# WOMEN LINGUISTIC FEATURES USED BY THREE FEMALE HEROES IN THREE DIFFERENT SUPERHERO MOVIES BY MARVEL CINEMATIC UNIVERSE

THESIS



BY: TIRAI AL ARSYI REG. NUMBER: A73216133

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT FACULTY OF ARTS AND HUMANITIES UIN SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA 2020

## DECLARATION

## I am the undersigned below:

| Name       | : Tirai Al Arsyi           |
|------------|----------------------------|
| NIM        | : A73216122                |
| Department | : English Department       |
| Faculty    | : Arts and Humanities      |
| University | : UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya |

truly state that the thesis I wrote is really my original work and not a plagiarism/fabrication in part or in whole.

If in the future, it is proven that this thesis results from plagiarism/fabrication, either in part or in full, then I am willing to accept sanctions for such actions in accordance with the applicable provisions.

Surabaya, July 22<sup>nd</sup> 2020

Who make the statement ERAI ( 32AHF55718 000

Tirai Al Arsyi

## **APPROVAL SHEET**

#### WOMEN LINGUISTIC FEATURES USED BY THREE FEMALE HEROES IN THREE DIFFERENT SUPERHERO MOVIES BY MARVEL CINEMATIC UNIVERSE by Tirai Al Arsyi Reg. Number: A73216133

Approved to be examined by the Board of Examiners, English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya

Surabaya, 1<sup>st</sup> July 2020

Thesis Advisor

Prof. Dr. Zuliati Rohmah, M.Pd. NIP.197303032000032001

Acknowledged by: The Head of the English Department

Dr. Wahju Kusumajanti, M.Hum. NIP.197002051999032002

#### **EXAMINER SHEET**

This thesis has been approved and accepted by the Board of Examiners, English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya on July 22<sup>nd</sup> 2020

The Board of Examiners are:

Examiner 1

**Prof. Dr. Zuliati Rohmah, M.Pd.** NIP. 197303032000032001

Examiner 3

Raudlotul Jannah, M.App.Ling NIP. 197810062005012004

Examiner 2



Dr. A. Dzo'ul Milal, M.Pd NIP. 196005152000031002

Examiner 4

Suhandoko, M.Pd. NIP. 198905282018011002





## KEMENTERIAN AGAMA UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA PERPUSTAKAAN

Jl. Jend. A. Yani 117 Surabaya 60237 Telp. 031-8431972 Fax.031-8413300 E-Mail: perpus@uinsby.ac.id

#### LEMBAR PERNYATAAN PERSETUJUAN PUBLIKASI KARYA ILMIAH UNTUK KEPENTINGAN AKADEMIS

Sebagai sivitas akademika UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, saya:

| Nama             | : Tirai Al Arsyi                    |
|------------------|-------------------------------------|
| NIM              | : A73216133                         |
| Fakultas/Jurusan | : Adab dan Humaniora/Sastra Inggris |
| E-mail address   | : tiraialarsyi@gmail.com            |

Demi pengembangan ilmu pengetahuan, menyetujui untuk memberikan kepada Perpustakaan UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, Hak Bebas Royalti Non-Eksklusif atas karya ilmiah : Sekripsi I Tesis I Desertasi I Lain-lain (.....) yang berjudul :

Women Linguistic Features Used by Three Female Heroes in Three Different Superhero Movies

By Marvel Cinematic Universe

beserta perangkat yang diperlukan (bila ada). Dengan Hak Bebas Royalti Non-Ekslusif ini Perpustakaan UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya berhak menyimpan, mengalih-media/format-kan, mengelolanya dalam bentuk pangkalan data (database), mendistribusikannya, dan menampilkan/mempublikasikannya di Internet atau media lain secara *fulltext* untuk kepentingan akademis tanpa perlu meminta ijin dari saya selama tetap mencantumkan nama saya sebagai penulis/pencipta dan atau penerbit yang bersangkutan.

Saya bersedia untuk menanggung secara pribadi, tanpa melibatkan pihak Perpustakaan UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, segala bentuk tuntutan hukum yang timbul atas pelanggaran Hak Cipta dalam karya ilmiah saya ini.

Demikian pernyataan ini yang saya buat dengan sebenarnya.

Surabaya, 24 Agostos 2020 Penulis

Tirai Al Arsyi nama terang dan tanda tangan

## ABSTRACT

Al Arsyi, T. (2020). Women Linguistic Features Used by Three Female Heroes in Three Different Superhero Movies by Marvel Cinematic Universe. English Department, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisor: Prof. Dr. Hj. Zuliati Rohmah, M.Pd.

Keywords: women linguistic features, language and gender, heroin characters, Marvel Cinematic Universe.

This thesis aims to analyze the women linguistic features of female heroes in superhero movies. This thesis also aims to discover the function and the factor of linguistic features used by three different female heroes in their speech. This present study focuses on women language features. But, the researcher also aims to compare it with men language features used by three female heroes. These three female heroes are the main character in their own movies. Therefore, their backgrounds are different. There are three problems in this present study: (1) what are the types of women and men linguistic features used by three female heroes in each movie? (2) what are the functions of women language features used by three female heroes in the chosen superhero movie? (3) what are the factors that influence the use of features language between three female heroes?

This study used a descriptive qualitative approach. The researcher collected the data and summarized it with narrative or verbal method. Descriptive study used to analyze the utterances of the three female heroes through the script of each movie. The data collected by transcribing three movies, *Avengers Endgame, Ant Man and The Wasp* and *Guardian of the Galaxy 1*. Then the researcher identified the types of linguistic features with applying codes. After that, the researcher classified it in order to find the features used by three female heroes.

This study's findings show that there are six women language features used by the three female heroes in total. Those women language features are lexical hedges or fillers, tag question, raising intonation, intensifiers, hypercorrect grammar, and emphatic stress. Among the three female heroes' language features, emphatic stress is the type that most frequently used. Meanwhile, for men language features, the researcher found out that there are three types. There are interruption, command, and insult. Besides, this present study also reveals the function of women language features applied in all three female heroes. However, the researcher found out three female heroes use women language features to express uncertainty, to get a respond, to start a discussion, and to express feelings or opinions. The researcher also found out that social factor; sex role is the only factor that shaped Natasha Romanoff's language features. Meanwhile, Hope Van Dyne's and Gamora's language features are not shaped by social and cultural factors.

## ABSTRAK

Al Arsyi, T. (2020). Fitur Linguistik Wanita yang digunakan oleh Tiga Pahlawan Wanita di Tiga Film Berbeda dari Marvel Cinematic Universe. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Pembimbing: Prof. Dr. Hj. Zuliati Rohmah, M. Pd.

Kata Kunci: fitur lingistik wanita, bahasa dan gender, karakter heroin, Marvel Cinematic Universe.

Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis penggunaan fitur linguistik wanita dari pahlawan wanita dalam film superhero. Penelitian ini juga bertujuan untuk mengetahui fungsi dan faktor fitur linguistik yang digunakan oleh tiga pahlawan wanita yang berbeda dalam ucapan mereka. Penelitian ini berfokus pada fitur bahasa wanita. Namun, peneliti juga bertujuan untuk membandingkannya dengan fitur bahasa pria yang digunakan oleh tiga pahlawan wanita. Ketiga pahlawan ini adalah tokoh utama dalam film mereka sendiri. Karena itu, latar belakang mereka berbeda. Ada tiga masalah dalam penelitian ini: (1) apa jenis fitur linguistik wanita dan pria yang digunakan oleh tiga pahlawan wanita di setiap film? (2) apa fungsi-fungsi fitur bahasa wanita yang digunakan oleh tiga pahlawan wanita di setiap film? (3) apa faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi penggunaan fitur bahasa antara tiga pahlawan wanita?

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif. Peneliti mengumpulkan data dan merangkumnya dengan metode naratif atau verbal. Penelitian deskriptif digunakan dalam penelitian ini untuk menganalisis ucapan tiga pahlawan wanita melalui naskah dari setiap film. Data dikumpulkan dengan menyalin tiga film, *Avengers Endgame, Ant Man and The Wasp,* and *Guardian of the Galaxy 1*. Kemudian peneliti mengidentifikasi jenis fitur linguistik wanita dengan menerapkan kode-kode. Setelah itu, peneliti mengklasifikasikannya agar supaya menemukan fitur yang digunakan oleh tiga pahlawan wanita.

Temuan penelitian ini menunjukan bahwa ada enam fitur bahasa wanita yang digunakan oleh ketiga pahlawan wanita secara keseluruhan. Bahasa wanita tersebut adalah lexical hedges or fillers (mengidentifikasi ketidakyakinan), tag question (pertanyaan singkat untuk konfirmasi), raising intonation (intonasi yang ditinggikan), intensifiers (kata keterangan sebagai penekanan), hypercorrect grammar (penggunaan tata bahasa sesuai standar), dan emphatic stress (penekanan empatik). Dari semua fitur yang digunakan oleh mereka, emphatic stress adalah jenis yang paling sering digunakan. Sementara itu, untuk fitur pria, peneliti menemukan bahwa ada tiga jenis. Ada interruption (gangguan), command (perintah), dan insult (penghinaan). Selain itu, penelitian ini juga mengungkapkan fungsi fitur bahasa wanita yang diterapkan pada ketiga pahlawan wanita. Namun, peneliti menemukan tiga pahlawan wanita menggunakan fitur bahasa wanita untuk mengekspresikan ketidakpastian, untuk mendapatkan respons, untuk memulai diskusi, dan untuk mengekspresikan perasaan atau pendapat. Peneliti juga menemukan faktor sosial itu; peran sosial, adalah satu-satunya faktor yang membentuk fitur bahasa Natasha Romanoff. Sementara itu, fitur bahasa Hope Van Dyne dan Gamora tidak dibentuk oleh faktor sosial dan budaya.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

| Cover Page                              |
|---|
| Inside Cover Pagei                      |
| Approval Sheetii                        |
| Examiner Sheetiii                       |
| Declaration                             |
| Acknowledgementv<br>Abstractvi          |
| Abstract                                |
| Table of Contents                       |
| List of Tables                          |
| List of Figures                         |
|   |
| CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION                  |
| CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION                  |
| 1.1. Background of the Study            |
| 1.2. Statement of Problems              |
| 1.3. Significance of the Study          |
| 1.4. Scope and Limitation               |
| 1.5. Definitions of Key Terms           |
|   |
| CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE |
| 2.1. Language and Gender                |
| 2.2. Women Language Features            |
| 2.2.1. Lexical Hedges or Fillers        |
| 2.2.2. Tag Question                     |
| 2.2.3. Raising Intonation 12            |
| 2.2.4. Empty Adjectives 12              |
| 2.2.5. Precise Color Term               |
| 2.2.6. Intensifier                      |
| 2.2.7. Hypercorrect Grammar             |
| 2.2.8. Superpolite Form                 |
| 2.2.9. Avoiding of Strong Swear Words   |
| 2.2.10. Emphatic Stress                 |
| 2.3. Men Language Features              |

