## **CHAPTER II**

# LITERATURE REVIEW

In this chapter consist two parts. The first part is talk about the review that relate with theoretical framework. Theoretical framework consists of all the theory that is used to answer the problem research. In this study, the researcher is going to find out the categories of hedges used between Rebecca Bloomwood and Luke Brandon in Confessions of a Shopaholic movie based on Salager-Meyer's classification about hedges (1994), function of hedges proposed by Coates (1996). The second part of this chapter is about review that related with four studies before.

# 2.1 Theoretical Framework

The researcher presents the theories which would be used as basic theory for the analysis. For the first present what hedges exactly are in detail. Secondly, is about Gender and its relationship with hedges. Third is the type of hedges which conducted by Salager-Meyer's theory. Fourth, the meaning of context relate with function. Then, function-based definition based on Coates's theory. Last, the reason for hedging.

### 2.1.1 Hedges

According Holmes hedging can be used to weaken the strength of an assertion. *Sort of, you know,* and *I think* is classified into hedges based on Holmes. She also identified that the function of hedges means expressing uncertainty or tentativeness (Holmes, 1992, pp. 315 - 316). Coates categorized hedges as *I think*,

*I'm sure, you know, sort of and perhaps* which express the speaker's certainty or uncertainty about the proposition under discussion. She found that women do use more hedges than males but in different function and assumption that more frequent use of hedges is a weakness (Coates, 2004, p. 88).

Holmes said that hedges generally soften the effect of the utterance. Other labels for hedges are 'down-graders based on House and Kasper 1981, 'compromisers' based on James 1983, 'downtoners' based on Quirk et al. 1985, 'weakeners' based on Brown and Levinson 1987 and 'softeners' based on Crystal and Davy 1975 (Holmes, 1995, p. 73). The hedging may include tag question, modal verb and lexical items such as perhaps and conceivably, and pragmatic particles such as *sort of and I think* (p. 74). Because of that tag question can be categorized as hedges. For example, I mean I think it is your book Anna, isn't in? this phrase isn't it is tag question but it can also be group as hedges beside *mean* and *think*.

Hedges have some functions depend their relation with other words or phrase in sentence. The function of hedges include the "expression of doubt", "expression of confidence", "sensitivity to others' feeling", " searching the right word", and "avoiding playing expert" (Coates, 1996, p. 154).

The next is about gender and its relationship with hedges, it can make the readers understand that gender also influence how the speaker use hedge. Coates argue that hedge can be influenced of gender in the way men and women's speaking on different strategies in conversational interaction.

## 2.1.2 Gender and Its relationship with Hedges

Based on Coates, the term gender is used rather than sex, because it seems probable that many of these differences are produced by social expectations of what constitutes a man and what a woman (Montgomery & Reid-Thomas, 1994, p. 23). Obviously between men and women are differentiated each other physically, but the way in which the speaker understand and express that difference of sex to the social construction of identity in terms of gender. So, language and gender has relationship each other.

Montgomery and Reid-Thomas claim that men and women routinely misunderstand each other because of widespread gender difference in the use of language that most people are not aware about it (Montgomery & Reid-Thomas, 1994, p. 27). Gender also relate with hedges as conversational interaction. Coates finding challenge Lakoff's claim that women's use more hedges than men, as Lakoff's claim that women's use of hedges is related to lack confidence and more uncertain to what they say (Coates, 2004, p. 89).

The following example:

### Anna: Maybe he's right, maybe I am a crap manager.

This example use hedges to hint doubt of the speaker when she says something. Coates said that hedges like *may*, *you know*, *I don't think* combine in talk communication the speaker's uncertainty. Explanation above show that women frequently used it to express uncertainty, but men rarely used hedges (Coates, 2004, p. 89). Coates also add function of hedges not only to express of doubt, but also express a confidence, protect the others' feeling, searching the right word, and avoiding playing expert. Coates mention that female speaker will avoid playing expert more than male speaker because female speaker minimize social distance between participant, and hedge appear to be a useful strategy (Coates, 1996, pp. 154-161).

