

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter presents the analysis of the findings. The researcher focused on women's speech features used by women character in Precious movie and stand-up comedy. The purpose of analyzing the data is to answer the question research problem` in chapter I.

4.1 Women's Speech Features Used by Sarah Silverman in "*Comic relief Stand-up Comedy*" and Precious in "*Precious movie*"

This section presented the analysis of women's linguistic features used by Sarah Silverman in *Comic Relief Stand-up Comedy* and Precious in *Precious movie*. The data are classified based on Robin Lakoff's theory. 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, precise colors terms, intensifier, hypercorrect grammar, super polite form, avoidance of strong swear words, and emphatic stress*. In this chapter, represented the whole data found as out follows:

4.1.1 Lexical Hedges or Filler

Hedging provides a way out, should disagreement occur, qualifying statements with non-absolute language. Filler is a phrase which could appear

anywhere in a sentence. It could be deleted from the sentence, and which no change in content. E.g: “you know, sort of, well, you see”.

Filler is one of the features of spontaneous speech. Words or sound here is literally filled in the pauses in spoken language. The words or sounds here do not carry conventional meaning but allow the speaker to think. Ross (2003) argue that filler is usually happen in the beginning or in the middle of the sentence, it allow time to think for comedian gaining idea and preparing the material to perform. Schwarz (2005) argues that generally a brief pause happens in the beginning of intonation units and end in a clause-final and also they often match grammatical clauses. Pause filler can work as a strategy to make his audience calm down. For example pause fillers include "ehm" and "um", affirmative principle like "aha" or surprise markers like "oh”.

Table 4.1 Lexical Hedges or Filler Used by Sarah and Precious

LH/F	<i>Comic Relief Stand-up Comedy</i>	<i>Precious</i>
A	Sarah: “ <u>Woww</u> Look at these houses!”	Precious: “I felt stupid. But <u>you know</u> what?”
B	Sarah: “I am such adorable person, and I can stand and giving, and <u>you know</u> ...”	Preciuos: “ <u>Maybe</u> I was too stupid...”
C	Sarah: “ <u>ehmm....</u> I am on the ...”	Precious: “ <u>Well</u> , I can cook.”
D	Sarah: “when I ask my friend truly she was use the bird control. <u>Oh</u> ...”	

E	Sarah: “I don’t want to help a baby, <u>I think</u> ...”	
F	Sarah: “I don’t know like birds eats eggs that swear, <u>you know what I mean?</u> ”	

Note : LH/F = Lexical Hedges or Fillers.

As shown in table 4.1 Sarah and Precious used lexical hedges or filler, such as *woww*, *I think*, *ehmm*, *maybe*, *you know* and *you know what I mean*. *I think*, *maybe*, *you know* and *you know what I mean* is classified as hedges. *Woww*, *well*, *ehmm*, and *oh* is classified as pause fillers, which is mostly used in the conversation especially by women. *Ehmm* and *oh* are used as pause filler, it does not change the meaning if it is deleted. Well as pause filler can appear anywhere in the sentence. You know is most often used in women conversation. In this context *you know* also as solidarity marker. Differ with *I think*, and *maybe*, it can be indicate as hedges. *I think* and *maybe* is to show positive politeness of speaker to their addresses.

In the findings, the researcher found fourteen items of *lexical hedges or filler* which is used by Sarah Silverman. While Precious, the researcher found ten items that reflect into *lexical hedges or filler*. As explain in literary review that women use it more often than men because its usage to reflect the general insecurity of the speaker.

a. You know

You know is device to get attention or a way to check with someone's interaction partner whether they are listening, following and attending to the speaker's saying (as cited in Umdatun's thesis 2014). When speaker often used the word *you know* in speech, means that she wants to check the focus of their addressee. The words *you know what I mean* can be use to handle comprehension of addressee, when speaker unsuccessfully to delivered their speech.

According to Lakoff (1990) she claims that women use *you know* more often than men. *You know* scattered to be randomly throughout Sarah and Precious speech, because its usage to the general insecurity of the speaker. It is shown in these excerpts.

