

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

In this chapter presents the analysis of the findings. The writer focused on women's speech features used by main character in Iron Lady. The purpose of analyzing the data is to answer the question research presented in chapter I. The writer analyzes based on women's speech features used by Lakoff theory.

4.1. Women's Speech features used by Main Character in Iron Lady

Some certain features that commonly used by women than men in the way they are speaking. Those features are divided into ten features include lexical hedges fillers, tag question, rising intonation on declaratives, 'empty' adjectives, specialized vocabularies (precise colors terms), intensifiers, 'hypercorrect' grammar, 'super polite' form, avoidance of strong words, and emphatic stress. The analyses women's speech features that are used by character Margaret in The Iron Lady movie based on Lakoff's theory of ten types of women's speech features. In this chapter, represented the whole data found as out follows:

4.1.1 Lexical hedges or Fillers

Hedging is one of characteristic of woman's language. It expresses a lack of confidence and reflects of woman's insecurity. As a woman prime minister, character Margaret also uses lexical hedges or fillers as her special features. The hedges as like *you know, well, etc.* are used by her to check whether her listeners

are following her sentences or not and sometimes show the uncertainty of her sentences. The data are found below:

Data (1)

The Murmur of dinner part conversation

Margaret : *Well I don't like coalitions, never have...*

Margaret's of her fingers absently grazing a confusing array of cutlery laid out in place setting in front of her. Her confused face

Denis : Start on the outside...

The utterance "*Well, I don't like coalitions, never have. . .*" means that Margaret does not like the coalitions and she says it to Denis as her hearer. She used particle *well* to reflect her insecurity about the condition around her. The particle *like well* can be categorized as lexical hedges or fillers because it is used to hedge the speaker's sentence. Hedging is one of characteristic of women's language that can express a lack of confidence and reflect of women's insecurity about the society around them. Hedge is variety of means by which one can say something a little short of indicating that something category is, or is not, the case. Lakoff also said that the use of lexical hedges or fillers by the speakers especially women also indicates that women is not sure about the accuracy of what she is saying. so when Margaret said that she doesn't like the coalition, there is still uncertainty of what she is saying.

By saying that hedges, it indicates that Margaret signals that she is not committed to what she is saying. In other words, it will be too strong if she directly said "*I don't like coalitions*" So she adds hedges "*well, I don't like*

coalitions. . .” to make her statement doesn’t strong enough. When someone hedges an utterance, she is saying that she lacks of confidence in the truth proposition which is expressed in statement. She doesn’t brave enough to say that she doesn’t like coalitions, so she adds *well* as her hedge.

The data above is taken from the conversation between Margaret and her husband, Danis when they are talking in an informal situation. So in some of informal situation Margaret as a woman sometimes also feels unsure about what she is saying. In that way, Margaret prefers to use special hedges or fillers as like *well* as found in the data above. The other example of the using of lexical hedge or filler can be seen in data below:

Data (2)

Margaret : Where?

Carol : The bombings, mummy today?

Carol : We were just talking about them?

Margaret deflects, reaching for her glass; it trembles unsteady in her graphs.

Margaret : *You Know, uhm, yes we have always lived alongside evil. But it has never been so patient, so avid for_so eager to carry innocents with it into oblivion.*

You know is also a kind of lexical hedges or fillers. Women use *you know* five time more often than men. *You know* is device to get attention or a way to check with someone’s interactional partner whether they are listening, following, and attending to the speaker’s saying. It also almost appears in all places where the women unsuccessfully attempting to pursue the topics. Margaret said *you*

Know. . . . To Carol and Michael to make them follow and listen to the topic what she is going to talk. Actually she doesn't get what's Carol and Michael are talking about, but after she realize that they are talking about bombings, she opens her words with you know to ask her hearers to follow her speaking.

