SEXIST LANGUAGES IN "PITCH PERFECT" MOVIE SERIES

THESIS



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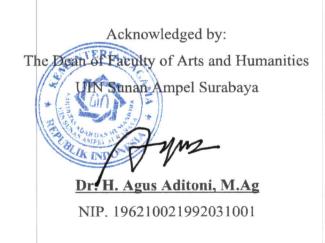
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ABSTRACT

- Fandari, Ayu. 2021. Sexist Languages in "Pitch Perfect" Movie Series. Thesis. English Department. Faculty of Arts and Humanities, State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisor: Dr. H. Mohammad Kurjum, M.Ag.
- Keywords: Sexist Language, Overt Sexism, Indirect Sexism, 'Pitch Perfect' movie series.

This thesis examines sexist languages in "*Pitch Perfect*" movie series: Pitch Perfect (2012), Pitch Perfect 2 (2015), and Pitch Perfect 3 (2017). This thesis aims to find out types of overt sexism and indirect sexism in "*Pitch Perfect*" movie as the data. The data were the form of words, phrases, clauses, or sentences from those movie scripts. The researcher uses the theory of types of sexism by Mills.

This thesis uses a descriptive qualitative method and uses the human instrument to analyze the data. In the data collection, the researcher downloaded the movie and its English subtitle. Second, the researcher watched the movies to discover what the movies are about. Later, the researcher transcribed the subtitles to Microsoft Word to make it easier to analyze the data. Then, the researcher identified, coded, classified, and analyzed the data.

As a result, the researcher found 81 data. A total of 62 data are overt sexism. From the types of overt sexism, the most common type is Insult Terms for Women, amounting to 21. The other 19 data are indirect sexism data, and the most frequently occurring data is Conflicting Messages, amounting to 10.

ABSTRAK

Fandari, Ayu. 2021. Sexist Languages in "Pitch Perfect" Movie Series. Skripsi. Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Pembimbing: Dr. H. Mohammad Kurjum, M.Ag.

Kata Kunci: Sexist Language, Overt Sexism, Indirect Sexism, 'Pitch Perfect' movie

series.

Skripsi ini mengkaji tentang bahasa seksis dalam serial film "*Pitch Perfect*": Pitch Perfect (2012), Pitch Perfect 2 (2015), dan Pitch Perfect 3 (2017). Skripsi ini bertujuan untuk mengetahui jenis seksisme terbuka dan jenis seksisme tidak langsung dalam film "*Pitch Perfect*" sebagai data. Data tersebut berupa kata, frase, klausa, atau kalimat dari naskah film serial tersebut. Peneliti menggunakan teori tipe seksisme menurut Mills.

Skripsi ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dan menggunakan instrumen manusia untuk menganalisis datanya. Dalam pengumpulan data, peneliti mengunduh film dan subtitle bahasa Inggrisnya. Kedua, peneliti menonton film untuk mengetahui tentang apa film tersebut. Kemudian, peneliti mentranskripsikan subtitle tersebut ke dalam Microsoft Word agar lebih mudah dalam menganalisis data. Kemudian, peneliti mengidentifikasi, memberi kode, mengklasifikasikan, dan menganalisis data.

Hasilnya, peneliti menemukan 81 data. Sebanyak 62 data adalah seksisme terbuka. Dari jenis-jenis seksisme terbuka, jenis yang paling banyak dijumpai adalah Insult Terms for Women yang berjumlah 21. Sedangkan 19 data lainnya merupakan data indirect sexism dan jenis yang paling sering muncul adalah Conflicting Mssages yang berjumlah 10.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of the background of the study, which contains previous studies and the gap of the study, statements of problems, objectives of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation, and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Sexism can be described as a gender-based judgment. This assumption raises pros and cons in society and has been developing for a long time. Sexism is one of the stereotypes that is most widely applied in society and can no longer be denied. In social life, sexism generates many positive and negative judgments. There are those who argue that there is no difference in treatment for women and men because it is a form of human rights. On the other hand, there are those who argue that men and women are meant to be different, so that different treatment between men and women is normal. Some of the opinions above will always exist in life and cannot be denied. (Fiaunillah, 2015, p.143).

Language expresses attitude. Sexist stereotypes are based on gender differences rather than on individual abilities. Sexist language encodes

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stereotypical attitudes towards men and women. So, in principle, this study of sexist language deals with how language expresses positive and negative stereotypes for men and women. Then in practice, sexist language concentrates on how it expresses negative stereotypes to women (Holmes, 2013, p.325).

Since the 1960s, feminists have debated sexist language and have been primarily concerned with changing the language that discriminates against women and changing the way women are described in newspapers, advertisements, as well as how they are addressed and in texts and interactions. (Mils, 2008, p. 1). Therefore, sexist language is divided into categories based on Mills's theory. According to Mills, sexist language is divided into two main types. The first type is language that is clearly seen to be discriminated against between men and women, which is called Overt Sexism. The second type is the opposite of the first type, namely that there is no clear discrimination against women, which is called Indirect Sexism. This division will be discussed further in chapter two.

There have been several previous studies dealing with sexist language. A previous study on sexist language was conducted by Arfiani (2016) and Prasetyowati (2017) which has the same focus but with different data. The purpose of Arfiani's research is to expose how men perceive women in modern times, whether it is the same as the practice in the past that men always see women as weak characters and have no authority in everything, or vice versa, maybe men can see women of two things. The data used by Arfiani in her research is an article in Esquire Magazine Indonesia entitled "Women We Love."

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Further research was carried out by Prasetyowati with the aim of finding the representation of Indonesian women in the Jakarta Post article. This representation is taken through the types of Indirect Sexism. However, of the two studies above that use Mills's theory, there has been little concern about another type of sexism that is Overt Sexism. They only use Indirect Sexism to convey their research. The two studies above also focus on using data from Indonesian language.

Another previous research is *Identifying Sexist Language on YouTube Comment Section* by Pratama (2018). His research aims to examine the use of sexist language in the comments column of a video uploaded on Youtube. The video contains a female patient who accuses a male nurse of sexually harassing her at a hospital in Indonesia. He examined two types of sexism: overt and indirect sexism. However, in the review of literature section, there are only a few explanations about the types of sexism. Also, this research focuses on Indonesian rather than English.

Despite previous studies used the same theory by Mills, they examined sexist language from Indonesian language data source. However, the language containing sexist language is English. According to Nneka (2012, p.5). English prioritizes the masculine gender over the feminine and throughout all of this, sociolinguists point out that English is indeed sexist. The results show that English has a special vocabulary for men and women, English contains linguistic elements that make a change in meaning when used by men or women, and English is a language which brings understanding of how men and women are intended to behave and the characteristics they should be have. Due to the lack of previous study, this research focuses on English language as the data source.

Another incomplete explanation from previous study is researchers only explained a little about the theory. He must explain more about the types of sexism and give characteristics or examples of each type of sexism. Moreover, research into the sexist language of Mills' theory can be made more complex by examining the two types of sexism. Due to the lack of prior research, this study points to the need for further investigation in this area. And to provide a new area of research, this study aims to observe types of sexist language through movie. Research on sexist language can be found through movie because movie is a picture or reflection of everyday human life. Social activities are also depicted in the movie. Movies of course contain conversations between people as in real life, so that we can examine the existence of sexist language through them.