| 2.3.1. Interruption  | . 15 |
|--|------|
| 2.3.2. Command   | . 15 |
| 2.3.3. Insult  | . 16 |
| 2.3.4. Resistance  | . 16 |
| 2.4. Function of Women Language Features                         | . 16 |
| 2.4.1. To Express Uncertainty                                    |      |
| 2.4.2. To Get a Response   | . 17 |
| 2.4.3. To Soften an Utterance                                    | . 17 |
| 2.4.4. To Start a Discussion                                     | . 17 |
| 2.4.5. To Express feeling or Opinion                             | . 18 |
| 2.5. Factors that Influence the Features of Women Language       | . 18 |
| 2.4.1. Social Factor   | . 18 |
| 2.4.2. Cultural Factor   |      |
| 2.6. Marvel Cinematic Universe                                   |      |
| 2.6.1. Background of Characters in Movies                        |      |
| 2.6.1.1. Background of Natasha Romanoff in Avengers Endgame      | . 21 |
| 2.6.1.2. Background of Hope Van Dyne in Ant Man and The Wasp     | . 22 |
| 2.6.1.3. Background of Gamora in <i>Guardian of the Galaxy 1</i> | . 24 |
|  |      |
| CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODS                                     | . 26 |
| 3.1. Research Design   |      |
| 3.2. Subject of the Study  | . 26 |
| 3.3. Data Collection   | . 27 |
| 3.3.1. Data and Data Sources                                     | . 27 |
| 3.3.2. Research Instrument                                       | . 28 |
| 3.3.3. Techniques of Data Collection                             | . 28 |
| 3.4. Data Analysis   | . 29 |
|  |      |
| CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS                              | . 34 |
| 4.1. Findings  | . 34 |
| 4.1.1. Types of Language Features                                | . 34 |
|  |      |

| 4.1.1.1. Types of Women Language Features                | 34       |
|--|----------|
| 4.1.1.1.1 Lexical Hedges or Fillers                      | 37       |
| 4.1.1.1.2. Tag Questions                                 | 38       |
| 4.1.1.1.3. Raising Intonation                            | 39       |
| 4.1.1.1.4. Intensifiers                                  | 40       |
| 4.1.1.1.5. Hypercorrect Grammar                          | 41       |
| 4.1.1.1.6. Emphatic Stress                               | 43       |
| 4.1.1.2. Types of Men Language Features                  | 45       |
| 4.1.1.2.1. Interruption                                  |          |
| 4.1.1.2.2. Command                                       | 47       |
| 4.1.1.2.3. Insult  |          |
| 4.1.2. Function of Women Language Features               | 49       |
| 4.1.2.1. To Express Uncertainty                          | 49       |
| 4.1.2.2. To Get a Response                               | 50       |
| 4.1.2.3. To Start a Discussion                           | 51       |
| 4.1.2.4. To Express Feeling or Opinion                   | 53       |
| 4.1.3. Factors that Shape Women Language Features        |          |
| 4.1.3.1. Social Factor                                   | 55       |
| 4.2. Discussions   | 57       |
|  |          |
| CHAPTER V CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS                    | 62       |
| 5.1. Conclusions   | 62       |
| 5.2. Suggestions   |          |
|  |          |
| REFERENCES   | 65       |
|  |          |
| APPENDICES<br>Appendix 1 Data of Women Language Features | 67<br>67 |
| Appendix 1 Data of Men Language Features                 |          |

## LIST OF TABLES

| Tables  | Pages |
|---|-------|
| 3.1 Classification of Women Language Features             | 32    |
| 3.2 Classification of Men Language Features               | 32    |
| 3.3 Classification of Women Language Features Function    | 32    |
| 3.4 Classification of Women Language Features Factor      | 33    |
| 4.1 Women Language Features used by Natasha, Hope, Gamora | 36    |
| 4.2 Men Language Features used by Natasha, Hope, Gamora   | 45    |



## LIST OF FIGURES

| Figures                                 | Pages |
|---|-------|
| 4.1 Findings of Women Language Features | . 35  |
| 4.2 Findings of Men Language Features   | . 35  |



digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id digilib.uinsby.ac.id

### **CHAPTER I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

This chapter aims to introduce the background of this present study and the reason why the topic was chosen. In this part, there are five points that the researcher has focused on. The first point is the background of the study. The second point is the statement of problems to present the main problems of this study. The third point is the significance of the research to explain the benefits of this study. The fourth is the scope and limitation to explain what would be covered and affected by this study. The last is the definition of key terms to define the particular words in this study to be more understandable for the readers.

## **1.1 Background of the Study**

Talking about gender differences would be an exciting topic. Gender itself is a part where we can not avoid; it is already on ourselves naturally. It is a part of how society ordered us. The power of sexual orientation classifications in society makes it incomprehensible for us to move through our lives. It can be said that gender is a key to personal identity (Wardhaugh, 2006). According to Wardhaugh, women and men have been claimed to differ in their linguistic behavior (2006). The differences between men and women not only from physically or biologically but also from their daily features of speech. Based on Holmes, when people interact, they can show their different behavior (1992).

The use of language features is different between males and females. As it stated by Lakoff (2004), between them, language features are mostly found in

women's speech. They tend to show uncertainty and less confidence. Lakoff created a theory about women's language features in 1975. In her theory, ten features are found in women's language. These ten features are lexical hedges or fillers, tag questions, rising intonation on declarative, empty adjectives, precise color terms, intensifiers, hypercorrect grammar, superpolite forms, avoidance of strong swear words, and emphatic stress.

There have been some studies that have analyzed women language features in some cases. Nafiratulrif'ah (2017) analyzed a novel, Pebrianti (2013) analyzed female bloggers, Solikha (2016) analyzed speech, Buano (2016), Safitri (2017), and Wati (2016) analyzed the movie. With these various subjects, it can be said that women language features applied in many ways in this society. Therefore, the previous study related to this present study is the study by Buano (2016). This study conducted data on language features from the Pitch Perfect movie. The writer only focused on the utterances of the main female characters and the function of features languages. With Lakoff's women language features theory, the writer found five features used by seven main female characters. There were lexical hedges, tag questions, raising intonation, intensifiers, and super polite form. Those features included formal and informal speech.

The second previous study is the study by Safitri (2017). With the same subject, movie, but the data of this study was conducted from the animation movie. It only focused on the main character's language features. The writer used theory by Lakoff and found eight features in this study. This study also revealed

the functions of women language features and described the modification of language features to reduce feminine effects.

The other previous study is the study by Wati (2016). The writer used two characters from two different movies as the subject of the study. The writer made a comparison of two female characters in different movies. However, this study only focused on women's linguistic features of the characters and their differences and similarities between the two characters. This research also concerned with its influence on the differences. The result showed that only seven features used by the first character, and four features used by the second character. This study revealed that the similarity and difference of the language features were social factors.

As it is already explained from those previous studies, women's language features have become an essential aspect of women's speech. Not just in real life representation, but movies can also be an aspect of portraying women's language features. However, there are still a little studies in women language features portrayed in action movies. Because of the previous studies, the writer found studies in analyzing drama movies. The studies tended to focus on ordinary women characters rather than heroin characters in action movies. Because heroin characters usually tend to have masculine characteristics more than feminine characteristics. Therefore, this present study analyzes the feminine language features in heroin characteristics.

Since many studies in language features used movies as the data, the researcher thought that using movie will be interesting. Because in the movie, the

representation of daily speech is described in many kinds. There are movies with animated women, females with masculine personalities, a single mother, a workaholic, an alien, and a princess who lives in the kingdom. With that various kind of women pictured in the movie, it would depict their different kind of personalities. According to Vogeli, with the representation of how gender described in some ways have influenced the classification of how the genders are represented in the language (2005). Therefore this study uses movies as the source of data. Nevertheless, different from others, this present study will use superhero movies from Marvel Cinematic Universe (MCU).

Not many studies used superhero movie as their data source. The previous study that the writer found is the study by DeMarci (2014). This study examined the representation of the female character in the Marvel Avengers series. It also focused on the use of the female character to epitomize the woeful lack of a significant portrayal of women in the movie. The other previous study is the study by Kinnunen (2016). This study aimed to determine how female characters are represented or described in visual representation through their speech and different behavior. The writer only focused on visual appearance and the character's contribution to the storyline. It analyzed in detail, one by one, from the oldest movies to the newest movies.

From those two previous studies, we know that the studies with the data source from superhero movies are mostly analyzed about the representation of female characters. Mostly those studies analyzed their behavior and their appearance. Therefore, this present study analyzes the comparison between heroin

characters since not many studies compare characters in the superhero movie. This present study analyzes female characters in finding their language features. Women and men language feature theories used by the researcher to compare each female characters' utterances to find out which language features used by three female heroes more. The researcher analyzes their utterances because it helps the researcher determine what types of language features they used in their daily speech.

This study analyzes three different female heroes from three different superhero movies in Marvel Cinematic Universe. Those characters are Natasha Romanoff, Hope Van Dyne, and Gamora. The researcher analyzes those characters because it would be interesting to analyze women characters in a superhero movie that usually is male dominance. Besides, those three characters have different backgrounds and different characteristics. Natasha Romanoff is a former Russian spy. She had a bad childhood memory where her mother was forced her to join in such a red room community. She trained to be a spy and assassin. However, when she was hired by a community named SHIELD, she decided to do right by helping each other. Hope Van Dyne is the daughter of a scientist named Dr. Hank Pym. She is just an ordinary woman who has not any background to be a hero. She becomes a hero because her father created a suit, named the wasp suit, which can shrink in a bee's shape. Although Hope has a skill in fighting, she then becomes a hero and partners with her boyfriend Scott Lang, who also a hero with Ant-man suit. The next is Gamora. She is an alien from another planet. She is just an ordinary alien that has skills in fighting. But she was

adopted by a supervillain, she trained to be an assassin. When she knew that her stepfather's crimes had gone too far, she decided to stop her father's evil plan and betrayed him by trying to kill him. This study uses three different movies in MCU as the data source because the writer wants to find the data until it is saturated. Also, from these three movies, they pictured different conditions and situations that influenced each subject in using their language features.

This study analyzes the data through movie representation. There are some of previous studies that examined the data through movies, but it has different genres since this present study uses an action superhero genre. Some previous studies have the same subject, but those were analyzed only the representation of the character's appearance in the movie. Meanwhile, this present study analyzes the character's utterances. In this study, the researcher analyzes the linguistic features of female heroes in superhero movies since people think superheroes are just referred to male characters. The researcher's hypothesis is those female heroes do not have feminine features in their speech since they are pictured as a heroin character. So, the researcher compares their utterances with female and male language features. The researcher also analyzes the function of women language features from each character, and the factors that shape their language features since the three of them have different backgrounds and characteristics. It proves that they also have different features in their speech even though they are claimed as heroes.

## **1.2 Statement of Problems**

- 1. What are the types of women and men language features used by three female heroes in the chosen superhero movie?
- 2. What are the functions of women language features used by three female heroes in the chosen superhero movie?
- 3. What are the factors that influence the use of features language between three heroin characters?

## **1.3 Significance of the Study**

The researcher expects that this study will give some significance. The researcher hopes that this study can help readers or future researchers as a reference in their study, especially in the language and gender field. They can use this study as a source data or as an example of how women's language features are used in the movie. It may help readers to understand more of language features in every utterance.

## **1.4 Scope and Limitations**

This study focuses on sociolinguistics study about the phenomena in society, which is the linguistic features of women's speech. The researcher concerns about how linguistic features are applied by women's roles through a movie, especially their character are heroes. This study uses Lakoff's (1975) theory about women language features in collecting the data. Therefore, the limit of this study is the researcher focus on the utterances of the characters only, which contain words, phrases, and clauses that included in language features by Lakoff.

## **1.5 Definition of Key Terms**

Linguistic features are some characteristics of language use in a particular context. (Holmes, 1992)

The female hero is a woman who is admired for great or brave acts or excellent qualities and have a strong will in helping others

Marvel Cinematic Universe is an American media franchise that centered on a series of superhero movies.

Natasha Romanoff is a former Russian spy who well known as a *Black Widow* in *Avengers* team.

Hope Van Dyne is the daughter of a scientist who well known as *The Wasp*.

Gamora is an alien who was adopted by a supervillain named Thanos.

### **CHAPTER II**

#### **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE**

This chapter contains some related theories. It focuses on the explanation and description of many theories related to how to find the data in this study.