You Know can also become an explicit invitation to respond when it occurs immediately before or after pauses in women's speech. *You Know* seems to be an explicit invitation to respond. Margaret also seems to ask her hearer to pay attention to her speaking and give an explicit invitation to respond what she is saying. In that case, Michael asks Margaret about how she will solve the bombing when she still becomes a Prime Minister, so Margaret answers by using *You Know* to invite them to keep paying attention to her answer.

The dialogue above is found in an informal situation which is in Margaret's house when she is talking with her daughter, Carol. It is found that Margaret used *you know* as her lexical hedges or fillers when she is talking with her family. As a woman, she also needs and wants her hearer to pay attention to what she is saying, so she used *you know* to attract the respond and opinion from her readers. Lakoff said that this special *hedges or fillers* are one of the characteristics of women's speech because they always want their listeners to pay attention to them. This is one example of woman's characteristic when they are talking with other people.

4.1.2 Tag Questions

Tag question, according to Lakoff is one of women's speech features which reflect uncertainty related to something unknown by speaker which encourages them to ask. Tag question contains of an inverted auxiliary form, determined by the auxiliary in the main clause and pronoun that agrees with the subject of the main clause. Margaret is the using of tag question which shows that they cannot predict the accuracy of their sentences. To complete explanation are described below:

Data (3)

Gilmour : The point is, Prime Minister, that we must moderate the pace-

Heseltine : - if we're even to have a hope of winning the next election-

Pym : Quite right.

Margaret : *Ah. Worried about our careers, are we?*

They make noises – to the effect that nothing could be further from the truth. But Margaret has their measure.

Margaret : Gentlemen, if we don't cut spending we will be bankrupt. Yes the medicine is harsh but the patient requires it in order to live. *Shall we withhold the medicine? No! We are not wrong.* We did not seek election and win in order to manage the decline of a great nation.

The utterance that used by Margaret above is implied as a tag question. “*Ah, worried about our careers, are we?*” means that she wants to confirm whether her friends are worried or not about their careers in the parliament. Margaret uses tag question to show her certainty or hesitancy about what she is saying. She just wanted to confirm to her partner whether what she said is true or

wrong. “*Ah, worried about our careers, are we?*” she doesn’t have any confidence about what she said, so she still needs the agreement from her hearers. A tag question being intermediate between these case : One makes a statement when one has knowledge and is pretty certain that his statement will be believed; one asks a question when one lacks knowledge on some points and has reason to believe that this gap can and will be remedied by an answer by the addressee.

It is found on the data that Margaret claims Gilmour, Heseltine, and Pym that they are worried about their career in the parliament but she lacks full confidence in the truth of that claims, so she uses the form of, *we are?*, to check whether she is wrong or not. In addition, tag question is also a polite statement, by softening the sentence, in that it does not force agreement or belief on the addressee. Women tend to use it when they are giving an impression of not being really sure of themselves, looking to the addressee for confirmation, even of having no views of their own.

Data (4)

INT.GRAND HALL PARIS NIGHT

Margaret walks through a grand hall with her fellow Presidents and Prime Ministers of the world, a lone woman amongst a sea of men.

Denis on phone : I really think you should come home and defend yourself old girl. Heseltine is campaigning ferociously.

Margaret on phone : *I do think my time is best spent seeing an end to the Cold War, don't you?* After all this time they know what I stand for.

In that part of conversation between Margaret and her husband, Margaret used the form of tag question. From that conversation the writer knew that Margaret still needs the agreement from her husband about her best time seeing the end of cold war. She uses . . . , *don't you?*, to check her listener (her husband) whether her husband has the same opinion with her or not. Margaret used tag question because she still wants a respond from her respondent as she did with yes-no question. In addition, by using tag question she seems have enough knowledge to predict the response from her husband. This women's speech feature is commonly used by women than by men, because in their conversation, sometimes women still needed the agreement from their hearer and also showed her little lack of confidence in each of their sentences.

4.1.3 Rising Intonation or Declaratives

According to Lakoff, there is a special sentence intonation pattern only among women, sometimes it has the rising inflection typical of yes-no question and seems like being especially hesitant.