### 2.1.3 The Type of Hedges

According to Salager-Meyers (Salager-Meyer, 1994) there are seven categories of hedges as follow:

1. Modal Auxiliary Verbs

Modal auxiliary verb is a type that most used in expressing modality in English. The word includes modal auxiliary verb like: *may, might, can, could, would, should* etc. following example:

- Such a measure *might* be more sensitive to changes in health after specialist treatment
- 2. Modal Lexical Verbs

Called 'speech verb' used to perform acts such as doubting and evaluating rather than merely describing. It also includes variation degree of illocutionary force: *to seem, to appear, to believe, to assume, to suggest, to estimate, to tend, to think, to argue, to indicate, to propose, to speculate.* The following example:

- Our analyses suggest that high doses of the drug can lead to relevant blood pressure reduction. (Here too we have a cumulative hedging effect)
- 3. Adjectival, Adverbial and Nominal Modal Phrases:
  - a. Probability adjectives: possible, probable, un/likely
  - b. Nouns: assumption, claim, possibility, estimate, suggestion
  - c. Adverbs (which could be considered as non-verbal modal: *perhaps*, *possibly*, *probably*, *practically*, *likely*, *presumably*, *virtually*, *apparently*.

Septicemia is *likely* to result, which might threaten his life.

- *Possibly* the setting of the neural mechanisms responsible for this sensation is altered in patient with chronic fatigue syndrome.
- This is *probably* due to the fact that Greenland Eskimos consume diets with a high content of fish.
- 4. Approximators of Degree, Quantity, Frequency and Time

Like approximately, roughly, about, often, occasionally, generally, usually, somewhat, somehow.

- Fever is present in *about* a third of cases and sometimes there is neutropenia.
- 5. Introductory phrase

Such as *I believe, to our knowledge, it is our view that, we feel that,* which express the author's personal doubt and direct involvement.

- We *believe* that the chronic fatigue syndrome reflects a complex interaction of several factors. There is no simple explanation.
- 6. "If" clause

Such as *if true, if anything* 

- *If true*, then, our study contradicts the myth that fishing attracts the bravest and strongest men.
- 7. Compound Hedges

These are phrases made up of several hedges, the commonest forms being:

- a. A modal auxiliary combined with a lexical verb with a hedging content. Ex: *It would appear*
- b. A lexical verb followed by a hedging adverb or adjective where the verb (or adverb) reinforces the hedge already inherent in the lexical verb. Ex: *it seems reasonable/probable*. Such compound hedges can be double hedges like *it may suggest that, it seems likely that, it would indicate that, this probably indicate*.

## 2.1.4 Context

According Schiffrin context means situation relevant to the production and interpretation of utterances by speakers. Context, itself construct to analyze situation as part of knowledge (Schiffrin, 1994). Speakers and hearers can assumed to know and how knowledge guides for using of language and the interpretation of utterances.

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Schiffrin also said that context interpret how utterances is produced, including the way participant arise supposition and framework from situated interaction between speakers and hearers (Schiffrin, 1994). Duranti and Godwiin illustrated that language and context constitute each other, such as language does not just function in situated interaction, but language also form and provides for this interaction (Duranti and Godwiin 1991, quoted in Schiffrin, 1994: 369).

In this study, the researcher investigates the use of language in context by characters, and more concern with the relationship between the speakers and utterances. Hymes added that context can support a range of meaning language (Hymes, 1962, quoted in Brown and Yule, 1987: 37). So, function of hedges has different context about meaning of an utterance which give the knowledge that the utterances has occurred. Sometimes, there is has same functions in hedges but different in context that appears.

# 2.1.5 The Function of Hedges

Coates (1996) proposed some functions of hedges as follows:

1. The expression of doubt

The basic function of hedges is to signal that speaker is not committed to what she is saying. In other words, the speaker uses hedges to lack confident in truth of the proposition expressed in that utterance. For example:

### Meg says, I think she's got a body hair problems.

Meg signals by the use of the hedges *I think* means that she is not totally confident that women get body hair or not. In this addition, Meg

feels doubtful about it and the word of *I think* is a hedge that is to show the doubtful of the speaker.

2. The expression of confident

Not only for expressing of doubt, but also for expressing confidence. Like the following example:

- Susan: Well, I probably told them about the story (It shows confidence than Susan says, Well, I think I told them about the story. Word probably means almost certainly)
- 3. Sensitivity to others' feeling (p. 156-157)

The function of hedge also can be used to take account of the feeling of the addressee that is the person or people being talked to. It means, the speakers not only protect their in self but also attitudes to the addressees. In the following example:

Meg: *she looks very* <u>sort of</u> um - kind of matronly <u>really</u>. (The hedges *sort of, kind of, really* in this utterance signal that Meg is not firmly committed to the proposition *she looks matronly*).