Excerpt 1

Sarah : "I am such adorable person, and I can stand and giving, and **... you know** completely anonymously" (4)

(Comic relief standup comedy, 2006)

Excerpt 2

Precious : Well, I like you, too. (1341)

But you can't handle me. (1342)

You can't handle no one of this. (1343)

You know, I never knew what you was until this day. (1344)

Not even after all the things you did. (1345)

Maybe I was too stupid, or **maybe** I just didn't want to. (1346)

You ain't gonna see me no more. (1347)

Bye! (1348)

Mary : I didn't want him to hurt my baby. (1349)

(Precious-Shooting Script 2006)

In those excerpt 1 and 2, we know that both Sarah and Precious use lexical hedges “you know”. In excerpt 1 which mention in turn 4, Sarah as standup comedian says to her audience ““I am such adorable person, and I can stand and giving, and **... you know** completely anonymously”. The utterance means that Sarah accosts her audience, introduce her feeling and proud moment. Sarah felt surprise when looking to the audience which ready to listen her speech in comic relief. In this context ‘you know’ has function to assert her uncertainly on her opinion.

Another example of uncertainly is also used by Precious in excerpt 2, which is signed in turn 144. Precious is a teenager which got strictness from her mother Mary. The sentence “That's enough Mama. That's ... enough. **You know**, I didn't realize what you was ...” this utterances is used by Precious to give response to her mother Mary. The utterances means that Precious want to show her feeling while her mother force her. In this context ‘you know’ has a function to show uncertainty. Here Sarah use ‘you know’ to express her emotion, and share knowledge, but Precious uses ‘you know’ to express disagreement, and uncertainly.

4.1.2 Tag Question

Lakoff (cited in Cameron, 1990: p229) wrote that a tag question, in its usage as well as its syntactic shape (in English) in midway between outright statement and a yes-no question (midway between a statement and an outright statement) it is less assertive than the former, but more confident than the latter. Added to the end of a statement do not change the statement, although they do seek agreement. Speaker here actually knows as well as the addressee what the answer must be, and doesn't need confirmation. It can be used to look for some information or request, to introduce new topic, to encourage other speaker to participate in talk, to invite someone to tell a story, among other things.

Table 4.2 Tag Question Used by Sarah and Precious

TQ	<i>Comic Relief Stand-up Comedy</i>	<i>Precious</i>
A	Sarah: by Mongolian, by Mango so I am.. I am part Mongolian <u>isn't it?</u>	Precious: I'm doing good. <u>How you doing?</u> (605)
B	Sarah: ..even men I think he knew, <u>you know this is?</u>	Precious: There ain't more, <u>is there?</u>

Note : TQ= Tag Question

The result in table 4.2 above show how Sarah and Precious use tag questions. The researcher found ... tag question by Sarah in the transcript of *Comic Relief Stand-up Comedy*, those are “by Mongolian, by Mango so I am.. I am part Mongolian **isn't it?**, and “..even men I think he knew, **you know this**

is?”. The researcher also found ... tag question that were used by Precious in the transcript of *Precious Movie*, such as “I’m doing good. **How you doing?**”. From the data the researcher concludes that Sarah uses more tag question than Precious. One of the functions of tag question is to give information and to encourage listener to participate in talk.

Excerpt 3

Sarah : ...by Mongolian, by Mango so I am.. I am part Mongolian **isn’t it?**

(29)

I will be totally honest with you (30)

(*Comic relief standup comedy, 2006*)

Excerpt 4

Ms. Turner : How are you, Precious? (604)

Precious : **I’m doing good. How you doing?** (605)

Ms. Turner : I’m good, thank you. (606)

(*Precious-Shooting Script 2006*)

In excerpt 3 is one of the example of women’s tag question. Look for some information and question to show that women are used more tag question than men. In excerpt 3 which is shows that Sarah give information to the audience that her family is Mongolian. She will be totally honest to share her information

about her family background. Not only that, she given information to the audience about her experience too.