The third feature that used by character Margaret is *rising intonation or declaratives*. The use of this feature is to provide the conformation from her hearers about what she is saying. The explanation is described below:

Data (5)

Neave : You have got it in you to go the whole distance.

Reece : Absolutely.

Margaret : *Prime Minister?! Oh no. Oh no no no. In Britain? There will be no female Prime Minister here, not in my lifetime.* No. And I told

Airey, I don't expect to win the leadership, but I am going to run.
Just to shake up the party.

The utterance used by Prime Minister?! *Oh no. Oh no no no. In Britain? There will be no female Prime Minister here, not in my lifetime* is one example of *declarative or rising intonation* which said by Margaret when she argued her opinion with her other relations in the parliament. In that case, her friends, Reece and Naive want her to join Prime Minister Election, but at first she feels surprise, she used rising intonation or declarative in her sentence to express her feeling. Margaret use a typical of yes-no question which actually implied her hesitation of becoming a women Prime Minister, so she said "*Prime Minister?! Oh no. Oh no no no. In britain? There will . . .*" with her rising intonation. By using that word, she still keep her emotion for the listener and not shout a strong words that can make her looks bad in front of the people around her.

The setting of the data above is said by Margaret when she was talking with her friend's situation, when they are talking about the candidates of the next Prime Minister in The Great Britain. The use of declarative with rising intonation as found in the data above is one characteristic of women's speeches. According to Lakoff, when use those features, women are put in the situation of having to provide confirmation and also sounds unsure. Women's declaratives statement can also be a fact that women's speech sound is more polite than men's, as Lakoff said that one aspect of politeness are leaving a decision open, not imposing someone's mind, or views, or claims on anyone else. So, it is found one characteristics of Margaret as a polite woman also, because when she made a

statement like in data above, she used declarative statement which not imposing her hearers' mind. She still needs the confirmation from her hearers and leaves the decision open.

DATA (6)

Minister 1 : Because -

Minister 2 : Because people... on the whole... think that the tax is manifestly unfair.

Margaret : Nonsense. Arrant nonsense. *This is a simple proposition. In order to live in this country, you must pay for the privilege- something. Anything! If you pay nothing, you care nothing. What do you care where you throw your rubbish? Your council estate is a mess, your town, graffiti, what do you care? It's not your problem, it's somebody else's problem it's the government's problem! YOUR problem is, some of you, is that you haven't got the courage for this fight. You haven't had to fight hard for anything. It's all been given to you-and you feel guilty about it!*

That utterance is said by Margaret when she had a meeting with her ministers. It can be found in the data that Margaret is using *rising intonation on declaratives with lexical hedge fillers*. According to Lakoff, women's speech sound much more polite than men's. One aspects of politeness is as when women are leaving a decision open, not imposing other's mind, or views, or claims on anyone else. In Margaret's sentence, even had a rising intonation she still use a polite form, not imposing other's mind, or claims on anyone else.

As a Prime Minister, it is found in the movie that sometimes Margaret has many problems that she should discuss and argue with her Minister. As taken from those data, they are arguing about the tax in Britain. Margaret is using a rising intonation when she said that statement as proved that she is strong leader that can lead her Ministers. In saying that words, she uses declaratives when she asked the questions, she tries to leave the decision open, not imposing other's

mind but then she talks the real fact about the condition in Britain. It shows that even she is a woman leader, she has her own authority that's have good impact for Britain. Even she is a woman, she has her own point of view and it doesn't easy to be influenced by other people especially her Ministers who are men.

4.1.4 'Empty' Adjectives

Empty adjectives only convey an emotion reaction rather than specific information. In addition, the special empty adjective for women is used to show her feminine, so some special empty adjective like *lovely*, *sweet*, *adorable*, *etc.* are commonly used by women. Men are rarely used these special words, because it will damage their reputation in the society.

Data (7)

Margaret squints, fingers, fumbling for Denis' watch.

