

**MEN'S LANGUAGE FEATURES USED BY CAROL DANVERS
IN "CAPTAIN MARVEL: 2019" MOVIE**

THESIS



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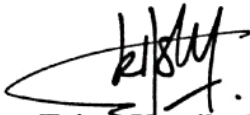
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ABSTRACT

Aprillia, A, S. (2022). *Men Language Features used by Carol Danvers in Captain Marvel: 2019 Movie*. English Department, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya.
Advisor: Tristy Kartika Fi'aunillah, M. A

Keywords: men's language, language function, contextual situation, Captain Marvel 2019 movie.

This study investigates men's language features proposed by Coates (2004) in Carol Danvers' utterances as the main character in Captain Marvel: 2019 movie. Besides, this study also investigated language function by Jakobson (1960) theory, and contextual situations based on Hymes' (2001) theory.

This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach that explains the data being studied. The researcher has collected the data by identifying the conversation of Carol Danvers through the script of Captain Marvel: 2019 movie, which contains men's language features. Then, the researcher also identified the language function. The researcher then analyzed the contextual situation to determine the factors that influenced Carol Danvers to use men's language features and specific functions.

The study results reveal that Carol Danvers uses all types of men language features: topic choice, monologues and playing the expert, questions to seek information, verbal sparring, and turn-taking. The most frequent men language features used by Carol Danvers are questions. Carol Danvers uses questions to dig up information she does not know. Moreover, this study also found all types of language functions. The language functions are referential, emotive, conative, metalingual, poetic, and phatic. This study reveals that Carol Danvers uses men's language features and functions with different meanings and purposes. From the results of the study, the researcher gained new knowledge that Coates' (2004) theory regarding language features in each gender should be reviewed again considering that technological developments can affect the use of language in each individual.

ABSTRAK

Aprillia, A, S. (2022). *Fitur Bahasa pria yang digunakan oleh Carol Danvers pada film Captain Marvel: 2019*. Sastra Inggris, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

Dosen Pembimbing: Tristy Kartika Fi'aunillah, M.A.

Kata kunci: bahasa laki-laki, fungsi bahasa, konteks situasi, film Captain Marvel 2019.

Studi ini menyelidiki fitur bahasa pria yang diusulkan oleh Coates (2004) dalam ucapan Carol Danvers sebagai karakter utama dalam film Captain Marvel: 2019. Selain itu, penelitian ini juga menyelidiki fungsi bahasa oleh Jakobson (1960), dan konteks situasi berdasarkan teori Hymes (2001).

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif yang berguna untuk menjelaskan secara rinci tentang data yang sedang dipelajari. Peneliti mengumpulkan data dengan mengidentifikasi percakapan Carol Danvers melalui naskah film Captain Marvel: 2019 yang mengandung fitur bahasa pria. Kemudian, peneliti juga mengidentifikasi fungsi bahasa. Peneliti kemudian menganalisis situasi kontekstual untuk mengetahui faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi Carol Danvers menggunakan fitur bahasa pria dan fungsi bahasa tertentu.

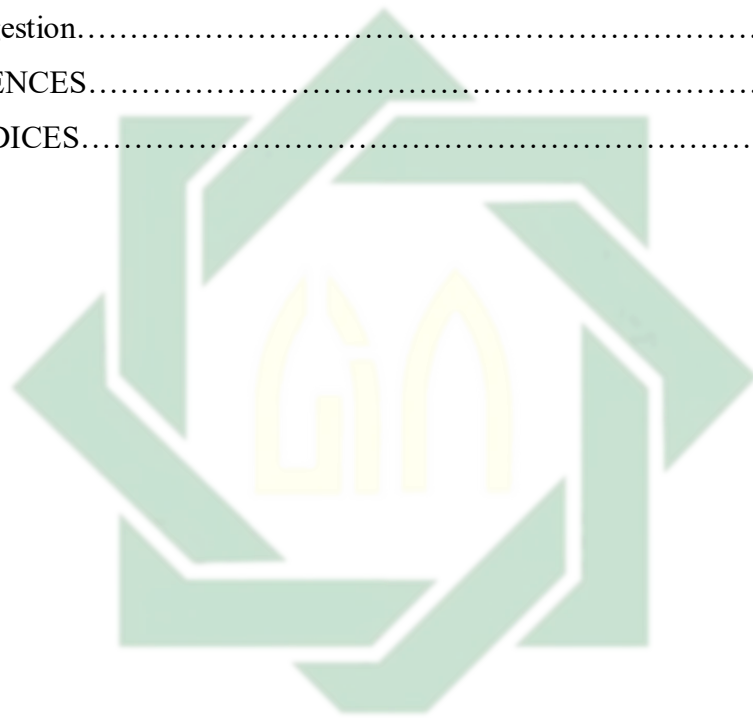
Hasil penelitian mengungkapkan bahwa Carol Danvers menggunakan semua jenis fitur bahasa pria. Yaitu pilihan topik, monolog dan bermain ahli, pertanyaan, perdebatan lisan, dan pengambilan giliran. Fitur bahasa pria yang paling sering digunakan oleh Carol Danvers adalah pertanyaan. Carol Danvers menggunakan pertanyaan untuk menggali informasi yang tidak dia ketahui. Selain itu, penelitian ini juga menemukan semua jenis fungsi bahasa. Fungsi bahasa tersebut adalah fungsi referensial, emotif, konatif, metalingual, puitis, dan fatis. Penelitian ini mengungkapkan bahwa Carol Danvers menggunakan fitur bahasa dan fungsi bahasa pria dengan arti dan tujuan yang berbeda. Dari hasil penelitian, peneliti mendapatkan pengetahuan baru bahwa teori Coates (2004) mengenai language features di setiap gender harus direview kembali mengingat bahwa perkembangan teknologi dapat mempengaruhi penggunaan bahasa pada setiap individu.

