WOMEN'S LANGUAGE FEATURES USED BY LARA CROFT IN *TOMB RAIDER* (2018) MOVIE

THESIS

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ABSTRACT

This research focuses on analyzing women's language features of the main character in the *Tomb Raider* (2018) movie. This research aimed to answer the types of women's language features uttered by Lara in the movie and the language function used in her utterance. This study is proposed to enrich the knowledge about women's language features based on Lakoff's theory (1975) and connected with the function of language based on Jakobson's theory (1960). Besides, in this study, the researcher used descriptive qualitative method. The data were analyzed by identifying, classifying, and interpreting the types of women's language features and the function of language.

As a result, the researcher found that Lara used nine features of women's language. There are 104 utterances of the main character in the movie, which are included in women's language features. The most dominant feature used by Lara is lexical hedges or filler. By using lexical hedges or filler, Lara wants to express her lack of confidence to show her feelings of mistrust in her utterance. The least frequent feature in Lara's utterance is an empty adjective. It means that Lara rarely describes her admiration for something in the movie. There are no precise color terms found in Lara's utterance. Moreover, the researcher found six functions of Language in Lara's utterance. The total number of using language function is 44 times. The language function that is mostly used by Lara is a referential function and emotive function. On the other hand, language function that is least used by Lara is a poetic function. By exploring women's language features and function of language, it enriches a better understanding of the true intentions of what is conveyed by women so as to avoid misunderstanding in their communication.

ABSTRAK

Nabilah, Y.I. (2020). *Fitur Bahasa Wanita Diunakan oleh Lara Croft di film Tomb Raider (2018)*. Sastra Inggris, Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Pembimbing: Dr.A. Dzo'ul Milal, M.Pd.

Kata kunci : bahasa wanita, fitur bicara wanita, tomb raider (2018).

Penelitian ini berfokus pada menganalisis fitur bahasa wanita dari karakter utama dalam film Tomb Raider (2018). Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menjawab apa jenis fitur bahasa wanita yang diutarakan oleh Lara dalam film dan fungsi bahasa yang digunakan dalam ucapannya. Studi ini diusulkan untuk memperkaya pengetahuan tentang fitur bahasa wanita berdasarkan teori Lakoff (1975) dan dihubungkan dengan fungsi bahasa berdasarkan teori Jakobson (1960). Selain itu, dalam penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Data dianalisis dengan mengidentifikasi, mengklasifikasikan, dan menafsirkan jenis fitur bahasa wanita dan fungsi bahasa.

Sebagai hasilnya, peneliti menemukan bahwa Lara menggunakan sembilan fitur bahasa wanita. Ada 100 ucapan karakter utama dalam film yang dimasukkan ke dalam fitur bahasa wanita. Fitur yang paling dominan digunakan oleh Lara adalah leksikal lindung nilai atau pengisi. Dengan menggunakan leksikal lindung nilai atau pengisi, Lara ingin mengungkapkan kurangnya kepercayaan dirinya untuk menunjukkan perasaan tidak percaya pada ucapannya. Fitur yang paling jarang dalam ucapan Lara adalah kata sifat kosong. Itu berarti bahwa Lara jarang menggambarkan kekagumannya pada sesuatu dalam film. Tidak ada istilah warna yang tepat yang ditemukan dalam ucapan Lara. Selain itu, peneliti menemukan enam fungsi bahasa dalam ucapan Lara. Jumlah total menggunakan fungsi bahasa adalah 44 kali. Fungsi bahasa yang banyak digunakan oleh Lara adalah fungsi referensial dan fungsi emotif. Di sisi lain, fungsi bahasa yang paling jarang digunakan oleh Lara adalah fungsi puitis. Dengan menjelajahi fitur-fitur bahasa wanita dan fungsi bahasa, itu memperkaya pemahaman yang lebih baik tentang maksud sebenarnya dari apa yang disampaikan oleh wanita untuk menghindari kesalahpahaman dalam komunikasi mereka.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter provided the essential concepts for the research. Women's Language Features Used by Lara Croft in Tomb Raider (2018) Movie. Those are the background of the study, research problems, the significance of the study, scope and limitation, and definition of key terms.

1.1   Background of the Study

The primary thing that distinguishes human beings from other creatures is the way people communicate with others by using language. Bull (2011, p. 247) stated that "Language is a system of communication in speech and writing used by people of a particular country." On the other side, language is one of the most crucial things in human life. Its primary function is for communication and interaction. Language carries out its prior function: communicative function (Nurgiyantoro, 2012, p. 272). By language, people can communicate and deliver everything in their minds to other people. In performing their speech, people have unique features of speech.

Lakoff (1975) wrote in *Language and Woman's Place* about the differences between how men and women are taught to communicate. On her findings, men and women learn various languages as adults. Women are taught to use more passive sounds while men are trained to use 'rough' and more muscular active sounds. Lakoff's statement is supported by Francine (cited in Andriyani, 2018), stated that "women are usually more polite and respectful, more disposed

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to pay attention to correct grammar and pronunciation." While men are more likely to use harsh words, such as slang and profanity, Lakoff (cited in Aini, 2016) stated that "men and women have differences in the speech function." She argues that in order to reflect women's helplessness and weakness towards men, women learn a weak, trivial, and different style.

Holmes (cited in Andriyani, 2018) stated that "women are expected to be polite and should speak with standard forms because they are guardians of society." Women have particular characteristics in language use in society. The theory of Women's Language Features proposed by Lakoff entitled "*Language and Woman's Place.*" In her book, Lakoff claims ten features of women's language. Those features are precise color terms, avoiding strong swear words, empty adjectives, tag question, rising Intonation, lexical hedges or filler, Intensifier, emphatic stress, hypercorrect grammar, and superpolite form.

Lakoff's work in women's language features leaves pros and cons because no data is related or that proves the problem before his work. Lakoff introduced feminist theory and linguistics, which could be equalized and unexpectedly turned out to be a mature language and gender discipline for four decades. The writer uses Lakoff's approach (1975), although it is considered as an old theory (Sharma, 2004). Lakoff's (1975) is still a reliable theory. Nordenstam (2003) stated about Lakoff's book entitled *Language and Woman's Place* was the first to be released about gender and language, ever since the study was established. Even though several recent studies that discussed women's linguistic studies, used Lakoff's (1975) as their leading theory.

The study of women's language features is an exciting topic to discuss. In recent years, there have been some previous studies that analyze women's language features in various fields, such as a speeches (Yuniarti, 2014; Solikha, 2016), talk show (Kartika and Rusnaningtias, 2017; Apridaningrum, 2018; Claudia, 2018), Blogspot (Pebrianti, 2013), miniseries (Rubbyanti, 2017) play script (Rahadiyanti and Jurianto, 2017), and movie (Rohmania, 2016; Ramadhani, 2017; Ma'rifah, 2018; and Rahmawati; 2019). From the various fields of women's language features study above, the researcher focuses on the movie in her writing.

The previous research that used movie as the subject of study was conducted by Ma'rifah (2018). She investigated the features of women's language, which are used by the main man character in Sky High movie. She analyzed the types of women's language features and the situation that caused the main man character to use the dominant features. She found eighty-six utterances that included women's language features, and she just found seven features of women's language uttered by the man main character in Sky High movie. The most dominant features used by the man main character is lexical hedges or filler, and most of the situations are refer to his lack of confidence, to mitigate the possible unfriendliness or unkindness of his statement, and to blunt the force of a rather painful assertion.

The other previous research was conducted by Rahmawati (2019). She analyzed women's language features in Furlough movie. In this study, she investigated the types and the function of women's language based on Lakoff

(1975) and Pearson (1985). The data of this research were the female character's utterance in Furlough movie. The findings show there are nine of ten types of women's language found in Furlough movie, and six functions of women's language showed in this movie. Besides, the dominant type of women language in this movie was Intensifier. Also, the dominant function of women's language was to express feelings or opinions, which meant that women in this movie have various expressions and thoughts.

Women's language in communication can be learned by watching a movie. The movie is the reflection of the real condition in society because in making a movie, the directors always draw the actual situation in a society (Mazidah, 2013). Through watching movies, people can easily understand the essence of the story and even the whole story. Another effect of watching movies is that people have the same character's imagination because film creates real characters that can be seen by the audience.

Furthermore, the movie has various genres based on setting, characters, plot, story, tone, styles, templates, rules, themes, etc. A genre is the category of any type of art or literature. For instance, categories of movie would-be comedy, action, horror, thriller, romance, fantasy, sci-fi, and so on. Moreover, there is some previous study that analyzes women's language features based on various genres of movies.

The study conducted by Mazidah (2013) and Ramadhani (2017) attempted to analyze women's language features in the drama movie, Oktapiani, Natsir, and Setyowati (2017), Sudewi and Sedeng (2018) in a comedy-romance movie,

Sanjaya (2018) and Subyantari (2018) in an animation movie. However, to the best knowledge, only a few have been conducted in an action/adventure movie, as done by Aini (2016) and Anjani and Setiawan (2019).