Furthermore, this study aims to analyze "*Pitch Perfect*" movie series: *Pitch Perfect, Pitch Perfect 2, and Pitch Perfect 3* through language and sexism to show the existence of sexist language in the dialogue of the movie. "*Pitch Perfect*" movie series is an American comedy movie series produced in 2012 (*Pitch Perfect*), 2015 (*Pitch Perfect 2*), and 2017 (*Pitch Perfect 3*). Pitch Perfect 1 started when Barden Bella, an all-female campus a capella group, appeared in the ICCA championship. The group performed so well that Aubrey, one of the members, sang solo and vomited on the stage and front seats of the audience. This makes Barden Bella's image low when recruiting new members in the new school year. And they have to accept taunts from Treblemaker, Barden Bella's group against in the a capella competition. A new student named Beca is forced to join Barden Bella. Beca finally became an important figure in the group until they became the winner in the final after going through many problems inside and outside the group.

Then, in Pitch Perfect 2, Becca becomes the leader of Barden Bella. The story begins with Barden Bella's appearance on President Obama's birthday. Fat Anny sings while hanging as part of the performance concept. But a bad thing happened, Fat Amy turned upside down until the pants she was wearing were torn, and all the viewers saw Amy's genitals. This made national news and Barden Bella was suspended from all shows and competitions. Barden Bella was betting that they will win the world competition. Many new things they went through this time. There is a new member named Emily who wrote a song that brought them to victory. Also, do not forget that their opponents remain like Treblemaker and the dominating German group, Dash Sound Machine.

In pitch perfect 3, it is Emily's turn to become the leader of Barden Bella now. Emily invited the seniors to see Barden Bella perform, but the seniors thought they were invited to sing along for the performance. Seniors are sad because they want to sing together again. Finally, Aubrey, a senior whose father was a soldier, asked his father to register Barden Bella on a USO performance tour held in various countries, and in the final tour, the guest star was DJ Khaled.

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They started new experiences during the tour and met many other performers. Although it is not a competition, there is still competition to win over who will open the final tour with DJ Khaled. Here, Fat Amy's father appears in trouble until they are kidnapped on a cruise ship. At the end of the story, they can pass all of them and Becca becomes the artist who opens the final tour.

This research also extends the use of the last model by Wihartiningrum (2015) and Mulyandari (2017), who use the Pitch Perfect film as data. Wihartiningrum's research aims to find out how the concept of "perfect" is perceived in the film Pitch Perfect (2012) using the binary opposition theory. Mulyandari's research aims to identify types of turn taking, describe the turn-taking intentions used by the participants, and provide reasons why certain types of taking turn show politeness in Pitch Perfect (2012). Both of them focus on the first film Pitch Perfect which was released in 2012, whereas until now Pitch Perfect has released the second series in 2015 and the third series in 2017.

1.2 Research Problem

From the explanation in the background of the study, this study focuses on two research questions below:

- 1. What are the types of overt sexism found in "Pitch Perfect" movie series?
- 2. What are the types of indirect sexism found in "Pitch Perfect" movie series?

1.3 Significance of the Study

For practical use, the researchers hope that this research can provide an understanding of sexist language through Mills's theory, open and indirect sexism, by providing definition, classification and analysis. Research using this theory has never been done before and is something new in the English Department. On the other hand, for theoretical use, this study is expected to contribute to new studies on the topic of sexism in linguistic research studies. With more specific objectives, it is hoped that it can try to enrich the topic of language studies at UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Last but not least, researchers hope that this can contribute to be a useful reference for other researchers for the same topic.

1.4 Scope and Limitation

The scope of this research concerns the use of sexist language in the "*Pitch Perfect*" movie series based on Mills (2008) theory of language and sexism. To get to the border, the focus is limited to types of sexism, overt and indirect sexism. As the researcher mentioned in background of the study that sexist languages concentrates on how it expresses negative sterotypes to women, the researcher focused on the use of sexist language against women found in "*Pitch Perfect*" movie series: *Pitch Perfect* (2012), *Pitch Perfect* 2 (2015), and *Pitch Perfect* 3 (2017).

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1.5 Definition of Key Terms

In order to provide clear definitions for readers to understand this research, definitions of key terms and in particular tose needed are as follows:

- a. Sexism is prejudice or discrimination based on sex.
- b. Sexist language is language that expresses bias in favor of one sex and thus treats the other sex in a discriminatory manner.
- c. Overt sexism is an unequal and dangerous treatment of women that is easily apparent, visible, observable, easily documented.
- d. Indirect sexism is sexism that is based on pragmatics and the meaning and interpretation of speech.
- e. "*Pitch Perfect*" movie series is an American comedy movie series produced in 2012 (*Pitch Perfect*), 2015 (*Pitch Perfect* 2), and 2017 (*Pitch Perfect* 3) that tell the story of a female a capella group who competed against other a capella groups.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This chapter includes some theories by experts that explain related to this research. They are language and sexism, types of sexism, classification of overt sexism and indirect sexism.

2.1 Sexism and Sexist Language

Historically, the investigation of sexism has discovered that there is a sexual orientation inequality consistently among women and men. This shows a huge distinction among women and men identified with access and control of resources and participation in decision making. Therefore, women's activists depend profoundly on sexism as any meaning of training that oppresses women and supports men by generalizing them dependent on sex and their sexual orientation jobs, currently not its most prominent feature (Mills, 2008 p.1). This represents men moderately as "power, predominant, legitimate, and forceful" while women are characterized as "agreeable, subordinate, inconsequential, and aloof" (Spender, 1980; Lakoff, 2004). Additionally, Mills (2008, p.2) contends that sexism is not just about explanations that appear to be too centered around sexual orientation when it is unessential. That is on the grounds that talk assumes

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a critical part in the exchange and development of personality. Albeit this obsolete inclination is identified with sexism, the desultory construction accessible as an asset to decrease and think little of exercises identified with ladies actually must be broke down. The term sexist language at that point alludes to "any language that ought to incorporate everybody, except, incidentally (or not) avoid sexual orientation - this can be male or female" (Nneka, 2012, p.3). English has been recognized as one of their sexist languages since it lean towards manly as opposed to female sexual orientation (Nneka, 2012, p.5). Women's activists have noticed that vocabularies and English language frameworks contain highlights that reject, affront and deprecate women.

2.2 Overt Sexism

Direct sexism or what can be called overt sexism is a kind of sexism that can be distinguished straightforwardly using semantic markers, or it can likewise be through bias investigation. This sexism is blatantly clear and unambiguous. Overt sexism is frequently connected with communicating prejudicial conclusions about ladies, which offers ascend to the view that ladies are a lower bunch than men (Mills, 2008, p.11). This sort of language is regularly bantered by women's activists and results in demonization by most language clients. Audience members have the decision to overlook this sort of language, however they can draw consideration that this kind of language is sexist language and will stand out. Individuals who utilize this language are viewed as bullhead or traditionalist. This kind of obvious sexism is as yet seen as behind the times by numerous individuals and offers ascend to perspectives on extremely traditionalist ladies, which negates current perspectives about sexual orientation relations.

Overt sexism is passed on expressly and is normally portrayed by a seies of uses or certain linguistics features. Utilization of these things as nonexclusive pronouns as 'he' (in the event that it is intended for people); word endings like 'ette' are utilized to allude to ladies (e.g 'bachelorette'), things that allude to ladies and men, (for example, 'actrees and 'actor'), who appears to have different implications), the term affront that appears to be changed to people, the name given to us and that is utilized for our body parts, etc.

2.2.1 Words and Meaning

Sexist language are regularly institutionalized in language word references, in government reports and policy archives, using conventional pronouns (Mills, 2008, p.42). Notwithstanding, sexism is not equivalent to institutional sexism. In a few cases, individuals use shapes that are regulated while cooperating and make patterns or models of sexist language that are like the structures that are standardized. Sexism can be viewed as a type of language standardized and available for individuals' utilization. In this way, rather than considering sexism to be a constrained thing on women by men, Mills likes to consider sexism to be a position of exertion to places of force and access resources.