## 2.1 Language and Gender

Women and men are physically and biologically different. Based on Qi Pan (2011), women are more dependent on other people because they are trying to show their support toward others, while men are innately predisposed to be independent. Gender differences not just happen physically and mentally ways. In a way, such features of speech can influence the differences between women and men. When they interact with each other, somehow, their behavior becomes noticeable.

> "The differences between women and men in ways of interacting may be the result of different socialization and acculturation patterns. If we learn the ways of talking mainly in single-sex peer groups, then the patterns we learn are likely to be sex-specific. And the kind of miscommunication which undoubtedly occurs between women and men will be attributable to the different expectations each sex has of the function of the interaction, and the ways it is appropriately conducted."

> > (Holmes, 1992: 330)

The differences can be seen in how men often downgraded women's speech. It also can be proof that male dominance exists (Wardhaugh, 2006).

Many reasons can be found as to why there are many differences in

women's and men's speech. At a young age, girls and boys are just brought up

differently. While, when humans are older as men and women, they have different roles and various roles in society. Women and men have their roles in society, with that, and their ways of using language can be connected. They would have taken advantage and take the benefit of the freedom in ways to use language that will be produced (Wardhough, 2006). The prestige form tends to be used by women. They tend to use the prestige form of other phonetic variables. Based on Trudgill, women produce more prestigious sounds in the pronunciation (Jane, 2006).

Men tend to use their power to dominate others, including women. That applies in terms of power in society, while some women try hard to dominate the others. Men tend to take control and to interrupt when they speak. In speaking, the prestigious form is commonly used by women in their language, that is why they tend to be more powerless even they try to dominate the others. For their features of the language, men and women have learned in certain ways in their speech.

As in conclusion, language and gender are some of the field studies on sociolinguistics. It deals with the differentiation of linguistic gender reflected on how people speak their language. The things that concerned are pronunciation, vocabulary, grammar, and women's and men's speech interaction patterns. Because there are many differences between women and men, women have their language characteristics (Qi Pan, 2011).

### 2.2 Women Language Features

The term women's language features began popular in the 1970s because of the research by Robin Lakoff for specific features in women's speech. Women tend to have some features in their speech (Lakoff in Holmes, 1992). Women are more frequently use features than men. There are ten lists of women's language features as the characteristics of their speech. They are lexical hedges or fillers, tag questions, raising intonation, 'empty' adjectives, precise color term, intensifiers, 'hypercorrect' grammar, super polite form, avoidance of strong swear words, and emphatic stress. Lakoff's theory has become the basic theory of researching women's language features for any researcher.

## 2.2.1 Lexical Hedges or Fillers

One of the kinds of women's language features is Lexical Hedges, based on Lakoff (2004). Generally, lexical hedges or fillers are the words as the evidence of the unconfident in the speaker's speech (Lakoff in Holmes, 1992). Hedges has a function as the words that help the speaker to convey the unconfidently or that can not guarantee the accuracy of their statement. It has a meaningful purpose than fillers. The word like 'kind of' or 'sort of' can be considered as hedges. Meanwhile, fillers are more depicted as meaningless sentences and only used to fill the pause in people's speech. The words such as 'you see' 'well,' and 'um' can be considered as fillers.

## 2.2.2 Tag Question

Tag question is an inquiry included at the end of the sentences. It is used to ensure the truth of their statement or confirm something or some agreement. Lakoff's state tag question signifies the lack of confidence in an explicit way (Holmes, 1992). Women tend to use this kind of feature for their unsure statement. Pebrianti stated that with the tag question, the speaker could emphasize their statement (2013). Besides, the tag question also can make the statement of criticism softer and to make the address to be convinced with what the speaker says like 'the boy looks great, isn't he?' or 'you do realize you have to start from beginnings again, don't you?'

#### 2.2.3 Raising Intonation

Lakoff stated women have their raising intonation on their declarative statement (Holmes, 1992). The declarative statement itself is the statement that use to declare something to other people. According to Lakoff (2004), the raising intonation used by women to show that they are reluctant to be assertive when they stated their opinions. It shows that when women state their opinion, they are unsure and provides a confirmation to the addressee to have the decision, and the speaker does not force their opinions. Example like'oh.. it has already six o'clock?'

## 2.2.4 Empty Adjectives

Women tend to show their emotions when they stated something. Based on Pebrianti (2013), they tend to use vocabulary that can emphasize their expression. Lakoff stated that words such as, 'adorable', 'sweet', 'cute', 'lovely' and 'charming' could be considered as empty adjectives. Those words can be used to indicate women's admiration for something (2004).

#### 2.2.5 Precise color term

In terms of colors, women have a different interpretation of men. They can refer to a more clear separation of color. The color terms such as 'ecru', 'lavender', 'Aquamarine', 'mauve', or 'magenta'. Based on Lakoff (2004), women usually use those words in their speech than men because men are not concerned about precise color terms since they did not involve their egos when they stated the color term.

## **2.2.6 Intensifiers**

Lakoff stated that intensifiers are aimed at showing the anticipation (Holmes, 1992). The addressee may remain unconvinced so that the speaker uses intensifiers to supply extra reassurance. The words such as 'so,' 'very,' 'quite,' 'just,' or 'such' can be considered as intensifiers. According to Lakoff (2004), women tend to utilize these words to convince their recipients to pay attention.

### 2.2.7 Hypercorrect Grammar

According to Holmes, women use the standard grammatical form in their speech. While men mostly use vernacular form than women (1992). The use of – ing pronunciations is common in women's language than men's language because men usually use –in pronunciations in their speech, based on Lakoff (2004). Lakoff states that women tend to use the standard grammatical form because they generally low status in society. Also, society usually expects women as a role model for everyone by their behavior. How they should behave and talk nicely can affect their image in society (Holmes, 1992).

#### 2.2.8 Superpolite Form

The super polite form is related to the fact that women supposed to be respectful and careful when they are talking or interacting with others. Unlike men, women show more politeness in their speech, since women are preservers of morality based on Lakoff (2004). There are several ways that women use in showing their politeness. Women are usually having less assertive in their statement or making an indirect request. Some of them using hypercorrect grammar or using a euphemism, the sentence such as, 'would you please give me that paper, if you don't mind?' is one example of speech where women are requesting indirectly.

## 2.2.9 Avoidance of Strong Swear Words

Based on Lakoff (2004), swearing is a kind of interjection that can express the outrageous escalate. When people are swearing, that act can be considered as an outlaw of their strong emotion. Swearing is more common in men than in women. Women are softer in expressing their strong expression. Words like 'shit' or 'damn' are common in men, but women usually use the words 'oh, Dear' or 'my goodness' in expressing the strong emotion.

#### 2.2.10 Emphatic Stress

Emphatic stress is intended to emphasize words by stressing the voice when the speaker says it. Based on Holmes (1992), women are mostly using these kinds of features. In writing, usually, it marked with capitalizing forms, such as 'it was a BRILLIANT performance.' In stressing the words, usually, women tend to compare, correct, or clarify something. For example, 'It's REALLY nice to meet you.' Words like 'great,' 'so,' 'really,' 'very,' or 'quite' can be considered emphatic stress words.

## 2.3 Men Language Features

In the 1970s, the identifications of men's and women's language date back across. Back then, Lakoff's theories on the existence of women's language distinguish men and women's different speech. There are some types of men's language used in this study as the basic theory

## 2.3.1 Interruption

Holmes (1992) characterized that men tend to interrupt others more frequently than women. Interruption means that when someone is speaking, the next speaker cuts into the current speaker's ongoing utterances.

## 2.3.2 Command

Commands are usually accompanied by words command. The command sentence is commonly more assertive than sentence request. When someone gives a command to others, it means the person orders their addressee to do something. In command sentence usually ends with a period or exclamation mark.

## **2.3.3 Insult**

Insult can be an expression or statement. An insult can be considered as degrading or offensive. People who give an insult tend to underestimate others. But insult can be accidental or intentional. The example like "you are a vicious man" can be considered an insulting statement.

## 2.3.4 Resistance

Men certain language behaviors' have been classified as resistance (Lakoff, 1975). Instance when someone is arguing with others about things. Also, the disagreement can be considered as resistance. And threatening others have been included in this type.

## 2.4 Function of Women Linguistic Features

In society, the characteristics of women's and men's language are different. McMillan et al. (1977) found that many differences can be found in each man and woman. The differences are seen from the traditions of culture and society. They have their own roles. Thus they have different patterns of behavior. From the different patterns of behavior, Rubbyanti (2017) cited that it caused the differences in functions in women's language features. There are five functions of women's language features proposed by Judy Pearson through her book titled Gender and Communication in 1985. These functions are to express uncertainty, to get responses, to soften an utterance, to start a discussion, and to express feelings or opinions.

## **2.4.1 To Express Uncertainty**

When women are uncertain about their statement, they use language features to cover it. The features not only indicate their uncertainty but also to express their hesitation. The utterances like "Really? You won the prize?" are the example in expressing women's uncertainty.

## 2.4.2 To Get a Response

According to Pearson (1985), women's tendency to ask others to do something for them is different from men. Implicitly women want to be understood by others. Men usually just do what they want to do by themselves. Also, women tend to ask others to know what they want. Therefore, they usually use tag questions to indicate this type of function.

## 2.4.3 To Soften an Utterance

The politeness of women's speech is needed when they speak in society. It is because society is presumed women have inferior faces or roles. The features like superpolite forms and hypercorrect grammar are usually used by women to indicate their politeness. It makes women be more polite and sound less demanding while asking for a request.

## 2.4.4 To Start a Discussion

Women are presumed to be chatty in speaking their thoughts. Unlike men, women are most enthusiastic about making conversation with others. The words like 'well', 'you know', 'I think', 'maybe', 'you see', and lexical hedges/filler words are categorized as functions to start a discussion. According to Pearson (1985), tag questions are also used by women in starting a discussion.

#### 2.4.5 To Express Feeling or Opinion

Unlike men, women tend to be soft in expressing their feeling. In speaking, women also tend to be more friendly. It is because of the affection that makes them express their feeling. In gaining a relationship, women also use their affection and feelings. It also indicates that they want to get more attention from others. Emphatic stress is the type of women features mostly used by women to express feeling (Pearson, 1985).

#### 2.5 Factors that Influence the Features of Women Language

Based on Qi Pan (2011), there are several factors that can shape women's language features. Besides the physiology and psychology factors, society and culture also can be the factors on how female features language shaped.

### 2.5.1 Social Factor

When a woman speaks, the language reflects their thoughts and attitudes. In this time, ideology and the value orientation are influencing the beliefs of each individual. It happens to women because their language can be affected by how they socialize with other people. Numerous experts believe that women's features are impacted by their status and their sex role in society. Society assumed that women have a speech style that is often disparaged and is not viewed as an acceptable style in public affairs. The vocabulary most commonly used by women is not as complex as the vocabulary used by men. Women usually are more quickly in speaking their thought without considered their idea first. For their sex role, women use socialization to clarify their act regularly in which it forms their personality. People see women as human beings that are more insecure and emotional than men because of how they are raised.

#### **2.5.2 Cultural Factor**

Based on Qi Pan (2011), besides society, culture is also connected with how language features are shaped. As in social, the effect of women's sex roles will shape their language features. But in cultural, it is the effects of environment civilization will shape women's language features. The environment civilization on the way women talk pictures their sex discrimination. It is caused the stereotype. The stereotype on women's language linked with early evolutions about western women's language. It caused them the dominance of males in speaking freely (Qi Pan, 2011). In other words, the environment civilization is assuming women as subject to men. Many experts argued that women are more close to nature since they are contributed to the biological reproduction of the species. Meanwhile, men are assumed to more close to culture. With the existence of civilization, people can value themselves and distinguish from another being in the world. Because according to Qi Pan (2011), the existence of culture gives a premise to the assumption of men's prevalence over women.