4. Searching for the right word (p. 158-160)

Hedges are also useful devices for signaling that we are searching for a word, or having trouble finding the right word to say what the meaning. The following example:

Becky: it feels like your nose is just sort of. expanding/

The hedge *sort of* show her friends to the fact that she is trying to find the right word, it also signals that the word is used may not be the perfect word.

5. Avoiding playing expert (p. 160- 162)

Hedges also can be used to avoid the appearance of playing the expert. Mean that, while the speaker used hedges in speaking about the subject which they are expert on. In the following example:

[Discussion of child abuse]

Meg: they can <u>sort of um</u> test that out by. Showing people <u>sort of</u> video tapes/

Meg is a psychologist who is familiar with the proses being described in the discussion on child abuse. She used <u>sort of</u> to make her less fluent, so she avoids distance between participants.

# 2.1.6 Reason for Hedging

While speaker speak uses hedges, there are some factor why they use hedge to strategy in communication. Firstly, by hedging the speaker can reduce the risk of opposition and minimize the "threat-to-face" that hide behind every act of communication. Secondly, the reason why the speaker used hedge is ways of being more precise in reporting results. Hedging may present the true state of speaker understanding and may be used to negotiate that is representation under discussion. Thirdly, Meyers argues that hedges are better understood as positive or negative politeness strategies which used to mitigate two central positions expressed in communication, to present claim, and to deny claim present by speaker (Salager-Meyer, 1994, pp. 115-117).

#### **2.1.7 Definition of Movie**

Many people express their feeling and thought by making works of art like movie. However, movies are new which existed for less than one hundred years. Movies mean motion pictures or moving pictures, others call is film, because movies are pictures that move (B. Fradin, 1983). The development of the popular film industry with tendencies was in the 20th century.

According to Axelson film is for entertainment which also a source for powerful experience for audience (Axelson, 2006). Means that function of movie is for entertainment which has a moral value; it can to be experience in real life for audience. Film and cinema is part of "the whole web of interpretative strategies by which human beings make sense of their experience." (Marsh and Ortiz 1997 quoted in Axelson, 2006: 15).

## 2.2 Related Studies

In this study, the researcher used four previous studies that relate with this study in the same fields. The four of them are conducted by Sari (2008), Meliza (2011), Fawaid (2011), and Halabisaz, Pazhakh, & Shakiba (2014)

 Hedging Devices Used in the Introductions of These Written by Linguistic Students 2007 of English Department Airlangga University (Sari, 2008) Sari, Fitria analyzed the introduction of these written by linguistic students 2007 of English Department Airlangga University. She used 31 Theses written in 2007, but only 15 introduction section became the sample of this study. In her study, Sari analyzed the types of hedges and that most frequently appear in the introduction of these written.

In her study, Sari used Hyland's theory, Hinkel's theory 1997 as cited in Alkhars 2005, and Recski'theory 2005 as cited in Alkhars 2005 about hedges. In her study, She found of indicate that modal auxiliary verb are the most frequent devise used in the sample, which is followed by modal lexical verb, adverbial & adjectival and modal nouns. Her study has results that student used modal auxiliary verbs frequently which that the word *may* occur frequently, followed by *might, could*, and *would*.

Sari's study was similar to the researcher's study in terms of research topic. Both analyzed the type of hedges, but there is some different in their research focuses. First, Sari just focuses in type of hedges device that frequently occurred and the function of hedging devices frequently used in the Introductions of These Written by Linguistic Students 2007 of English Department, but the researcher analyzed not only the type of hedges, but also the function of hedges based on Coates's theory. Second differences, Sari took the data from the Thesis which used 31 these in introduction written in the field of academic writing, whereas the researcher's source data is from the movie. The last differences on use different theory, Sari analyzed the type of Hedges used Hyland's theory, Hinkel's theory 1997 as cited in Alkhars 2005, and Recski'theory 2005 as cited in Alkhars 2005, but the researcher's study used Salager-Mayers' theory.

From Sari's study, the researcher concluded that Sari only analyzed hedges from the categories in the introduction of thesis written and then she just the type of hedges that most appear in her data. Moreover, the researcher inspired to analyze the hedges in different way. The researcher analyzes more expand in analyzing which used the categories and function of hedges in this study by using movie.