Margaret : How is.... How's... Sarah?... And the children...?

Margaret : ...Oh... You can't... That's a pity... I was hoping to see you *No really darling...* That's fine... Of course... another time... *Lovely Darling...* Can't wait...Yes...

That utterance is showed that Margaret uses one example of *empty adjectives*. The word *lovely* is one example of empty adjective which commonly used by women than by men, it is indicating the speaker's approbation or admiration or something. In that situation, Margaret called lovely darling to Mark, her lovely son. It indicates her special feeling how she loves her son very much that she called her *lovely darling*. The setting of that conversation is spoken by Margaret when she is in a relax situation with her family. She uses the empty

adjective that commonly used by women, that is *lovely darling*. It is the fact that beside of her profession as A Prime Minister, she can still become a good mother who has femininity inside herself.

4.1.5 Intensifiers

As a women, character Margaret also tends to used *intensifiers* in some of her utterances. Intensifiers according to Lakoff tend to use by women because they want to show her strong feeling about something which they are talking to their hearers. In some cases, intensifiers also use to make the addressee take seriously about what is said by the speaker. Look at the below:

Data (8)

Denis just visible, perched on the bed, looks up from doing the crossword in the newspaper-

Carol : No one is saying that.

Margaret : If I can't go out to buy a pint of milk then what is the world coming to. *Really Carol*, please don't fuss about it. You've always been like this, fuss fuss fuss. You must find something better to do with your time. It's most unattractive in a woman. When I was your age the last thing I wanted to do was fuss around my mother.

In the utterance "*Really Carol, please don't fuss about it.*" Margaret asks Carol to not fuss about something. The word *really* shows women's character than men. It can be considered as an intensifier. The use of intensifiers can be used to make the addressee knows the strong feeling of the speaker. We know that in that case, Margaret asks seriously to Carol and wants her have the intention about what she said. Women tend to use the word *really* than men, because sometimes

women start her conversation with an intensifier to get more attention from the addressee they wanted to talk to. Men rarely use this special intensifier because they have low intention about people who will pay attention to them and about what they said.

In the conversation, Margaret is having a little debate with Carol, her daughter who is afraid of her Mom because Margaret was going outside alone in the morning. Carol wants to remind her Mom not to go alone. In other side, Margaret doesn't like the way her daughter afraid of her, she wants Carol to know her serious utterance that Carol not to fuss about her condition, so she use the intensifiers *really* that has the function to make the addressee take seriously about what is said by the speaker. Lakoff said that intensifiers is one of woman speech features because substituting an intensifier like so for absolute superlative like *very, really, utterly* seems to be way of backing out of committing oneself strongly to an opinion.

Data (9)

Denis lies on the bed behind her with the newspaper.

Denis : By these fools! These lily-livered pintos!

Margaret : These inept placatory

Denis : Very good! These vacillators.

Margaret : Vacillators! Poll takers.

Denis : Popularity seekers.

Margaret : *So busy taking the pulse of the public!*

The utterance “*so busy taking the pulse of the public!*” means that Margaret are talking about the people in Britain who seek the popularity and busy taking the pulse of the public. To show her strong intention, she used the word *so*, which is called intensifier. Intensifier is the use of modifiers *so, very, really, etc.* to emphasize the utterance combining with an intensity of intonation with the topic of phrase. People especially women who used this kind of intensifiers are strengthen the meaning of the word they are said. According to Jespersen, *so* is claimed as having something of the eternally feminine about it. So, as a woman, Margaret is just showing her feminist by adding *so* in some part of her conversation.

DATA (10)

Denis : What ?

Margaret : *I love you so much* but...I will never be one of those women Denis – who stays silent and *pretty* on the arm of her husband. Or remote and alone in the kitchen doing the washing up for that matter.

Denis : (trying to retain the moment) We’ll get a help for that.