The first previous study was conducted by Aini (2016). She investigated the women's language features in science fiction-adventure movie entitled Mockingjay. In this study, the researcher analyzed the features of women's language based on Lakoff's theory used by the main characters in the movie and also the way of using them. She focused on the utterance of the female character and the male character in the movie. The data were taken from the conversations uttered by female and male characters of Mockingjay movie and movie script to get exact utterance. The findings show the female character used six features of women's language. Meanwhile, the male character used only five features. There are three features that were not used by them. Besides, the use of women's language features is related to the social condition in their society.

Different from Aini, who only focused on two main characters, Anjani and Setiawan (2019) focused on all the female character's utterances in an action-war movie entitled Wonder Woman. She analyzed the types of women's language features, the reason for using it, and the impact towards the interlocutors, which is used by female characters in Wonder Woman movie. This study used Lakoff's theory to analyze the data. She found that the female character used eight types for ten types of women's language features. In society, women tend to be the guardian or likely to be an excellent example for their surroundings. Women are

not always related to a weak, powerless creature. They also have to be independent one time and another.

Several previous studies mentioned above, in analyzing women's language features, the researcher focused on two main characters in a scientific-adventure movie and all of the female characters in the action-war movie. Still, none of them focused merely on one main character in an action/adventure movie. Thus, the present study used the main female character in the action-adventure movie entitled Tomb Raider (2018). It also shows a few researchers have focused on analyzing women's language features by using Lakoff's theory. Those studies focused only on the types of women's language features, disregarding the function of language in each feature. Hence, in this study, the researcher used theory by Lakoff and also connected with theory by Jakobson to analyze women's language features and language function in each feature used by the main female character in the movie.

The reason why the researcher studies about women's language features and language function are to enrich the understanding of the true intention of what is conveyed by women to avoid misunderstanding. Moreover, concerning the features, it can be stated that language function leads other people to understand more the woman's intention while they utter the particular features of women's language. In this study, the researcher is interested in investigating women's language features in Tomb Raider (2018) movie proposed by Lakoff (1975) theory and also analyzing the function of language of those features introduced by Jakobson (1960) theory.

Therefore, in this study, the writer used *Tomb Raider* 2018 movie as data to analyze. It is because this movie is the most outstanding and exciting action-adventure movie in this era, and there has not been researching women's language features conducted using this movie as the data to analyze. *Tomb Raider* is a 2018 movie directed by Roar Uthaug. Geneva Robertson Dworet and Alastair Siddons made the screenplay. *Tomb Raider's movie* is based on a story by Evan Daugherty Robertson Dworet. American and British co-production, mainly based, but loosely on the 2013 video game of the same name, with some sequel elements by Crystal Dynamics, and is a reboot of the Tomb Raider film serie*s*. *Tomb Raider* 2018 movie has grossed $274 million worldwide. The film earned nominations at Teen Choice Awards category Choice Movie-Action and Choice Action Movie Actress for Alicia Vikander. It also received four nominations at Golden Trailer Awards.

Tomb Raider 2018 is a fresh start for the film series and a cinematic rebirth for Lara Croft, one of the most iconic figures in modern pop culture. This movie is a reboot of Tomb Raider (2001) movie which portrayed by Angelina Jolie as Lara Croft. Tomb Raider (2018) sees Lara Croft as a tough young woman who chooses to be a broke bike courier, rather than gaining her sizeable inheritance by accepting that her missing father is dead, and signing-off on his death certificate. Lara Croft in Vikander's version isn't a seasoned pro like Jolie's version, but instead a strong-willed 20-something with massive potential. Tomb Raider (2001) iconic figure of a plump and sexy woman who has expensive weapons. Whereas in 2018, Lara Croft characteristics are described as strong and tomboyish and look much more humane. The character of Lara Croft in Tomb

Raider (2018) also becomes one of considerations to select the movie to figure out the way of the strong and tomboyish character utters woman language features.

Tomb Raider 2018 movie is talking about Lara Croft as the main female character. She is an independent daughter of a missing adventurer. She must push herself to discover the island where her father disappeared. Lara does many activities that are usually carried out by men, not by women, such as doing dangerous adventures, and she also likes archery, etc. Lara Croft has a male body, sharp eyes, and she is also called a capable and powerful hero, but Lara Croft looks feminine, elegant, with a strong touch of determination. From her behavior, the way she is dressing, behaving and speaking are different from other characters.

Based on the background above, the writer is interested in using Lara Croft's utterances in *Tomb Raider* 2018 movie as the subject of the study. It is because Lara Croft has special characteristics that are not owned by the other characters. This study investigated the statement of Lara in her conversation with other characters. Yule (2006, p. 128) stated that "conversation can be described as an activity in which two or more people take turns at speaking." Typically, only one person speaks at a time, and there tends to be an avoidance of silence between speaking turns. This study is proposed to enrich the knowledge about women's language features proposed by Lakoff (1975) and the function proposed by Jakobson (1960), which occurred in Lara's character of *Tomb Raider* 2018 movie.

1.2   Research Problems

There are two problems of this research as follow:

1. What are the features of women's language used by Lara Croft in *Tom Raider* (2018) movie based on Lakoff's theory?

2. What are the function of language in each feature used by Lara Croft in *Tomb Raider* (2018) movie?

1.3   Significance of the Study

This study aims to find out the women's language features used by Lara Croft in *Tomb Raider* (2018) movie. Theoretically, this study contributes to the field of sociolinguistics on the study about women's language features proposed by Lakoff (1975) and also the function of language proposed by Jakobson (1960). Furthermore, the writer hopes that the reader can identify and learn more about women's language features quickly through a new object such as an action-adventure movie.

1.4   Scope and Limitation

The scope of this study is about the phenomena that often found in society, so it called sociolinguistics research. This research is about women's language, as seen through the speech of the main characters of Tomb Raider (2018) movie. This study used women's language features theory proposed by Lakoff, such as precise discrimination, avoiding using strong expletive, empty adjectives, tag question, rising Intonation, lexical hedges or filler, Intensifier, emphatic stress, hypercorrect grammar, and superpolite form. The limitation of this study is the writer just focuses on words, phrases, clauses, and sentence which contain on the features of women's language used by Lara Croft in *Tomb Raider* movie.

1.5 Definition of Key Terms

Women's language is a language that indicates the characteristics of women, such as evade direct and strong statements and depend on correspond that deliver indecision and uncertainty.

Women's speech features are several features of speech which is used more often by women than men that indicate the characteristics of women's speech which are included lexical hedges, tag question, rising Intonation on declaratives, empty adjectives, precise color terms, intensifiers, hypercorrect grammar, super polite form, avoidance of strong swear words and empathic stress.

Tomb Raider (2018) is an action-adventure film directed by Roar Uthaug. Geneva Robertson Dworet and Alastair Siddons made the screenplay. *Tomb Raider* (2018) *movie* is based on a story by Evan Daugherty Robertson Dworet. American and British co-production, mainly based, but loosely on the 2013 video game of the same name, with some sequel elements by Crystal Dynamics, and is a reboot of the Tomb Raider film series.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

The researcher provides some related theories for this study to answer the research problems in this chapter. The theories related to the study there are Language and gender, women's language features, and function of language.

2.1   Language and Gender

Sometimes, the meaning of sex and gender still confuses many people. Holmes (2013) stated that "sex can be described as categories distinguished by biological characteristics." Meanwhile, the term gender is used for distinguishing people based on their socio-cultural behaviors, including speech. Besides, Eckert and Mc-Connell-Ginet (2003) explained that gender is not something that is naturally born within us. Instead, gender is constructed depending on the society where we live. They explained further that gender is something that we *do* and something that we *perform*. Therefore, the writer explained more about the relationship between language and gender since this study uses a linguistic perspective. The first step which can be done is to explain the differences between men and women.

Holmes (2013) claimed that women are more polite than men in using language. Therefore, women and are more likely to use different speech functions, although they discuss the same topic. Xia (2013) explained that the differences in language use between women and men could be seen in several aspects. These aspects are pronunciation, Intonation, vocabulary, syntax, attitudes, manners, and topic choices. Another reason for the fact that women and men use different

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languages is the different roles that they play in society. Xia (2013) stated that "men dominate almost all of the important positions in government." Besides that, society expects different roles between women and men.

Moreover, Lakoff (1973) explained that women are expected to talk like a lady. On the other hand, men will not be scolded by their parents when they speak roughly. Then, Xia (2013) argued that women usually use high pitch tone to answer some questions. The use of a rising tone indeed shows that they are not as confident as men. This phenomenon reflects that women have little or no power in society. Meanwhile, men are more likely to use falling intonation to indicate that they have enough power in society. To conclude, the theory of language and gender can describe the differences between women and men in using language since both women and men have different roles in society.

2.2   Women's language features

Lakoff (1973) stated that "society commonly maintains women in their places by making them talk differently from men since they were children." Women will be criticized if they talk roughly like men. Lakoff (1973) stated further that 'women will not gain any reward from society if she is unable to learn her lessons well." Therefore, she argued that this treatment of society could be an excuse to keep her in a lower position in the community. An American linguist named Robin Lakoff stated that "there are several linguistic features which can be classified as "women's language." She also argued that 'women's language' actually reflects the subordinate status of women in society. Lakoff (1973) declared that the linguistic features used by women show up in all levels of

English grammar. These levels can be divided into lexical, syntactic, Intonation, and other suprasegmental patterns. Below is the explanation of women's linguistics features proposed by Lakoff (1975), as cited in Holmes (2013).