2.2.1.1 Naming

There are lexical items that still seem decidedly sexist and people may want to use or change those who may wish to resist. For example, there are several words which mostly have negative connotations and refer to women. The adjectives 'shrill' and 'feisty' are words that describe women and have an exaggerated connotation, even if used positively. 'Shrill' generally presupposes that a woman's voice is too high and loud, in relation to the assumed norm of male low tone and the norm of female calm. 'Feisty' means strong and independent, which only refers to women, but there is a negative connotation to this word, which leads to the term exaggeration. Although the word 'shrill' can be used positively, to refer to a woman who is very strict, women are not allowed to act in this way. This context contradicts the male norm: men are 'strong' and 'independent' but not 'feisty'; male voices have a 'normal' tone despite being high pitched and would not be called 'shrill'. (Mills, 2008, p.45)

2.2.1.2 Dictionaries

In the 1980s and 1990s, dictionaries were widely criticized by feminists for presenting sexist terms without naming them offensive. The dictionary has also institutionalized their definitions and examples in sexist language (asymmetric gender tagging, generic androcentric use, stereotypical gender role communication). In Kramarae and Treichler's Feminist Dictionaries, the sources they cite as exemplary uses are often feminist writing rather than mainstream literature. So the word 'cosmetics' has the definition of 'masks used by women as a tool for various types of appearance, even to appear as conventional women' and 'man-made chemicals that clog facial pores and cause eyelashes to fall out' (Mills, 2008, p.45).

2.2.1.3 Generic Pronouns and Nouns

The 'generic pronouns' is when 'he', 'him', 'his', 'himself' are used to refer to women and men. When this common pronoun is used to refer to a group (for example, when a student has completed an assignment, he has to hand it over to the lecturer), it creates confusion because it is unclear whether it is used only for men or refer to all students. It is more acceptable to use the word 'they', for example 'someone sent a package, but they did not leave their name'. The use of this word only works if the reference is uncertain (e.g., someone, my friend), for example, 'someone said they would come to me'; whereas if the referent is certain, the use of the word 'they' will sound strange, for example, 'my boss promised to raise my position' (Mills, 2008, p.47). Generic nouns are nouns that refer to all members of a class or group. They are often used when making generalizations or talking about universal truths. Generic noun can be singular or plural, and are used with or without the article. Generic noun can be a sexist language if the word 'men'' refers to all members of a group that includes both men and women.

2.2.1.4 Insult Terms for Women

The terms derogatory have multiple meanings and many find these terms very problematic. Gender-based insults are any words or phrases that are applied disproportionately to members of a particular gender and generally contain some relationship to social expectations or societal norms placed upon that gender (Scruton, 2017, p.7). Insult refers to many things; it can refer to racial insult (for examples like 'chink' or 'nigger'), sexual orientation (for examples like 'faggot' or 'dyke'), religion (for examples like 'kike' or 'raghead'), ethnicity (for examples, such as 'boche' or 'wetback'), age, class, gender, national origin, and others. This type also has a history of derogatory words from gangsta rap in his songs with the intention of demeaning women. Users of the term derogatory mean that they are interpreted differently from the way they are interpreted by the media. The words 'bitch', 'ho', 'pimp', etc. can be said to be an insult to women (Mills, 2008, p.52).

2.2.1.5 Semantic Derogation

The terms relating to women or femininity have historically been derogatory, according to Schultz (1975), who argued that there is a 'semantic derogation of women' which means words or phrases related to women through a systematic process of being negatively impacted. The term 'semantic derogation' implies both perforation and polarization. All of these terms involve a change of meaning but of a very specific kind: the replacement of neutral with negative or derogatory terms. Placed in the context of gender and language, they give rise to other terms such as full language and sexist language. All of these terms give rise to thought connotations of linguistic discrimination against humans (Fontecha, 2003, p.772). For example, if someone calls a woman 'old maid' or 'old woman', it means that the woman is accused of being weak and chatty (which is unclear, but it is clearly a form of insult because it is often pronounced 'do not be like an old women'). The word 'girl' is also used to eliminate a man who is considered not masculine enough (as in 'do not be that girl'). Some words can be used to either gender but in an unequal way. Some words have a positive connotation when used for men but have a negative connotation when used for women. The phrase "He is professional" has a meaning someone who fulfill his job and task excellently, in other hand, when the phrase change to "She is professional", it will have a negative connotation which means woman who do prostitution.

2.2.1.6 First Name, Surname, and Titles

Surname has shown her husband's form of ownership of women at marriage, mainly because, until the 1930s, taking the husband's family name coincided with a husband's seizure of his wife's property and possessions (couverture). The loss of traditional names about marriage has been fiercely debated by feminists. The use of male surnames in marriage, along with the use of titles 'which identifies the relationship between women and men (whether married or not married)' (Mills, 2008, p.62).

2.2.2 Processes

2.2.2.1 Transitivity

Analysis of transitivity studies 'who does what to whom' in the text. In many literary works, there is a tendency for female characters to be shown as being 'followed up' by other characters. Instead of being shown as being active and acting on others, they are often shown as recipients of other people's actions, in an object position, not a subject position. For example, in the two articles, there is a clear difference between the way male and female tennis players are represented, with male players being represented positively in terms of their fitness and success on the court and female players being represented as people suffering from self-doubt. The different treatment of this sportsman has been institutionalized; many different sports stories use similar sexist structures and verbal choices (Mills, 2008, p.70).

2.2.2.2 Reported speech

There was a tendency for women's speeches to be represented in news reports in indirect speech rather than direct speeches. Due to the lack of direct quotations from women, women's statements are mediated by newspapers, which often leads to evaluative statements made through the use of reporting words such as 'claim' or 'argue'. Because of this trend, women's voices are relatively 'inaccessible'; when they are represented, they tend not to be the professional voices given to men, but they are related and originate from private spaces, such as the voices of girls, wives, and mothers (Mills, 2008, p.71).

2.2.2.3 Jokes

Jokes are a complex method with the aim of making women a minority group without being responsible for exceptions. Sexist jokes allow for the expression of generally unacceptable views about women because the person telling the joke can generally claim that they are not making it up themselves. Sexist jokes that can be an example of how this type of joke works:

Q: What do Barnsley girls use as protection during sex?

A: Bus shelter.

The example above is the assumption that the listener will find out that the girls from Barnsley are known for their promiscuity and rudeness. Verbal play centers on the two meanings of the word 'protection' (which means 'condom' or 'bus stop protector when it rains during sex'). For those who tell and laugh at sexist jokes, the drama is seen as more important than the sexist beliefs that underpin the jokes (Mills, 2008, p.72).

2.3 Indirect Sexism

Another direct response to feminist intervention is indirect sexism. Indirect sexism is one that in some cases tries to deny responsibility for a speech, mediates through irony or disguises the power of verbal sexism through humor, satire, embedding sexism at the level of presupposition, or introducing a sexist statement with disclaimer or doubt. This is sexism cloaked with humor and irony, making it difficult to classify it as sexism. For example, the term sexist is now frequently used in certain television, radio programs, and newspapers, while at the same time attenuated by irony or humor characterized by, for example, a marked intonation or stress. There is evidence of indirect sexism in several contexts.