## 2.6 Marvel Cinematic Universe

Marvel Cinematic Universe is one of many American franchises that worked in digital media and centered on a series of superhero movies. Marvel

studios are the producer behind these movies. The characters are based on Marvel comics. The franchise has expanded to include comic books, short movies, television series, and digital series. For the movies itself, MCU has released for more than 20 movies. They are divided into many phases.

Currently, MCU has three phases for their movies. The first phase began with the first movie was released in 2008, *Iron Man*. Then they released *The Incredible Hulk* (2008), Iron Man 2 (2010), *Thor* (2011), *Captain America: The First Avengers* (2011), and *Marvel's Avengers* (2012). Continually, Phase Two began with *Iron Man 3* (2013), *Thor: The Dark World* (2013), *Captain America: The Winter Soldier* (2014), *Guardian of the Galaxy 1* (2014), *Avengers: Age of Ultron* (2015), and *Ant-Man* (2015). Next, phase three began with the release of *Captain America: Civil War* (2016), *Doctor Strange* (2016), *Guardian of the Galaxy vol. 2* (2017), *Spider-Man: Homecoming* (2017), *Thor: Ragnarok* (2017), *Black Panther* (2018), *Avengers: Infinity War* (2018), *Ant-Man and the Wasp* (2018), *Captain Marvel* (2019), and *Avengers: Endgame* (2019).

As explained before that, MCU has more than 20 different movies with superhero themes. Based on comic books Marvel created by Stan Lee. This study will take many movies in MCU as the data sources in finding the data. But it depends on the appearance of female characters. As one character can appear in more than three movies, and the other character can only appear in just one movie. The researcher uses three movies as data sources. Each different subject from each different movies. Natasha Romanoff in *Avengers: endgame*, Hope Van Dyne in

Ant Man and The Wasp, and Gamora in Guardian of the Galaxy 1. The researcher also describes the background in their movies.

#### 2.6.1 Background of Characters in Movies

For this part, the researcher describes the characteristics and background of the three female heroes in their movies. They are Natasha, Hope, and Gamora. Each of them is from different movies and has a different background story that influenced each movie's plot.

## 2.6.1.1 Background of Natasha Romanoff in Avengers Endgame

Natasha Romanoff is one of six builders in *the Avengers* team. Her role has significant importance in helping and saving people. Among her teammates, Natasha has the smallest ego. Because she is the only woman in the *Avengers* team, and she is a very calm person. Despite being an ex-spy, Natasha is extremely fearless. She is cunning, intelligent, and unpredictable. She is smart in keeping her emotion under her control.

The researcher decided to analyze *Avengers Endgame* movie as the data source for Natasha Romanoff. In this movie, Natasha is devastated because of the big loss from the supervillain, Thanos. Natasha, who is smart at keeping her emotion under her control, suddenly become emotional and ready to give up. With her characteristics in this movie, the researcher can analyze her language features since she shows her emotions here, not like in any of her previous movies. This movie is the sequel of the previous *Avengers Infinity War* movie. *Avengers Endgame* is about the loss of *Avengers* team had in the past from a powerful supervillain, Thanos. They have lost to Thanos because Thanos had wiped out fifty percent of living creatures in the universe. Mostly, the living creatures that have been wiped out turn to dust. *Avengers Endgame* has a mixed-up plot since it takes a backward and forward storyline. In the early scene, the team already had one chance to take down Thanos. But they were late since Thanos already destroyed the infinity stones. Natasha, being the one who has big confidence before, looks very disappointed and devastated.

Then the plot moves forward to five years later. It shows Natasha discuss with some fellow member of the team to seek any changes in bringing back people who turned to dust. This scene shows how eager Natasha is in finding anyways. Meanwhile, the rest of the team builders have given up on it, but Natasha still believes in some ways. But still, she had nothing to find. Until she met Scott and told her about time travel in the quantum realm. She becomes more optimistic in travel back time to gather the infinity stones. But in doing so, she needs to be the one who sacrifices herself to get the soul stone. With her best friend Clint in her side, she jumps to the cliff to kill herself so that Clint can get the soul stone. After gathering all the stones, the rest of the team brings back all people who have been turned to dust. Then the team also fights together to take down the powerful villain, Thanos.

#### 2.6.1.2 Background of Hope Van Dyne in Ant Man and The Wasp

Hope Van Dyne is the daughter of ex-scientist, Dr. Hank Pym. She is very intelligent and has a strong will, but also can be arrogant. She sometimes likes to underestimate other people. But all of that, she is a sincere person. That is why she sometimes can be blunt and self-assured. Despite that, Hope is a very loving daughter. Since she lost her mother when she was young, she always keeps her father safe and still helps him. She also does help Scott by encouraging him to have the skill to be an Ant Man.

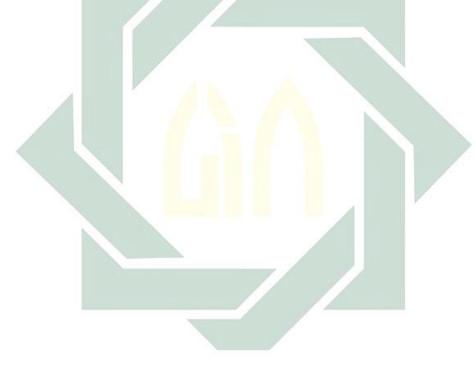
The researchers decided to use Ant Man and The Wasp movie because Hope Van Dyne finally becomes The Wasp. This movie is the second series of Ant Man. The researcher used this movie because Hope Van Dyne has a significant influence in helping her father. They have plans to bring her mother back. Also, here in this movie Hope is showing more of her ability to fight and combat. Besides, in this movie Hope and her father also in a lot of pressure because the government has chased them for breaking the rules. So, the situation is complicated because they have to hide while in doing so, they also have to save Hope's mother. In Ant Man and The Wasp, Hope helps her father in re-building their company in creating the quantum realm. This movie followed the storyline of another movie by Marvel, Captain America: Civil War. In Ant Man and The Wasp, Hope and her father manage to open a tunnel to the quantum realm. Hope believes that her mother, who has been stuck for almost thirty years still alive in the quantum realm. Ant Man and The Wasp is the sequel movie of Ant Man. In the Ant Man post-credit, Hank Pym had told Hope to become the next wasp after her mother.

At the early scene of *Ant-Man and The Wasp*, Hope and her father are already working on building the tunnel, and they kidnap Scott to get more entangled with her mother, Janet. The efforts did not go well since they are being watched by the police. During the movie, Hope Van Dyne described as confident and an optimistic woman. She never gave up easily in bringing her mother back. After all, obstacles that got in her way, she manages to be a strong independent woman in fulfilling her endgame.

## 2.6.1.3 Background of Gamora in Guardian of the Galaxy 1

Gamora is an alien that was grown up as a warrior. She is very tough and has a strong will. She is determined to get what she wants. Despite that, she is also like to work alone. She has a trust issue toward other people since her stepfather, a supervillain Thanos, lied to her about the murder of her family. Her step-sister, Nebula, also called her a softie since she is selfless and has a heart in helping the right one.

The researcher decided to use *Guardian of the Galaxy 1* because this movie is the origin story of Gamora. This movie also shows the background of Gamora. So, the researcher able to analyze Gamora since she is an alien from outer space. And, it would be interesting to compare her utterances with Natasha's and Hope's utterances. *Guardian of the Galaxy 1* started with Peter Quill, trying to steal a valuable item, the orb. This movie takes place in outer space, on a planet called Morag. In this movie, Gamora described as a stepdaughter of a supervillain, Thanos. Thanos raised her as an assassin and a killing machine for him and his ally, Ronan. Gamora is an alien who had been adopted by Thanos right after he was slaughtered her hometown. Since then, Gamora had been trained with another adopted daughter of Thanos, Nebula. As she has grown up, she plans to rebel against Thanos and used her opportunity to betray him. In the early scene, Gamora sent by Ronan to bring back the orb. But she has another plan. She wants to sell the orb to a guy named The Collector. At first, she did not know what exactly the orb is. But after she did, she wants to deliver the orb to the safest place in Nova Corps. Her intention shows how she had a strong will to do the right things. She has character development in this movie. Even though she was an assassin and had a bad history, she still manages to do what she thinks right.



### CHAPTER III

# **RESEARCH METHODS**

This chapter tells about the research design, subject of the study, data collection, data analysis, and data time frame. The researcher presents the type of method design used for this study while collect and conduct the data. Also, the researcher explains what technique and how it used in collecting data.

# 3.1 Research Design

This research chose to use a descriptive qualitative approach. The researcher intended to seek language features that applied to three different female heroes in superhero movies. The researcher then collected the data and summarized it with a narrative or verbal method, such as document analysis. This study described the phenomena of linguistic features that applied in the cinematic frame. The descriptive qualitative approach used to interpret and describe the data in word. Klopper (2008) stated that with the descriptive method, the researcher could depict the problems' precise description. The researcher can describe the kind of women's language features found in each character in the form of words and sentences. This study also used the datasheet for giving the readers more understanding.

### **3.2 Subject of the Study**

The subjects of this study are three different female heroes in superhero movies produced by Marvel Cinematic Universe. Three female heroes are the characters from there different movies. First, Natasha Romanoff from *Avengers Endgame* movie. Because Natasha is one of the movie's main female characters, and her characteristics are different from her previous movies. Second, Hope Van Dyne from *Ant Man and The Wasp* movie. Because Hope has finally become *The Wasp* in this movie, and she has significant influence through the plot. Last, Gamora from *Guardian of the Galaxy 1* movie. The researcher used this movie because this movie is Gamora's origin story. Natasha Romanoff or Black Widow is a former Russian spy. Hope Van Dyne or The Wasp is a daughter of a scientist named Dr. Hank Pym. Meanwhile, Gamora is an alien that was adopted by a villain.

The basic cause why the researcher choose those three different female heroes because even they all are heroes, they have different characteristics. They have different backgrounds. As a female figure, it will be interesting to research comparing three different female heroes to their linguistic features. The linguistic features theory used to support this study.

## **3.3 Data Collection**

In this part, the researcher presents research data and data sources, instruments, and techniques of data collection.

#### **3.3.1 Data and Data Source**

This study analyzed the three female character's appearances in three different movies produced by Marvel Cinematic Universe. The first movie is *Avengers: Endgame* to analyze Natasha Romanoff language features. The second

27

movie is *Ant Man and The Wasp* for analyzing Hope Van Dyne language features. The last is *Guardian of the Galaxy 1* to analyze Gamora language features. The researcher chooses these three movies because those movies pictured different situations that happened and influenced each character's language features. Natasha was devastated in *Avengers Endgame*, Hope was hopeful and in a lot of pressure in *Ant Man and The Wasp*, and Gamora was in a lot of pressure when she tried to betray her father in *Guardian of the Galaxy 1*. From that situation, the researcher can analyze each character's features and analyze the factors why they used the language features. The data would be in the form of words, sentences, and utterances uttered by the chosen female heroes in each movie. The data sources were the movie video of five different movies, which downloaded from <u>www.pahe.in</u>. Also, the researcher downloaded the transcript of each movie in www.subscene.com.

# 3.3.2 Research Instrument

The researcher only used herself as the main instrument in this study. Because in this study, the researcher had roles in planning, collecting, analyzing, and reporting the research. In the qualitative study, usually, humans tend to be the main instrument rather than tools.

### **3.3.3** Techniques of Data Collection

This study conducted data through document analysis. It had been collected from the utterances of the chosen characters based on linguistic features in each movie.