The utterance “*I love you so much*” consists of the intensifier *so* that used by Margaret to express her feeling to Denis. That utterance is said by Margaret when Denis, her husband expressed her feeling to her. She expresses her strong feeling that she loves Denis by adding intensifier *so* which is one of women’s speech features. The other examples of intensifiers which usually use by women are *so, really, very, and just*. Intensifier is one of characteristics of women’s speech that they like to use little adverb which is combined with an adjective.

So is a strong intensive which used by women to strengthen the meaning of the words they said? Margaret loves Denis so much, and she wants him to know and notice it. *So* is also claimed as having something of the eternally feminine about it. Women much more often use it than men break off without finishing their sentence, because they start talking without having thought out what they are going to say. In addition, the use of superlative words like *so* seems to be a way of backing out of committing oneself strongly to an opinion, as like when Margaret shows her strongly feeling to Denis. She said that intensifiers *so* in an informal situation when she just with Denis, her husband. In that situation, Margaret is having similarity with other women as usual who wants Denis (someone who is loved by her) realizes her strong feeling especially about her affection to a man. She uses intensifier *so* to express it.

4.1.6 ‘Hypercorrect’ grammar

Hypercorrect grammar is the last feature which used by character Margaret. Hypercorrect grammar always used by Margaret because she has to keep her attitude in front of many people around her. Her sentences have to be polite and will not damage her reputation.

DATA (11)

Margaret : What – did you say?

Gilmour : Nothing. Nothing, Prime Minister.

Margaret : *Don't try to hide you opinions. Goodness me, I'd much rather you were honest and straightforward about them instead of continuously and damagingly leaking them to the press. Well?*

That utterance is said by Margaret as the example of hypercorrect grammar. As Lakoff's states that women tend to use the hypercorrect grammar, because in that society, they don't be allowed to talk rough. They don't be allowed to put off the wronging like when men said go in, sing in, etc. Margaret as a woman who has high reputation in her society never speaks roughly that will damage her reputation. She used the utterances which correct grammatically or even hypercorrect grammar as the example above. She uses the right and polite form so that the society will recognize her as a good woman with her high reputation. '*Goodness me, I would much rather you were. . .*' is one example of hypercorrect grammar that said by Margaret.

4.1.7 'Super Polite' Form

'Super polite' form is one of important features that always say by women rather than by men. Super polite form shows that as women, they have to keep their utterances in front of people around them. Look at the data below:

DATA (12)

Margaret hesitates. She sits in silence until-

Margaret : *Really* it's becoming quite tiresome.

Denis : What is?

Margaret : You. (beat) I was on my own for twenty four years before I met you and I can manage perfectly well without you now. *So will you please go away and stop bothering me.*

Margaret used "*really it's becoming quite tiresome.*" The word really is one of women's languages which is called intensifier. *Really* is used by Margaret

to show her strong intention about her feeling at that time. Intensifier is also claimed as feminine word which used by women than men. When Margaret uses the word really, she makes her hearer feel that she has more intention about her feeling at that condition. Her strengths her meaning of her sentence that she feel very tiresome with the way the doctor curious with her health and she said it to her husband. Women tend to use that kind of intensifier because they want to be taken seriously by their addressee about the feeling that they feel. It is also used by Margaret when she talks with her husband in the house.

In the next sentence, Margaret asks Denis to go away by using Super polite Form that she said "*So will you please go away,*". Lakoff argued that in some case, women's request has sense as a polite command; it doesn't need obedience overtly, but suggest something to be done as a favor to the speaker. Margaret used polite form by combining the word *pleas* and *will you*. *Pleas* indicating that to accede will do something for the speaker, and *will you* suggesting that the addressee has the final decision. So, in that condition, Margaret asks her husband not to bother her at that time by using super polite forms, in order that her husband doesn't have any optional except do what has requested by her.

4.1.8 Avoidance of strong Swear Word

Next features is Avoidance of Strong Swear Word, It is found in the movie that Margaret is a good woman who never speaks roughly when she is talking with the people around her. Even she feels a little bit angry to someone; she never

uses bad words or swear words that will damage her reputation. The data are found below:

DATA (13)

June spies the newspaper, sees the photos of twisted carnage on the front page.