Different from Sarah, Precious applies a tag question in excerpt 4 which is mention in turn 605 to show a softening and positive device of women language. Like this sentence “I'm doing good. How you doing?” it is utterance by Precious. The function of tag question in this context is to show positive devices to be look women polite language. Precious used tag question to return and get information about Ms. Turner condition. So, the researcher can concluded both Sarah and Precious use tag questions to express politeness question.

4.1.3 Rising Intonation on Declaratives

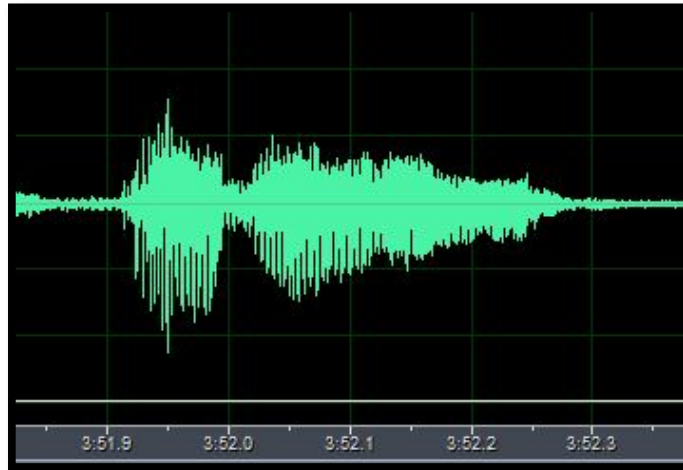
Rising intonation on declaratives is not only has the form of declaratives answer to question, but also has the rising inflection typical of *yes* or *no* question and seem like being especially hesitant.

Table 4.3 Rising Intonation on Declarative by Sarah and Precious

RID	<i>Comic Relief Stand-up Comedy</i>	<i>Precious</i>
A	Sarah: I don't know like bird eats eggs that swear, <u>you know what I mean?</u>	Precious : <u>“can we change the subject?”</u>

Note: RID = Rising Intonation on Declaratives

Excerpt 5



Sarah :

I case it like animal in sting do someday

I don't know like bird eats eggs that swear, **you know what I mean?**

I mind a blind then because it is so awesome but they must build emm....

My god I can't believe this Of my pussy, so what?

My point it's that

Whether your black or white or Asia? We all the same

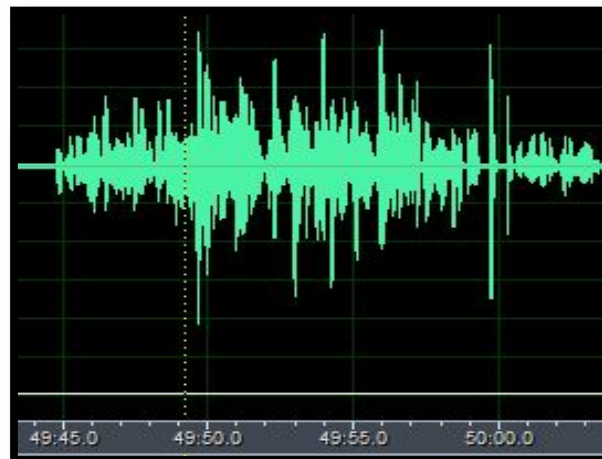
I don't care although I am raises

(Comic relief standup comedy, 2006)

Sarah utterance in excerpt 5 can be categorized an especial hesitant . Here sentence 'you know what I mean?' is show that Sarah want to check her audience know what she mean. In spontaneous speech this sentence can be use like filler. 'you know' is device to get attention or a way to check with someone's interaction

partner whether they are listening, following and attending to the speaker's saying. When Sarah used the words *'you know'* means that she want to check the focus of her addressee.

Excerpt 6



Ms. Weiss : “I need to know this to help you.”

Precious : **“can we change the subject?”**

Ms. Weiss : “Okay” Well, I'll see you next time, then. Or maybe you'll see someone else.

(*Precious-Shooting Script 2006*)

Precious utterance in excerpt 6 “*can we change the subject*” is categorized into one of women's linguistic features. Precious asks Ms. Weiss, and Ms. Weiss responds by saying ‘okay’ or ‘yes’. Here question that is uses by Precious is without mention WH question, but it is typical yes or no question. As Lakff found in English language that it can be involved to the peculiar sentence intonation which has the form of a declarative answer to a question, but it has rising

inflection typical of yes no question or rising intonation on declarative (as cited in Aifi thesis, 2014).