2.2.1 Price Color Terms

The use of precise color terms is different between men and women in choosing the words. For example, if there are men and women see the same clothes that are pink. The woman might say, "*the shirt is pink*" or "*this jacket is navy."* Lakoff (1973) stated that "women are better at designing the right color names than men." The names of colors such as *pink, Tosca, magenta, maroon, nude,* and so on are not in the male vocabulary, but in the active vocabulary of women. Besides, if a man uses the word 'Tosca, Maroon, Nude' maybe he does not like a 'real' man, or he is a designer.

2.2.2 Avoidance of Strong Swear Words

We found differences in the use of grammar, which is often referred to by experts as 'meaningless' used by men and women in general. Based on Lakoff (1973), it is meaningless because it explains the social context of speech and shows the relationship between the speaker about what they are talking about. For the example below:

Women: *Oh my darling, you have to eat up my favourite cake*.

Men: *Shit, you have broken my car.*

In general, we can consider women's language is smoother and not as rough as those used by men. Holmes (2013) argues that words like are included in the language of women because women tend to use softer language to swear or even express their anger, depending on the situation.

2.2.3 Empty Adjectives

Lakoff (1973) states that in some cases, the use of vocabulary between men and women has differences. For example, some adjectives describe the admiration of the speaker on something. Some adjectives are classified as neutral when used by men and women, but women mostly use some other adjectives.

Neutral: *Good, Nice, Great.*

Women only: *Sweet, Charming, Cute, Wonderful, Lovely.*

It can be concluded that there is no problem if women express something using the word 'neutral,' but if men who use the word 'women-only' it will look a little disgusting and damage their persistence. Lakoff (1973) stated that "the choice of words used by women, whether neutral or women only can describe their personality and their views on the subject matter."

2.2.4 Tag Questions

Lakoff (1973) stated that "tag question is a condition between straight statement and a yes-no question." She also argues that the tag

question is a question that is less clear than a direct statement that is more confident than a yes-no question. Holmes (2013) also states that the tag question is a question that expresses uncertainty.

It is believed that when the speakers are confident with their knowledge, they tend to make a statement since they think that society will understand their explanation. On the other hand, the speakers will make a question when they lack the knowledge of some topics. They know when they make a question, the addressee will automatically fill the knowledge gap. Therefore, a tag question can be used to make a statement. However, the speaker might not be confident with his or her claim (Lakoff, 1973). So if she or he says

Is John here?

She or he will probably not be surprised if the respondent answers 'no'; but if she or he says,

John is here, isn't he?

Although the speaker already has enough knowledge or information, the speaker only wants confirmation from the addressee by using a tag question.

2.2.5 Rising Intonation on Declarative

Lakoff (1973) stated that "there is a particular sentence intonation-pattern found in English women." This pattern of language form used by women is a declarative answer to a question. However, the declarative statement has a rising tone, which is similar to a yes-no question and

therefore reflects the hesitation of the speaker. It can be said if the speaker is the one is seeking for confirmation, but at the same time, the speakers can be the only one who needs the information. Lakoff (1973) provided an example below.

>Tom: *"When will we go dating?"*
>
>Gia: *"Oh...maybe satnight..."*

Gia's utterance may have an implicit meaning, such as 'maybe at night if you don't mind if you agree' and sounds unsure. This leads to having Tom in a position to confirm Gia.

2.2.6 Lexical Hedges or Fillers

Lakoff (1973) stated that hedging or filling is a linguistic feature that is used to describe feelings of mistrust in women or express their lack of confidence. Like using, *I think, perhaps, you know, I mean, I'm sure, uh, Uhm*, etc. Holmes (2013) claims that women use this linguistic feature more than men. Yule (cited in Jia, 2010) stated that "the best way to measure how cooperative an interaction is to determine the number of expressions used by people, which indicates that their utterances might not be accurate." These inaccuracies are called hedges. Hedges are also used to protect the face of both the speaker and the hearer. The example below:

>*I think you need to meet her after class.*

Jia (2010) stated that "the explanation of why women use more hedges than men is because the topic being talked is likely to be a

sensitive and impersonal topic." She explained further that women occasionally use some conversational strategies to support other speakers and emphasize solidarity with other speakers. Using hedges is one of the strategies used by women to achieve solidarity.

2.2.7 Intensifiers

Based on the Cambridge Dictionary, an intensifier is described as an adverb or adjective that has little meaning itself but is used to add force to an article. The examples of intensifiers are the use of *just* and *so* which can be found in a sentence '*I like him so much.*' Lakoff (1973) stated that "intensifiers insist upon an absolute superlative and are heavily stressed." The use of intensifiers seems to be associated with women than men, although it is also can be found in the later speech of male academia.

> *I feel <u>so</u> unhappy!*
>
> *That film made me <u>so</u> sick!*

Based on the examples above, by using *so* to substitute absolute superlatives such as *very, really, utterly* seems to be backing out of committing oneself firmly to an opinion. Meanwhile, the Intensifier, such as *so* also can be used to make an aesthetic judgment or intellectual judgment, which can be seen from the following examples.

> *That sunrise is <u>very</u> incredible!*
>
> *Jane is <u>really</u> cute!*

2.2.8 Emphatic Stress

Women usually often use words that express the pressure of their speech and the strength of the meaning spoken. For example,

You are so Genius!

The word '*Genius*' here can be categorized as empathic stress. The used of emphatic stress serves to express the strengthening of the meaning of speech. Holmes (2013) added that the use of boosting devices, such as empathic stress, is used to show the anticipation of the speaker that the recipient can remain unsure and therefore provide additional guarantees.

2.2.9 "Hypercorrect" Grammar

Lakoff (1975), cited in Holmes (2013), described 'hypercorrect' grammar as the extremely appropriate use of standard verb forms. The use of consistent standard verb forms indicates that women are status-conscious. Since standard language is associated with high social status, women use this language to change their social status in society. Besides, Holmes (2013) stated that "women who are in the paid workforce generally use standard forms more than women who work at home.". Women are found to pronounce *-ing* more than *-in'* in some words, such as *swimming* and *typing* (Holmes 2013). To conclude, the use of 'hypercorrect' grammar in used by women indicates the social status of a speaker.

2.2.10 "Superpolite" Forms

Lakoff (1973) stated that "it can suggest someone do a particular action." Thus, it can be inferred that a request or a suggestion is more polite than a direct order. Below are the examples that are given by Lakoff (1973):

> (a) Close the door
>
> (b) Please close the door.
>
> (c) Will you close the door?
>
> (d) Will you please close the door?
>
> e) Won't you close the door?

Based on the examples above, we can see that utterance (d) is more polite than statements (b) or (c) since it combines the words *'please'* and *'will you.'* The word *'please'* indicates that the addressee agrees with the request or a suggestion, and she or he will do something for the speaker. Meanwhile, the word 'will you' indicates that the addressee has the final decision. It is up to them to approve or even reject the request uttered by the speaker. By turning the question into a definite form, the speaker expects more of a *'yes'* answer from the addressee.

Meanwhile, the utterance (e) is formulated in the negative form. The speaker expects a stronger negative response from the addressee. Therefore, utterance (e) is more polite than utterances (e) or (d) because statements (e) and (d) put a burden on refusing the request for the addressee, while utterance (e) does not (Lakoff 1973). Besides, she also

argued that a sentence which begins with *won't you* are likely to have a distinct non-masculine sound.

2.3   The function of Language (Jackobson, 1960)

Language has several functions because language is part of communication. Jakobson (1960) classifies six language functions that are likely to occur in interactive conversations. Renkema (2004, p. 59) supports the statement of Jakobson (1960), who explains and describes the function of language at a conference. Jakobson (1960, p. 353) states that language must be considered in all its functions. The language functions include *referential functions, emotive function, conative function, poetic function, phatic function, and metalingual functions*.

The most important first function, according to Jakobson (1960, p. 353) is a referential function because this function is used to refer to something. This function also deals with the communication context. Jakobson (1960, p. 354) stated that "the second function is an *emotive or expressive function* that focuses on the addresser." Besides, this function relates to someone's emotions or feelings towards the addressee. Renkema (2004, p. 60) adds that expressive function tends to express the speaker's attitude towards the addressee.

The third function is the conative function that focuses on the recipient. (Jakobson, p. 355) states that this function is used to give instructions or give orders and instruct recipients to fulfill something. In essence, this function is used to order the recipient to do something that is requested. The fourth function is a poetic function focused on the message itself. Besides, the aesthetic features of the

language are the point of this function. Jakobson (1960, p. 356) states that this function is usually associated with literary works such as poetry. However, there are several situations in daily conversations that use this function even though they have a little possibility.

The fifth function is a *phatic function*. Jakobson (1960, p. 355) states that phatic functions are used to communicate or establish contact between participants before receiving or sending messages. Therefore, this function indicates the speakers to show the sociability to the hearer. The last language function is the *metalingual function*. Jakobson (1960, p. 356) explains when communication participants want to check whether they do the same code or not, it can be identified through the metalingual function.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

In this chapter, the researcher presents the research method that is used to collect and analyze the data. It consists of research design, data collection, research data, data source, instrument, data collection techniques, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

The researcher used a descriptive qualitative method to describe women's language features and also connect with the function of language in each features used by Lara's character in *Tomb Raider* 2018 movie. This method is considered to be appropriate to be used in this research because the data will be the transcription of *Tomb Raider* 2018 movie that will be analyzed. Sugiyono (2008, p. 56) stated that "descriptive type is single working with one variable or could be more." It means that this study, the writer does not make any comparison among the variables. At last, this study gives a brief and clear explanation of the description of Lara Croft's utterance includes features of women's language and the functions of language in each features.