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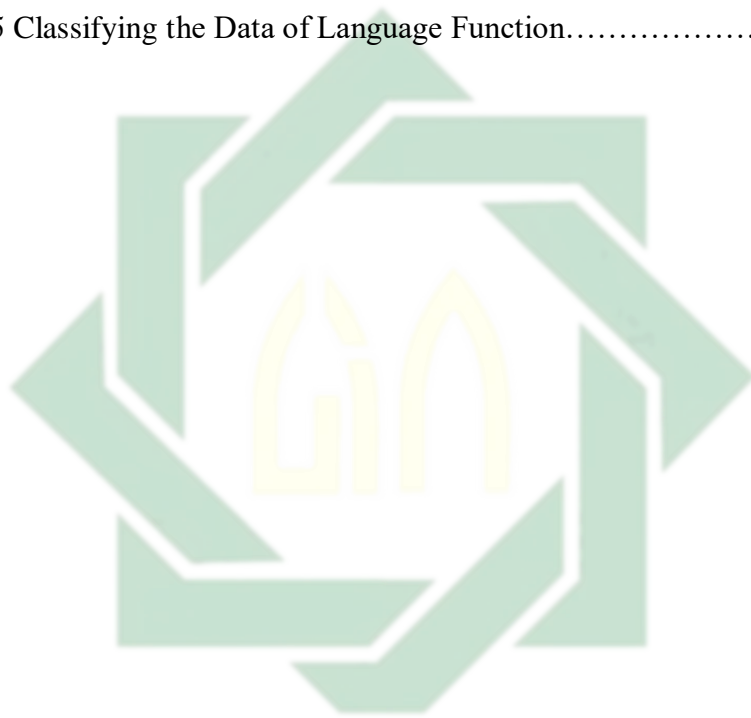
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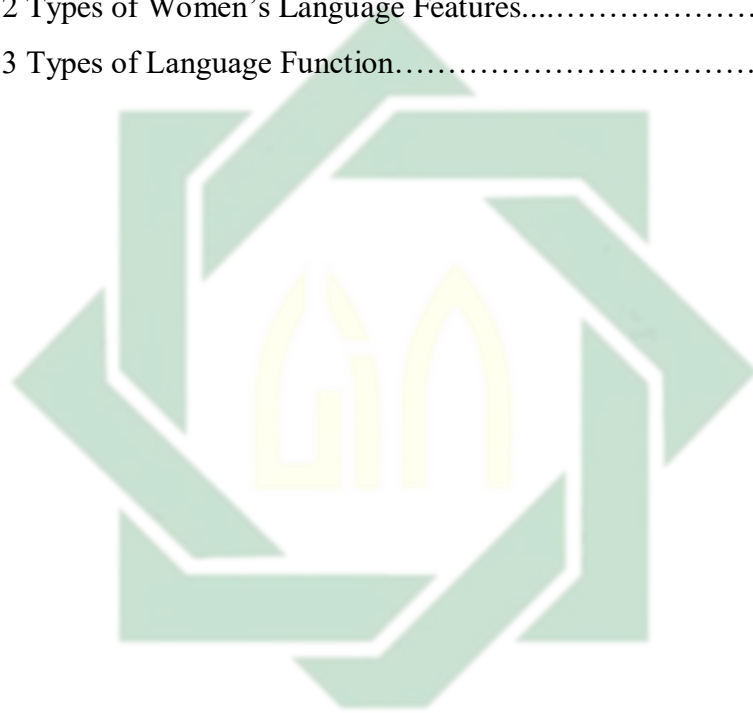
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language features or speech features are characteristic of language possessed by humans, both men, and women. However, there are some differences in language features, especially in gender. In sociolinguistics, language and gender study the language used by women and men. The main thing or essential point in understanding language and gender is to learn the differences in the language used by men and women. In society, men and women are very different, both physically and psychologically. Karjo and Wijaya (2020) stated that the differences in language used by men and women are also motivated by their social environment, such as how they are raised in the family. The differences in language used by men and women significantly affect communication. In some circumstances, men's language features may occur in women's speech. A perspective that can be seen in applying men's language features to women are attitudes, masculine personalities, and manner of her talking. Therefore, one of the reasons the researcher chose Captain Marvel: 2019 movie is because the characteristic of the main character is very close to the aspects of men, manly and good at martial arts.

Men and women arguably differ in their use of language. Diversity in the use of language in men and women occurs due to several factors. The genetics created by God for them are different. Wardhaugh (2006, p. 316) stated that women have more fat while men have more muscle. The researcher can conclude

that men tend to be stronger than women. This power can also be in the form of voice, where men's voices tend to be bigger and heavier than women. The difference in the language features of men and women can also be seen in the vocabulary collection owned by women, which is more diverse than men. As Holmes (2013) mentioned, the focus of men's conversation is on information and also reality rather than feelings. The solidarity possessed by men can be seen in the conversations between a group of men. They tend not to take personal ridicule or compliments expressed by the other person because they think it is real. Coates (2004, p. 133) explained that men tend to avoid topics that discuss personal issues. They tend to talk about sports, modern technology, and business. Regardless there is a theory that differentiates language features between men and women, the opposite can happen. Women's language features can be used on men, and vice versa. In this study, the researcher used the men's language features on woman characters. In order to research language features, you can use several literary works, one of them is movie.

Movies are one of the right media choices for entertainment. It is possible to hone English knowledge through the subtitles provided in the film. Educational research conducted by Zulfahmi and Nikmah (2020) suggested that watching movies is one method that has the potential to increase English vocabulary. From the subtitles, we can see the vocabulary that we do not understand, and then we can look it up through the dictionary. Besides, All the scenes in the movie must have been composed of scenarios made by the director. In this study, the researcher adds mimesis theory that is used to see that works of art such as movies

are a reflection of society. The researcher used the movie as the data object to analyze language features.

Language features can also occur in conversations in dramas, films, and talk shows. Furthermore, language also has the function of giving an impression and meaning to every spoken word. Jakobson (1960) states that one must investigate language function to get a good meaning. The language functions are referential, emotive, conative, poetic, phatic, and meta-lingual.

Some researchers have researched language and gender. Otherwise, being interesting, many things can be explored in terms of language and gender, especially men's language features. The previous research discusses women's language features using Robin Lakoff's (1975) theory. The researcher uses several previous studies to avoid plagiarism and help the researcher to provide an overview of analyzing the data. Several researchers have researched the same object.

The first research conducted by Syamsiah (2018) is entitled A Speech Function Analysis of Utterances in Beauty and The Beast Movie Script by Bill Condon. This study focused on finding the types of speech function of utterances used in Beauty and The Beast movie script by Bill Condon and described the implications of the speech function used in Beauty and The Beast movie script by Bill Condon can be used in language learning. There are four theoretical frameworks in this study. The theory is about the description of the discourse analysis. The theory explained the speech function, the theory is about the movie, and the theory is about the movie's title. The results of this study are four types of

speech functions uttered by the characters: statement with 52 % portion, the question with 23%, command 24%, and the last offer with only 1%. Moreover, the researcher also found the rejoinders of speech functions such as acknowledgment, contradiction, answer, disclaimer, compliance, refusal, and rejection.

The second research is entitled *The Comparison of Women Linguistic Features between Sarah Silverman in Stand Up Comedy and Precious Movie* by Ningsih (2015). This study compares natural and planned language processes uttered by Sarah Silverman in Precious movie and Stand Up Comedy to show women's linguistic features using Jennifer Coates's theory. The researcher chose qualitative descriptive as an appropriate approach method to analyze the data in the form of Sarah Silverman's utterances. The result of this study is the researcher found nine women's speech features uttered by Sarah Silverman in her standup comedy and Precious in the Precious movie. The features' precise color terms are not found in this study.

The third research was conducted by Pahlevi (2019). This research focused on speech features used by men characters in *Bohemian Rhapsody* Movies. This research aimed to identify the types and situations of speech features used by men characters in *Bohemian Rhapsody* movie. This study used Coates's theory to determine the type of men's speech features. The researcher found 44 speech features uttered by men characters in the *Bohemian Rhapsody* movie. Questions become men's language features often spoken by men characters in

Bohemian Rhapsody movie. In addition, situations that show anger often occur in conversations between men characters in the Bohemian Rhapsody movie.

The fourth study that the researcher found was entitled Men's Speech Features Used by Amy Elliott as Woman Character on Gone Girl Movie conducted by Marhaeny (2016). This study focused on finding the men's language features used by the woman lead in the Gone Girl movie. In addition, the researcher also analyzed the situation that influenced Amy Elliot as the main character in the Gone Girl movie using certain types of men's language features. The results of this study were 120 utterances of Amy Eliot, which were then classified into nine types of men's language features. The situation that supports Amy Elliot speaking the men's language is when she communicates with the opposite sex. In conducting this research, the researcher wanted to show that woman's character can be applied to men's language.

The fifth research, entitled An Analysis of Features and Functions in Women's Speech in The Talkshow United States of Women Summit conducted by Badari, Setyowati, and Widisanti (2019). The researcher analyzed the speech of Michelle Obama on the Talk Show United States of Women Summit and tried to explore the language features and the language function used. As a result, the researcher found 18 data showing Michelle Obama using women's language features and 3 data using men's language features.

The sixth study conducted by Khasanah (2015) entitled An Analysis of Turn-Taking Strategies Used by Host and Guest in The Talk Show "The Ellen DeGeneres Show. This study aims to show the types of turn-taking strategies, the

function of Turn-taking strategies, and the process of Turn-taking when the participants take their turns. The researcher uses "The Ellen DeGeneres Show," where there is a conversation between the presenter and the guest star, as a source of data for analysis. The results of this study indicated that not all types of turn-taking are used in the talk show. The reason is that the duration of the talk show and the personality of the guest stars affect the conversation on the talk show.