4.1.4 Empty Adjective

Are applied to soften and add friendly elements to the sentence, although they are doing not add any particularly meaningful content. A group of adjectives which besides have their specific and literal meanings. Another use of that is indicating the speaker's approbation or admiration for something.

Table 4.4 Empty Adjective by Sarah and Precious

EA	<i>Comic Relief Stand-up Comedy</i>	<i>Precious</i>
A	Sarah: I am such <u>adorable</u> person and I can stand and giving, and you know completely <u>anonymous</u> (4)	Precious: I think it was <u>fabulous</u> (85)
B	Sarah: ... and I will be totally <u>honest</u> with you (30)	Precious: once upon a time, there was a <u>magical</u> princess (713)
C		Precious: She call me animal, make me feel <u>worthless</u> (1106)

Note: EA = Empty Adjective

Excerpt 7

Sarah :

Woow.... look at these houses. (1)

These houses are make suitable building in (Audience laughs).

Confuses still..... (2)

I am so excited to be here, so excited to be part of this. (3)

I am such **adorable** person and I can stand and giving, and you know completely **anonymously**. (4)

(Comic relief standup comedy, 2006)

Excerpt 8

Reporter : Precious, what did you think of the film? (84)

Precious : I thought it was **fabulous**. (85)

Reporter : What's next for you? (86)

Precious : What?

Reporter : How are you feeling? (87)

Precious : **I feel great!**

(Precious-Shooting Script 2006)

In excerpt 7, turn 4 is explained that Sarah uses the words *adorable*, and *anonymously* in utterance “I am such **adorable** person and I can stand and giving, and you know completely **anonymously**”. The use of the words indicates that Sarah uses a kind of adjective which means that those only convey an emotional reaction rather than specific information. This adjective word such as ‘adorable’ can be mean to express speaker’s approbation or something. In that situation, Sarah introduces herself to the audience. It indicates her special feeling how she stand and already give her speech.

In addition Precious uses the words ‘*fabulous* and *great*’ those utterance is indicated speaker’s admiration. Precious here answer a question from news reporter which say “*Precious, what did you think of the film?*” and precious answer “*I thought it was **fabulous***”. Word *fabulous* is express Precious feeling when reporter asked her opinion about movie that she has been watched. Both Sarah and Precious are uses the empty adjective that commonly used by women in their speech.

4.1.5 Precise Color Terms

Women’s language shows up in all level of the grammar of English (Lakoff 1975: p.8) . Precise color terms deal with women specific use to mention more specially. We find in differences in the choice and frequency of lexical items, as like in the situations in which certain syntactic rules are performed, in intentional and other super segmental patterns. Specific used to mention some colors more specifically (indicate feminist). E.g. magenta, aquamarine, lavender.

Based on the data analysis, the researcher did not find *precise color terms* that is uses by Sarah and Precious.

Precious in her utterance in one time say the word *yellow*, like in this sentence “*I live in Harlem. I like yellow*”. Sentence *I like yellow* is not express symbol anything. That sentence is explain the favorite color of Precious, which substantially.

4.1.6 Intensifier

Intensifier such as *so, just, very* and *quite* indicates more characteristic of women’s language than men. Is also said that “women much more often than men break off without finishing their sentence, because they start talking without thought out what they are going to say.