2.3.1 Humor

Sexist humor gains the power to foster expressions of prejudice against women from the ambivalence of societal attitudes towards women. People who maintain sexist attitudes usually suppress their prejudices; they cannot express these attitudes openly without risking social retribution or experiencing negative self-directed influences such as disappointment and shame. They express prejudice only when they feel free from such constraints or threats, for example in the context of sexist humor. (Ford et al., 2013, p. 64). It provides an opportunity to study these aspects of sexist attribution. Humor is ambiguous by nature; an interpreter storyteller is often challenging to measure, especially for derogatory jokes. Hence, sexist humor forms a social situation in which perceptions of sexism varies widely. Further, individuals who are the target of sexist humor may perceive it as "just a joke" because of the thoughtless mindset it activates or may perceive it as offensive. This situation presents various levels of damage. Thus, examining the individual perceptions of those using sexist humor can provide insight into the interpersonal dynamics involved in the perception of sexism. Mills (2008, p.140) says that humor often exaggerates certain features associated with groups or plays with stereotypical knowledge for comic effect. This type of indirect sexism is often expressed through ironic and exaggerated remarks directed at both men and women. Examples of sexist humor analyzed by Pratama (2018) are as follows:

"If a girl is harassed by a male doctor, she cries. However, if a boy is harassed by a female doctor, he will be happy."

This example is sexist humor in two ways. First, there is an assumption that women are weak and cry easily. However, this assumption is irrelevant because crying or not is the right of every human being. The second is the fact that even men can be traumatized by unwanted sexual relations.

2.3.2 Presupposition

The next type of indirect sexism is a presupposition that is much more difficult to challenge. Recognizing sexism at the level of the presupposition is a challenge because there needs to be an open assumption on which sexism is based. In order to identify sexism in the form of prejudice, the reader must assume that there is a conclusion before the statement is made. For example, "He is British, so he is brave". The word "therefore" comes from the constant or, by convention, the conclusion that the English are brave. Pratama (2018) provides an example of his analysis:

"Don't be arrogant. Actually, you enjoyed it (right)?"

This quote raises the assumption that all sexual relations are enjoyable. Yet those who think like that do not understand how the victims are subjected to pain and shame. This accusation must be changed because it can hurt the feelings of the victim.

2.3.3 Conflicting Messages

Conflicting messages, according to Mills (2008, p.147), occur whenever mixed messages about feminism and gender are given. Because of feminist pressures and general changes in representation practices. In addition, because it often conflicts with other messages in the text published by an organization, it makes many organizations feel the need to adopt changes in the way they are conveyed so as not to cause conflict. For example, in the Dateline dating agency ad that Mills analyzed, readers fill out a questionnaire and are asked to describe themselves and their 'perfect partner' without using the term sexist - Ms is used in place of Mrs., and should not use the words Miss Male and female are treated the same, and in the choice of job answer, there is no 'housewife' option. Prasetyowati (2017) provides an example of data analysis:

"I thought this job was very challenging and wasn't normal for women, but why not take it?"

Contradictory messages were indicated by the phrases 'very challenging', 'not normal for women', and 'why not accept it?'. The first two phrases are combined using "and" as a conjunction. This type of conjunction is used to combine two substances with the same characteristics. Here, the phrase 'challenging and abnormal for women' has a negative meaning where the work is not aimed at women. However, the conjunction 'but' is used to combine other phrases. This conjunction serves to express contradiction. In the addition of the next phrase that uses 'but' as a conjunction for 'but why not take it', the sentence becomes complex where the phrase is contradicted by the previous phrase.

2.3.4 Scripts and Metaphors

Mills (2008, p.148) states that it is very interesting to study the types of narratives or scripts that are included in reporting about men and women in the community space. In an article entitled "Jilted Clara looking for applicants, French prefered" on the Guardian Business page about Clara Furse, chief executive of the London Stock Exchange, the author chooses to use an extended metaphor of a failed relationship. This is an example of institutionalized indirect sexism, where romantic texts or sexual scenarios refer women to positions of institutional power.

2.3.5 Collocation

Collocations related to companies are saved with words. There are a number of words in the media that do not appear to be sexist, but are combined or associated with a series of negative connotations and the lexical field of negative terms (Mills, 2008, p.148). Nayef and El-Nashar (2015, p.168) provide examples of collocation in their data analysis. This is taken from the reference to 'women' associated with the phrase 'protected' from 'being exposed to harassment'. The sentence where the word appears sexist because the mention of women here has a negative connotation. Women are represented as weak in the sense that they need protection (from men) from being exposed to harassment. This quote gives us the idea that neutral words are considered sexist whenever they are combined with words that have a negative meaning or contain negative collocations.

2.3.6 Androcentric Perspective

Androcentric Perspective displays a masculine perspective to see things as if there were no other views about the subject. In this type, everything is made according to a men's perspective. This term refers to a male-centred world view that does not always explicitly present negative views of women and girls but positions men and men as representatives of human conditions or experiences and women and girls as deviations from the human condition. It is a complex, subtle, and often unrecognized form of sexism, which sits on a continuum that includes misogyny and patriarchy, but is also informed by a patriarchal culture in which men are given more power and influence, and thus the right to evaluate and interpreting individuals and cultures. Androcentric exists in all fields of study and cultural expression, including art, science, medicine, law, fine arts, and the media (Hibbs, 2014).



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

This chapter presents the researcher's research method in conducting her research. Those are: research design, data and data collection, instrument, technique of data collection, and technique of data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

This study used descriptive qualitative content analysis in which the data of this study are taken from *Pitch Perfect* movie series: *Pitch Perfect* (2012), *Pitch Perfect* 2 (2015), and *Pitch Perfect* 3 (2017). As Nassaji (2015, p.129) states, the purpose of descriptive research is to describe a phenomenon and its characteristics. This research is more concerned with "what" than "how" or "why" something happens. Qualitative research collects data qualitatively, and the methods of analysis are also primarily qualitative. Therefore, the researcher uses this method to analyze the data because the data will be presented based on identification through sexist language found in the Pitch Perfect 3 (2017).

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3.2 Data and Data Sources

The data of this study were in the form of words, phrase, clauses, or sentences from movie script of "*Pitch Perfect*" movie series which indicate types of overt sexism and indirect sexism from Mills theory about sexism. The movies and its subtitle were taken from <u>https://indoxxi.cx</u>.

3.3 Instrument

The researcher used human instrument in cllecting and analyzing data. Human instrument is best instrument used in qualitative research. Human instrument is also shaped by experience and can respond to and adapt to research encounters (Lincoln and Guba cited in Vanderstoep and Johnston, 2009, p.188). So in this study, the researcher collected her own data. The data collection steps are watching movies, transcribing, marking, and selecting dialogues.

3.4 Technique of Data Collection

The researcher applied some steps to collect the data, as follow:

- 1. The researcher downloaded "Pitch Perfect" movie series
- 2. The researcher downloaded the transcript of "Pitch Perfect" movie series
- The researcher read the transcript while watching the movie to check and match the transcript with the movie

4. The researcher identified by underlining words, phrases, clauses, or sentences which indicate sexist language towards women. It was done as the figure below:

00:01:45 Senior: I can't believe the Bellas are being passed on to you **two slut bags** after we graduate.

00:04:01 Gail: Is it me or did we just take a left turn into Snoozeville?