Denis : Don't let her take my paper away.

June reaches one hand out to scoop it up in passing-

Margaret : *Oh, I haven't had a chance to look at that yet, dear.*

June : Sorry.

June hesitates, leaves the newspaper resting on the bed as she heads off with the suit on hanger.

The utterance "*Oh, I haven't had a chance to look at that yet, dear*" is said by Margaret to June who wants to take her newspaper. She avoids June to take her newspaper away. Actually she wants to shout at her but she uses more polite form which used *oh, . . . dear*. This utterance reflects Lakoff's theory of women's speech features which can be classified as avoidance of strong swear word. '*Oh . . . dear*' is a meaningless particle which classified into women's language.

Margaret's preference to use '*Oh . . . dear*' as a women's particle when she avoids June to do something can also show her emotion as woman who has a feminist feeling. Women avoid to use the strong swear words as like hell or shit because they will be categorized as unfeminine by their society. Women are avoided to show her emotional feeling by using some strong words as like *shit and hell* because as women, they have been chosen by their society to keep the

good norm in their society and be good example for their children. The use of women's particle can indeed sometimes achieve impressive effect as a good, patient and even feminine woman. By looking at the choice of words, it can be assumed that the statement shows the speaker's femininity by avoiding the use of strong swear words and using women's particles which are more polite and feminine. The use of certain particles like 'Oh,... dear' by women also indicates the strength of an emotion from the speakers which lets their hearers know about their feelings.

DATA (14)

Margaret : *Goodness me!* What is the matter with everyone this morning?
 Denis : I've told you what the matter is. The business is a bit rocky at the moment and the Doctor thinks I need a rest.

We can see from the utterance that Margaret uses the swearing words for women, that is "*Goodness me! What is the matter with everyone this morning*" in this situation, Margaret shouts to Denis because he took her duties to cook the breakfast but actually he was unsuccessful to do it. She wanted to be angry but she avoided to use strong swear words and changed it into a more polite form that is *Goodness me*. Swearing is a kind of injection that can express extreme intensity. Swearing is also considered as an expression of very strong emotion. It is viewed as potent language that can indeed sometimes achieve impressive effects.

Swearing as like *Dammit* or *Oh shit* are likely to be used by men to express their strong feelings about something that has had a bad impact for men. For women, it will not be polite for them to use swearing words because the society will

see them as impolite lady and unfeminine. So, women sometimes use more polite swearing words as like *Goodness me, Oh Dear, Fudge, etc.* Those are the words that commonly used by women to express their feeling about something.

4.1.9 Emphatic Stress

Emphatic stress is the last speech feature based on Lakoff's theory that uses by character Margaret in this movie. Emphatic stress is a typical of special stress that is given by the speaker to some word in a sentence, usually to single out, compare, correct, or clarify things. Look at the complete explanation below:

DATA (15)

Union activist : The Thatcher plan is to break the Trade Union movement.

Margaret : There must be closures of uneconomic coal mines; we seek only *an efficient industry*.

An efficient industry is one example of emphatic stress. Women like to use words which are used to emphasize the statement or strengthen the meaning of a statement. Women like to use emphatic stress to strengthen the strength of an assertion, like Margaret in that example, she used *an efficient industry*, that can strengthen her clarify about the industry, so she used the word *efficient*.

As stated by Lakoff that intensifiers and emphatic stress are commonly used by women as a boosting device. They are the devices that make the statement to be taken seriously by the hearers. That emphatic stress is also used by Margaret in that data above. The setting of that conversation is in the parliament, when Margaret and some of the ministers are talking about the economy related to coal

miners. She used the emphatics stress '*an efficient*' in order to strength her sentence and also to be taken seriously by her Ministers about what she said. This is one of her ways as a Prime Minister to get the big attention from her hearers about what she is saying.