Table 4.6 Intensifier by Sarah and Precious

I	<i>Comic Relief Stand-up Comedy</i>	<i>Precious</i>
A	Sarah: I am <u>so</u> excited to be here, <u>so</u> excited to be a part of this	Precious: I <u>just</u> wish I had my own TV, <u>so</u> I could watch it in my room. (543)
B	Sarah: I think I <u>just</u> I don’t want like a natural child bird	Precious: I never <u>really</u> talked in class before.
C	Sarah: It is <u>really</u> fun continue next weather	

Note: I = Intensifiers

Excerpt 9

Sarah :

Woow.... look at these houses. (1)

These houses are make suitable building inConfuses still..... (2)

I am **so** excited to be here, **so** excited to be part of this. (3)

I am such adorable person and I can stand and giving, and you know completely anonymously. (4)

(Comic relief standup comedy, 2006)

Excerpt 10

Mrs. Turner : What's the first thing that comes to your mind (531)

When you think about home? (532)

Precious : I **just** wish I had my own TV, **so** I could watch it in my room. (533)

If I had my own TV, I wouldn't have to watch it with my mother. (534)

(Precious-Shooting Script 2006)

In table 4.6 both Sarah and Precious show up the women's linguistic features in a term intensifier such as *so*, *just*, and *really*. Sarah used intensifier

words such as *so, just and really* to show her strong feeling to the audience. In excerpt 9 we know that in that case, Sarah speech seriously to have attention from her audience. Women tend to use intensifier words then men. It is because women start her conversation with intensifier to get more attention from the addressee when they talked.

Intensifier word that is used by Precious is almost being same with Sarah. Those are *just, so, and really* but it is happened in different context. The utterance that is said by Precious is when she answer Mrs. Turner question. Adding intensifier *just and so* is used to express her feeling and wish. Intensifier is one of characteristics of women's speech that they like to use little adverb which is combining with an adjective (as cited in Fitria thesis: 2014)

4.1.7 Hypercorrect Grammar

It is the consistent use of standard verb forms. Hypercorrect grammar is involver avoidance of coarse language. The finding is only Precious utterance that is used *hypercorrect grammar* that supposed to show her polite rejection.

Table 4.7 Hypercorrect Grammar by Sarah and Precious

HG	<i>Comic Relief Stand-up Comedy</i>	<i>Precious</i>
A	-	<p>Precious: Mrs. Rain I can't stay. I'm serious I have tried to talk. (869)</p>

B		Precious: Mrs. Rain you ask too many question (813)
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Note : HG = Hypercorrect Grammar

Excerpt 11

Mrs. Rain : "Where is little Mongo now? (811)

"What is going to be the best thing for you in this situation?"

(812)

Precious : "**Ms. Rain, you ask too many questions**". (813)

"Sometimes I wish I could stop breathing. (814)

"I just wanna be a good mother." (815)

"Being a good mother might mean letting Abdul be raised (816)

(*Precious-Shooting Script 2006*)

That utterance is said by Precious 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. Precious as a women who admires the older people than her. Mrs. Rain asking some question to Precious, but Precious feels that question is too much for her and says "*Ms. Rain, you ask too many questions*". This sentence is indicate that Precious uses the right

and polite form so that the addressee will recognized her as a good women with higher reputation.

4.1.8 Super Polite Form

Lakoff argue that in the same sense a request may be a polite command; it does not need obedience overtly, but suggest something to be done as a favor to the speaker (as cited in Cameron, 1990; p.231). The more practices in a sentence reinforce the notion it is a request rather than an order, the politer the result.

Table 4.8 Super Polite Form by Sarah and Precious

SPF	<i>Comic Relief Stand-up Comedy</i>	<i>Precious</i>
A	Sarah : I am gonna adopted you	Precious: <u>Can we talk about something else now?</u> (547)
B		Precious: <u>I'm sorry</u>, it's on my desk. Can you hold? (906)
C		Precious: <u>Please</u> don't lie to me, Ms. Rain (1103)

Note : SPF = Super Polite Forms

Excerpt 12

Sarah :

I am gonna adopted you (36)

I am crazy but its and I am traveling and I am adopted from china
(37)

e.... defined a boy a from china because I don't know, I hear like
somebody (38)

Somebody tell me the girls there like useless or something. (39)

Comic relief standup comedy, 2006)

Excerpt 9

Precious : I'm tired, Ms. Rain. (1099)

Ms. Rain : If not for yourself, (1100)

Then for the people who love you.