3.2 Data Collection

This part is the explanation of the method used to collect the data. Data collection consists of research data, data sources, instrument, and data collection techniques.

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3.2.1 Research Data

The writer focused on the utterances of Lara Croft in *Tomb Raider* 2018 movie as the data of the research. The data analyzed were in the form of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences that contain the women's language feature on Lara Croft's utterance, which reflects on women's language features, the types, and the functions proposed by Lakoff (1975) and Jakobson (1960).

3.2.1 Data source

The data of the research are taken from the script of *Tomb Raider* 2018 movie. The duration of this movie is one hour and fifty-eight minutes. It is directed by Roar Uthaug and published on March 6th, 2018. The writer downloaded the movie from https://dunia21.me, also the transcript that has already existed on Google search. The writer watched the movie several times to make sure that the transcript that the writer downloaded is suitable, and the data of the chosen utterances are included as women's linguistics features. While the writer was watching the movie, the writer also highlighted the words that occurred in women's linguistics features.

3.2.2 Instrument

The researcher of this study used observation because the researcher observed the Lara Croft's utterances in *Tomb Raider* 2018 movie. The tools of the research used for observation are the researchers themselves to collect and analyze the data.

3.2.3 Data Collection Techniques

The research used several steps to collect the data and analyze women's language features that occurred in the utterances of Lara Croft in *Tomb Raider* 2018 movie.

1. First, the writer downloaded *Tomb Raider* 2018 movie. The writer downloaded it from https://dunia21.me/tomb-raider-2018/

2. Second, the writer downloaded the transcript of the Tomb Raider (2018) movie from the internet.

3. Third, print out the transcript of the Tomb Raider (2018) movie that has been downloaded.

4. Then, the writer watched Tomb Raider (2018) movie several times to understand and matched the transcript, which included in the utterances of Lara Croft.

5. Last, the writer highlighted Lara Croft's utterance to make it easier to analyze.

```
33
00:03:12,714 --> 00:03:14,481
LARA : Don't say it.

34
00:03:14,483 --> 00:03:16,117
SHOPIE : You got whupped, girl. You got whupped.

35
00:03:16,119 --> 00:03:19,356
LARA : Not whupped.
SOPHIE : Okay. Not whupped.
```

Figure 3.1 Highlighted utterances of Lara Croft

3.3 Data Analysis

The researcher applied some steps to analyze women's language features and the function of language in Lara Croft's utterance in *Tomb Raider* 2018 movie.

1. The first step is the writer identified the script by giving code of each utterance, words, clauses, phrases, or sentences, which included as women's language features proposed by Lakoff's (1975) and the function according to Jackobson (1960).

Table 3.1 The Code of Women's Language Features

Women's language features	Code
Lexical Hedges or Fillers	LHF
Tag Question	TQ
Rising Intonation	RI
'Empty' Adjective	EA
Precise Color Terms	PC
Intensifiers	I
'Hypercorrect' Grammar	HG
'Superpolite' Form	SF
Avoidance of swear words	AS
Emphatic Stress	ES

Table 3.2 The Code of Functions of Language

Functions of Language	Code
Referential Function	Ref
Emotive Function	Emo
Conative Function	Con
Poetic Function	Poe
Phatic Function	Pha
Metalingual Function	Met

2. Second, the writer classified the utterances of Lara Croft's character in *Tomb Raider* 2018 movie that occurred the features of women's language and the function of language.

```
434
00:34:22,917 --> 00:34:24,550
LU REN : What?

435
00:34:24,552 --> 00:34:28,089
LARA : Good night, Lu Ren. Sweet dreams.          EA
```

Figure 3.2 The data classified as women's language features coded with EA

```
865
01:38:25,455 --> 01:38:27,225
RICHARD CROFT : Dad loves you.

866
01:38:31,428 --> 01:38:32,997
LARA : I love you.                                Emo
```

Figure 3.3 The data classified as a function of language coded with Emo

3. Next, the writer interpreted the type of women's language features and the function of each feature that has been found.

4. Last, the writer concluded as a result of the analysis.

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the finding and discussion of the research, which has two problems. The first is the researcher identifies and describes the types of women's language features used by the main character in the movie. Thereupon, the researcher would like to explain the function of language in each feature that occurred in Lara Croft's utterance in *Tomb Raider* (2018) movie.

4.1   Findings

In analyzing the utterance of the main character in the movie, the writer uses ten features of women's language based on Lakoff theory, such as; lexical hedges or fillers, intensifiers, empty adjective, avoidance of swearwords, tag question, emphatic stress, superpolite form, hypercorrect grammar, rising Intonation, precise color terms. The writer also analyzes the function of language based on Jakobson's theory, such as; referential function, emotive function, conative function, poetic function, phatic function, and metalingual function. The writer found nine features of women's language and six functions of language.

4.1.1   Types of Women's Language Features Used by Lara Croft

In analyzing the types of women's language features based on Lakoff theory, the writer found twenty-one times lexical hedges or filler, while the emergence of intensifiers are sixteen times. Empty adjective appears just two times and avoidance of swear words appears in three times. Next, the writer

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Found tag question three times, emphatic stress appears in nineteen times, three times occurring in superpolite form. There are eighteen times hypercorrect grammar appears, and rising Intonation appears fifteen times as well. Then, the writer did not find precise color term features in Lara Croft's utterance. Finally, the total of the women's language features in Lara Croft's utterance are ninety nine as the table below:

Table 4.1. Lara Croft Types of Women's Language Features

No	Women's Language Features	Findings
1.	Lexical Hedges or Filler	21
2.	Intensifiers	16
3.	Empty Adjective	2
4	Avoidance of Swearword	3
5.	Tag Question	3
6.	Emphatic Stress	19
7.	Superpolite Form	3
8.	Hypercorrect Grammar	18
9.	Rising Intonation	15
10.	Precise Color Terms	-
TOTAL		100

4.1.1.1 Lexical Hedges or Filler

Lexical hedges or filler is one of the features of women's language based on Lakoff. Women used these features is to express a lack of confidence and describe feelings of mistrust. It also used to indicates that their utterances might not be accurate. Lexical hedges or fillers are shown by using, *I think, you know, well, I mean, perhaps, uh, ah, hmm*, etc. The findings of the usage of lexical hedges or filler on the main character of this movie can be seen as follow:

Data 1

Lara   : ***I think*** I know where they went. Our dads.
Lu Ren   : To the bottom of the sea?

Lara   : They were headed to an uninhabited island. Somewhere the coast of Japan. It used to be called Yamatai. I'm gonna go there and find out. What happened to them.

Based on the dialogue above, Lara and Lu Ren were on the boat. Before that, there were important documents about her father that had been found by Lara. She knew where her father was from that document. Lara wanted to know what happened to their father, so she invited Lu Ren to do the adventure of looking for their missing father. Then, Lara uses lexical hedges *"I think"* when she explains her opinion to Lu Ren. It can be categorized as a kind of lexical hedges. The word *"I think"* indicates that Lara feels not sure about her statement about the position of their father, and she expresses the lack of confidence in her utterance to Lu Ren.

Data 2

Lara   : How much did you lose last night?
Lu Ren   : What makes you think I lost?
Lara   : ***Well***, it looked ***like*** you were drowning your sorrows, not celebrating.

Based on the dialogue above, Lara saw the game boards, playing cards, and a glass of beer, which disorganized on the table. Lara guessed that Lu Ren had lost gambling and was drunk last night. So she asked Lu Ren how much did he lose. Then, Lu Ren threw a question to Lara, and she uses lexical hedges or filler *"Well"* and *"Like"* to give a response to Lu Ren's question. The word *"Well"* indicates that Lara has trouble starting her utterance to Lu Ren. She also uses *"Like"* to show her statement is correct, although she does not know whether Lu Ren did it or not. In the sentence, Lara feels uncertainty about what she said to Lu Ren. So, she uses Lexical

hedges or filler because it reflects Lara's insecurity. It also expresses the incredulity of the speaker.

Data 3

Ana   : I know it's difficult to accept. But you really must come in and sign those papers now.
Lara   : ***Hmm.*** That's why you came.
Ana   : No. I came for you.

The conversation above has happened in the Police office between Ana Miller and Lara Croft. The police arrested Lara because she broke the rules on the highway. At that time, Lara needed the money, and Ana visited Lara in the Police office. Ana wanted to say again that Lara's father had passed away seven years ago, and her inheritance was waiting to be signed even though Lara refused it. Then, Lara uses *"Hmm"* in starting the utterance when she gave responses to Ana's statement. The word *"Hmm"* categorized as Lexical hedges or filler because, in Lara's sentence, she shows that her utterance might not be accurate. Lara guessed that Ana's purpose was the same as what she said. So, she uses lexical hedges or filler *"Hmm"* to cover up her uncertainty about her utterance to Ana.