28

1. Downloading the movies

Three movies downloaded via the internet. There are *Avengers: Endgame*, *Ant Man and The Wasp*, and *Guardian of the Galaxy 1*. Those movies were taken from <u>www.pahe.in</u> on January 13<sup>th</sup>, 2019.

2. Downloading the transcriptions

After the researcher downloaded movies, the researcher downloaded each movie's transcription in <u>www.subscene.com</u> on January 13<sup>th</sup>, 2019.

3. Watching the movies

The researcher watched the movie video of the character's utterance intensively in order to get a more profound perception. The researcher also read and re-read the movie script.

4. Collecting the data

The researcher then classified the scenes and the utterances, which contain the relevant data based on a particular classification on women's language features. Then, the researcher summarized and concluded the data that have been found.

### 3.4 Data Analysis

This research's data analysis was analyzed using the content analysis that includes identification, classification, and interpretation. This research described the data through descriptive that have been taken from the utterances of the characters of the movie. The researcher identified and interpreted the data with the theory of women linguistic features by Lakoff.

# 1. Identifying

In this part, the writer identified all the characters' utterances, which include women language features. The writer changed the utterances' color in the movie script with various colors in different kinds of women's language features.

Lexical Hedges or Filler (eg: "so..";"well..";"uhm..";"kinda";"sort of") Tag question (e.g., "..., don't they?";"..., are you?";"..., have I?") Raising intonation (e.g., "oh..it has already SIX o'clock?"; "because I WANT too")

Empty Adjectives (eg : "adorable";"sweey";"cute";"lovely")

Precise color term (eg: "aquamarine";"lavender";"magenta") Intensifiers (eg: "so";"very";"just";"such")

Hypercorrect Grammar (e.g., "you and I are going to the beach tomorrow) Superpolite form (e.g., "if you don't mind, would you please close the door?"

Avoidance of strong swear words (e.g., "oh, Dear"; "my goodness") Emphatic stress (eg: "great"; "really"; "quite")

To make the data analysis easier, the writer gave codes in each different feature—the utterances marked with a code.

Codes for Women Language Features

- a. Lexical Hedges or Filler (LHG)
- b. Tag Questions (TQ)
- c. Rising Intonation (RI)

- d. Empty Adjectives (EA)
- e. Precise Color Terms (PC)
- f. Intensifiers (I)
- g. Hypercorrect Grammar (HG)
- h. Superpolite Form (SF)
- i. Avoidance of strong swear words (ASS)
- j. Emphatic Stress (ES)

Coding can be seen in the example below:

```
256
00:27:15,762 --> 00:27:18,444
So you might not see
me for a long time.
257
00:27:18,666 --> 00:27:20,608
Alright, Uh, well...]
258
00:27:21,248 --> 00:27:25,555
This channel is always active.
```

259 00:27:25,626 --> 00:27:28,049 Anyone's making trouble where they shouldn't...

So, anything goes sideways...

Codes for Male Language Features

- 1. Interruption (I)
- 2. Command (C)
- 3. Insult (IN)
- 4. Resistance (R)

Codes for Women Language Features Function

1. To Express Uncertainty (TEU)

- 2. To Get a Response (TGR)
- 3. To Soften an Utterance (TSU)
- 4. To Start a Discussion (TSD)
- 5. To Express Opinion or Feeling (TEOP)

## 2. Classifying

In this part, the writer classified every utterance produced by female characters based on Lakoff's theory of women's language features. The classification of types, functions, and factors applied in the following table form below.

| Code | Data   |         | Total                                 |
|------|--------|---------|---------------------------------------|
| LHG  | 37/257 | <br>    |                                       |
| ГQ   |        | <br>    |                                       |
| ય    |        | <br>    |                                       |
| EA   |        | <br>    | · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · |
| PC   |        | <br>    |                                       |
|      |        | <br>    |                                       |
| IG   |        | <br>    |                                       |
| F    |        | <br>    |                                       |
| ASS  |        | <br>/ 1 |                                       |
| ES   |        | <br>    |                                       |

Table 3.1: Classification of Women Language Features

Note: Data 1 found on page 37 and number 257

| Code | Data |        | 0 0 | Total |
|------|------|--------|-----|-------|
| Ι    |      | 27/304 | ••• |       |
| Code |      |        |     |       |
| IN   |      |        |     |       |
| R    |      |        |     |       |

 Table 3.2: Classification of Male Language Features

# Table 3.3: Classification of Women Language Features Functions

| Name    | Women Language Features Functions |     |     |     |      |
|---------|-----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|------|
|         | TEU                               | TGR | TSU | TSD | TEOF |
| Natasha | 23/266                            |     |     |     |      |
| Hope    |                                   |     |     |     |      |
| Gamora  |                                   | ••• |     |     | •••  |

| Name    | Women Language Features Factors |          |  |
|---------|---------------------------------|----------|--|
| Name    | Social                          | Cultural |  |
| Natasha | 21/247                          |          |  |
| Hope    |                                 |          |  |
| Gamora  |                                 |          |  |

 Table 3.4: Classification of Women Language Features Factors

# 3. Interpreting

In this part, the researcher interpreted each character's utterances that contain male and female language features. The researcher interpreted to analyze and reveal that the female heroes still using women's language features. After collecting the functions data in the form of a table, the researcher described the functions of women's language features with her own interpretation related to certain theories. After all the data sorted out, the researcher concluded the factors that influenced the speaker's language features. The researcher described the background of each character's life in each movie. After that, the researcher would relate their background stories with factors that influenced them in their language speech.

### **CHAPTER IV**

# FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

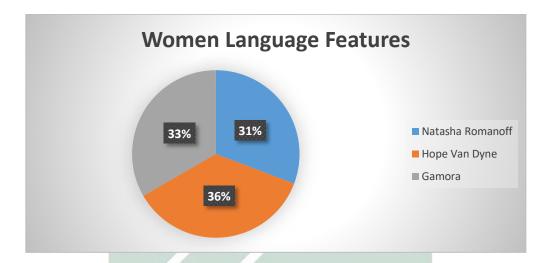
There are two points mentioned in this chapter. The first point, the researcher shows the data findings. Then the second point presents the discussion of the data. Particular problems are answered and explained in this part. Then, the researcher presents the discussion based on the data that have been found in this study.

## 4.1 Findings

This part made to show some results of data analysis. For this section, the researcher focuses on the types of language features found in each subject, which are Natasha Romanoff, Hope Van Dyne, and Gamora.

## **4.1.1 Types of Language Features**

In this part, the researcher shows the results of the types of language features that have been found. In analyzing language features, the researcher uses theories based on the Lakoff theory (1975). Natasha Romanoff's, Hope Van Dyne's, and Gamora's language features are the first data analyzed in this study. The researcher collects all three female heroes' utterances to produce the result. There are 39 utterances of all female characters' utterances in total, which contain women language features. Besides, there are also 28 utterances of all female character's utterances in total, which contain men language features. These below pie charts present women and men language features used by Natasha Romanoff, Hope Van Dyne, and Gamora.



**Figure 4.1: Findings of Women Language Features** 

In figure 4.1 above, women language features used by three female heroes are drawn. Natasha Romanoff has 31% of women language features in her utterances. Hope Van Dyne has 36% of women language features in her utterances. Meanwhile, Gamora has 33% of women language features in her utterances. It can be concluded that Hope Van Dyne uses more women language features in her utterances among all three female heroes.

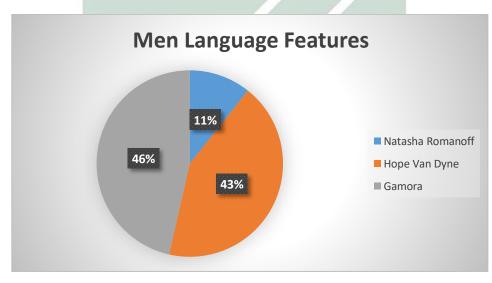


Figure 4.2: Findings of Men Language Features

In figure 4.2 above it portrays the men language features used by all three female heroes. It can be seen that Natasha Romanoff only uses 11% of men language features in her utterances. Hope Van Dyne uses 43% of men language features in her utterances. And Gamora uses 46% of men language features in her utterances. It can be concluded that Gamora uses more male language features in her utterances among all three female heroes.

# **4.1.1.1 Types of Women Language Features**

Based on the data presented before, women language features become the majority in the study. It can be seen by the number of percentages of each female heroes' utterances which contain women language features. Furthermore, the researcher presents the detailed data in the table below.

|                           | Natasha's | Hope's    | Gamora's  |
|---------------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| Women Language Features   | Utterance | utterance | utterance |
| Lexical Hedges or Fillers | 7         | 2         | 1         |
| Tag Question              | 1         | _1        | -         |
| Raising Intonation        | -         | 3         | 5         |
| Empty Adjective           | -         | - /       | -         |
| Precise Color Term        | -         | -         | -         |
| Intensifiers              | -         | 2         | -         |
| Hypercorrect Grammar      | 2         | 1         | 3         |
| Superpolite form          | -         | -         | -         |
| Avoidance of Strong Swear |           |           |           |
| Word                      | -         | -         | -         |
| Emphatice Stress          | 2         | 5         | 4         |
| Total                     | 12        | 14        | 13        |

 Table 4.1: Women Language Features used by Natasha, Hope, and Gamora

Based on the table above, the researcher found six types of language features used by three female heroes. This study found out that emphatic stress is the type of language feature mostly used by three female heroes. The researcher found 11 utterances of emphatic stress in total used by the three of them. There are 12 utterances of Natasha Romanoff in using language features. There are 14 utterances of Hope Van Dyne in using language features. And, there are 13 utterances of Gamora in using language features.

## 4.1.1.1.1 Lexical Hedges or Fillers

Women's expressions of unconfident mostly categorized as lexical hedges or filler's features. This feature is one of woman language features that mostly used by women. Because it shows the politeness of women and affected their social roles. The words such as *sort of, kind of, well, so* are included as lexical hedges or fillers forms. In this research, this feature found in each subject, Natasha, Hope, and Gamora. The data for each subject shown below:

Data 1:

## Natasha Romanoff:

| Bruce   | : Guys, it's outside of my area of expertise. |
|---------|---|
| Natasha | : <u>Well</u> , you pulled this off.          |

# Gamora:

Gamora : When he said he was going to destroy an entire planet for Ronan, I couldn't stand by and... <u>um...</u>

Based on the data above, it shows that each subject used lexical hedges or fillers. Natasha, Steve, and Scott are asking Bruce about their plan in building a time machine. They expect him to help them, but he refused. Bruce says he can not help them because he is not experts in building a time machine. But then Natasha tells him that he can pull his old problem about himself. She used the word "well" to fill the pause on her utterance. Meanwhile, Gamora used the filler "um." in her statement because she expressed her feeling to Peter. They were talking about her rough past. She is showing herself to Peter. From her utterance, she is expressing her emotional side. Natasha and Gamora used filler in their utterances because they were only to fill the pause on their statement. It has meaningless sentences than lexical hedges.

# 4.1.1.1.2 Tag Question

Based on Lakoff, the use of the tag question is to make sure the statement of women or to confirm something. The researcher had found tag question features from Natasha Romanoff's utterance. But this feature has not seen in Hope Van Dyne and Gamora utterances.

Data 2:

# Natasha Romanoff:

| Natasha | : You can't say things like that. |
|---------|-----------------------------------|
| Bruce   | : Just it was, just a bad joke.   |
| Natasha | : You were kidding, right?        |
| Bruce   | : I have no idea.                 |
|         |                                   |

# Hope Van Dyne:

Hank Pym: Foster, he could have fried the entire system.Hope: Look, we'll adjust the relays while you go reprogram the settings,all right? It's going to be fine.