Precious : Nobody loves me. (1101)

Mrs. Rain : People do love you, Precious. (1102)

Precious : **Please don't lie to me**, Ms. Rain. (1103)

Love ain't done nothing for me. (1104)

(Precious-Shooting Script 2006)

Sarah utterance is super polite form to request. Sarah asking her audience with sentence '*I am gonna adopted you*' means that Sarah request audience to

focuses on her speech. After that Sarah tell much story from her experience. In standup comedy if audience is not focus with what speaker said before, they will be confuses. That is way Sarah request her audience with sentence '*I am gonna adopted you*'. While in Precious utterances are super polite word to reject Mrs. Rain question such as "*Please don't lie to me Mrs. Rain*". Words *please don't* is indicate politeness form while Precious say. Sentence that utterance by Precious is assert her appeal to Mrs. Rain. *Please* indicating that accede will do something for the speaker, the words *please* is one of the linguistic realization to express a request. A request is a polite way of asking someone to do something. This word is normally used by speaker who has a lower position than her addressee.

4.1.9 Emphatic Stress

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. Tend to use words which are used to emphasize the utterance of strengthen the meaning of an utterance. E.g. it was a BRILLIANT performance.(Holmes 2001:286).

Table 4.9 Emphatic Stress by Sarah and Precious

ES	<i>Comic Relief Stand-up Comedy</i>	<i>Precious</i>
A	Sarah : By Mongolian, by mango so I am.. <u>I am part Mongolian it is.</u>	-
B	Sarah : My point it's that. Whether your	

	black or white or Asia? <u>We all the same.</u>	
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Note: ES = Emphatic Stress

Excerpt 13

Sarah :

My god I can't believe this Of my pussy, so what?

MY POINT it's that

Whether your black or white or Asia? **WE ALL THE SAME**

(Comic relief standup comedy, 2006)

Sarah in her speech shows that she use emphatic stress in sentence *my point is that* and *we all the same*. Her utterance here to given conclusion from her speech in stand-up. In that table emphatic stress is signed with capital letter to emphasize the utterance.

4.1.10 Avoidance of Strong Swear Words

Swear word is commonly used by men. Swearing is not only related to gender but also social class. It is kind of interjection that can express the extreme intensify. E.g. fudge, my goodness; and 'Oh, dear!'. It has been widely considered as an expression of very strong emotion (Eckert, 2003; p181). It is view as potent language and can indeed sometimes achieve impressive effect.

Table 4.10 Avoidance of Strong Swear Words by Sarah and Precious

ASW	<i>Comic Relief Stand-up Comedy</i>	<i>Precious</i>
A	-	Precious: <u>Oh, my god.</u> These straight-up lesbians (949)

Note : ASW = Avoidance of Strong Swear Word

Excerpt 14

Mrs. Rain : This is Katherine, Precious. (947)

Katherine : - Are you okay? (948)

- It's so nice to meet you, finally.

Precious : **Oh, my God.** These straight-up lesbians. (949)

Katherine : - This is Abdul. (950)

- He's gorgeous. He looks just like you.

(*Precious-Shooting Script 2006*)

Here researcher found only one word that is uses by Precious to avoidance of strong swear words. While in Sarah speech performance, researcher did not found any word that is used to avoidance of strong swear word. In standup comedy Sarah speaks spontaneously, and her speech used direct swears word. Sentence “Oh, my god” are swear word which is related to something religion.

4.2 The Frequent of Women's Linguistic Features Used by Sarah Silverman in the *Stand-up Comedy Comic Relief* and Precious in *Precious Movie*.

There are so many utterances from Sarah and Precious that indicate the characteristic of women linguistic features. The researcher found eight features by Sarah utterance while she did a natural speech in her stand-up comedy. Those are namely, *Lexical Hedge or Filler*, *Tag Question*, *Rising Intonation on Declaratives*, *Empty Adjective*, *Intensifier*, *Hypercorrect Grammar*, and *Super polite forms*. Based on the finding Precious speech is almost deal with all of the women's linguistic features. Those are *Lexical Hedge or Filler*, *Tag Question*, *Rising Intonation on Declaratives*, *Empty Adjective*, *Precise Color Terms*, *Intensifier*, *Hypercorrect Grammar*, *Super polite forms*, and *Avoidance of Strong Swear Words*.

