

Wood (2011) has explained that men and women grown in different gender speech communities thus, develop different communication styles. Wood stated, “a speech community exists when people share understandings about goals of communication, strategies for enacting those goals, and ways of interpreting communication” (p. 125). According to Wood’s research (2005) that gender roles are the source of differential communication between males and females.

Robin Tolmach Lakoff as the professor of linguistics at the University of California at Berkeley since 1972. She explained about language features on male and female. In her 1973’s research about Language and Woman’s Place explained about ten elements of speech features that women use. Those speech features were claimed as speech that often used by women than men. Lakoff admitted her finding based on her intuition and observation. They are considered as representation of women expression of uncertainty and lack of confidence. Those speech features were lexical hedges or fillers, 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. The most widespread belief about men’s speech as compared with women are coarser and more direct. (cited in Cameron, 1990:223-233).

Lakoff’s ideas have been appraised, discussed, disputed, accepted and/or rejected. Followed by other linguists Holmes (1992) explained about the characteristic of men’s languages such as, ungrammatical form, multiple negations, pronounced –in form, deleted –ed at the end of form in pronunciation, and impolite forms are proving it. An early observer of style in language, Jespersen (1922/1949), also observed

women's speech to be generally more conservative than men's in the following ways: Men are readier to coin and use new terms, pun, utter slang expressions, and employ profanity and obscenity. Women on the other hand are shy of mentioning certain parts of the human body and certain natural functions by the direct and often rude denominations which men and especially young men prefer when among themselves.

Many other researchers have identified about language and gender, because it looked so interesting when we talked about men and woman language, there are many differences of it that can be analyzed. Most of them were used woman's speech features as the subject of their research like; Aulia (2014), Rosita (2008), Mu'minin (2010), Ratih (2013). Meanwhile, comparison language between gender as interesting topic to analyze, proven by many researchers such as; Subon (2013) and Mei (2006).

The present research analyzed in different way, she tried to analyze something uncommon from the movie *Gone Girl* which is adapted from bestseller novel by Gillian Flynn, first published on May 24th 2012. That story reminded about a book said that the biblical myth of the creation of woman from Adam's rib largely contributed to female language being considered as less perfect (secondary), which was reflected among other things in the belief that all feminine gender forms were derived from masculine forms (Baron, 1986, p. 78) it is also possible that women linguistic features are not always different from men but it could be the same.

The present research intended to analyze from the other side which makes the men's speech features as the theory to identify language used by main character Amy Elliott as the woman character in *Gone Girl* (2014) movie. The researcher was interested to analyze it since the main character on the movie has the unique