Data 4

Chinese Kid   : Lady. You need help?
Lara   : Yes. I do. I'm looking for this guy called Lu Ren. ***Um...*** he's supposed to...
Chinese Kid   : Lu Ren boat.
Lara   : Yes.

The dialogue above between Lara and Chinese Kid happened in the Harbour. The conversation started with Lara, who needed help, but no one can speak English over there. There was Chinese Kid that suddenly came

and offered advice to Lara. The Chinese Kid asks Lara, "You need help?".

Then, Lara answered the Chinese Kid question's with the utterance, "*Yes. I*

do. I'm looking for this guy called Lu Ren. Um.. he's supposed to...". There

are lexical hedges or filler in Lara's utterance that is *"Um."* The word

"Um" used by Lara's statement because she wants to show her anxiety. One

of the characteristics of Lexical hedges or filler is *"Um."*

Data 5

Lara   : ***I thought*** you'd gone.
Richard Croft   : Usually when I see you on this island, it's you who
                  disappears.
Lara   : Let me do that. Come here.
        The situation in the dialogue above happened when Richard Croft

shaved his beard beside Lara. After all this time, Richard Croft left Lara

alone till Lara found her daddy in another island. Lara thinks that her father

has died, but she is not sure about her statement. Then, Lara started the

conversation with "*I thought you'd gone.*" In Lara's utterance, there is one

of the characteristics that categorized as lexical hedges or filler. The words

"I thought" used by Lara indicates the uncertainty of her statement. She

feels distrust that her father has died.

Data 6

Baxter   : Oi! Couriers round the back.
Lara   : ***Uh***, I'm not a courier. ***Well***, I am.
Baxter   : Right. So round the back.
Lara   : I'm here to see Ana Miller.
Baxter   : Well, you gotta sign in like everyone else.
        Based on the dialogue above, it happened in Croft Holdings. That

is the company owned by Lara's father. Lara walks into the lobby, and

suddenly Baxter as the receptionist spoke to Lara that he knew as a courier.

Baxter reminded Lara through the back. Then, Lara expresses shock with uses *"Uh"* and said that she is not a courier, but Lara forgot that Baxter didn't know she is the daughter of that company. After that, Lara confirmed that she is a courier. She began the utterance with *"well"* to respond to Baxter's statement.

The use of the word *"Uh"* and *"Well"* in Lara's utterance above is categorized as lexical hedges or filler. It can be seen from the way Lara expresses that utterance. When she responses to Baxter's statement, she feels nervous, but she can cover up her lack of confidence in using these features. Lara also shows her feelings of mistrust from her utterance.

Data 7

Lara   : ***I think*** you ***just*** found yourself a fox.
Roq   : Oh, you're bein' serious?
Lara   : Not quick or dumb enough for you?
Roq   : No, I mean, I just... You're on.

In the dialogue above, the situation is a little bit serious. It talks about Lara, who needed a lot of money because she wanted to look for her missing father. Then, Lara will join a fox hunt or something like a race and get a lot of money if she wins. In the utterance, *"I think you just found yourself a fox,"* show that Lara uses Lexical hedges or filler and Intensifier simultaneously. Lexical hedges or filler that uttered by Lara is *"I think"* in the first sentence. She uses the word *"I think"* to avoid her self confidence that she really can be a fox in the race. It also expresses the mistrust of her statement to Roq. Lara uses the word *"just"* to strengthen what she means

and to get more attention to Roq that she will be a fox. The word *"Just"*

indicates the kinds of Intensifiers.

4.1.1.2 Intensifier

There are some kinds of Intensifiers such as *so, very, just, really,*

quite, etc. Based on Lakoff's theory, intensifiers insist upon an absolute

superlative and are heavily stressed. The use of an intensifier is to show

women's feelings about what they are talking to the hearer. It also uses to

get more attention to the interlocutors with what women said. The findings

of the usage of Intensifier on the main character of this movie can be seen as

follow:

Data 8

Lu Ren   : They're clock hands.
Lara   : They're not clock hands. ***Definitely*** not clock hands.
                    They're... They are clock hands.

From the dialogue above, Lara wanted to find the location of their

father from a map that she brought. Then, Lu Ren reminded Lara that

they're clock hands, and Lara responds with the utterance, *"They're not*

clock hands. Definitely not clock hands. They're... They are clock hands".

The utterance used by Lara, *"Definitely"* categorized as Intensifier because

it shows her strong feeling about clock hands. She describes clock hands

with the word *"Definitely"* to get more attention to Lu Ren, even though she

realized that it does not clock hands in the end.

Data 9

Lara   : You ***just*** lost your tip.

Chinese Kid   :   You just lose your tongue.

       The situation of the dialogue above is crowded because it happened in the Harbour. Lara looked for Lu Ren over there, and suddenly there was Chinese Kid who bothered Lara. Then, Lara caught up with him and took back her bag. Lara threatened him with the utterance, *"You just lost your tip."* She uses *"just"* to strengthen the meaning of her statement that she was not kidding. Lara persuades Chinese Kid to take her seriously with the utterance. The usage of the word *"just"* in Lara's declaration includes Intensifier. It indicates that Lara uses one of the characteristics of women's language features.

Data 10

Alan   : Fine. I'm happy to keep negotiating. Because now the price is eight.
Lara   : Okay. You win.
Alan   : Ah, finally.
Lara   : Thank you. ***Really***. Thank you.

       In the conversation above between Lara and Alan happened after she negotiated her pawned goods. Alan gave ten thousand dollars to Lara, but Lara requested for more. Because she bargained too often, in the end, Alan gave eight thousand dollars, and Lara took it forcefully. She conceded that Alan wons. Then, Lara uses the utterance, *"Thankyou. Really. Thank you,"* to thank Alan. The word *"Really"* uttered by Lara, shown it seriously that she wants to thank Alan. She strengthens the meaning of her utterance because Alan helps Lara to lend the money. *"Really"* that used by Lara categorized as Intensifier. It is the kind of characteristic of women's language features.

Data 11

Lara	: ***Officially*** gone. Like magic.
Ana	: I don't think he has gone. I see so much of him in you.
Lara	: Thanks, Ana. ***Really.***

The dialogue above between Lara and Ana happened in Croft Buildings company. Lara had found her father in Yamatai Island, but her father has died at the end of the adventure because he wanted to save the world. Then, Lara back to her company to sign the papers, and she accepted the fact that her father has gone. Lara told Ana with the utterance *"Officially gone."* The word *"Officially"* uttered by Lara, indicates that she takes seriously with her utterance. She shows her strong feeling that her father has gone.

Thereupon, Ana told Lara that Ana thinks Richard Croft not dead yet because she could see it in Lara. Lara gives the response to Ana, *"Thanks, Ana. Really"*. Lara uses *"Really"* because she shows her strong feeling about grateful to Ana. The words *"Officially"* and *"Really"* categorized as the type of women's language features that is Intensifier. An intensifier used to get more attention to the hearer.

Data 12

Richard Croft	: Himiko's army of a thousand handmaidens. They sacrificed themselves in ritual suicide to serve their queen in the afterlife.
Lara	: ***Exactly*** as your notes.

The dialogue between Lara and Richard Croft above happened at the tomb. Richard Croft told about his experience at the previous time that he wrote on his notes. Lara responds to her father's statement with the

utterance, *"Exactly as your notes."* The utterance *"exactly"* used by Lara indicates as one of the features of women's language, namely Intensifier. By using the word *"exactly"* she was emphasizing her meaning about what she said to Richard Croft. She approved Richard Croft's statement was the same in his notes, which found by Lara before.

4.1.1.3 Empty Adjective

An empty adjective is mostly used only by women to express their femininity. It used to describe her admiration for something. Vocabulary that categorized as an empty adjective such as *sweet, cute, lovely, wonderful,* etc. These adjectives called as 'empty' because it is meaningless or can be replaced with another word. The usage of empty article in this movie that uttered by the main character can be seen as follow:

Data 13

Lu Ren   : Can't sleep?
Lara   : It's ***beautiful***.
Lu Ren   : Enjoy it while you can.

The situation of the dialogue above happened between Lara and Lu Ren on the boat. Lara was staring at the sea and looked like she was thinking about something. Lu Ren asked Lara because he believed that Lara couldn't sleep. Then, Lara answers, *"It's beautiful" to* give a response to Lu Ren. She uses *"beautiful"* to describe her admiration on the sea. The word *"beautiful"* is an adjective commonly used only by women, not by men, so it categorized as an empty adjective. Empty adjective, which uttered by Lara, is to express the feminity of herself.

4.1.1.4 Avoidance of Swear Words

Avoidance of swear words is the feature used by women when she would express her anger. Women commonly use smoother language such as *"Oh Dear"* or *"My darling,"* while men use strong swear words. In this movie, the writer finds avoidance of swear words uttered by the main character and the explanation as follow:

Data 14

Lara	: I'm not here to make any trouble.
Lu Ren	: Keep walking.
Lara	: Could you please put that gun down and just... Oh, ***for God's sake***.