4.2 The Dominant Type Women's Speech Features Used by Main Character.

In this part, the writer will be analyzing the dominant type women's speech features. There are sixteen data as mentioned below:

Source of Utterance	Types of Women's Speech Features									
	LHF	TQ	RID	ED	SV	I	HG	SF	AS W	ES
Data 1 : <i>Well</i> I don't like coalitions	+									
Data 2 : <i>You Know</i>	+									
Data 3 : Ah. Worried about our careers, are we?		+								
Data 4 : Don't you		+								
Data 5 :			+							

“Oh, I haven’t had a chance to look at that yet, <i>dear</i> ”										
Data 14 : “ <i>Goodness me!</i> What is the matter with everyone this morning”									+	
Data 15 : <i>An efficient</i> industry										+

Based on the data above, the writer finds that Margaret Thatcher as the object in this study used some types of women’s speech features according to Lakoff’s theory. Based on the table, the dominant women’s speech features used by Main Character (Margaret Thatcher) is *Intensifiers*. Margaret Thatcher used *intensifiers* on data 7, data 8 data, data 9, and data 11 so she uses intensifiers four times. *Intensifiers* such as *so, really and very* are used by Margaret in this movie. Intensifier is commonly used by women as her attempt to show their strong feeling about something. When Margaret has strong feeling about something in her mind, when she said it to her hearer, she sometimes adds her adjectives with intensifiers such as *so, really, and very*. *Intensifier* is also claimed as feminine word which used by women than men.

The speech features that she used are *lexical hedges or fillers, tag question, rising intonation on declaratives, 'empty' adjectives, intensifiers, 'hypercorrect' grammar, 'super polite' form, avoidance of strong words, and emphatic stress* while the researcher doesn't find that Margaret used one type of women's speech features that is *specialized vocabulary (precise colors term)*. So, it may say that most of women's speech features are used by Margaret that can be found in this movie. In her daily conversation, Margaret 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. She has to keep her sentences in front of the people because she is a prime Minister whose words always are heard and noticed by many people. Beside, in this movie Margaret ever uses *hedge you know* to check whether her hearers are listening, following and attending to what she said or not. The purpose of Margaret 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, Margaret 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 her utterances above.

A tag question is also one of women's speech features that are commonly used by women. Margaret sometimes also uses the form of tag question when she talks with her hearers. She uses *a tag question* to check her hearers if they have

the same opinion with her or not. Margaret uses *tag question* because she still wants a respond from her respondent as she did with yes-no question. In addition, by using *tag question* she seems have enough knowledge to predict the response from her hearers. In some case, Margaret uses tag question to check the confirmation from her hearers. It is also used to check whether she is wrong or not. Tag question is also a polite statement, by softening the sentence; it does not force agreement or belief on the addressee. This is often use by women in their utterance.

Rising intonation or declaratives are also commonly used by women. Margaret also uses it in some of her conversations, but as it is analyzed from her form of rising intonation or declarative above, her form of her declaratives is showing her characteristics as a polite and good woman. When she uses rising intonation in the parliament to argue about the tax in Britain, it is proved that she is a strong and good leader who has her own point view that can't be broken by other men's Minister. Of course, she says based on the real facts in Britain. From Margaret's declaratives in the analysis above, it is found that women's declarative form is politer than men's. They use the form of Oh.... Dear, Lakoff said that there is a special sentence intonation pattern only among women, sometimes it has the rising inflection typical of yes-no question and seems like being especially hesitant. That is used by Margaret in some parts of her declaratives above.

The use of *empty adjective* is also part of women's speech features which is used by Margaret. From the data analysis, Margaret used the word *sweet and lovely* as the example of *empty adjective* that is commonly used by women. *Empty*

adjective is adjective that indicates the speaker's approbation or admiration for something, this adjective only convey an emotional reaction rather than specific information. She uses them when she was in an informal situation with her husband and children. The use of empty adjective is commonly used by women than men.