3.5 Technique of Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the researcher analyzed the data based on the related theory by the following steps:

 First, the researcher made a code of types of sexist language based on Mills's theory. The researcher also gave the characteristics of each type of sexist language based on Mills's theory. The code description made by the researcher is as follows:

Table 3.1 Coding: Overt Sexism

Code	Meaning	Characteristic
N	Naming	Some words that are only used to represent women with negative
		connotations (shrill, feisty)

D	Dictionaries	Words in the dictionary that have				
		definitions for women (cosmetics)				
		The using of he, him, his, himself				
Gpn	Generic pronouns and nouns	which refers to the unknown gender.				
Opn	Science pronouis and nouis	oursewhich refers to the unknown gender. Men refers to whole thing (All men must die)nWords meant to demean women (bitch, ho, pimp,)NWhere words have experienced shift in meaning (aggressive woman, easy woman, old women, old maid, don't be such a girl)esThe use of name that depend on men (Mrs. Jono, to called Jono's wife)Women are often represented as recipients of others instead of being active represented and acting on others.				
		must die)				
Itw	Insult terms for women	Words meant to demean women				
		(bitch, ho, pimp,)				
		Where words have experienced shift				
Sd	Semantic derogation	in meaning (aggressive woman, easy				
		such a girl)				
Fst	First name, surname, titles	The use of name that depend on men				
		(Mrs. Jono, to called Jono's wife)				
		Women are often represented as				
Т	Transitivity	recipients of others instead of being				
1	THEFT	active represented and acting on				
		others.				
Rs	Reported speech	Women's statements are mediated by				
105	Reported specen	newspaper (claims, argued)				
J	Jokes	Jokes that discriminate against women				

Table 3.2 Coding: Indirect sexism

Code	Meaning	Characteristic			
Н	Humor	Someone's form of humor that contains discrimination Assumptions related to gender			
Р	Presupposition	Assumptions related to gender discrimination			
Cm	Conflicting messages	Gender mixed messaging			
Sm	Script and metaphors	Narrative or script included in reporting about gender in public spaces			
С	Collocat <mark>io</mark> n	Related to companies that are kept by words			
Ар	Androcentric perspective	Opinions or judgements based on man's perspective			

 From the data obtained, the researcher coded what kind of sexist language it was, and coded it based on characteristics. As shown below: *Pitch Perfect 1:*

00:01:45 Senior: I can't believe the Bellas are being passed on to you
<u>two slut bags</u> after we graduate. (Itw)

00:04:01 Gail: <u>Is it me or did we just take a left turn into Snoozeville?</u> (J)

Pitch Perfect 2:

00:40:58 KOMMISSAR: I think we should change her name to "Feisty

Mouse." (N)

00:05:06 NEWS ANCHOR: You know, until today, I thought singing

a cappella was the most embarrassing thing you could do. (P)

Pitch Perfect 3:

00:37:24 FAT AMY: So, let's get <u>tarted up</u> and... (D) 01:25:15 JOHN: <u>This is confusing technology for a woman. It's child's</u> <u>play for a man. (H)</u>

3. The researcher classified the data into subtypes of overt and indirect sexism found in movie scripts into the datasheet.

Table 3.3 Classification

	Overt Sexism]	Indirect	Sexisr	n		
Naming				P	rocesse	es								
N	D	Gpn	Itw	Sd	Fst	Т	Rs	J	Н	Р	Cm	Sm	С	Ар
00:40:58	00:37:24		01:25:52			00:56:16	Ļ		00:20:40					

- 4. Third, the researcher described a brief and detailed result towards sexist language.
- 5. The research draw a conclusion based on the result of the research.

CHAPTER IV

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter is aimed to find out the results of the classification of sexist language used in Pitch Perfect movie series. This chapter presents the result of research findings to answer the problems of the study and discussion of the result.

4.1 Findings

The findings of this research are delivered into two parts. The first part is about the findings of the classifications of sexist language used in the movie. The second part is about sexist language used in the movie. In this research, the researcher found 81 data containing various kinds of classification of sexist language used in the movie. In table 4.1, the researcher shows various classifications of sexist language used in Pitch Perfect movie series. The type of sexist language is mostly used in the first series of Pitch Perfect movie. Detail discussion of each classification will be discussed in the following section.

Table 4.1 The amount	of data on o	overt sexism
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No.	Classification of sexist language			2 nd movie	3 rd movie
1.	Overt sexism	Naming	-	1	1
2.		Dictionary	-	-	1

3.	Generic pronouns and nouns	-	-	-
4.	Insult terms for women	11	4	6
5.	Semantic derogation	7	6	6
6.	First name, surname, titles	-	2	1
7.	Transitivity	2	4	-
8.	Reported speech	-	1	-
9.	Jokes	4	3	2

Table 4.1 The amount of data on indirect sexism

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No.	Classific	ation of	sexis <mark>t la</mark> ngua <mark>ge</mark>	1 st	2 nd	3 rd
1				movie	movie	movie
1.	/		Humor	-	1	1
2.			Presupposition	3	1	-
3.	Indirect	sexism	Conflicting messages	2	6	2
4.			Scripts and metaphors	-	-	-
5.			Collocation	-	-	-
6.			Androcentric perspectives	1	2	-
Total				30	31	20

4.1.1 Type of Overt Sexism

4.1.1.1 Naming

Naming is essential for the construction of reality. Because without a name, it is difficult to accept the existence of objects, events, feelings. In the naming process, several words show negative connotations that make it a type of sexist language. As shown in Table 4.1 above, naming appears twice in the script that has been analyzed. The data are in the second movie and the third movie. The data are:

(1) 00:40:58
KOMMISSAR: I think we should change her name to
'Feisty Mouse."
(2) 00:48:33
FAT AMY: Okay, Emily, you are so shrill and inarticulate!

The underlined word is sexist language in the type of naming. The word Feisty often refers to women who are passionate, strong, and brave in its use. This word has a negative connotation that women should not behave like that. The word "Feisty" was uttered by Kommisar, a member of Barden Bella's acapella opposing group, DSM. At that time, the Kommisar and Beca were arguing to defend the position of their respective groups. Kommisar tells her friend to change Beca's name to Feisty Mouse because Beca is so excited when arguing. This is also published in an article published by The Guardian entitled "Feisty, Flounce, and Bossy: the words used to put women down" written by Emine Saner. The article discusses several words that are sexist language, one of which is Feisty. The word feisty sounds like a compliment, but by Women's Media Center, it should be avoided and should not be used by anyone. The word "shrill" also has an exaggerated meaning, even in positive connotations. This word means a high-pitched and piercing sound that is only used for women. When men have a high voice, they will not be described as "shrill".

4.1.1.2 Dictionary

A dictionary is a word book that collects someone's words into someone's book. Whose words are gathered, how they are gathered, and collecting them all affect the type of book and its purpose. In some dictionaries, the meaning of a word still indicates the existence of sexist language. Found 1 data showing sexist language dictionary type, the data are as follows:

(3) 00:37:24
FAT AMY: So let's get tarted up and...
(BELLA): Tatted up?
FAT AMY: Tarted. Yeah, yeah, tarted up.
AUBREY: It sounds like "tatted up."
(BELLA): She means "tatted."
FAT AMY: She's the caramel tart. She's a chocolate tart. You're the vanilla

In the above conversation, the word tart is identified as a sexist language of the dictionary type. In adjectives, tart means; sharp, to the taste, acid, sour. In noun, tart means; a type of small open pie, or piece of pastry, containing jelly, or converse; a sort of fruit pie. However, tart has another meaning: a prostitute; by extension, any woman with loose sexual morals. Another substance found in the dictionary is; a promiscuous woman, a woman who has many sexual partners. In the dictionary, this word is also included in a verb that has the meaning of; to practice prostitution, practice promiscuous sex, dress garishly, ostentatiously, whorishly, or sluttily.

4.1.1.3 Insult Terms for Women

This type has the most frequency than other sexist language types. The most common insult word for women is the word bitch. Other insulting words like slut and tart. Some examples of the data obtained are as follows:

(4) 01:25:52
Chloe: Give me the pitch pipe, you bitch!
(5) 00:37:41
Aubrey: Hands in, a-ca-bitches! Okay.
(6) 00:33:56
Fat Amy: Slut.
(7) 00:37:24
FAT AMY: So let's get tarted up and...
(BELLA): Tatted up?
FAT AMY: Tarted. Yeah, yeah, tarted up.
AUBREY: It sounds like "tatted up."
(BELLA): She means "tatted."
FAT AMY: She's the caramel tart. She's a chocolate tart.
You're the vanilla tart.