From the data above, the tag question's feature can be found in Natasha Romanoff's and Hope Van Dyne's utterances. Natasha and Bruce are talking with Scott about the time machine. Bruce then says something funny to Scott. When Scott is unsure and asks them, Natasha warns Bruce to not joking with Scott. Then Bruce tells Scott that it is just a joke. But then she is whispering to Bruce if it is a joke or not. She uses the word "...right?" to show the uncertainty of Natasha's statement. It can be concluded that this feature only to make sure that Natasha made the addressee agree on her statement.

Hope Van Dyne used the word "all right?" shows that Hope reflects the statement in persuading her father that their plans will work well. And that they are going to be fine. She is talking to her dad about his old friend. Her dad is mad because of his old friend, and Hope tries to calm him. She convinces him that they are doing fine. It can be concluded that Hope wants to confirm to her dad that they are doing well.

# 4.1.1.1.3 Raising Intonation

In stating women's declarative statement, women tend to use raising intonation (Holmes, 1992). Women tend to use this feature when they seem hesitant in declaring their statements. The researcher has found six utterances of raising the intonation type from Hope Van Dyne. Also, there are seven utterances of raising the intonation type from Gamora. But there is zero utterance in Natasha Romanoff's utterances.

# Data 3:

#### **Hope Van Dyne:**

| Scott | : I told Luis where we are. |
|-------|-----------------------------|
| Hope  | : <u>You what?</u>          |

#### Gamora:

| Drax   | : If it's a weapon, we should use it against Ronan. |
|--------|---|
| Gamora | : <u>Put it down</u>                                |

Scott and Hope were hiding from the FBI to experiment with the quantum tunnel. But suddenly Scott got a text from his friend, and he told him where they were. When he tells Hope that he texts his friend about their location, she shocked. The words "you what?" from Hope indicates as rising intonations means that she provides confirmation to Scott. Meanwhile, Gamora is raising her intonation in the utterance "put it down.." to shows that she declared something. She is talking with her team, but then Drax takes the orb. He means to use it in their enemy. But Gamora never intents to use it to their enemy because the orb is a powerful weapon. It is identified as raising intonation features because she declares her statement to Drax, so he did not use the orb. It can be concluded that this type does not only used by human but also an alien like Gamora from another planet also use this feature when she declared something.

## 4.1.1.1.4 Intensifiers

Women use intensifiers to strengthen their expression. It tends to supply extra reassurance. It also stated in Lakoff (2004), that women tend to convince their recipients to pay more attention to them. The words like "so," "such," "just," "very" often used by women. In this research, this type found in Natasha Romanoff and Hope Van Dyne's utterances. There are three in Natasha, and two in Hope.

Data 4:

#### Hope Van Dyne:

Hope : Listen, Sonny. This is gonna be <u>so</u> much easier on everybody if you just give me that component.

40

Sonny : Darlin', the only thing you're takin' from here... is my heart, but it will mend in time.

From the data above, Hope used the word "so" to expresses this type. Hope is talking to Sonny. Hope and Sonny are having a conversation about their barter. When Sonny offers her about the business to work together, Hope refused. But Sonny is insisting, and he is blackmailing her. In Hope's utterance, she uses the word "so" to emphasize the intended meaning towards her statement. Hope intensifies the intention to Sonny about her sentence. She feels she does not need to work with Sonny because she has an important thing to do. It can be concluded that Hope uses the word "so" to strengthen her statement and supplied extra reassurance to make the addressee take her seriously.

## 4.1.1.1.5 Hypercorrect Grammar

Women mostly use the use of complex grammatical forms. Meanwhile, men use more vernacular form. The –ing pronunciations commonly used in women's speech, and men tend to use fewer –in pronunciations, based on Lakoff (2004). Using hypercorrect grammar tends to raise women's status in society. Because in society, women are such a role model as people expect that women's speech will affect their status. In this research, Natasha, Hope, and Gamora used this type of language feature.

# Data 5 :

### Natasha Romanoff:

Natasha: Carol, are we seeing you here next month?Carol: Not likely.

# Hope Van Dyne

| Bill       | : She paid the price, though, didn't she?                              |
|------------|--|
| Hank Pym   | : You son of a bitch.  |
| Hope       | : I didn't come here to listen to you two squabble. I'm trying to save |
| my mother. |  |

### Gamora:

| Drax   | : What is that?   |
|--------|---|
| Peter  | : That's for if things get really hardcore. Or if you wanna blow up |
| moons. |   |
| Gamora | : No one's blowing up moons.  |
| Peter  | : You just wanna suck the joy out of everything.                    |

As in the data above, Natasha is in the middle of a meeting with her few Avengers members. She is the leader of the meeting for that time. Based on the conversation, she asks Carol if she will be there next month. From her utterance, we can see that she uses the standard grammatical form. Since she is the leader of the meeting, she uses the grammatical form to talk nicely in front of her member.

Hope Van Dyne is in the middle of discussing things with her father, Scott, and Bill. But in this conversation, her father and Bill are having an argument. Hope who is younger than them and who is the only woman there, she uses grammatical form in her utterance "I'm trying to save my mother". It indicates that she is aware of her status and needs to raise it to make her father and Bill listen to her.

Meanwhile, Gamora used standard grammatical form in her conversation with her team. In the middle of the conversation, Drax and Peter are sorts of bickering about stuff in the table. When Drax asks, Peter answer with a sarcastic comment in it. Since Gamora is the only female, Gamora uses standard grammatical form in her utterances, "no one's blowing up moons" to shows that she has a low level between those two men, so she needs to raise her level between the two men. This type of feature is used in female hero speech to show their status in society. They want to raise their status as a behavior role model.

## 4.1.1.1.6 Emphatic Stress

Women use emphatic stress to emphasize or to strengthen the meaning of the statement. The words like *"really," "very," "great,"* and *"quite"* are included as emphatic stress types. Usually, they use this type because they want the addressee to understand their statement. It also used to clarify, correct, or compare something. In this research, Natasha, Hope, and Gamora use this type of emphatic stress

# Data 6:

#### Natasha Romanoff:

| Natasha | : You here to do your laundry?          |
|---------|---|
| Steve   | : And to see a friend.                  |
| Natasha | : <u>Clearly</u> , your friend is fine. |

## Hope Van Dyne:

| Sonny | : Starting bid one billion dollars.  |
|-------|--------------------------------------|
| Hope  | : Thank you, Sonny <u>, really</u> . |

#### Gamora:

Yondu : I know what he's got, girl.

Gamora : Then you know we must get it back! He's gonna use it to wipe out Xandar. We have to warn them. Billions of people will perish.

As it shown in the data above, all subjects use this type to make sure the

addressee can understand what they want to say. Natasha used the word "clearly"

to Steve when they talked about the sudden appearance of Steve in the Compound. When Steve told her that he wants to see a friend, Natasha is stressing the word "clearly" because she knows that Steve indirectly asks her about her condition. Natasha also used that word to clarify the addressee that she is doing fine. And Hope stresses the word "really" to Sony when they are discussing business. But Sony is asking Hope to work with him. Then she is stressing her words because it proved that she appreciated what Sony do to her. Meanwhile, Gamora is in a conversation with Yondu. Yondu is torturing Peter because Peter betrays him. Gamora is trying to help Peter. She tries to tell Yondu they are in danger. In her utterance, Gamora emphasizes "we have to warn them" because she wants to make Yondu sure of her utterances. She is expressing her anger to him because he is not listening. It concludes that each subject used this type of feature to make their addressee understand what the speaker intended.

Based on the results, it can be concluded that female heroes such as Natasha Romanoff, Hope Van Dyne, and Gamora used women's language features. Even though they claimed as heroes who have skills in combating and fighting, they still have their women's features in their speech. However, female heroes also use men language features in their utterances. It is caused by their personality who have more masculine characteristics than feminine characteristics. It is also because they usually work in the male dominance area. That is why the researcher compares their women language features with men language features.

## **4.1.1.2** Types of Men Language Features

In this part, the researcher shows the results of the types of men language features found. The researcher uses men language features in this study because even if Natasha Romanoff, Hope Van Dyne, and Gamora are women based on their sex, but her personality indeed follows masculine characteristics. Three types have been found in this study. The first is the interruption. The second is the command. The last is an insult. Furthermore, the result of men language features used by three female heroes is down below.

|                       | Natasha's |                  | Gamora's  |
|-----------------------|-----------|------------------|-----------|
| Men Language Features | Utterance | Hope's Utterance | Utterance |
| Interruption          | -         | 3                | 1         |
| Command               | 3         | 9                | 9         |
| Insult                | -         | -                | 3         |
| Resistance            | -         | -                | -         |
| Total                 | 3         | 12               | 13        |

Based on the table above, the researcher found three of four types of men language features used by three female heroes. This study found out that command is the type of language feature mostly used by three female heroes. The researcher found 21 utterances of command in total used by the three of them. There are 3 utterances of Natasha Romanoff in using men language features. There are 12 utterances of Hope Van Dyne in using men language features. And, there are 13 utterances of Gamora in using men language features.

# 4.1.1.2.1 Interruption

Interruption is when someone stops a conversation that is still going on. It can be a statement or a question that interrupts the flow of someone's sentence.

This study shows that Hope Van Dyne and Gamora are the subjects that use this

type in their utterances.

## Data 7:

# Hope Van Dyne:

Scott: I'm sorry about Germany. They just showed up. They said it was a<br/>matter of national security. That Cap needed help, so...Hope: Cap?<br/>ScottScott: Tain America. Captain. Cap. It's what we call him. .Gamora:.

# Drax : This idiot tree here is my friend. And this green whore ... Gamora : <u>Stop it</u>

Hope Van Dyne and Gamora are using this type to interrupt other people's sentence from the data above. Hope Van Dyne is talking with Scott. Scott is apologizing and explaining the reason why he went to Germany to Hope. When he mentioned about his captain America nickname, Hope interrupts him with repeating his word "cap". It indicates an interruption because Scott has not done explain to her.

Meanwhile, Gamora is in the middle of discussing with her teammates. When Drax expressing himself about his feeling toward his new friends, he calls Gamora a green whore as an insult. Then suddenly, Gamora interrupts him with her utterance, "stop it". Drax and Gamora are hard in getting along at the beginning of time in the movie. Although when they are working together, they still have not done with mocking each other. Gamora uses this type to indicate that she wants Drax to stop mocking her in the middle of the discussion. It indicates as an interruption because Drax has not done talking, but she interrupts him to complain to him.

# 4.1.1.2.2 Command

The command is a sentence that orders someone to do something. It is commonly more assertive that sentence request. In this study, all female heroes use this type in their utterances.

# Data 8:

## Natasha Romanoff:

| Clint   | : Hey, can we hurry it up?                              |
|---------|---|
| Natasha | : <u>Guys, chop-chop</u> . Come on. We're on the clock. |
| Rhodey  | : All that is really helpful                            |

# Hope Van Dyne:

| Hope  | : Don't bother.   |
|-------|---|
| Scott | : What?   |
| Hope  | : We'll come and get the suit from you, as soon as we've found my |
| mom.  |   |
| Scott | : Hope  |
| Hope  | : <u>Scott, just go!</u>  |
|       |   |

# <u>Gamora:</u>

| Drax    | : If it's a weapon, we should use it against Ronan.    |
|---------|--|
| Gaamora | : <u>Put it down, you fool!</u> You'll destroy us all. |
| Drax    | : Or just you, murderess!!                             |
| Gamora  | : I let you live once, princess!                       |
| Drax    | : I am not a princess!                                 |

From the data above, all three female heroes use this type in their utterances.

Natasha and Clint are going to the Vormir. But they are waiting for Rhodey and Nebula to finish preparing the jet. When it took a long time, Natasha and Clint asking Rhodey and Nebula to hurry. In Natasha's utterances, the word "guys chopchop" indicates as a command. It is because she wants Rhodey and Nebula not to take a long time.