The last study conducted by Juwita, Sunggingwati, and Valiantien (2018) is entitled *The Differences Between Men's and Women's Language in The Devil Wears Prada Movie*. This study aimed to find out the differences in the language used by men and women in the female and male characters in *The Devil Wears Prada* movie. The researcher used the theory of Coates (2004) for men's language features and the theory of Lakoff (1975) for women language features. This journal found four men's language features: asked to gain information, taboo words, explicit command and ungrammatical form, and minimal response. For women language features, they found lexical hedges, super polite form, precise color terms, tag questions, intensifiers, empty adjectives, and avoidance of strong swear words. On the other hand, the researcher also found that in some situations, men and women characters did not use the language features of each gender.

Based on previous studies, it is found that no one discussed the men's language features used by women, which analyzes the language function, furthermore discussing the conversation situation to find out the factors that influence the woman character using the men's language features. Therefore, in this present study, the researcher tries to fill the gap by applying men's language

features and language functions used by Carol Danvers in Captain Marvel: 2019, who is a woman character which has similar to men's characteristics. In Captain Marvel: 2019, Carol Danvers, or Captain Marvel, is a women superhero whose strength can rival Superman. Carol Danvers was a fighter pilot who had an accident in the past. During the recovery process, Carol Danvers' DNA was taken and then changed so that she has superpowers. The characteristics of Carol Danvers is a woman character who has no fear, strong soul and also against patriarchal culture. The masculine character possessed by Carol Danvers in Captain Marvel: 2019, which is different from woman characters in general, attracts the researcher to analyze using men's language features by Coates (2004). Furthermore, the researcher analyzed the language functions using Jacobson's theory of language function and situational context by Hymes (2001). The purpose is to find out the meaning of the utterances spoken by Carol Danvers and to clarify in what situations Carol Danvers uses the features and functions of her utterances.

1.2 Problems of the Study

1. What are the types of men's language features uttered by Carol Danvers in Captain Marvel: 2019 ?
2. What are the functions of men's language features uttered by Carol Danvers in Captain Marvel: 2019?
3. What are the situations of men's language features uttered by Carol Danvers in Captain Marvel: 2019?

1.3 Significance of the Study

This research is expected to provide a real picture of language and gender, especially on men's speech features. This research explained the types of men's speech features used by Carol Danvers as the main character in Captain Marvel: 2019 movie by using Coates's theory of men's speech features (2004). Besides, this research discussed the language function by Jakobson (1960). The researcher hopes that this research can be helpful for the public and help increase knowledge in the field of language and gender, especially men's speech features.

1.4 Scope and Limitation of the Study

Men's speech features and language function has become the favorite topic for analysis. Therefore, this study used the conversation uttered by Carol Danvers in Captain Marvel: 2019 movie as the source of data. The researcher analyzed the women's and men's language features proposed by Coates (2004). However, the researcher limits the research only to the use of men's speech features uttered by Carol Danvers in Captain Marvel: 2019 movie. This limitation aims to focus research on the men's language features uttered by Carol Danvers as the movie's main character. Moreover, this research discussed the language function and situational context to know more deeply about the meaning and clarify in what situations Carol Danvers uses the features and functions of her utterances.

1.5 Definition of Key Terms

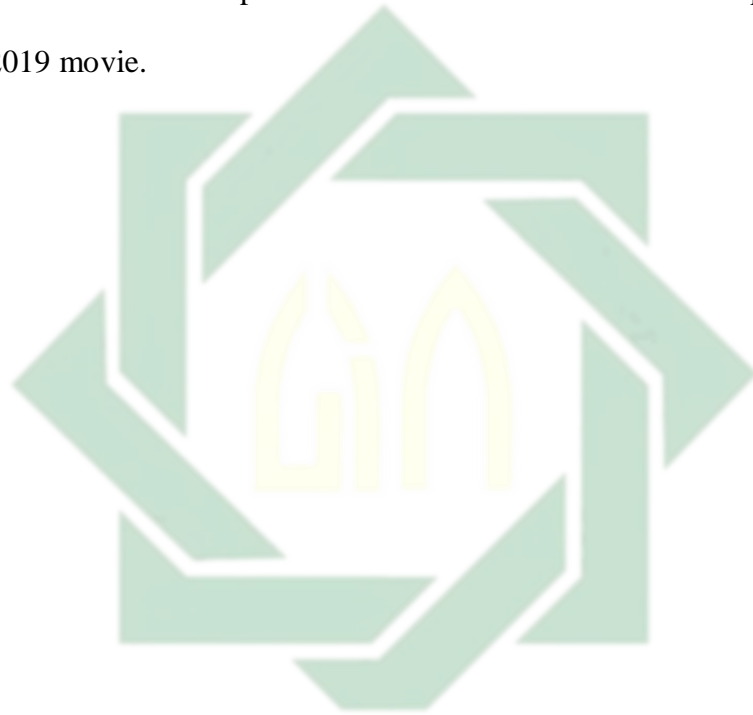
Men's language Features: The characteristics of language used by men to distinguish it from the language of women.

Language Functions: Language patterns that form a meaning.

Movie: A recording contains scenes acted out by actors and actresses.

Captain Marvel: 2019: First woman superhero movie from Marvel Studios who have many equal powers to Superman.

Carol Danvers: Woman superhero who is the main character in Captain Marvel:2019 movie.



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CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Language and Gender

Gender is one of the essential majors in sociolinguistics that discusses the relationship between grammar, vocabulary, and pronunciation in society, particularly in women's and men's language (Eckert, 2003). There are only two genders in this world: men and women. Men and women do speak differently. In society, women tend to be more polite and peaceful than men. Wardaugh (2006) stated that men and women speak differently because they are raised in different ways. Men are raised strictly because men are leaders in their families. Women are raised gently because they will be mothers. Lakoff (cited in Holmes, 2013, p. 305) states that women also have less confidence when speaking to men because women's status is lower than men's. It can be said that language and gender are studies that discuss the differences in the characteristics of language used by men and women. The differences in the use of languages between men and women can influence a conversation. Many people conduct studies to discuss differences in language use between women and men (Coates, 2004, p. 3).

According to Coates (2004, p. 6), the language used by women is considered less strict than men. This is because women get assumptions in society about their status under men. Women tend to have less confidence when conversing with men because their status is lacking. Several types of research

discuss women's language use tend to be more polite than men. Men tend to say swear words when conversing (Coates, 2004, p. 13).

In language and gender, two linguists emphasize women's and men's speech features. Coates (2004) defines two speech features: women's speech features and men's speech features. Lakoff (cited in Holmes, 2013, p. 302) divides women's speech features into lexical hedges or fillers, tag questions, rising intonation, empty adjectives, precise colour terms, intensifiers, and hypercorrect grammar, super polite forms, avoidance of strong swear words, and emphatic stress. At the same time, Coates (2004) divides men's speech features such as topic choice, monologues and playing the expert, verbal sparring, questions, and turn-taking.

2.2. Men's Language Features

Jennifer Coates is a famous linguist with the theory of men's speech features. She divides men's language features into five categories. There are topic choice, monologues and playing the expert, questions, verbal sparring, and turn-taking.

2.2.1 Topic Choice

Every conversation uttered by both men and women must have a topic. Women's conversation topics are wider than men's. Men tend to have their topic of discussion in their circle. Men prefer not to discuss personal information when talking to their interlocutors (Coates, 2004, p. 133). However, in some conditions, such as when men confide in their close friends, they start to talk about topics that

they think are personal. In contrast with women, the topic discussed by men is less. Men tend to talk about sports, cars, business, technology, and current events. Men open up about their problems but do not talk like women usually do (Dharma, 2021).