The use of derogatory words such as the examples above is varied to add a harsher and discriminating impression. The words were like; bitches, douchebitches, twig bitches, judgy bitch, two slut bags, and tarted up. Words of this type are derogatory words used to refer to one or more women as their pronouns. Besides that, the insulting words in the data found were not always used in the connotation of insulting, but they used it as a form of calling to other female friends. As in data (5), Aubrey uses the word bitch to call her friends when they will yell cohesiveness when they are about to perform. Of course, her friends are all women.

4.1.1.4 Semantic Derogation

Semantic derogation is the process of words that refer to women acquiring demeaning or sexual connotations (Nurochman, 2019, p.315). Semantic derogation is also described as a word that comes to have a negative meaning. It is a word that refers to women tent to contain definitions that are considering or insulting through time. This refers to women who get sexual connotations. Some examples of the data obtained are as follows:

(8) 00:53:59
AUBREY: So, excuse me if I don't take advice from some alt-girl with her mad lib beats, because she's never even been in competition.
(9) 00:02:18
JOHN: We're gonna be clinging to you like mom jeans to a camel toe.

The first data that shows the existence of words with meanings that harass women is data (8). This data is in Pitch Perfect 1 when Aubrey, the leader of Barden Bella, who at that time was arguing with Beca. At that time, Aubrey was annoyed with Beca because she talked a lot and thought Beca did not follow the Barden Bella tradition. Aubrey scolds Beca and calls Beca an "Alt-girl". Alt is short for "alternative", which generally means "other options". Alternative is also a genre of music. But when it became the word Alt-girl, the word broadly implies a group of teenage girls whose hair is dyed, their clothes are quirky, and as if they have their style. They have a manner they perceive as mainstream and do it all to get attention. This understanding changes the true meaning of Alt itself and turns into a negative notion about women. Conversely, there is no term "Alt-boy" as a comparison, but there is a term "Alt-bro" which means someone who has a relationship with his feelings, cares for others and likes to wear snap-backs and often uses words like "dude". In general, "Alt-bro" does not mean anything bad either. This data can also be included in the sexist dictionary type because it negatively connotes women.

Second, data (9) is contained in Pitch Perfect 3, when John and Gail follow Beca to cover their daily activities. John said that he and Gail would always follow Beca like mom jeans to a camel toe. What makes this sentence sexist is the word camel toe. Camel toe no longer means camel toe, but the meaning is transformed into the effect created by the trousers being tightly placed around a woman's crotch, drawing attention to the shape of the genitals. Below are some data that have similarities regarding sentences that are indicated as sexist language. The data are as follows:

(10) 00:23:20
BUMPER: If you sing the same boring, girly shit every year, you will blow chunks. All over the place.
(11) 00:51:29
BUMPER: Go home, little girl!
(12) 00:02:11
BECCA: I can hear you guys. JOHN: You know, girlie,.....

The three data above point to the word "girl" which was pronounced several times to Barden Bella members. Instead of using their real name, people

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used the word "girl" to mock. This proves that the word "girl" can also fall into sexist language if it is used to mock women. The word "girl" was also pronounced by Bumper to express his dislike for Barden Bella's boring performance.

4.1.1.5 First Names, Surnames, Titles

This type of sexism case refers to giving a name to someone. From the three Pitch Perfect movies, this type of sexist is found in the Beca's name. The data obtained are as follows:

(13) 00:01:57
JOHN: Here's Beca Mitchell, leader of the group.
(14) 00:57:44
FAT AMY: You're Beca effing Mitchell.
(15) 01:20:03
DJ KHALED: I introduce to you..... Beca Mitchell.
JOHN: And here's Beca Mitchell stepping onto the stage, just as small as she was the day she was born.

In Pitch Perfect 1, Beca's father introduces himself to Beca's roommate that his name is Dr. Mitchell, a lecturer on comparative literature at Barden University. Data (13) and data (14) are data from Pitch Perfect 2. In the movie, Beca's full name is mentioned by John when delivering the news and mentioned by Fat Amy when talking to Beca in their room. Data (15) is data from the 3rd Pitch Perfect, this time Becca's full name was mentioned by DJ Khaled when Beca will sing in the opening of DJ Khalid's concert. After that followed by John, who broadcast Beca's performance live at the concert. The data above provides evidence that Beca's last name follows her father's name, Beca Mitchell. The name of the parents seems to be associated with the child's name to show identity or family name, and the name of the father is often used. Even now, it's very rare for parents to put mother's name for their child's name, mostly using father's name.

4.1.1.6 Transitivity

Transitivity in sexist language that researchers found in the data refers to differences in representing the two members of the a capella group competing. The difference occur in the form of grammatical choice spoken by two presenters during the competition. The data are as follows:

(16) 00:56:16

John: This does not look like the fresh-faced nubile Bellas that we have come to know. 00:56:31 Gail: It's refreshing, yet displeasing to the eye. 00:56:54

Gail: The Barden Bellas bringing back the same song they sang at last year's finals. And all eyes will be on senior Aubrey Posen. She could toss some cookies at any moment.

00:57:27

Gail: And she makes it through, folks. No cookie toss. 00:57:55

Gail: John, a change of pace could not come soon enough here for the Barden Bellas. This is not a great way to start their season.

(17) 00:59:43

Gail: Here we go, the Barden Treblemakers. They're on the trail for Lincoln Center, huh?

John: Absolutely, they always are, Gail.

Gail: My favorite, and everyone's favorite. Now it says here in my notes that their front man Bumper Allen has recently released his own line of sports sandals. 01:00:28 John: Boy, the bad boys of a capella have just gotten badder. Gail: Whoo! That's right, John. I'm gonna have to excuse myself to freshen up the downtown.

Some of the quotes above are news reports submitted by Gail and John at a regional south-eastern a capella competition held at the University of California. There are several teams that take part in the competition, one of which is the Treblemaker, another a capella team from Barden University whose all members are men, who have always been Barden Bella's rivals in competitions. The above data comes from the first Pitch Perfect. From the two news reports above, it can be seen that there are differences in welcoming the appearance of Barden Bella and Treblemaker. Take a look at data (16), during the Barden Bella performance, the things John and Gail talked about were all about Barden Bella's bad stuff. First, they discussed the new member of Barden Bella who was different as usual, this time the new member of Barden Bella was uncomfortable to see. The new Barden Bella members give a different color from the previous ones, they recruited many new members with various appearances and unique looks. There are also members who come from different races. Second, they talked about the song that they had often performed Barden Bella during their performance, but that was not the point, it was about how Aubrey vomited when she performed the same song last time. John mentioned that this time Aubrey managed to sing it and did not vomit.

Next, take a look at data (17). This data shows some of the reports that John dang Gail submitted during Treblemaker performance. They welcomed the Treblemaker appearance with great enthusiasm and passion. Gail says that Treblemaker is her favorite and everyone's favorite. The good news about one of the Treblemaker members was conveyed by John during the broadcast, that Bumper Allan, the head of this group, has just launched his sport sandal product. There were also many praises expressed by the two broadcasters during the broadcast. Other data showing Transitivity type sexism is the 2nd Pitch Perfect. The data is as below:

(18) 01:37:31

GAIL: They've got the crowd going wild! BOTH: DSM! DSM! JOHN: Das Sound Machine. An incredible performance once again from the German group. I'm telling you, Gail, though, if the Bellas of old show up tonight, this could be the most significant conflict between America and Germany in history. GAIL: Crack a book, John.

(19) 01:38:43

GAIL: John, it's possible we are watching the last hurrah of the Barden Bellas. JOHN: It's going to be very hard to pull this off, and if they don't, they are out of business as an a capella group. It is over.