Hypercorrect grammar as the part of women's speech features is also used by Margaret. 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. Margaret as a good woman and a Prime Minister of course uses this speech features, because she has to keep her good characteristic among people around her. As it found in the data, she speaks with good grammar and polite as to keep her reputation.

As stated in chapter two, Lakoff also argued that women tend to use *super polite form* in their daily conversation. Margaret also uses this feature as we see in the data analysis above. The use of super polite forms is showed when she asks someone to do something for her. She tends to use the words *would you please* to make her hearers did what she asked.

As women, they should keep their attitude in their society. So, they have to use some kind of women's features which show their femininity and avoid using swear words. As a women, they should not use men's swear as like *shit or damn*, so women tend to use the softer form of swearing words as like *goodness me, oh*

dear, oh fudge, etc. In the data analysis above, Margaret uses *goodness me, and oh dear* that show her avoiding if the use of strong swear words.

The last speech features that we can find used by Margaret are the use of *Emphatic stress*. The form of emphatic stress that she used is *efficient and great*. Women tend to use words which are used to emphasize the utterance or strengthen the meaning of an utterance; it is also used by Margaret in some of sentences that the researcher found in the data analysis above.

Moreover, the researcher has found that Lakoff's theory about women's speech features are used by character Margaret in this movie. Margaret Thatcher, the Iron Lady or the British's first Prime Minister also used Lakoff's theory. The speech features that she used are *lexical hedges or fillers, tag question, rising intonation on declaratives, 'empty' adjectives, intensifiers, 'hypercorrect' grammar, 'super polite' form, avoidance of strong words, and emphatic stress* while the researcher doesn't find that Margaret use one type of women's speech features that is specialized *vocabularies (precise colors terms)*. The researcher has analyzed how Margaret uses those kinds of speech features, for example *to show her femininity, show her strong feeling about what she said to her hearers, show her lack of confidence in some situations, show her intention, and others*. However, from the speech features that she used, the researcher can conclude that as a women and also A Prime Minister, she is a good woman who always keeps her good attitude and characteristic in their society. She never says rough utterances that will damage her kindness and popularity. Lakoff's theory of women's speech features has proven it.

It is also proved in the data that Margaret in some of her sentences when she is with her Ministers, in the exact times and settings, she uses some types of women's speech features. When she is in a serious meeting and speaking in front of her Minister, she can put herself as a good woman leader who can organize her sentences well. She realizes that every sentence that speaks will be heard by many people so she always uses the right sentences. It can be concluded that she can behave well as a woman leader and a good mother as it looked from her utterances.

The writer connects the analysis with hadith, as mentioned below:

Jika engkau hendak berbicara, maka jauhilah sifat merasa kagum dengan diri sendiri, sok fasih dan terlalu memaksakan diri dalam bertutur kata, sebab ini merupakan sifat yang sangat dibenci Rasulullah Shallallahu Alaihi wa aalihi wasallam, dimana Beliau bersabda:

If you want talk, please stay away from arrogant of yourself , pretentious and over-exert themselves fluent in spoken word, because this is attitude that hated by the Prophet sallallahu alaihi wa aalihi wasallam, where he said:

وإن أبغضكم إليّ وأبعدكم مني مجلساً يوم القيامة الثرثارون والمتشدقون
والمدت في قون“.

“sesungguhnya orang yang paling aku benci diantara kalian dan yang paling jauh majelisnya dariku pada hari kiamat : orang yang berlebihan dalam

berbicara, sok fasih dengan ucapannya dan merasa ta'ajjub terhadap ucapannya." (HR.Tirmidzi,Ibnu Hibban dan yang lainnya dari hadits Abu Tsa'labah Al-Khusyani radhiallahu anhu)

"The most real person that I hate most of you and his association is far from me on the Day of Resurrection: the excess in speaking, fluent with words and feel ta'ajjub to his words." (HR.Tirmidzi,Ibnu Hibban dan yang lainnya dari hadits Abu Tsa'labah Al-Khusyani radhiallahu anhu)