The situation on the dialogue above is tightened. Lu Ren drunk and brought a gun, which will be fired towards Lara. Lara said to Lu Ren that she came to find him and not to make any trouble over there. Lara requested Lu Ren to drop the gun, but Lu Ren fell in the end. To express her anger to Lu Ren because he was drunk, Lara uses *"for God's sake"* in her utterance. Swear words used by Lara is smoother than commonly used by men. Lara wanted to angry, but she avoids using strong swear words and choose to use a more proper form that is *"for God's sake."*

4.1.1.5 Tag Question

Tag question is one of the women's language features that express the uncertainty of the speakers. Tag question is a question that is less clear than a direct statement that is more confident than a yes-no question. Here

the writer found the tag question used by the main character in this movie.

The explanation is below:

Data 15

Alan	: What a fascinating tale. And you got all this, uh, provenance down on paper, do ya?
Lara	: If I had the provenance on paper, I'd be at Christie's, **_wouldn't I_**?

Based on the dialogue above between Lara and Alan. Alan wants

Lara to showing the paper as substantiation that her amulet is authentic. The

utterances *"If I had the provenance on paper, I'd be at Christie's, Wouldn't*

I?" is uttered by Lara as the response of Alan's statement. She wants to

explain that she didn't have the provenance on paper. She uses a tag

question to express her uncertainty and want a confirmation from Alan. The

utterance *"Wouldn't I?"* is classified as a Tag question of women's

language features based on Lakoff.

4.1.1.6 Emphatic Stress

Emphatic stress occurs when women tend to express the pressure

of their speech and the strength of the meaning spoken. This one of the

features of women's language used to get the attention of the speaker to the

hearer, to clarify somethings of what is said by the speaker in her sentence.

Women usually use *italic, bold, coloring, repeat, capital letters, interjection*

marks to give more emphasis to those words. There are some emphatic

stress features found by the writer in Lara's utterance, the explanation

below:

Data 16

Lara   : Why would I do a thing like that?
Terry   : 'Cause you can't afford your own. Just seen you're behind with your payments.
Lara   : Terry, look, I'll catch up on the payments, ***I promise***. I'll make it up to you.

The situation on the dialogue above between Lara and Terry is serious. Terry was looking for his apple, and he came to Lara because Terry thought that Lara was stolen it. Terry's estimate was correct because he thinks that Lara could not afford it on her own. Lara uses empathic stress, *"I promise"* in her utterance. She uses it after Terry reminded Lara about her long-overdue payments. Lara uses emphatic stress because she wants to emphasize the meaning of her utterance. The utterance *"I promise"* is used to strengthen the meaning of her promise to Terry that she will catch up on the payments.

Data 17

Taxi Driver   : Oi! Watch where you're going!
Lara   : ***Use your mirrors!***

The situation on the dialogue above between Lara and the taxi driver is serious. It has happened when Lara ride a bicycle, but she focused on the people walking on the side road. The taxi driver opens the door in front of Lara, but Lara does not watch it, and she almost crushed by the door. Then, the taxi driver said to Lara, *"Oi! Watch where you're going!"*. To give the response, Lara uses the utterance, *"Use your mirrors!"*. Those words use interjection marks to indicates that it is pronounced in stress. Lara uttered the sentence with emphasis on the meaning, so it classified as

emphatic stress. The stress given to an assertion is included in emphatic stress.

Data 18

Lara   : That was Dad's.
Mr. Yaffe   : Yes, Miss Croft. According to Richard's will, in the event of his death, I was to give it to you.
Lara   : ***Karakuri. Japanese puzzle.***

Based on the dialogue above between Lara and Mr. Yaffe happened in Croft Buildings Company. At first, Lara will sign the paper, and she agreed that her father has passed away. But in the middle of those situations, Mr. Yaffe took something from his bag, and he will give it to Lara. Then, Lara looked at him and realized that her father usually played a puzzle at that time. She uses stressing in the utterance *"Karakuri. Japanese puzzle,"* which indicates as emphatic stress. The word *"Karakuri"* used by Lara is to clarify something she said. She wants to explain the name of a puzzle brought by Mr. Yaffe is Karakuri that comes from Japan, so it is called a Japanese puzzle.

Data 19

Rose   : We cool?
Lara   : Yeah, we're cool. Was fun actually!
Rose   : Thanks.
Lara   : I'll get you next time. ***I'll marmalize you***.

Based on the dialogue above between Lara and Rose happened in boxing training. Rose was Lara's rival when they were boxing. In their match, Rose won it, and Lara lost. After they fought, Rose asked for Lara about her opinion. Then, Lara said that they were cold and fun, but actually,

she just mocked Rose. Lara uses stressing when she said *"I'll marmalize you,"* which indicates as emphatic stress. The reason she uses emphasizing is that she wants to get attention to what she said to the hearer. The word *"Marmalized"* used by Lara expressed to strengthen the meaning of her utterance. She is sure that next time she will marmalize Rose and she will win the match.

4.1.1.7 Superpolite Form

Superpolite Form is a form used by women to make a request or a suggestion politely to someone. It also used to show the politeness of the speakers in their utterances. These features indicate that women should be more polite when she talks to the hearer. The usage of superpolite form in this movie uttered by the main character can be seen as follow:

Data 20

Lara   : I'm not here to make any trouble.
Lu Ren   : Keep walking.
Lara   : ***Could you please put that gun down and just***...

Based on the dialogue above, it happened in Lu Ren boat. Lara wanted to find Lu Ren to ask about her father, but she found Lu Ren was drunk and carrying a gun in his hand. Lu Ren ignored what Lara said to him. Then, Lara responds with the utterance *"Could you please put that gun down and just..."*. Those utterance used by Lara indicates Superpolite form because she combined the words "could and please". It shows that Lara wants to make a request politely to Lu Ren. She requested Lu Ren to drop the gun down.

Data 21

Lara	: It'll be an adventure!
Lu Ren	: Death is not an adventure.
Lara	: ***Don't you want to know what happened to them?***
Lu Ren	: I just don't care anymore, okay?

Based on the dialogue above between Lara and Lu Ren happened in Lu Ren boat. After Lara found the clock hands, she invited Lu Ren to do the adventure because she wants to find out where their father disappeared. She ask to Lu Ren, *"Don't you want to know what happened to them?"*. Lara seems to suggest the stronger likelihood of a negative response from Lu Ren. The assumption is that Lu Ren is freer to refuse. So, those utterance used by Lara indicates superpolite form because it Lara make request politely to Lu Ren.

4.1.1.8 Hypercorrect Grammar

The next feature of women's Language is Hypercorrect grammar. Women commonly used standard grammatical form because they want to change their social status in society. Hypercorrect grammar also used to show the reputation of the speakers because she has to be polite when she talks to the addressee. Here the writer found some hypercorrect grammar used by Lara in this movie, can be seen as follow:

Data 22

Lu Ren	: They're clock hands.
Lara	: They're not clock hands. Definitely not clock hands. They're... ***They are clock hands.***

The situation on the dialogue above between Lara Lu Ren happened in Lu Ren boat. Lara wanted to find the location of their father from a map that she brought. At first, Lara did not believe that it was a clock hands. Then, Lu Ren reminded Lara that they're clock hands. With that, she realized and said *"They are clock hands"*. There is a differences between man and women in using language. Man usually used vernacular grammar like used in Lu Ren's utterance, *"They're clock hands"*. The utterance used by Lara indicates hypercorrect grammar. By using the utterance, *"They are"* instead of *"They're"* showed she used standard grammatical form because she has to be polite when she talks to Lu Ren.

Data 23

Lara   : What do you know about my father?
Vogel   : Now I see the likeness. The intelligence in the face. The recklessness. All he had to do was cooperate. Of course, being Richard, he refused. Thought he was saving the world.
Lara   : ***Where is he? Where is he?***
Vogel   : He's with God now. I killed him.

The situation on the dialogue above between Lara and Vogel is tighten. Lara suspicious about what vogel said before. Then, she asked to Vogel what he know about Lara's father. Vogel responds Lara and explain what actually happened with Richard Croft. Lara thinks that Vogel knows her father's whereabouts, so she asked *"where is he? Where is he?"*. The utterance used by Lara indicates that she used hypercorrect grammar because she used the words *"where is"* instead of *"where's"*. Considering that women's used standard grammatical form instead of man usually used

vernacular grammar. In this case, Lara showed that she must used polite language when she talks to the person she just met.

Data 24

Lara	: How much did you lose last night?
Lu Ren	: What makes you think I lost?
Lara	: Well, ***it looked like you were drowning your sorrows, not celebrating.***

The dialogue above between Lara and Lu Ren happened in a boat. Lara saw the game boards, playing cards, and a glass of beer, which disorganized on the table. Lara guessed that Lu Ren had lost gambling and was drunk last night. So she asked Lu Ren how much did he lose. Then, Lu Ren shocked how Lara could have thought that he lost. Lara said to him, *"Well, it looked like you were drowning your sorrows, not celebrating"*. From the utterance used by Lara, it can be seen that Lara used hypercorrect grammar. It indicates she is a polite people because she uses *"drowning"* instead of *"drownin'"* and uses *"celebrating"* instead of *"celebratin'"*. She still used standard grammatical form in her utterance instead of vernacular grammar that usually used by men. It indicates Lara avoids rough words, and she must be polite when she talks to people she just met in society.

