie are: is it and didn't we.

The kind of women's speech features: rising intonation on declaratives are also commonly used by women. Shopia also uses it in some of her conversations, The Rising intonation in declarative sentence used by Sophia indicates that women tend to show the assertiveness in declaring their statement. Sophia uses question intonation with declarative sentence. It is used to suggest or request the agreement from their addressee.

The kind of women's speech features: *intensifiers* using by Sophia's statement to boosters reflect women's lack of confidence and express that women feeling. She expresses her quite of the characteristics of women's speech features. She using to explain the hearers that who they do not good.

This sentence also said by Sophia in happens again, in this case show stressing in this sentences. She expresses her exciting by using strong intensive which becomes one of the characteristics of women's speech features.

The kind of women's speech features: *hypercorrect grammar* is also used by Shopia. Hypercorrect grammar is the consistent use of standard verb form. It involves avoidance of rough language, more frequent apologizing and the usage of super polite form. Shopia use *hypercorrect grammar* with: "gimme".

The kind of women's speech features: *super polite form* Sophia's utterance tends to reflect request rather than command since she use polite form of utterance. Using polite form in a sentence reinforce the notion that it is a request rather than a command. She uses *super polite form* to explain about something with politer although with negative sentence. Woman usually uses polite sentences as doing by Sophia. As a woman, she was a polite woman. She does not use rough sentence when she talks to her addressee to explain about something with politer although with negative sentence.

The kind of women's speech features: avoidance of strong to express her afraid which often used by women than by men because it tends to be softer. Women used to use milder expletives because, as they are children women are encouraged to be gentle, polite and are not allowed to show their temper. In addition, women are allowed to complain and fuss but only men can below

in rage. The more strongly and forcefully someone expresses opinions, the much likely he/she to be taken seriously.

The last kind of women's speech features: *emphatic stress* used by Sophia indicates that it emphasizes the adjective which is followed after it. Emphatic stress used by Sophia has the same characteristic with intensifier, both they use the word so, very, such, and quiet frequently but they have different intonation in expressing those word. Emphatic stress concerns more in stress and intonation than intensifier.

So that is expressed is used to strengthen and emphasize the meaning of the utterance, that is the word *sorry* which follows after it. It can be categorized as the boosting device because it intensifies the proportion of a force. *So* is claimed as the word which is having something of the eternally feminine about it and becomes one of the characteristics of women's language.