2.2.2 Monologues and Playing the Expert

One of the characteristics of men's language is monologues. One of the speakers holds the long control in a conversation (Coates, 2004, p. 134). "Playing the expert" here denotes a conversation conducted by men where the speakers take turns to talk about a topic they are experts at. In contrast with men, women rarely do this speech feature when having a conversation. The example of monologues and playing the expert is shown below:

(14) cos you know we've got BT internet at home (mhm) and I've set it up so that. um through the BT internet WAP portal so that Kate can read. her email that she gets. um on her phone (oh right) which is qui- which is quite useful if you're kinda not behind a computer but I was musing the other day on. on how funny it is that the sort of graphics you get on WAP phones now. is like you used to get on the ZX81 (yeah) and everyeverything's having to adapt to that kind of LCD based stuff (that's right) um computers have got to the point they've got to. and now we've gone all the way back with WAP technology (Coates, 2004, p. 134).

From the conversation above, it can be seen that Chris is in control of the conversation and explains details about the mobile phone. The researcher concludes that Chris is an expert in mobile phone technology.

2.2.3 Questions

A question often arises when someone does not know about something. In a conversation, questions appear in any discussion. Sometimes, questions arise to provoke the interlocutor to talk about something to ensure the conversation goes well. According to Coates (2004), men use questions in a conversation to start a new topic of discussion, dig up information, and lure their interlocutors into answering what is being discussed. What distinguishes the question on man language features and woman language features in the context. Coates (2004, p. 130) stated that women tend to use questions to ask about what they already know the answer to. In this study, Carol Danvers often used the question feature to ask for new information that she did not know. The example of men using a question is shown below:

(16) Peter: what else do they use it for apart from the deaf? or do they have other applications- I don't mean the deaf, I mean the dumb, do they have other applications?

Rob: well they didn't develop it for the dumb, I can't remember why they did develop it, um – I don't know

(Source Coates, 2004, p. 135)

The example above is the use of questions on men's speech features to extract or get information from the interlocutor.

In this subchapter of the question, the researcher adds the theory proposed by Douglas Biber, Susan Conrad, and Geoffrey Leech (2002) concerning the types of questions.

2.2.3.1 WH-Questions

Wh-question is a question consisting of what, when, whom, where, who, which, why, whose, and how. Speakers use Wh-questions to provoke listeners to answer questions by providing a description of the place, participants, and time. Wh-questions are also used to obtain missing information (Biber, Conrad & Geoffrey Leech, 2002, p. 249). The following are examples of Wh-questions:

A: It's six o'clock isn't it?

B: **What?**

(Biber, Conrad & Geoffrey Leech, 2002)

A: **How** dare you speak to me like that? **Who** do you think you are?

(Biber, Conrad & Geoffrey Leech, 2002)

2.2.3.2 Yes-no Questions

Biber, Conrad & Geoffrey Leech (2002) define yes/no questions are questions asked by the speaker with the aim that the recipient answers with a truth value of yes or no. In addition to yes or no, the recipient can also provide other answers such as a certainty, I don't know, maybe, etc. (Biber, Conrad & Geoffrey Leech, 2002, p.251). The following are examples of a yes/no question:

A: Do you think he'll be any better?

B: Maybe. Yeah.

(Biber, Conrad & Geoffrey Leech, 2002)

A: Isn't that lovely?!

(Biber, Conrad & Geoffrey Leech, 2002)

2.2.3.3 Alternative Questions

Alternative questions are asked by the speaker to ask the listener about a choice. Alternative questions are marked with "or" conjunction and end up with a falling intonation (Biber, Conrad & Geoffrey Leech, 2002, p. 251). For example:

A: So do you like my haircut or not?
B: It's alright.
(Biber, Conrad & Geoffrey Leech, 2002)

2.2.3.4 Question Tag

Question tags are located behind a sentence that is used to ask for confirmation of a statement made by the speaker (Biber, Conrad, and Geoffrey Leech, 2002, p. 251). Question tags usually contrast with the statements spoken by the speaker. If a positive statement is followed by a negative question, and vice versa (Biber, Conrad, and Geoffrey Leech, 2002, p. 252). For example:

A: She's so generous, **isn't she?**
B: She's not a lesbian, **is she?**
(Biber, Conrad & Geoffrey Leech, 2002)

2.2.4 Verbal Sparring

Verbal sparring is a men's speech feature that refers to the existence of disagreement and fight in a conversation conducted by men. The example is shown below:

Ray : crate!
Sam: case!
Ray : What?
Sam: they come in cases Ray not crates
Ray : oh same thing if you must be picky over every one thing
Sam: just shut your fucking head Ray!
Ray : don't tell me to fuck of fuck (...)
Sam: I'll come over and shut yo
Jim : yeah I'll have a crate of apples thanks
[laughingly using a thick sounding voice]
Ray : no fuck off Jim
Jim : a dozen
Dan : shitpicker! [amused]
Pilkington (cited in Coates, 2004, p. 136)

The example above is verbal sparring that occurs in the conversation of a group of men. It is explained that Ray disagrees with Sam, and Dan criticizes Jim. Sometimes disagreement leads to debate, but this does not mean a debate but rather a shared intimacy (Coates, 2004, p. 136).

2.2.5 Turn – taking

Turn-taking is one of the men's speech features which means their turn to speak. Holmes (2013) mentioned that men are more likely to wait their Turn to talk than to overlap a conversation which leads to misunderstanding. Conversation in men often uses a one-to-one turn-taking mode as a legitimate attempt to carry on a conversation because it did not take the other person's right to speak. The overlapping of men conversations sometimes arises when the topic of conversation is what inspires enthusiasm for a topic (Coates, 2004, p. 137). Jacob L. Mey (2001), a linguist specializing in pragmatics, declared turn-taking mechanisms into some categories: taking the floor, holding the floor, and yielding the floor.

2.2.5.1 Taking The Floor

A speaker uses this strategy when they are about to start a conversation. In starting a conversation, there must be one person who takes the initiative to open the topic so that the listeners can focus their attention on one speaker. Therefore, the conversation is going well. Jufadri (2018) states that taking the floor is when someone takes a turn to convey the utterance. According to Mey (2001), taking

the floor is divided into four categories. Those are starting up, taking over, interruption, overlapping.

2.2.5.1.1 Starting Up

A conversation can occur when the speaker opens the topic to provoke the listener or other speakers. Stenstorm (cited in Habibi, Hidayat, and Alek, 2020) divides starting up into hesitate start and a clean start. Hesitant start occurs when the speaker is not ready to speak. It usually starts with a filled pause such as umm, well, I mean, uhh. In the case of a hesitant start, the speaker usually takes a little longer to arrange the words to be spoken so that the utterances become good and meaningful. In contrast to a hesitant start, a clean start occurs when someone is ready to speak. An example of this turn-taking strategy is shown below:

“NS : Well, it is clear. But, I wonder. What is the leader of NasDem meaning when he said about the impeachment? Does NasDem threat the president?”

“J : Eee.... wrong or not. The first thing that should be considered.....”
(Source from Habibi, Hidayat, and Alek, 2020)

In the example above, NS, as the host, started the conversation very well. NS started the conversation by introducing the guest to the audience. NS as the host, also supervised the conversation with a clean start to ask sources regarding doubts about the rule of law.

2.2.5.1.2 Taking Over Strategy

This strategy appears when the listener begins to speak to respond to the previous speaker. The listener accepts the previous speaker's utterance and starts the conversation because the previous speaker has been waiting for a response

from the next speaker. The example of taking over is presented in the conversation below.

“NS: Okay Mr Feri, I would like to ask, It is reasonable or not, the president are getting worry if he won’t be supported by the fraction parties?”