Hope, Scott, and Hope's father are in the lab. When Scott told them that he is in a hurry because the FBI is chasing them, Scott asks them to borrow his suit. When he told Hope that he would come back, she told him to leave. Scott wants to help, but he is in a hurry. Hope use the word "just go" as a command to Scott to leave them. It indicates as a command because she wants Scott to do what she intended.

Meanwhile, Gamora and her teammates are discussing the orb. The orb is a powerful weapon. When Drax intends to use it against Ronan, Gamora disallowed him. In her utterance, "put it down, you fool" indicates as a command. It is because she wants Drax to do what she intended. She does not want bad thing to happen if Drax is misusing the orb.

## 4.1.1.2.3 Insult

Insult is an expression that considered as an offensive statement. It can be accidental or intentional. In this study, among all three female heroes, Gamora is the only subject that uses this type in her utterances

# Data 9:

#### Gamora:

| Drax    | : If it's a weapon, we should use it against Ronan.    |
|---------|--|
| Gaamora | : Put it down, <u>you fool!</u> You'll destroy us all. |
| Drax    | : Or just you, murderess!!                             |
| Gamora  | : I let you live once, princess!                       |
| Drax    | : I am not a princess!                                 |
|         |  |

From this conversation, Gamora and Drax are mocking each other. They are in the middle of a discussion about the powerful weapon, the orb. But Drax intends to use it against Ronan. Then, Gamora starts to insult him with the word "you fool" as an expression that Drax is stupid enough to use it against Ronan. Because it is the wrong move in using the orb. In this conversation, Gamora insults Drax twice. She calls him "princess" which indicates that she insults him as woman with a soft heart. It also indicates an insult because Drax then denies her, emphasizing that he is not as what Gamora called him.

#### 4.1.2 Function of Women Language Features

In this part, the researcher presents some explanations and descriptions about the function of women language features used by three female heroes. The researcher found out that there are five functions proposed by Judy Pearson. Women mostly used language features to express uncertainty, to get responses, to soften an utterance, to start a discussion, and to express feeling or opinion. For further explanation, the researcher explains the findings by her own interpretation below.

#### **4.1.2.1 To Express Uncertainty**

In speaking their statement, women often use utterances that indicate their uncertainty. Hesitation also can be found in their speech since women are often uncertain in speaking. A linguistic feature like lexical hedges or fillers often used in expressing uncertainty in women's speech. In this study, three female heroes' language features typically used to express uncertainties are lexical hedges or fillers. Between three subjects, only Natasha, who used lexical hedges or filler to expressing her uncertainty.

#### **Data 10:**

### Natasha Romanoff

Rhodey: Looks like a bunch of cartel guys. Never even had the chance to<br/>get their guns off.Natasha: Um... It's probably a rival gang...

From the data above, Natasha is discussing something with her friend, Rhodey. They talk about cartel guys that slaughtered some places. Natasha, who does not know exactly about the case, she looks uncertain about what she stated. She used the word "um" in the beginning and followed with the word "probably" to showing her uncertainty statement—the word "um" included as a filler feature. Women tend to use it to help them think about their thoughts before they talk about it and give time or pause when they hesitate to think (Lakoff, 1973).

#### 4.1.2.2 To Get a Response

Women often are likely to ask others to do something. Based on Pearson (1985), unlike men, women want to make their addressee understood and know what they want. They often imply their intentions to get their addressee's response. The researcher found out that only two of three female heroes used this function of language features. Hope and Gamora used emphatic stress to get a response.

Data 11:

### Hope Van Dyne

Hank Pym : I started to wonder... could your mother still be alive? So, I dusted off some old plans. Hope : Dad, what are you saying?

#### Gamora

Peter: I could care less whether you live or whether you die.Gamora: Then, why stop the big guy?

From the data above, two of three female heroes use feature language to get responses from their addressee. Hope Van Dyne uses emphatic stress to get her father's response. Hope's father explained a plan to Hope, but she did not understand what her father wants with that plan. Based on the conversation, it can be seen that her father stated something. Still, Hope confuses then using emphatic stress in her utterance "what are you saying?" to express her opinion and get a response from her father.

Meanwhile, Gamora also uses emphatic stress to get a response. Her utterance "why stop the big guy?" shows that Gamora asking Peter to give her an answer on his action. Based on the conversation, it can be seen that Peter states something, and Gamora asks him about the solution. Here we can see that both Hope and Gamora need confirmation and response from their addressee. They ask others to say something by giving them answers or any explanation about their addressee's statement.

## 4.1.2.3 To Start a Discussion

Women tend to eager to speak their statements. Mostly they tend to start speaking first when they are discussing things. To start a discussion, they often use the feature like lexical hedges when they are about to start the discussion. Another language feature like tag question is often used by women when they

begin the discussion. This study shows that only Natasha and Hope used language

features in starting the discussion. They used lexical hedges type in their

utterances.

# Data 12:

# Natasha Romanoff

Steve: There's fewer ships, cleaner water...Natasha: You know, if you're about to tell me to look on the bright side...um... I'm about to hit you in the head with a peanut butter sandwich.

# **Hope Van Dyne**

Scott Hope : What's happening? : It's shutting down. <u>Maybe</u> our vectors are off.

From the data above, Natasha uses lexical hedges in her utterance. She is having a conversation with Steve about their situation. She uses the word "you know" indicates she wants to have another topic in their conversation. By then, she starts another discussion with him. Meanwhile, Hope Van Dyne also uses lexical hedges in her utterance. She is at their lab with her father and Scott. Suddenly, something going off in their quantum tunnel. Then Scott asks about it, and Hope answers it with the word "maybe" in her utterance to indicate that she delivers another opinion about their situation. In starting a discussion, both use lexical hedges in their utterances since this type helps women express their lack of confidence in speaking in public.

## 4.1.2.4 To Express Feeling or Opinion

Unlike men, women are more soft and friendly speaking. It caused by their affection for expressing something. Women tend to feel affection toward others to gain a relationship. Emphatic stress mostly found in expression feeling in women's speech. Based on Pearson (1985), women also tend to seek more attention toward their addressee using emphatic stress and tag questions. The researcher found all subjects used language features in expressing their feeling or opinion. Natasha Romanoff used emphatic stress in expressing her devastating feeling. Hope Van Dyne used emphatic stress too in expressing their excitement feeling. Also, Gamora used emphatic stress to deliver her opinion.

## Data 13:

### Natasha Romanoff

Natasha : I used to have nothing. And then I got this..this job.. this family. And I was... I was better because of it. And even though they're gone... Now, <u>I'm</u> still trying to be better.

#### Hope Van Dyne

| Scott  | : So, this is it.  |
|--------|--|
| Hope   | : Yeah. You'd think with all this time to prepare, and I'd be more |
| ready. |  |

### Gamora

| Gamora | : What do you do with it? Do?                    |
|--------|--|
| Peter  | : Nothing. You listen to it. Or you can dance.   |
| Gamora | : I'm a warrior and an assassin. I do not dance. |

From the data above, all three female heroes use feature language to

express their feelings or opinions. Natasha is talking to Steve about their situation.

When Steve tells her just to abandon her plan, she starts to show her feeling. She

uses emphatic stress in her utterance, "I'm still trying to be better." indicates she tries to convince her addressee that she feels lost and devastated in bringing back her family. After trying for many years and had nothing, Natasha finally poured out her feeling. As for Hope, She is talking with Scott. They finally get a chance to start the quantum tunnel. When she expressed her feeling, she uses emphatic stress in her utterance "i'd be more ready" indicates that she has a strong will. It shows that she expresses her opinion toward Scott about starting to open the tunnel to bring back her mother.

Meanwhile, Gamora is having a conversation with Peter. When she asks him about his radio, Peter tells her that she can listen and dance. But then she uses emphatic stress in expressing feelings or opinions. Her utterance "I'm a warrior and an assassin. I do not dance," indicates she clarifies to Peter by expressing her opinion that she feels humiliated because Peter asked her to dance. All three female heroes are using the same feature in expressing their feeling or opinion. Emphatic stress uses by women to get attention or to strengthen their statements (Pearson, 1985).

All in all, the researcher concludes that four functions of women language features by Judy Pearson applied in all three female heroes. Natasha Romanoff has three kinds of functions in using features language. She uses women language features to express uncertainty, to start a discussion, and to express feelings or opinions. Hope Van Dyne has three kinds of functions in using features language. She uses women language features to get responses, to start a discussion, and to express feeling or opinion. Meanwhile, Gamora only has two kinds of functions in using women language features. She uses women language features to get responses and to express feelings or opinions. The researcher concludes that between all here subjects, Gamora has less kind of women language features function in her utterance because she is an alien from outer space, and she raised and trained as an assassin. Besides, it is also because Gamora uses more men language features than women language features.

## **4.1.3 Factor that Shape Woman Language Features**

In this part, the researcher explains and describes possible factors that shaped language features used by three female heroes. There are two possible factors based on Qi Pan, social, and culture. The use of language features is used by women shaped by many factors. Based on Qi Pan, the influence of society and culture can shape the features of woman language (2011). Social factors and cultural factors can shape the characteristics of features language.

# 4.1.3.1 Social Factors

Social ideology is one of the factors that shape women's speech. In society, people use language to communicate to speak their thoughts. By their speech, people also can assume other people's attitudes. Women's sex-role influenced their features language. Women in society often seen as role models. So people assume how women speak are how their attitudes shaped.

Natasha Romanoff is one of the six builder members in *Avengers*. Society knows her as an important figure in their environment because of her status as a member of *the Avengers*. Because of that, she should be aware of her status in her

society. Besides, she often interacts with people who have high social class, and she often comes to important conferences with government or higher people in representing her team. There is no scene in *Avengers Endgame* movie, whereas Natasha Romanoff has seen in society or important events in public. But she leads a meeting with her fellow member of *Avengers*, and she uses hypercorrect grammar to show her politeness in leading a meeting.

#### **Data 14:**

#### Natasha Romanoff

Okoye Natasha Okoye It was mild subduction under the African plate.
Do we have a visual? How are we handling it?
Nat, it's an earthquake under the ocean.

From this conversation, Natasha is leading a meeting with her fellow member. In daily, the Avengers team's meeting usually leads by Steve, but in this setting, Steve and the other four builder Avengers are not attending this meeting. So, she leads the meeting in this setting. When women have to speak in public or in a meeting, they tend to use polite forms to gain solidarity towards others. Since Natasha never leads a meeting before, she uses hypercorrect grammar to indicate that she tries to gain her fellow member's attention. That is why Natasha uses standard grammatical form in her utterances.

Meanwhile, the researcher did not find language features used by Hope Van Dyne and Gamora that affected by social factors. Hope Van Dyne is the daughter of a scientist, but she does not have any title. She is just the second in command of her father. In *Ant-Man and The Wasp*, we do not see any scene where Hope has to interact in society. It is because of her status as a suspect that has been perverted government's rules. While Gamora is an alien from outer space that had been trained as an assassin, therefore her status in society is bad. In *Guardian of the Galaxy 1*, many creatures are trying to kill her because of her status as a daughter of a super villain, Thanos. That is why in the movie, we do not see any scene where she interacts with society.

The researcher only found out one factor that shaped the three female heroes language features. It is only shaped by women's sex roles. Meanwhile, the researcher did not find the cultural factor in all subjects' utterances because no supporting data was found in the data sources. All three movies do not show the environment civilization or the culture that exists in how women should talk properly among people. So, the cultural factor did not affect women's language features by all three female characters.