Table 4.2 The Frequent of Women's Linguistic Features Used by Sarah Silverman in the *Stand-up Comedy Comic Relief* and Precious in *Precious Movie*.

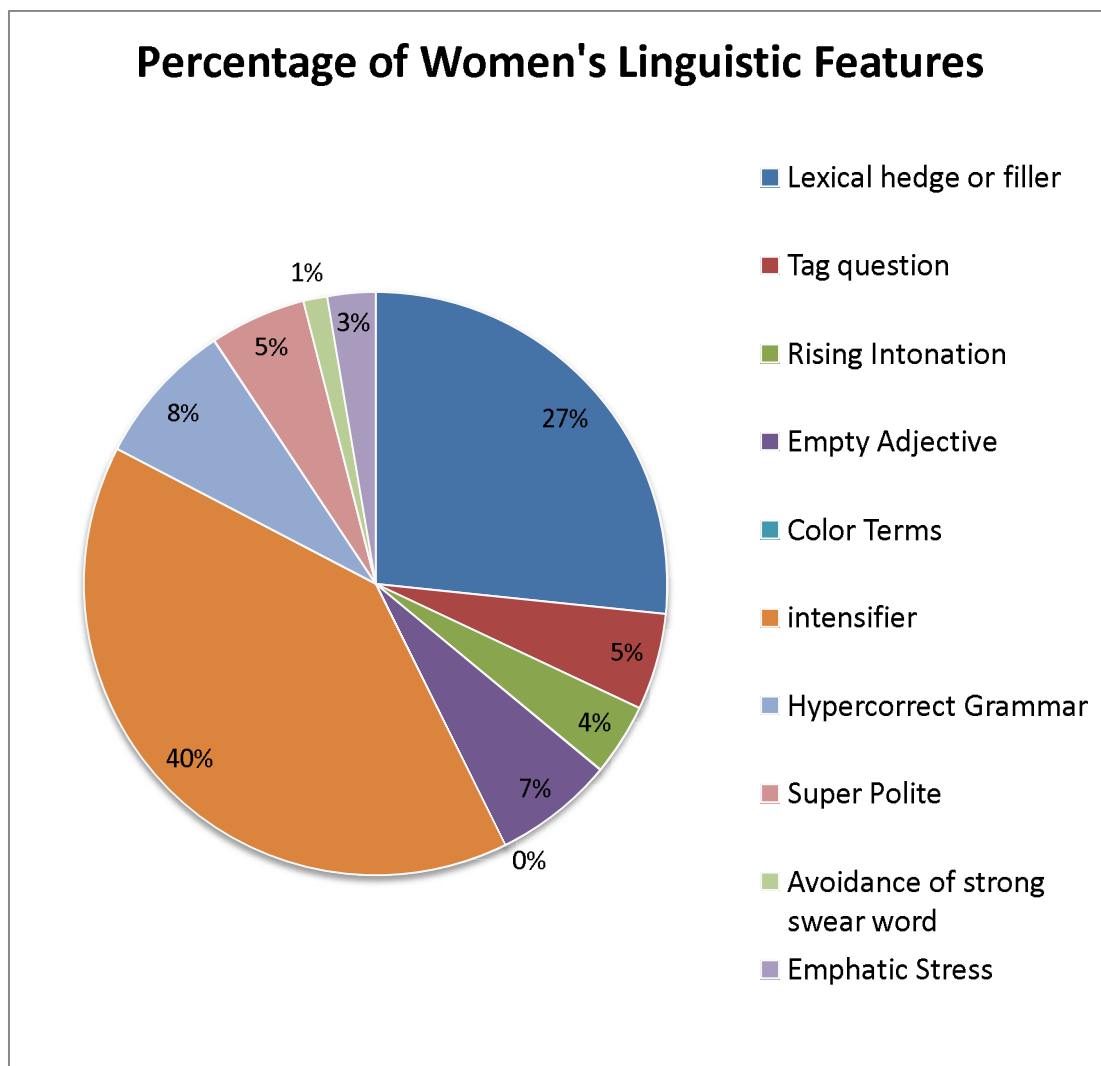
<i>Women's Linguistic Features</i>	Sarah (U)	Precious (U)
Lexical Hedge or Filler	11	9
Tag Question	2	2
Rising Intonation on Declaratives	1	1