 The Function of Hedges Used by Main Characters in the 3<sup>rd</sup> Season of 'Hannah Montana' Television Series (Sugianto, 2011)

In her study, Melisa analyzed all of dialogue line of main male and female characters named Jackson Rod Stewart and Miley Stewart in the 3<sup>rd</sup> season of Hannah Montana television series. Meliza analyzed the difference and similarity of the function and frequencies of hedges used by main characters of Hannah Montana TV series. She used Coates's theory to analyze the problem about function of hedges. In her analyze, she found that female produced hedges more than male. Miley or Hannah produced one hundred and fifty utterances containing hedges and Jackson produced fifty utterances containing hedges.

There is similarity in Meliza study and the researcher study. The researcher had the same theory with Meliza to find the function of hedges. However, both of researchers had some differences in their study focuses. First, Meliza just present only observe the function of hedge used by American people, while the researcher not only analyzes the function of hedges, but also the categories of hedges based on Salager-Mayer's theory. The second difference was Meliza source data was taken from television series of Hannah Montana, but the researcher was taken the data from the movie.

From the Meliza's study, the researcher learned that Meliza just analyzed the side function of hedges, then she look for the different and similarity the function of hedges from main male JacksonRod Stewart and female Miley Stewart. Therefore, this study inspired the researcher to do the study not only the function of hedges, but the researcher could find the categories or type of hedges which were produced by Rebecca Bloomwod and Luke Brandon.

 Hedges in the Review of Related Literature Section of Undergraduate Students Theses of English Education Department Teacher Training and Education Faculty of Muria Kudus University (Fawaid, 2011).

In his study, Fawaid analyzed about hedges in the review of related literature section of undergraduate students theses. The data of this study is hedges in the review of related literature section undergraduate student's theses. The data are collected through documentation from ten undergraduate student's theses of English education department Muria Kudus University between 2007 until 2011..

As the result of analyzing data, The finding shows that the writers of the theses prefer to use modal auxiliary when making claims and stance in the review of related literature section because by using hedging devices of modal auxiliary verb the writers want to show their confidence in the truth of what they state in the review of related literature section.

There are some similarities between Fawaid's research and the researcher's study in terms of research topic. Both analyzed the type of hedges based on Salager-Mayer's theory, but there are some differences in their research focuses. First, Fawaid just focuses in type of hedges in the review of related literature section of undergraduate student of English Department, but the researcher analyzed not only the type of hedges, but also the function of hedges based on Coates's theory. The second differences, Fawaid take the data from the Thesis documentation from ten undergraduate students' in the field of academic writing, whereas the researcher's source data is from the movie.

From Fawaid's study, the researcher concluded that Fawaid only analyzed the type of hedges in the review of related literature section of undergraduate student of English Department. Moreover, the researcher inspired to analyze the hedges in different way. The researcher analyze more expand in analyzing which used the categories and function of hedges in this research by using movie.

 Hedging in Thesis Abstract on Applied Linguistics across Persian and English (Halabisaz, Pazhakh, & Shakibafar, 2014)

In their study, they analyzed hedging in thesis abstract of applied linguistic theses written by English and Persians writers. They investigated the hedges in thesis abstracts to understand how the writers of these make their claims about their new finding, so more specifically as the significant difference between native and non-native English abstracts in M.A. these of using hedging devices. They used corpus of 300 M.A. thesis abstracts during year 2000 until 2013 were randomly selected from among two groups. 150 thesis abstracts written by native speaker British of English and 150 thesis abstracts written by non-native Iranian speaker. The result showed that the native English more used hedge than non-native Iranian speaker of English.

There are some similarity between Halabisaz, Pazhakh, and Shakibafar and researcher's study in terms of research topic. Both of them used hedge as their study. But, there also have difference both of them. The first, Halabisaz, Pazhakh, and Shakibafar analyzed about the significant difference between native and non-native English abstracts in M.A. these of using hedging devices. While the researcher, analyzed about the type and the function of hedges. The second, Halabisaz, Pazhakh, and Shakibafar used Crompton' (1997) taxonomy of hedge in categories. But, the researcher used the Salager-Meyer's theory to analyze the type of theory. The third, Halabisaz, Pazhakh, and Shakibafar used qualitative and quantitative method in their research. The researcher used qualitative method in her research. The last, Halabisaz, Pazhakh, and Shakibafar analyzed thesis in their study, while the researcher used movie as her research of hedges.