“FA: **It is very reasonable because it is related to the matter of the urgency forces. (the explanation is still continued)**”

(Source from Habibi, Hidayat, and Alek, 2020).

In the conversation above, FA, as a guest, has answered questions from NS as the host. The FA provides the answers needed by NS, who need information about the president's concerns about support from political parties.

2.2.5.1.3 Interruption

When the speaker has not finished his sentence, another speaker turns to speak or what is known as an interrupt. The current speaker has no idea with the utterances spoken by the previous speaker whether it is completed or not. The example of interruption is demonstrated in the conversation below.

“PE: Consequently, he don’t want to establish it and find out a solution to...//”

“J: To find out a solution, It’s different discussion, Prof. As I said before, there are three ways.”

(Source from Habibi, Hidayat, and Alek, 2020).

According to the conversation above, the evidence of interruption can be seen when J starts talking while PE has not finished his sentence. J interrupts PE's words because he does not agree with PE's opinion.

2.2.5.1.4 Overlapping

Overlap appears when the next speaker speaks simultaneously with the current speaker. Coates (2004, p. 113) explained that the next speaker rushes to

pick up the current speaker's floor. The example below shows the overlapping in a conversation.

“A: Beside that, I would like to say to those people who urge the president. The president should not need to be urged and pushed like **like the reformation era in 1998**”

“NS : **It means that the president shouldn't need to listen the societies' aspiration? should he only need to listen to the political parties perspectives?**”

(Source from Habibi, Hidayat, and Alek, 2020).

In the example conversation above, overlapping occurred between A and NS. Where NS as the host started to answer A's statement while A was still continuing his statement. The overlap occurred because NS wanted to re-question A's statement, which needed to be explained more clearly.

2.2.5.2 Holding The Floor

Holding the floor is a strategy the speaker uses when they still want to speak. The speaker usually holds their turn through filled pauses such as eee, ahh, ummmm then the sentence they want to say. According to Habibi, Hidayat, and Alek (2020), holding the floor can be used with other strategies such as repeating words. The speaker does this strategy to convince the listener of what is being conveyed—the example of holding the floor is shown in the conversation below.

“Jimmy : Aaaa [laughter] **Can you aaaa can you** tell us **any, any** songs on the record?”

“Ariana : I can. Should I just spit it out?”

(Source from Agustianto, Sribagus, Putera, 2020)

The conversation above is an example of a strategy of holding the floor with word repetition. Jimmy Fallon, as the host, took a few seconds to ask Ariana. Jimmy repeated the words "Can you" and "Any" as his strategy for holding the

floor. Jimmy reflexively repeated the words "Can you" and "Any" because he had forgotten the question he would ask Ariana as the guest star.

2.2.5.3 Yielding The Floor

The current speaker uses this turn-taking strategy when allowing the next speaker to speak. Based to Mey (2001), allowing the next speaker can be done by greeting, asking questions, and giving up, which means stopping the speech because the current speaker allows the next speaker to speak. The example of yielding the floor is presented in the conversation below.

“Jimmy : How are you feeling? Saturday night alive?”
“Gal Gadot: What?”
“Jimmy : Are you excited? I mean –“
“Gal Gadot: Wh-at? Yes. I’m very excited. I’m very excited.”
(Source from Agustianto, Sribagus, Putera, 2020)

In the conversation above, Jimmy as the presenter on The Tonight Shows, greetings Gal Gadot with a question about how she was that night. However, Gal Gadot was confused about what Jimmy's question meant. Then Jimmy asked again with a question that had the same meaning. Jimmy's greetings are a strategy of yielding the floor.

2.3 Women’s Language Features

2.3.1 Topic and Topic Development

According to Coates (2004, p. 128) women tend to talk about people (gossiping) and feelings. In contrast to men who tend to avoid personal topics and also tend to talk about current events, sports, and technology (Coates, 2004, p. 128).

2.3.2 Minimal Response

The minimal response in women's language features indicates an active response to the speaker. Women tend to use minimal responses to support each other's opinion (Coates, 2004, p. 129). Minimum response is indicated by words such as right, mmm, yeah.

2.3.3 Hedges

As proposed by Coates (2004, p. 129) hedges are used to show politeness in avoiding sensitive topics. The conversation below is an example of using hedges.

Meg: but I did see what amounted to sort of chest hair, black, she's a very dark sort of dark skinned and sallow complexion and a lol mean I – I mean I hope I'm just reporting this without any edge to it . you know, so I mean I probably
Bea: you mean you really feel that she's turning into a gorilla?
(Coates, 2004, p. 129)

The conversation above shows that Meg's words about one of her friends led to malicious comments and discussed physical ugliness. Hedges such as "sort of, probaby, I mean" are used by Meg when she starts to feel embarrassed about her words.

2.3.4 Questions

The question is one of the women's language features proposed by Coates (2004). The difference in questions on men's and women's language features lies in the context. Men tend to use questions to seek information, start a conversation

and , also invite the addressee to speak, while women use questions for something they already know the answer to (Coates, 2004).

2.3.5 Turn-Taking

Turn-taking is a turn to speak. In male conversation, the turn-taking model that tends to be used is the speaker holding the conversation in turn. However, this does not apply to women's conversations. Women tend to use jam sessions or talk simultaneously while having a conversation (Coates, 2004, p. 131).

2.4 Language Function by Jakobson

The use of language in communication must have a function to create good and related communication. Jakobson (1960) defines six factors needed in verbal communication. The first is context. The speaker needs context to be understood by the listener so that the conversation runs smoothly. The second is the addresser of the speaker, which serves to convey ideas in a conversation and the addressee or the listener. The speaker communicates with the listener. It is said to be the delivery of information to the listener. Then, the code is needed to decipher the message content. Finally, physical contact is made by the speaker and listener to convey the content of the conversation. The language functions by Jakobson are categorized as follows :

2.4.1. Referential Function

The referential function in language is a function following the context that describes the situation in communication. This function aims to provide information to the listener about the speaker's idea. According to Setyowati and

Lubis (2020), the context in a conversation is related to the reasons for the speaker and the interlocutor, through what media, and the relationship between the speaker and the interlocutor.

2.4.2. Emotive Function

Jakobson (1960, p. 354) stated that this language function relates to the speaker's feelings. This function determines whether the speaker feels happy, sad, or angry. The emotive function is often used for self-expression. Therefore, this function is commonly used to analyze the feelings or attitudes toward the speaker.

2.4.3. Conative Function

This function is illustrated as an imperative in communication. Speaker often uses imperative sentences to get the listener to do something for the speaker. Jakobson (1960, p. 355) explained that if the receiver does something about the speaker's utterances, it can be called a conative function.

2.4.4. Metalingual Function

This function is used to describe language itself. Speaker tends to make certain languages to communicate. This function used a code or explanation to accept what is conveyed by the speaker for its meaning (Jakobson, 1960, p. 356). Manoliu (2017) explained that the metalingual function used by the speaker to the listener to check whether the listener understands the speaker's utterances or not, such as "Do you know what I mean?."

2.4.5. Poetic Function

This function focuses on the message conveyed by the speaker or writer. This function is based on signs and objects in a literary work such as poetry. Setiyowati and Lubis (2020) explained that poetic function is used for the beauty of language itself.

2.4.6. Phatic Function

This language function is used for interaction between speakers and listeners. For example, when we communicate by telephone, the speaker will say, "Hello?" "How are you?" to signal to the listener that the speaker is about to interact (Jakobson, 1960). Setiyowati and Lubis (2020) mentioned that this function is a medium to convince the speaker that their words are not only heard but also understood.