#### 4.2 Discussion

The researcher presents this part that focuses on the discussion of the findings presented before. In this study, the researcher focuses on women language features used by three female heroes in three different superhero movies. Among all women language features used by three female heroes, emphatic stress is the most frequently used by them. There are 11 utterances in total contained emphatic stress features in three female heroes' speech. The researcher found out that Hope Van Dyne is the one that mostly used this type. Hope Van Dyne uses emphatic stress feature to convince her addressee about her statement. She is an intelligent woman who raised by a scientist. That is why she uses this type to reinforce her thoughts. She often emphasizes her utterance in order to strengthen her statement.

Lexical hedges or filler is the second most frequently used by all three female heroes. There are 10 utterances in total contained lexical hedges or filler features in three female heroes' speech. And Natasha Romanoff is the one that mostly used lexical hedges or fillers. There are 7 utterances of Natasha, which contained lexical hedges or fillers. She uses a lot of lexical hedges or filler because she often feels unsure of her statements. In *Avengers Endgame*, Natasha has emotionally despaired with the situation. She felt devastated because of her big loss. According to Poynton (cited in Wahyuni, 2015), lexical hedges reflect women's feelings of insecurity. It relates with Natasha's situation in the movie whereas she is feeling uncertain about what to do in helping others.

The third most frequently used of women language feature is raising intonation. There are 8 utterances in total that contained this type in three female heroes' speech. Among all three female heroes, Gamora is the one that used this type more in her utterances. Regarding the fact that Gamora is an alien, she often uses high intonation in declarative sentences. Based on Lakoff (2004), the use of high intonation in declarative is to show women emotion or empathy about something. It is also accordance to the findings of men language features.

The findings of men language features show that Gamora uses more men language features in her speech among all three female heroes. As it already mentions that she is an alien, she also used to be a kid who raised as a killing machine by her stepfather. 46% of Gamora's utterances contained men language features. She often uses command in her utterance. Due to her personality, who is hard in trusting others and usually work alone, she often uses a command to make others do what she intended to.

The use of women language features has the function of each. The function of each relies upon the purpose behind the speaker's intention in delivering their speech. This present study shows that three female heroes use women language features to express their uncertainty, to get a response, to start a discussion, and to express feelings or opinions. The most dominant function used by all three female heroes is to express their feeling or opinion. According to the findings of this study, the use of emphatic stress is the most frequently used in three female heroes' speech. Based on Pearson (1985), women use emphatic stress to express feelings. It indicates that three female heroes try to gain more attention by showing their affection or feeling.

All three female heroes use women language features in their speech. But from this study, the findings show that they do not have the same women language features, although they labeled as a hero. Many factors affect their differences. The social factor is one of them. In this study, the researcher found out that Natasha's role is affecting her language features. In *Avengers Endgame*, there is a scene where Natasha leads a meeting. It is a meeting between Avengers members. The members are reporting things to Natasha. It makes her a leader. From this, the researcher found out that her language features shaped by her role as a leader. Nevertheless, Hope's and Gamora's language features are not affected by social factors. In the movie, Hope being chased by the FBI. While Gamora is the stepdaughter of a supervillain. That is why they do not have any roles in their society. Based on Qi Pan (2011), the environment civilization that exists about how women should talk among people can also shape women language features. But, the researcher did not find the data, whereas each female heroes have a scene in their environment. In each movie, the three female heroes did not have any scene, whereas they were in public and shows the culture of how women speak properly.

This research has attempted to examine the women's language features used by female characters in action movies. The present study seems to develop the study of women language features in the movie. It can be considered as the continuance of the previous related studies that researching women's language features in the movie. The study by Bueno (2016) analyzed language features used by all main characters in *Pitch Perfect* movie found out that there are five features used by all characters. Another study by Safitri (2017) with the subject of the female character in animation movie analyzed language features, and the modification to reduce feminine effects had found eight features in the study. The study by Wati (2016) analyzed the comparison of two female characters from two different movies in using women's language features found seven features used by the first character and four features used by the second character. Based on the previous studies, it can be concluded that in movie representation, many kinds of female movie characters are using women language features. But it is rarely found the use of women language features used by heroin characters. However, this research is not in accordance with the hypothesis. It is because the results of the

60

study show that even though heroin in an action movie expected to be more masculine, they still have their feminine language features in their speech.

After analyzing women language features, the researcher gets to know more about women's language and how women speak. The way women speak already studied in the Islamic perspective. Women may have many different characteristics toward each other, but their speech contains the language of the same feature. In Islam, Allah SWT had taught women on how they deliver their speech. As explained in the Holy Quran:

يَٰنِسَآءَ ٱلنَّبِيِّ لَسْنُنَّ كَأَحَدٍ مِّنَ ٱلنِّسَآءِ ۚ إِنِ ٱتَّقَيْثُنَّ فَلَا تَخْضَعْنَ بِٱلْقَوْلِ فَيَطْمَعَ ٱلَّذِى فِي قَلْبِ<sup>حِ</sup> مَرَضٌ وَقُلْنَ قَوْلًا مَعْرُوفًا

"O wives of the Prophet, you are not like anyone among women. If you fear Allah, then do not be soft in speech [to men], lest he in whose heart is disease should covet, but speak with appropriate speech." (QS. Al-Ahzab; 32)

This verse came as a description of how Muslim women should speak. Since the wives of Prophet Muhammad SAW are the ideal examples of Muslim women. A Muslim woman should speak politely, adequately, and follow the guidance of Shari'a. So, a woman needs to take care of her speech when they speak something. They need to convey their thoughts clearly but also firmly in order to avoid defamation.

### **CHAPTER V**

# CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

In this part, the researcher provides the conclusion of the study, which covers all data findings. Also, the researcher gives suggestions related to the present study for future research.

# 5.1 Conclusions

Based on the data findings, the type of women language features mostly used by three female heroes is emphatic stress. The researcher finds 11 utterances contained emphatic stress features in all three female heroes' speech. From Natasha Romanoff, she uses four types of language features. Hope Van Dyne uses six types of language features. And Gamora uses four types of language features. The researcher finds only six features of ten women's language features used by the three female heroes. There are lexical hedges and fillers, tag question, raising intonation, intensifiers, hypercorrect grammar and emphatic stress. The amounts of utterance that contain women's language features from all three female heroes in total are 39 utterances.

Since these three female heroes are mostly working in the male dominance area, the researcher finds out that they also use men language features. The use of men language features contained interruption, command, and insult. There are 28 utterances in a total of men language features used by three female heroes. The command type is the most frequently used of men language features in three female heroes' utterances. Since the subjects are three different female characters, the researcher also does research to find functions of language features in each female hero's speech. Gamora is the only subject that applied less function of women language features. She uses two functions. Meanwhile, Natasha's and Hope's language features use three functions.

All three female heroes have different backgrounds. It caused their speech to shape their feature language. Two possible factors in shaping feature language proposed by Qi Pan used in this study. In this study, three different movies used to find the data are not showing the culture of how women speak. Therefore, the researcher finds zero data in cultural factors and only finds social factors from one subject, Natasha Romanoff. Natasha's role as a leader in a meeting shaped her women's language features. That is why she uses more feature language in order to gain people's attentions. Meanwhile, in different movies, Hope Van Dyne and Gamora are not seen to interact with society and did not have any important role in their society. Therefore, their language features are not shaped by social factors.

In this study, it can be concluded that heroin characters still used their feminine features. Though they are tough and strong like male heroes, and their speech still contains male language features, they still have their feminine features. Also, the function and factor that shaped their features influence them in speaking their thoughts.

# **5.2 Suggestions**

The study of women's language features often do by many people. Many sources can be useful in researching feature language, such as fictional character,

63

speech, teacher speech, discussion, debate, etc. Since there are many types of sources, it affects people's views in the accuracy of the use of women's language features.

For future researchers who want to concern about language and gender, the researcher expects more deep research by fulfilling the gap of this recent study. This study is more concerned with the use of women's language features used by female heroin representation in the movie. Therefore, future researchers can expand their research by taking data from different sources or using other theories to enrich the knowledge. Moreover, the researcher recommends future researchers to research with more than one different source, such as movies and real-live speech or documentary movies and real-live speech. In another matter, future researchers can compare the language features from two different applications. It is hoped to gain various findings later.

#### REFERENCES

- Al-quran Surah Al Ahzab (33), verse of 32. Al-Quran dan Terjemahan Tafsir Al-Muhtahsar: Tafsir Web.
- Buano, S. P. 2016. *An analysis of women's linguistic features in pitch perfect movie*. Diploma Thesis, Andalas University.
- Cameron, D. (2003). Gender and language ideologies. In J, Holmes & M, Meyerhoff (Eds.). *The handbook of language and gender*. Oxford: Blackwell Publishing.
- DeMarchi, M. (2014). Avenging women: An analysis of postfeminist female representation in the cinematic marvel's avengers series. Retrieved on March 29, 2019, from https://via.library.depaul.edu/etd/167/
- Holmes, J. (1992). An introduction to sociolinguistics. New York: Longman.
- Kinnunen, J. (2016). Badass bitches, damsels in distress, or something in between?: Representation of female characters in superhero actions films. Retrieved March 29, 2019, from https://jyx.jyu.fi/handle/123456789/49610
- Klopper, H. (2008). The qualitative research proposal. North-West University.
- Lakoff, R. (1975). *Language in woman's place*. New York: Harper Row.
- Lakoff, R. T. (2004). *Language and woman's place: Text and commentaries*. Revised and Expanded Edition. New York: Oxford University Press
- McMillan, J. R., Clifton, A. K., McGrath, D., & Gale, W. S. (1977). Women's language: uncertainty or interpersonal sensitivity and emotionality?. *Sex Roles*, 545-546.
- Nafilaturif'ah, N. (2017). Katniss Everdeen's linguistic features and personal identity construction in Suzanne Collins' the hunger games. Undergraduate Thesis. Surabaya: Sunan Ampel State Islamic University
- Pan, Q. (2011). On the future of female language in English. *Theory and practice in language studies*, 1(8), 1015-1018.
- Pearson, J. C. (1985). *Gender and communication*. Dubuque: Wm. C. Brown Publishers.
- Pebrianti, A. A. (2013). *Women's language features used by Indonesian female bloggers*. Undergraduate Thesis. Universitas Pendidikan Indonesia.
- Rubbyanti, M. A. (2017). Women's language in sense and sensibility bbc miniseries: A sociolinguistic study. Yogyakarta: Faculty of Languages and Arts Yogyakarta State University.

- Safitri, A. W. (2017). *Women's language in tangled movie*. Undergraduate Thesis, The State University of Yogyakarta.
- Sholikha, R. 2016. Woman language features in Michelle Obama's speech as an African American first lady. Undergraduate Thesis. Surabaya: Sunan Ampel State Islamic University
- Sunderland, J. (2006). *Language and gender: An advanced resource book*. London and New York:Taylor & Francis e-Library.
- Vogeli, F. (2005). Differences in the speech of men and women. Linguistic construction and performance of gender: The German subtitling of gender specific English in the documentary venus boyz. Unpublished thesis submitted to the Institute of Linguistic studies, Germany.
- Wahyuni, D. (2015). Women's language features used by Margaret Treacher in declaratives in confessions of a shopaholic movie. Unpublished Thesis. Yogyakarta: Universitas Negeri Yogyakarta.
- Wati, M. R. 2016. The Analysis of women's language features between Carly in street dance'2010 movie and Aya in make your move'2014 movie. Undergraduate Thesis. Surabaya: Sunan Ampel State Islamic University
- Wardhaugh, R. (2006). An introduction to sociolinguistics, (5th ed.). United Kingdom: Blackwell Publishers.
- Marvel Cinematic Universe. (2019). Retrieved February 10th, 2019, from http://marvelcinematicuniverse.fandom.com
- Marvel Cinematic Universe. (2019). Retrieved February 21th, 2019, from http://en.m.wikipedia.org/wiki/marvelcinematicuniverse