4.1.1.9 Rising Intonation on Declarative

Rising Intonation is a particular sentence intonation pattern found in English women. Women use these features when they make a suggestion or request an agreement from the addressee. The women used the pattern of language form of a declarative answer to a question that has a rising tone,

which is similar to a yes-no question. The writer found some of the

utterance used by Lara, which include as Rising Intonation on Declarative

below:

Data 25

Shopie	: You got whupped, girl. You got whupped.
Lara	: Not whupped.
Sophie	: Okay. Not whupped. Marmalized.
Lara	: ***"Marmalized"?*** She's not a freakin' superhero.

The situation on the dialogue above between Lara and Sophie is a

little kidding. After fighting, Lara sat on the chair with Sophie. Sophie

teased Lara that she got whupped by her rival. Then, Sophie clarifies her

utterance that Lara not whupped but marmalized. Lara used rising

Intonation in her utterance *"Marmalized?"* when she responded to Sophie's

statement. The utterance used by Lara, similar to a yes-no question. It

indicates that Lara is not sure enough about what Sophie means. In uttering

her sentence, Lara just needs the agreement from Sophie.

Data 26

Terry	: Get a job, Lara.
Lara	: ***Do you think I'm dressed like this for fun?***

The situation on the dialogue above between Lara and Terry

happened in boxing training. After boxing, Lara rested and changed clothes.

Then, Terry reminded Lara to pay her payments and told Lara to get a job.

Lara responds to the statement with the utterance, "*Do you think I'm dressed*

like this for fun?". She used rising Intonation in her utterance. It indicates

that Lara increased her voice to give a stressing toward Terry that she

dressed for work. Lara used to suggest or request an agreement from the

addressee.

Data 27

Mrs Ahuja   : Ask her more. Ask her for dinner or something. Do it.
               Come on.
Lara   : ***Anything else?***
Nitin   : No, no, no.

Based on the dialogue above, Lara, as a courier, takes the food in

Mrs. Ahuja restaurant to deliver. At that time, she met Mrs. Ahuja and

Nitin. Mrs. Ahuja told Nitin to ask Lara for dinner or something, but Nitin

feels shy and not confident to ask her more. Lara feels like there is

something was wrong, then she saw them, and she said, *"Anything else?"*.

The utterance used by Lara classified as rising Intonation typical of yes-no

question. Lara feels unsure and requests an agreement to Nitin. The

declarative sentence uttered by Lara indicates that she wants to show the

assertiveness in declaring her statement.

4.1.2 The function of language Used by Lara Croft

In analyzing the function of language based on Jakobson's theory, the

writer found fourteen times referential function appears. There are eleven times

conative function emergence, while the appearance of the emotive function is

fourteen times. Then, the writer found phatic function just appeared once, twice

occurring in phatic function, and metalingual function also twice appears. The

total of Language function in Lara Croft's utterance is forty-four as the table

below:

Table 4.2 Lara Croft Function of Language

No	Functions of Language	Findings
1.	Referential Function	14
2.	Emotive Function	14
3.	Conative Function	12
4.	Phatic Function	3
5.	Metalingual Function	2
6.	Poetic Function	1
TOTAL		44

4.1.2.1 Referential Function

A referential function is one of the language functions used by the speakers to show their knowledge or news to the hearer. It also describes the situation, messages, opinion, or explain the statement. Here are the referential function found by the writer in this movie:

Data 28

Lara   : That was Dad's.
Mr. Yaffe   : Yes, Miss Croft. According to Richard's will, in the event of his death, I was to give it to you.
Lara   : ***Karakuri. Japanese puzzle.***

Based on the dialogue above between Lara and Mr. Yaffe happened in Croft Buildings Company. At first, Lara will sign the paper, and she agreed that her father has passed away. But in the middle of those situations, Mr. Yaffe took something from his bag, and he will give it to Lara. Then, Lara looked at him and realized that her father usually played a puzzle at that time. Lara uses the utterance *"Karakuri. Japanese puzzle,"* which classified as referential function. That utterance indicates that Lara wants to share the information about the object. She explains something that brought by Mr.Yafee.

Data 29

Lu Ren   : They're clock hands.
Lara   : They're not clock hands. Definitely not clock hands.
                      They're... **_They are clock hands._**

The situation on the dialogue above between Lara Lu Ren happened in Lu Ren boat. Lara wanted to find the location of their father from a map that she brought. At first, Lara did not believe that it was a clock hands. Then, Lu Ren reminded Lara that they're clock hands. With that, she realized and said *"They are clock hands"*. By telling those utteranc, it indicates that Lara uses the referential function. It is show that Lara wants to give information to Lu Ren. Lara explain her statement about a map that she brought and said that it was actually a clock hands to Lu Ren.

Data 30

Lara   : How much did you lose last night?
Lu Ren   : What makes you think I lost?
Lara   : Well, **_it looked like you were drowning your sorrows, not celebrating._**

The dialogue above between Lara and Lu Ren happened in a boat. Lara saw the game boards, playing cards, and a glass of beer, which disorganized on the table. Lara guessed that Lu Ren had lost gambling and was drunk last night. So she asked Lu Ren how much did he lose. Then, Lu Ren shocked how Lara could have thought that he lost. Lara said to him, *"Well, it looked like you were drowning your sorrows, not celebrating"*. By telling those utterance, it indicates that Lara uses referensial function. She describe the situation on Lu Ren boat and explain her opinion because she saw a mess table over there.

4.1.2.2 Emotive Function

An emotive function is a kind of language function that focused on the addresser. This function used to express the emotion or feelings of the speakers. The writer found emotive function in Lara's utterance, which describes below:

Data 31

Lara   : I'm not here to make any trouble.
Lu Ren   : Keep walking.
Lara   : Could you please put that gun down and just...
                Oh, *for God's sake*.

The situation on the dialogue above is tightened. Lu Ren drunk and brought a gun, which will be fired towards Lara. Lara said to Lu Ren that she came to find him and not to make any trouble over there. Lara requested Lu Ren to drop the gun, but Lu Ren fell in the end. In the sentence *"for God's sake"* indicates that she uses an emotive function in her utterance. Lara uses swear words to express her feeling of anger because Lu Ren was drunk.

Data 32

Lu Ren   : Can't sleep?
Lara   : It's *beautiful*.
Lu Ren   : Enjoy it while you can.

The situation of the dialogue above happened on the boat. Lara was staring at the sea and looked like she was thinking about something. Lu Ren asked Lara because he thought that Lara couldn't sleep. Then, Lara answers, *"It's beautiful"* to give a response to Lu Ren. She uses *"beautiful"* to

express her feeling of happiness. That sentence indicates an emotive

function because Lara shows the emotion about what she feels.

Data 33

Alan	: Fine. I'm happy to keep negotiating. Because now the price is eight.
Lara	: Okay. You win.
Alan	: Ah, finally.
Lara	: ***Thank you. Really. Thank you.***

In the conversation above between Lara and Alan happened after

she negotiated her pawned goods. Alan gave ten thousand dollars to Lara,

but Lara requested for more. Because she bargained too often, in the end,

Alan gave eight thousand dollars, and Lara took it forcefully. She conceded

that Alan wons. Then, Lara uses the utterance, "*Thankyou. Really. Thank*

you," to thank Alan. The utterance used by Lara indicates as emotive

function because it is used to respond to Alan's statement. Lara shows the

expression of thanking Alan.

4.1.2.3 Conative Function

A conative function is the function of language that focuses on the

recipient. This function used to give instructions to the addressee to do

something, by command, request, or warning. It can be used in the form of

interrogatives, declarative, and imperatives sentences. The following were

Lara's utterance that includes in conative function:

Data 34

Taxi Driver	: Oi! Watch where you're going!
Lara	: ***Use your mirrors!***

The situation on the dialogue above between Lara and the taxi driver is serious. It has happened when Lara ride a bicycle, but she focused on the people walking on the side road. The taxi driver opens the door in front of Lara, but Lara does not watch it, and she almost crushed by the door. Then, the taxi driver said to Lara, *"Oi! Watch where you're going!"*. To give the response, Lara uses the utterance, *"Use your mirrors!"*. Lara uses a conative function in providing a command to the taxi driver to do an action. In this case, Lara gives instructions using an imperative sentence to asked the taxi driver to use the mirrors before he opens the door.

Data 35

Lara   : I'm not here to make any trouble.
Lu Ren   : Keep walking.
Lara   : ***Could you please put that gun down and just***...

Based on the dialogue above, it happened in Lu Ren boat. Lara wanted to find Lu Ren to ask about her father, but she found Lu Ren was drunk and carrying a gun in his hand. Lu Ren ignored what Lara said to him. Then, Lara responds with the utterance *"Could you please put that gun down and just..."*. By telling those utterance, it indicates that Lara used conative function. Lara wants Lu Ren to do something and she makes a request to Lu Ren. She wants Lu Ren put the gun down.

Data 36

Lara   : ***Oi! Wait! Stay back! Gimme the bag.***

The dialogue above happened when Lara was looking for Lu Ren boat. There are Chinese kid took Lara's bag and took it away. Lara chased

them until she got the bag back. By telling the utterance "*Ói! Wait! Stay back! Gimme the bag*", it is indicated Lara uses a conative function to gives command by using an imperative sentence. Lara wants a Chinese kid to stay back and give her bag again.