2.5 Situational Context by Hymes

Situational context is a characteristic of context that describes the place, time, and relationship between the speaker and the listener. Every word spoken must have an influencing factor. Hymes (1974) declared a S.P.E.A.K.I.N.G theory to make it easier to analyze language in certain contexts. According to Hymes (2001) by looking at the conversation situation, we can interpret how people communicate to create certain patterns. The S.P.E.A.K.I.N.G theory as explained below :

1. The letter "S" represents a Scene and Setting which discusses the action played in a conversation (Hymes, 2001, p. 55). The setting can describe the time and place where the action occurred.
2. The letter "P" represents Participants, which means people who are involved in a scene or conversation (Hymes, 2001, p. 56)
3. The letter "E" represents the Ends is the purpose or goals of a conversation (Hymes, 2001, p. 57).
4. Next is the letter "A" which represents Acts. A scene or conversation conveys the content of a meaningful conversation (Hymes, 2001, p. 55). The form of the content of the conversation can be the basis for a sequence of scenes to occur.
5. The fifth is the letter "K," which represents Key. Key includes tone, as well as intonation of a spoken word. Tone can make an obvious conversation. Such as fast or slow, high or low notes indicate the situation in a scene (Hymes, 2001, p. 57).
6. The next letter is "I," which represents Instrumentality. Instrumental is a form of communication used by participants, such as direct and indirect communication (Hymes, 2001, p. 58).
7. The seventh letter is "N" which represents Norms. Norms are rules that must be followed when talking to others (Hymes, 2001, p. 60).
8. The last letter is "G" which represents Genres. Genre can be said as the style of events in a scene or conversation, such as discussing a problem in daily conversations (Hymes, 2001, p. 61).

The researcher used this theory because it relates with the features and functions of the language spoken by Carol Danvers as the main character in Captain Marvel: 2019 movie. The aim is to find out more about the main character's situation when using the features and functions of the language she speaks.

2.6 Mimesis Theory in Literature

In the literature, mimesis theory is a mirror of society. This theory is famous for its originators named Plato and Aristotle. Plato stated that all works of art are imitations of real life (Melberg, 2003). According to Plato (cited in Melberg, p. 10) the ultimate reality is in an idea that is owned by a person. A literary work is an imitation of real life that is processed with the idea of an artist. For example, a director who has the idea to make an action film. The director poured his ideas into the physical form of filming, such as starting shooting with the actors and crew. The film is made by a director and has been neatly arranged using a scenario that will be played by the actors. However, scenes in movies can happen in real life too.

2.7 Captain Marvel: 2019 Synopsis

Marvel Cinematic Universe (MCU) is a film production house where all the stories tell about superheroes. In 2019, the MCU produced its first woman superhero film entitled Captain Marvel, which tells the story of Carol Danvers (Brie Larson), an air force fighter pilot who gains superhuman strength after an accident. The plot of this film begins in the 90's, when Carol Danvers recognizes

herself as "Vers" a member of the Starforce, the Kree military team, which is an alien race of super-sophisticated powers. On a mission, Danvers is kidnapped by the Skrulls, enemies of the Kree. Talos (Ben Mendelsohn), a Skrull boss, wants to know Carol's memory to find out the female scientist in Carol's past who came from Earth. Because Carol has the power, she rebelled, and finally, the two of them, both Talos and Carol, were stranded on Earth. Carol's presence on Earth attracts the attention of agent Nick Fury (Samuel L Jackson). Finally, Nick Fury helps Carol Danvers to restore her former memory.



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CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research Design

This research used a descriptive qualitative method where this data was taken from a conversation uttered by Carol Danvers as the main character in Captain Marvel: 2019. The descriptive approach was chosen by the researcher to analyze men's language features used by the main character in Captain Marvel: 2019. Subandi (2011) explained that the qualitative description method is used to explain the meaning in data sources in the form of actions, conversations, and photos. Therefore, the researcher chose this method because it is appropriate for the data source in the form of conversation transcripts in the Captain Marvel: 2019 movie. In addition to analyzing men's speech features, this study also analyzed the functions and situations of the men's speech features uttered by the main character in Captain Marvel: 2019 movie.

3.2. Data Collection

In this subchapter, the researcher discusses the research data, data source, and technique of data collection used by the researcher.

3.2.1. Research Data

The researcher took the data source for this study from the sentences uttered by Carol Danvers as the main character in Captain Marvel: 2019 movie, which indicated men's language features. Then analyzed the data obtained based

on the theory of men's speech features put forward by Jennifer Coates (2004), language function by Jakobson (1960), and situational context by Hymes (2001).

3.2.2. Data Source and Subject of the Study

The source of data was the Captain Marvel: 2019 movie. The researcher downloaded the movie from adikfilm.space website, for the transcript the researcher downloaded from www.imdb.com/title/tt4154664/characters/nm0488953. The duration of Captain Marvel: 2019 is around 1 hour and 45 minutes. This movie was directed by Kevin Feige and released on March 6th, 2019, in Indonesia.

Since the data were in the form of words and sentences, the object of this research was the conversation uttered by Carol Danvers as the main character in Captain Marvel: 2019 movie. The criteria used in this study as the data subject is a woman who has a characteristic similar to a man. Therefore, the researcher chose the main character of Captain Marvel: 2019 movie as the subject of the research since the main character has a characteristic similar to a man.

3.2.3. Research Instrument

The main instrument of this research was the researcher herself. Because, the researcher collected the data by watching the movie, classified the data using the table, and analyzed the data. The researcher collected the data by analyzing the movie and transcribed the conversation.

3.2.4. Technique of Data Collection

This research used several steps to collect the data :

1. The researcher searched for Captain Marvel: 2019 movie. Then, the researcher downloaded the movie.
2. The researcher downloaded the transcript movie on the internet. Then printed the transcript.
3. The researcher watched and listened to the movie carefully while giving a code to the transcript, indicating men's language features by Coates (2004).
The researcher focused on the utterances of Carol Danvers as the main character in Captain Marvel: 2019 movie.

3.3. Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the following steps taken by the researcher are :

1. Identifying the Data

The researcher identified the type of men's language features and language function. To make it easier for the researcher to identify data, the researcher created codes to show 5 types of men's language features and 6 types of language function. The codes are shown in the table below:

Table 3.1 The Codes of Men's Language Features

No.	Men's Language Features	Codes
1.	Topic Choice	TC
2.	Monologues and Playing the Expert	MPE
3.	Questions	QT
4.	Verbal Sparring	VS
5.	Turn-Taking	TR

Table 3.2 The Codes of Women's Language Features

No.	Women's Language Features	Codes
1.	Topic & Topic Development	TCD
2.	Minimal Response	MRP
3.	Hedges	HGS
4.	Questions	QTW
5.	Turn-Taking	TRW

Table 3.3 The Codes of Language Function

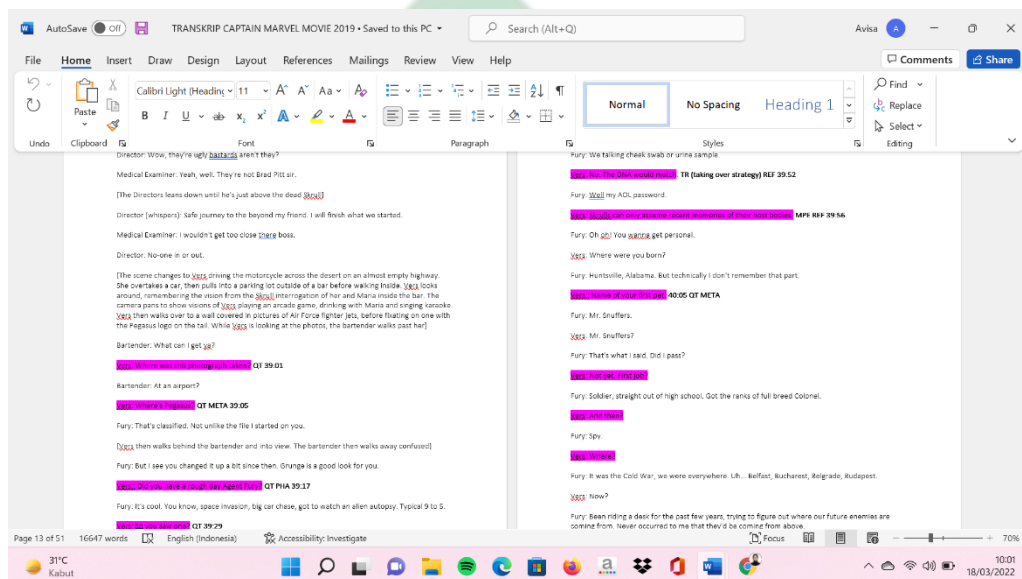
No.	Language Function	Codes
1.	Emotive	EMO
2.	Referential	REF
3.	Conative	CO
4.	Metalingual	MET
5.	Poetic	POE
6.	Phatic	PHA