The data above is found in the 2nd Pitch Perfect, just like the first example, data (18) and data (19) are evidence of differences in welcoming Barden Bella's appearance with other a capella groups. This time Barden Bella is in the 2015 World A Capella Championship held in Denmark against a capella groups from around the world. One of Barden Bella's tough opponents is DSM, a German a capella group. In data (18) the two broadcasters ended the DSM performance with great enthusiasm and joy. In its appearance, DSM did give an extraordinary performance tonight and made the crowd cheered for DSM. But on the other hand, when Barden Bella appeared, they gave a bad reception even before Barden Bella appeared. In the data (19) John said that Barden Bella this time will be difficult to win the competition.

4.1.1.7 Reported Speech

In reporting news, women's voices tend to be reported in the form of an indirect speech rather than a direct speech, which is indicated by the word "claim" or "argue" in the statement conveyed by the woman. There are still also differences in how women and men report news. Below is one data found from the Pitch Perfect movie series.

(20) 00:04:31

NEWS ANCHOR: Although authorities have ruled out terrorism as a motive, the Bellas claim the mishap was merely an accident and issued an apology.

The data above was obtained from the film Pitch Perfect 2, when a lot of news emerged about Barden Bella after they experienced a very embarrassing incident at the birthday of the American president, when Fat Amy's pants ripped during a performance and made everyone see her pubic area. The sentence above is one of the many news reports on television. In the sentence of the news report submitted by the news announcer, there is the word "claim" which indicates that a woman's voice is reported in an indirect sentence. However, even though it was reported in the form of an indirect sentence, the television broadcast also featured Fat Amy's original clarification video of what had happened before.

4.1.1.8 Jokes

Sexist jokes are jokes about a view that is generally unacceptable to women even though it is an innocent gait. These jokes make women a 'minority group', some of the data obtained by researchers on this type of sexism are as follows:

(21) 00:04:01
Gail: Is it me or did we just take a left turn into Snoozeville?
John: Yeah, and we parked in a lot where they do not validate.
(22) 01:11:17
Bumper: So, Bellas, what boring, estrogen-filled set have you prepared for us this evening?
(23) 00:23:46
JOHN: Bellas are doing what they do best... quitting.

The data above shows several examples of jokes aimed by people for Bella. Data (21) is a joke of Gail and John at Bella's performance. They talked about Bella using the words *just take a left turn into Snoozeville*. Taken literally, Snoozeville means become snoozy, drowsy, or dizzy due to inhalation of 'alcoholic drinks'. But the term has deeper meaning and can be used to describe "boredom". *Snoozeville* also has another implied meaning which means being in a boring activity or situation. As reporters, they said this when Bella was performing on stage. Data (22) is a joke told by Bumper, a member of the Treblemaker group, Bella's opponent. This data has almost the same meaning as data (21). Bumper jokes Bella about what to show next. Will it be boring like previous appearances? Bumper uses the word *estrogen-filled set*, which in the health world, estrogen is one of two main sex hormones that women have. The other one is progesterone. Estrogen is responsible for female physical features and reproduction. Men have estrogen, too, but in smaller amounts. Therefore, Bumper uses the word as a joke for Bella, whose members are all girls. The last one in this type of sexism is data (23). This time when Barden Bella was doing a riff-off with another group that was not a cappella group. Barden Bella felt that the other group was cheating because it was not like the riff-offs they used to do with other a capella groups. So Barden Bella stopped doing riff-offs. John dang Gail who was watching them gave comments like the data to (23). John jokes and says that so far the best thing Barden Bella can do is quitting.

4.1.2 Type of Indirect Sexism

4.1.2.1 Humor

Sexist humor includes discrimination that is conveyed as less serious and less severe. This type of sexist is considered more harmless and acceptable when they find the incident funny. Some of the data obtained by researchers regarding this type of sexist are as follows:

(24) 00:20:40
EMILY: Fat Amy, you have a lovely vagina.
(25) 01:25:15
JOHN: This is confusing technology for a woman. It's child's play for a man.

The data (24) shows the humorous sexist language used by Emily, one of Barden Bella's junior members. Emily said that Amy has a lovely vagina with compliments and a happy expression. But behind that, Emily said this to bring up the incident when Fat Amy experienced an embarrassment while performing at the American president's birthday. Amy performs using a cloth hanging from the top, she sings until her body is upside down and her legs are open. Her pants were torn so that all the audience could see Amy's genitals clearly because it was facing the audience. The embarrassing incident experienced by Amy was used as humor for several people, including Emily.

The next data is the sexist humor that is in the last scene in the Pitch Perfect 3 or at the end of this movie series. Data (25) happened when John and Gail broadcast the last show of the USO Tour in The South of France in France, starring the famous DJ, DJ Khalid. In this last tour Beca was chosen to appear at the opening ceremony. When the event was over, Gail asked whether John had recorded the whole program well, and at that time John replied with the phrase **"This is confusing technology for a woman. It's child's play for a man"**. The sentence above includes indirect sexism Because John said a sentence that discriminates against women. That technology is considered a tool that can only be understood and used in a professional manner by men. Women are considered unable to use technology well.

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4.1.2.2 Presupposition

Presupposition plays an important role in the production and understanding of speech acts. It is defined from different points of view, each of which is similar to one another in some way or another. The data obtained by researcher are as follows:

(26) 00:06:16
CAMPUS GUIDER: And your official BU rape whistle. Don't blow it unless it's actually happening.
(27) 00:05:06
NEWS ANCHOR: You know, until today, I thought singing a capella was the most embarrassing thing you could do.

The data above shows presupposition sexism because it shows

discrimination against women indirectly. In the data (26), when Beca was a new student at Barden University, a campus guider came to her and gave a whistle and said that it was a whistle to indicate that someone was being raped. There are two presupposition obtained in this data, first, there are many cases of rape that have occurred to women on campus so that the campus whistles as a sign that someone is being attacked in the form of rape. Second, this is a joke that the campus guide tells Beca because they are both women with the aim of being aware of the crime of rape. But in this movie, it is not known that the whistle was given to all students or only female students. This data illustrates that women are often associated with cases of rape.

In the data (27), the news announcer reported about the incident that had just happened to Barden Bella by saying the sentence "You know, until today, I thought singing a capella was the most embarrassing thing you could do." This sentence also includes indirect discrimination against Barden Bella. The sentence above is a prejudice after Barden Bella's embarrassing incident on stage. The news anchor stated that singing a capella was an embarrassment that anyone could do, even though the main purpose of the sentence was actually for Barden Bella due to their embarrassing incident on stage.

4.1.2.3 Conflicting Messages

Conflicting Messages occur when there are mixed messages about gender and feminism. The researcher obtained several data which contained conflicting messages. The data are:

> (28) 01:43:22 JOHN: What a show! GAIL: I think we have just seen some a capella history being made, John John: And from an all-female group, Gail. I could never have called this one. (29) 00:00:54 JOHN: Boy, these girls have broken down every single barrier in their path, haven't they, Gail? GAIL: Absolutely, John. The first all-female group to win a national title, three-time defending champs, and now, here they are, performing for the President of the United States on his birthday. JOHN: Wow! What an inspiration to girls all over the country who are too ugly to be cheerleaders. (30) 00:02:00 GAIL: They were world champions. The winningest a capella group of all time. JOHN: The Barden Bellas, an unlikely group of notmen who somehow managed to win at something that didn't have to do with baking.

Data to (28) is data obtained from Pitch Perfect 1 in the final scene when Barden Bella won the a capella competition. As reporters, John and Gail delivered the news of Barden Bella's victory with sentences that included conflicting messages. At the beginning of the sentence John expressed his amazement at the performance delivered by Barden Bella by saying "**What a show!**". But after saying that, John also said, "And from an all-female group, Gail. I could never have called this one." which means John would never actually want to bet his winnings on a group that only contained women.