Empty Adjectives	2	3
Precise Color Terms	0	0
Intensifier	18	12
Hypercorrect Grammar	1	5
Super polite Forms	1	3
Avoidance of Strong Swear Words	0	1
Emphatic Stress	2	0
TOTAL	38	45

Note : U = Utterance

Precious speech is more dominant in use women linguistic features, which the researcher is found any 45 words that indicate women's linguistic features. Language planned is more often used women's language, because here before utterance her speech has been arranged. In natural language by Sarah Silverman is only found 38 words which are show women's linguistic features. In a real situation it is not easy to arrange that women speech should be appropriate with women's linguistic features by Lakoff. Especially, in Sarah speech which is as standup comedian she can choose any words to continue her speech. In a pressure situation and demand to think quickly every word can appear.

Diagram 4.2 Percentage of Women's Linguistic Features Used by Sarah and Preciousp



In data analysis researcher found eight features that is used by Sarah Silverman in Standup comedy. That is *Lexical Hedges and Filler*, *Tag Question*, *Rising Intonation on Declarative*, *Empty Adjective*, *Intensifier*, *Hypercorrect Grammar*, *Super Polite Forms*, and *Emphatic Stress*. In Precious speech the researcher found eight features too. That is *Lexical Hedges and Filler*, *Tag Question*, *Rising Intonation on Declarative*, *Empty Adjective*, *Intensifier*,

Hypercorrect Grammar, Super Polite Forms, and Avoidance of Strong Swear Words.

Based on the table frequency of women's linguistic features used by Sarah and Precious, shows the dominant features is Intensifier with the percentage of 40,00%. Sarah utterances are more often used intensifier, such as *so, just, really*. As a standup comedian Sarah speech naturally, and she used intensifier to emphasis her sentence. In finding of data analysis, the researcher found eighteen words that is used by Sarah and twelve words by Precious that categorized as intensifier type.

Furthermore, Hedges and filler to be the second frequent features of women's linguistic features are used by Sarah and Precious. Which the percentage is 27%, there are eleven utterances by Sarah and nine utterances by Precious. It showed that Sarah and Precious want to express uncertainty of their speech and manipulated with some word. Function of filler here to give a several time for speaker to think what they will be said next; to greet with her addressee; and the important thing is to keep their conversation on the one track.

In additional, there are differences in my research among other researcher, in previous study although did in same theory. In my findings, I tried to compare and discussed about two women in different characteristic. They are Sarah Silverman in *comic relief standup comedy* and Precious in *Precious movie*. Sarah represented a natural language process of women speech. The opposite is planned language of Precious in *Precious movie*. Sarah speech is called natural language process because she spoke spontaneously and without script. In *precious movie*

each character has script or screen play that is used to show their characteristic. That is way researcher called it as planned language process by Precious.

In previous study who compare two women character in drama as their data sources. An interesting one from all previous study the researcher now used *praat software* to find out rising intonation of women speech. It is impossible because Aifi's used written text as an object. How we know that those word is speech with rising intonation. While in previous research almost did not found hypercorrect grammar features. In my research precise color term is cannot be found.

In Aifi's thesis (2014) entitled "*Women's Linguistic Features by Sarah in Drama Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf and Martha in Drama The Lover*" not all types of women's linguistic features are used by those characters. There are only nine features of women's linguistic speech are used in the dialogues. They are *Lexical Hedges and Filler, Tag Question, Rising Intonation on Declarative, Empty Adjective, Intensifier, Hypercorrect Grammar, Super Polite Forms, and Emphatic Stress*. A feature which is did not found is hypercorrect grammar. Lexical hedges and filler are mostly used by Sarah and Martha's character. Furthermore, in this study hypercorrect grammar did not found because the situation occurred inside household between husband and wife where they are mostly by quarrel. So, they hardly every apply formal language or standard language.