4.1.2.4 Phatic Function

The next language function based on Jakobson (1960) is a phatic function. Phatic function is used to open the conversation and also for maintaining the social relationship. It consists of leave-takings, greetings someone, makes complements, and even gossip, etc. Here, the phatic function used by Lara's utterance in this movie:

Data 37

Sophie   : You're home early tonight, right?
Lara   : Yup.
Sophie   : Catch you later.
Lara   : ***Laters.***

Based on the dialogue above between Lara and Sophie happened in boxing training. After they practiced, Shopie wants to go home and ask permission to leave Lara. When Sophie said, *"Catch you later,"* then Lara give a response with the utterance *"Laters."* The words used by Lara classified as phatic function. Lara's utterance indicates that she makes a leave-taking with Sophie.

4.1.2.5 Metalingual Function

Metalingual function is a function of language which used to check the communication participants do the same code or not. It also used to

explain parts of language such as grammar or words that describe language itself. The following were Lara's utterance used this function which found by the writer in this movie:

Data 38

Richard Croft	: Hardest day of my life, when I gave up trying to get back to you. But I realized she'd never let me leave.
Lara	: ***What are you talking about? Who's "she"?***
Richard Croft	: Himiko.

The situation on the dialogue above between Lara and her father is serious. Richard croft told Lara about his hardest day of his life. Lara immediately said, *"What are you talking about? Who's "she"?"*. The utterance used by Lara indicates metalingual function. It is because Lara uses language to clarify the language used by her father. Lara produces those utterances to make a clear Richard Croft's statement about "she" that called by him. Then, Richard Croft explains to Lara about who "she" is.

4.1.2.6 Poetic Function

Poetic function is a language function that usually associated with literary works such as poetry. It also indicates the use of the speakers produces the utterance by using any kind of word of wordplays. Here the poetic function used by Lara utterance found in the movie:

Data 39

Lara	: ***Put that down! Put it down***.
Vogel	: You don't think I can pull this trigger before you hit me with that arrow.
Richard Croft	: Shoot him, Lara. Shoot him!

The situation on the dialogue above is tightened. Lara saw Vogel aim the gun to Richard Croft. But when Lara comes, she said to Vogel, *"Put that down! Put it down"*. Lara produces poetic function by saying those words. It contains rhyming words in her utterance. In this case, Lara requests Vogel to put the gun down from Richard.

4.2   Discussion

The relationship between language and society has been taught in sociolinguistic. Language has a special characteristic of society. It is because the people want to connect with each other for interaction using language. It can determine male and female from the appearance, behavior, and language that they used. In showing their speech, people have unique features of speech. Lakoff stated that "men and women have differences in the speech function." Women have distinctive characteristics in language use in society. Women's Language features proposed by Lakoff's theory claimed that there are ten features, namely lexical hedges or filler, hypercorrect grammar, rising Intonation on declarative, Intensifier, pricise color terms, empty adjective, emphatic stress, avoidance of strong swear words, tag question, and superpolite form. Moreover, in this research, the researcher also connects with the function of language proposed by Jakobson's theory. He stated that there are six functions of language. Those are referential function, emotive function, conative function, poetic function, phatic function, and metalingual function. Based on those types of women's language features and the function of language, not all the features of women's language are found in this research, but all the language functions are applied.

The researcher found that Lara used nine of ten types of women's language features in her utterance. The results show the total number of features found are 100 features uttered by Lara. The researcher found that lexical hedges or fillers are the most common language features used by Lara. On the other hand, the least frequently used of women's language features is an empty adjective.

Based on the findings above, in this study, Lara used nine features of women's language, namely lexical hedges or fillers, tag question, rising Intonation, Intensifier, empty adjectives, superpolite form, hypercorrect grammar, avoidance of strong words, and emphatic stress. It is in line with the study done by Mazidah (2013), she analyzed the features of women's language used by female characters in the drama movie. They found nine features of women's language as well, namely lexical hedges or fillers, tag question, Intensifier, empty adjectives, superpolite form, avoidance of strong words, hypercorrect grammar, emphatic stress, and rising Intonation on declarative.

By using women's language features, lexical hedges or filler is the most frequently used by the character in Tomb Raider (2018) movie. It is because Lara wants to express her lack of confidence in her utterance. It indicates that she feels that her utterance might not be accurate. Agreeing with the study done by Rahadiyanti and Julianto (2017), this research focused on play script to analyze women's language features. They found that the use of lexical hedges or filler more often than any other features because women have difficulties in starting an utterance or even to continue their statement. Women used these features when they are not sure what they are saying.

Meanwhile, the findings of this research was not in line with the previous study done by Aini (2016). She found seven of ten features of women's language used by the female character in Mockingjay movie. They were rising intonation, lexical hedge, intensifier, superpolite form, tag question, emphatic stress, and precise descrimination. Moreover, she also found five features of women's language used by the male character. They were rising intonation, superpolite form, lexical hedge, intensifier, and tag question. She did not find the types which were the researcher found. They were empty adjective, avoidance strong swearwords, and hypercorrect grammar. However, the researcher did not found precise color terms that was found by Aini (2016) due to the different data source. The researcher used the main female utterance in action-adventure movie entitled Tomb Raider (2018). This movie told about an independent daughter of a missing adventurer. She must push herself to discover the island where her father disappeared. On the contrary, Aini (2016) used female and male utterance in science fiction-adventure movie entitled Mockingjay. This movie told about a rebellion carried out by Katniss to save her partner, Peeta. Continued on mockingjay part 2, katniss, peeta and other characters preparing to win the war against the real enemies.
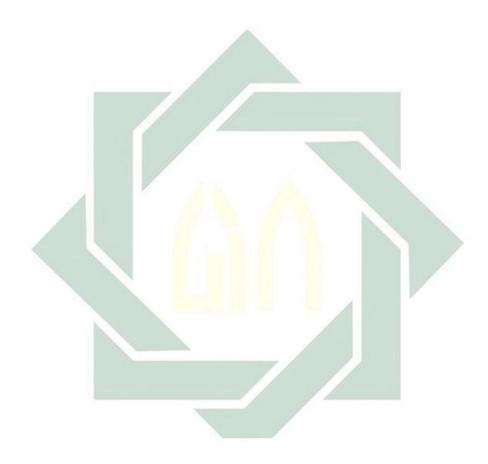
Thereupon, in this research, the researcher also connected with the function of language proposed by Jakobson's theory. The researcher found six language functions that were uttered by Lara in the movie. The results show that the total number of using language function is 44 times spoken by Lara. The language function that is mostly used by Lara is a referential function and emotive

function in her utterance. On the other hand, the researcher found language function that is leastly used by Lara is a poetic function. It is because the genre of Tomb Raider 2018 movie is action-adventure, so Lara showed a few poetic language in her utterance. Moreover, According to Holmes (1992, p. 258), Poetic Function uses poetic features such as metaphor, metonymy, alliteration, rhyme, ambiguity, repetition, simile, and antithesis mostly found in the poem.

Based on the findings above, the researcher in this study found six functions of language uttered by Lara in Tomb Raider (2018) movie. Those functions are emotive function, referential function, poetic function, conative function, phatic function, and metalingual function. It is in line with the study conducted by Oktapiani, Natsir, Setyowati (2017). They found three functions of language used by female characters in the comedy-romance movie. Those functions are expressive/emotive function, directive function, and metalingual function. Similar to the previous study conducted by Subyantari (2018), she identifies the function of the language used by the main female character in an animation movie. She found five functions, which are referential function, emotive function, conative function, phatic function, and metalingual function.

To make this study clearly, the researcher includes the contributions of this research about women's language features and the function of language. This research contributes to a better understanding of the message or the true intentions of what is conveyed by women to avoid misunderstanding. In a more specific context such as in the movie, the contribution of the research is that people can

have a better understanding of the true meaning of what is conveyed by the female character in the movie so that they can understand the storyline better.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter provides a brief explanation of the result and findings of the present study. Also, it gives suggestions for future research.

5.1 Conclusion

After analyzing and discussing the data, the researcher found a brief explanation to answer the research problems. First, the researcher found nine types of women's language features used by Lara in Tomb Raider (2018) movie. Those are; lexical hedges or filler, intensifiers, tag question, rising Intonation, hypercorrect grammar, superpolite form, avoidance of strong swear words, emphatic stress, empty adjective. Based on the findings, the most dominantly features used by Lara is lexical hedges or filler. It indicates Lara more often expresses the lack of confidence to show her feelings of mistrust in her utterance.

Second, the researcher found six language functions used by the main character in the movie. Those are; referential function, emotive function, conative function, poetic function, phatic function, and metalingual function. The most frequent function of language used by the main character is a referential function and emotive function. It shows that the main character used a referential function because she wants to describe the situation, share her knowledge, or explain something she knows. The main character in the movie also used the emotive function to express her emotion or feeling to the addressee.

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5.2   Suggestions

This study used the movie as the data of the study. The future research of women's language features can be developed by applying another interesting data, maybe the next research can use the data in real life, such as women's language features used in surroundings, neighborhood, market, or perhaps on the campus. The researcher suggests that the next research can be connected with another theory that is related and can explore more about women's language features. It may be useful for developing knowledge in linguistics, especially in the sociolinguistics field.

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