Then, the data (29) is the data obtained from Pitch Perfect 2 in the initial scene when Barden Bella performs at the birthday of the American President. John and Gail as anchors are broadcasting the ongoing program live. John started saying "**Boy, these girls have broken down every single barrier in their path, haven't they, Gail?**" to praise Barden Bella for winning so many a capella competitions despite the many odds they faced. Gail also responded by mentioning the victories Barden Bella had won. But after that John responded back with a sentence that was very contrary to his original sentence, he answered with the sentence "**Wow! What an inspiration to girls all over the country who are too ugly to be cheerleaders.**" John's words seemed to tell the whole world that Barden Bella is an inspiration that girls out there can do well in a capella competitions. However, Barden Bella is inspiration for too ugly girls who do not qualify for cheerleaders. The implicit message conveyed is that Barden Bella is a group of a capella groups consisting of ugly girls who have won many competitions.

As in the previous data, data (30) also has similarities. The sentences brought up by the two news announcers had very contradictory messages at the beginning and at the end. Gail said the phrase "**They were world champions**. **The winningest a capella group of all time**." to remind viewers that Barden Bella is a group that has won a lot of world a capella competitions. Then followed the response from John who said "**The Barden Bella, an unlikely group of notmen who somehow managed to win at something that didn't have to do with baking**.", which has the meaning that how can a group that has no male member can win the competition. Not only that, John also thinks that the thing that can be mastered by women is baking.

4.1.2.4 Androcentric Perspectives

Androcentric perspective sees things from the perspective of men and they have more power and influence to interpret individuals and cultures. It is a subtle and often unrecognized sexism. Researcher get some data in this movie series. There are 3 data that got from the Pitch Perfect movie series, as follows:

(31) 01:21:54
Benji: Women.
Jesse: Yeah
(32) 00:07:40
JOHN: I'm sorry that this disciplinary action has shocked you. Especially since you're all seniors. But the truth is, you're just women.
GAIL: No.
JOHN: And you'll all be pregnant soon.
(33) 01:05:12
GAIL: Beating DSM seems impossible for this team. Even these common people can see that the Barden

Bellas have no shot at reinstatement. They are an embarrassment to a capella and all that it stands for. JOHN: This is what happens when you send girls to college.

Data (31) is data from Pitch Perfect 1, when Jesse was chatting with Beca in front of Jesse's dorm room. Jesse is one of Pitch Perfect's main cast as a member of the Treblemaker and has an interest in Beca, and Beca also has an interest in Jesse. At that time, Jesse was having a problem with Beca and Beca tried to fix things by coming to Jesse. After talking, Jesse still looks annoyed with Beca. When Jesse comes back into the room, Benji, Jesse's roommate, responds to what just happened by saying "**Women**". It refers to men's view that women do cause problems that make men feel upset and confused about what women are doing.

Next, data (32) is data from Pitch Perfect 2, when John and Gail came to Barden University to warn Barden Bella of an embarrassing incident that occurred during the American president's birthday. John disciplines Barden Bella and says that they are just women and one day will have children. For that they should just give up on the situation. Men think that women should not focus on pursuing something because one day they will become pregnant women.

The third is data (33), which was contained in Pitch Perfect 2 when Barden Bella broke the event again because one of the members caught fire for a stage property. Gail broadcasts what happened to Barden Bella and says that if they always make mistakes while performing, they can not beat the most potent enemy, DSM. Then John responded by saying, "This is what happens when you send girls to college." assuming that girls will do wrong if they are educated. As a boy, John thought what Barden Bella did was a bad reflection of the college girls.

4.2 Discussion

From the result gained, the researcher has done in analyzing sexist language in Pitch Perfect movie series. These results obtain types of overt sexism and indirect sexism found in these movies. From the overall data obtained, the researcher found 81 data from all types of sexist language. The researcher found eight types of overt sexism from nine types, and they are: naming, dictionaries, insult terms for women, semantic derogation, first name, surname titles, transitivity, reported speech, and jokes. For indirect sexism, the researcher found four types of indirect sexism from six types: humor, presupposition, conflicting messages, and androcentric perspectives. Of the types of sexism, the most data obtained is Insult Terms for Women, which means words that intend to demean women. The examples of this type are *bitch, slut, tarted up*.

Unlike previous research by Pratama (2018), the most frequent result is the type of Jokes. From 420 comments on Youtube, he obtained 24 Jokes-style data from 55 all of the data obtained. Pratama concludes that some people still use sexist language to discredit women and the indication of Mills' sexism is real. This is related to what is obtained from the analysis of this study. From all the types of Mills's theory of sexism, only 3 out of the 15 types were not found in the

data source, which means that it can be concluded that sexism is still widely found in life. The difference in the percentage between the most types found in Pratama and those found in this study could be due to differences in data sources. Pratama took the data source from comments on Youtube, which contained videos of patient abuse by nurses in hospitals in Indonesia. Meanwhile, this study draws on movies from America.

As Mills (2008, p.1), feminist activists and theorists' main concern is changing the language that discriminates against women or belittles women in everyday life, but after analyzing the overall data, as much as 55% comes from women themselves. There was more sexism in women's speech, the most common being the Insult Terms for Women type. So, discrimination against women is not always carried out by the opposite gender (by men) but is also perpetrated by the women themselves. Even in these movies, the percentage is mostly done by women.

Based on Caldas-Coulthard quoted in Mills (2008, p.71), she argues that there is a tendency for women's voices to be presented in the form of indirect sentences rather than direct sentences in the reported speech and it is characterized by the words' claim' or 'argue'. Because of this tendency, she views women's voices as relatively "inaccessible". As explained in the findings session, although it was reported in an indirect sentence, the TV channel also displayed a clarifying video from Fat Amy. So, in this case, not all reports submitted using indirect sentences are included in the sexist language category.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion and suggestion. The conclusion deals with the findings and discussion related to the objectives of the study. Besides, the suggestion section suggests readers and other researchers who might want to improve and conduct similar research.

5.1 Conclusion

This thesis evaluates overt sexism and indirect sexism from Pitch Perfect movie series, which are consists of Pitch Perfect 1 (2012), Pitch Perfect 2 (2015), and Pitch Perfect 3 (2017) based on the classification of sexism from Mills' theory (2008). Based on the data that has been analyzed, several conclusions are found to answer the research questions. Based on Mills' theory, there are nine types of overt sexism: Naming, Dictionary, Generic Pronouns and Nouns, Insult Terms for Women, Semantic Derogation, First Name / Surname / Titles, Transitivity, Reported Speech, and Jokes. The result shows that almost all types of overt sexism are found in Pitch Perfect movies. Only Generic Pronouns and Nouns are not found. From 81 of the overall data obtained, 62 is a type of overt sexism. From the explanation above, the type that appears most often is Insult Terms for Women, totaling 21. For indirect sexism, of the six types of indirect sexism, researchers have four types: Humor, Presupposition, Conflicting Messages, and Androcentric Perspectives. Two that were not found were Scripts and Metaphor and Collocation. There are 19 data found, and the most are from the type of Conflicting Messages, totaling 10. Overall, the researcher found that direct sexism or overt sexism was more prevalent than indirect sexism. This also proves the correctness of Mills's theory of types of sexism. Besides, the large amount of data found on various types of sexism also shows that discrimination against women still exists and in various types.

5.2 Suggestion

This chapter presents the suggestion to future research in the field of sociolinguistics, especially on sexist language. Future researchers could conduct field-based research on sexist language with several people who are chatting to obtain maximum results. With that, the research results will be more real without a scenario like in a movie. The future researcher can also examine sexist language in newspapers or reporting on other social media, is there still discrimination against gender. Thus, the researcher expects this present study to contribute to future researchers on related studies by these suggestions. Also, the researcher hopes this study will be a useful reference for the readers and learners.

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