Table 3.4 Codes of Situational Context

Situational Context	Codes
Setting	S
Participants	P
Ends	E
Acts	A
Key	K
Instrumentaly	I
Norms	N
Genre	G

Furthermore, those codes are applied according to the type of men language features and language function of the data highlighted in pink as a sign of Carol utterances. The way the researcher identified the data is shown below.

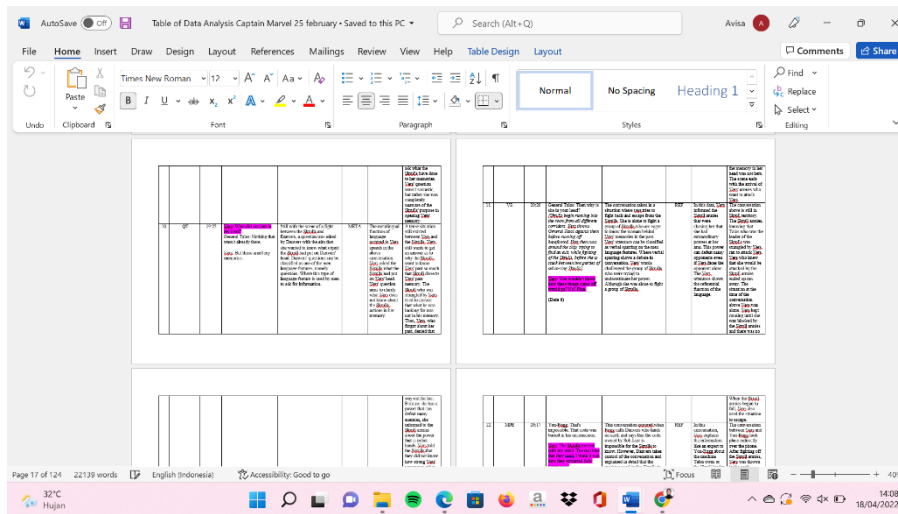
Figure 3.1 Identifying the Data



2. Classifying the Data

After identifying the data, the researcher classified the utterances related to men's language features based on Coate's (2004) theory and language function based on Jakobson's (1960). Moreover, the researcher explained the function of the language by using Jakobson's (1960) theory and the situational context by Hymes (2001). The researcher classified the data by making a table:

Figure 3.2 Table of Classifying the Data



To make it easier for the researcher to analyze the data found, the researcher made a table containing the data numbers of language features and language functions to be explained in chapter 4. The table is shown below:

Table 3.4 Classifying the Data of Men Language Features

Code of Men Language Features	Number of the Table Data
TC	Work (7, 8, 45, 64) Technology (44, 49, 57, 67, 69) Engine (21, 27, 50) Event (65)
VS	11, 30, 31, 34, 38, 40, 41, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 60, 61, 62, 63, 68.
QT	Wh-Questions (5, 6, 9, 10, 15, 20, 23, 24, 25, 28, 37, 39) Yes-No Questions (1, 2, 4, 16) Alternative Questions (59) Question Tag (-)
TR	Starting up (17) Taking over (18, 22, 35, 47, 48, 58) Interrupting (3, 26, 33, 55) Overlapping (-) Holding the floor (12, 13, 14, 43) Yielding the floor (5, 6, 10, 15, 16, 25, 28)
MPE	12, 13, 14, 19, 29, 32, 36, 42, 43, 46.

Table 3.5 Classifying the Data of Language Function

Code of Language Function	Number of the Table Data
REF	8, 11, 12, 13, 14, 18, 19, 21, 22, 26, 29, 33, 41, 43, 44, 47, 48, 49, 57, 68, 69.
EMO	Surprised (27) Angry (30, 38, 40, 41, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56) Mocking (62) Proud (63, 65)
CON	31, 35, 36, 45, 46, 50, 58, 64, 67.
META	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 15, 17, 20, 23, 24, 25, 28, 32, 34, 37, 39, 59, 61, 66.
POE	7.
PHA	16, 60.

3. Discussing

The researcher provided a discussion of the data that has been identified to answer the research problem. Then, the researcher explained the analysis based on the researcher's knowledge. The researcher described the types of men's speech features, the language function, and the situation used by the main character based on her utterances.

4. Drawing Conclusion

Finally, the last step of the research is the conclusion. The researcher made a conclusion of the whole data.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter contains an important part of the research. It reports the results and also an explanation of the data that has been found. Finding and discussion are given to answer the research problems in this research.

4.1 Findings

The researcher used the theory of men's language features based on Coates (2004), such as topic choice, verbal debate, monologue and playing the expert, questions, and turn-taking. Furthermore, the researcher used the theory of women's language features based on Coates (2004) such as topic and topic development, minimal response, hedges, questions, and turn-taking. The researcher found that Carol Danvers or commonly known as Vers tend to use men's language features in her utterances. Next, the researcher analyzes language functions using Jakobson's (1960) theory. After analyzing men's language features and language functions, the researcher provided a situation analysis using the theory of S.P.E.A.K.I.N.G from Hymes (2001) to determine the factors that influence Vers using men's language in films.

4.1.1 Types of Men's Language Features

In this subchapter, the researcher reports the findings on types of men's language features and women's language features. The researcher found 69 data in Vers utterances which refers to the type of men's language features. The

researcher found 13 times of topic choices, 17 times verbal sparring, 18 times questions, 11 times turn-taking, and 10 times monologue and playing the expert. The researcher also found 20 data in Vers utterances which indicated women's language features. The researcher summed the findings as shown in the diagram below:

Figure 4.1 Types of Men's Language Features

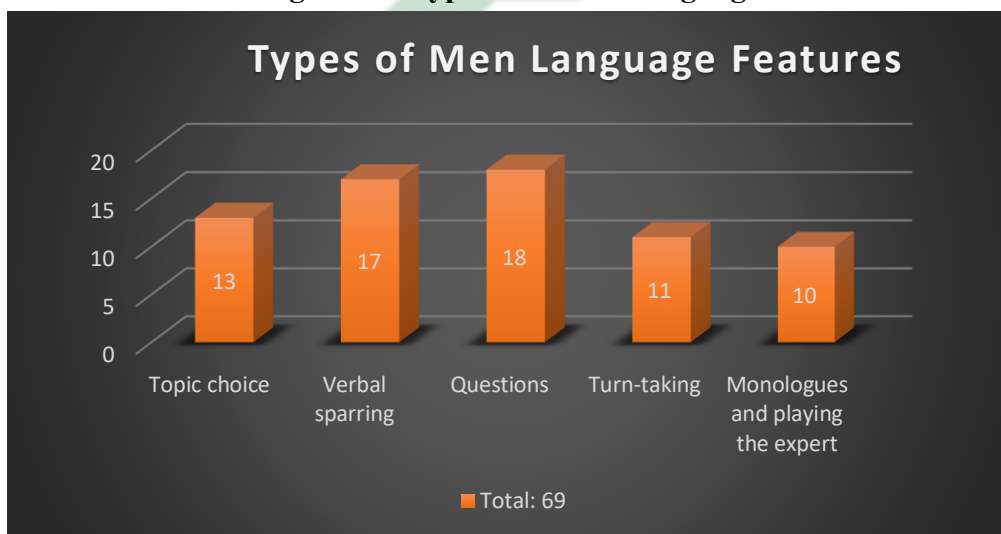
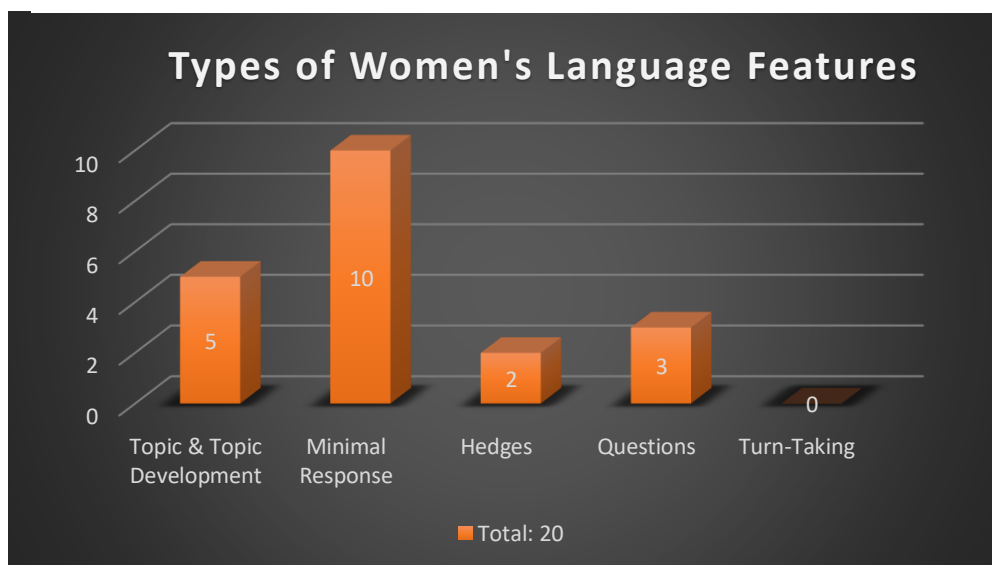


Figure 4.2 Types of Women's Language Features



4.1.1.1 Topic Choice

In a conversation, the topic is needed for discussion with the interlocutor. Men prefer not to discuss personal information when talking to their interlocutors (Coates, 2004, p. 133). Several topic choices were found in Carol Danvers' utterance such as: work, engine, technology, and event. The data can be seen below.

4.1.1.1.1 Work

Data 1

Vers: "Early start to your morning."

Wendy Lawson: "Ah. Late night actually, I can't sleep when there's work to do. Sound familiar?"

Vers: "Flying airplanes never feels like work."

[Wendy and Vers turn to look at the airplanes which are taking off and landing]

During the conversation, Vers said that flying the plane makes her enjoy the view from above, and it does not feel like she is working as a pilot. Vers' utterance shows a topic of conversation that is not used by women in general who discuss girl stuff. Flying an airplane and working as a pilot tends to be done by men. Vers' topic indicates one of the men's language features that is topic choice.

Data 2

Vers: "Well, I choose you as a co-pilot."

Maria: "No. No, I... I can't. I can't leave Monica."

Monica: "Why? It's okay. I can stay with grandma and pop-pop."

This data can be classified as a topic choice, one of the men's language features. Vers talked about a topic that men tend to use. She appointed her friend, Maria, to serve as a co-pilot who would accompany her during the trip to Dr. Lawson's laboratory.

Data 3

Yon-Rogg: I can't go back empty-handed.

Vers: You won't be empty-handed. I'm sending you with a message. Tell the Supreme Intelligence that I'm coming to end it. The war, the lies, all of it.

Yon-Rogg: You can't do this.

This data can be categorized as topic choice in men language features.

Topic choice is used to explain the topic discussed by the speaker. In this conversation, the topic used by Vers shows the masculine side of her. She discussed about a war. She left a message to Supreme Intelligence that she would fight against all the lies of the Kree.

4.1.1.1.2 Engine

Data 4

Fury: "So the Skrulls are alien races which infiltrate and overtake alien planets. And you're a Kree, a race of noble warriors."

Vers: "Heroes. Noble warrior heroes."

Fury: "So um. What do Skrulls want with Dr. Lawson?"

Vers: "They believe she developed a light speed engine at Pegasus."

This conversation occurs when Fury and Vers are going to a PEGASUS and NASA project office. They go to the PEGASUS and NASA project office to find out how Dr. Lawson deals with Carol Danvers' past. In contrast to women whose topic of conversation refers to feminine things, in this conversation, the topic she discusses with Fury is about machines and heroes. Whereas, men usually speak this topic because they know more about machines and masculine things. Vers utterances can be categorized as one of the men language features of topic choice.

Data 5

Vers: “Switching engines from Scramjet to fusion. Buckle up, folks.”

Fury: “Hey. Is this normal, like space turbulence?”

In this conversation, Vers' utterance indicates one type of men language features that is topic choice. Vers, who is a pilot for her friends, said that she will change the engine from Scramjet to fusion and told her friends to be prepared for what will happen when Vers changes the engine. The topic choice used by Vers regarding machinery shows the masculine side of her.

4.1.1.1.3 Technology

Data 6

Talos: “In orbit? Was that so difficult to figure out? I mean, you're my science guy, right?”

[The Skrull scientists nods then looks down briefly, disappointed in himself]

Vers: “Yon-Rogg will catch up to you soon. We've got to get the core before he does.”

This data can be classified as a topic choice, one of the men language features. This is because the topic used by Vers is the topic of discussing cores that men commonly use. Vers told that Yon-Rogg would land on earth soon. Therefore, Talos and Vers had to head to the laboratory before Yon-Rogg took the core first.

Data 7

Vers: “Keep the Tesseract on Earth. Hidden.”

Fury: “You're sure that's what Marvel would want?”

In this scene, Vers and Fury were in Maria's kitchen washing the dishes. Vers starts the topic by discussing the Tesseract. Vers told Fury to keep the

Tesseract on earth and hide its whereabouts. Vers speech can be categorized as topic choice in the men language features. The topic choice used by Vers is to discuss general problems.

4.1.1.1.4 Event

Data 8

Vers: “I can't believe you got into the raddest dogfight ever.”
Maria:” I'd say you arrived just in time.”

In this conversation, the topic choice used by Vers discussed the battle carried out by Maria. Vers, who at that time was fighting Yon-Rogg alone, did not know Maria's condition who was with Fury to save the Tesseract. Vers was surprised when Maria also fought against the Yon-Rogg armies and finally they were able to return safely to the earth. Vers' speech can be categorized as topic choice in the men's language features. Vers discussed a masculine topic that is about fighting.

4.1.1.2 Verbal Sparring

Verbal sparring is a men's speech feature that refers to the existence of disagreement and fight in a conversation conducted by men. Men's conversations are not always about monologues (Coates, 2004, p. 135). They often show differences of opinion instead of previous speakers (Holmes, 2013, p. 317). Verbal sparring is the second most frequent finding after questions in this research. There are several verbal sparring used by Vers in her conversation, as below:

Data 9

Talos: "Then why is she in your head?"

Vers: "You wouldn't know how these things come off would ya? No? Fine."

The conversation taken in a situation where Vers tries to fight back and escape from the Skrulls. She is alone to fight a group of Skrulls eager to know the woman behind Vers' memories in the past. Vers' utterance can be classified as verbal sparring on men's language features, where verbal sparring shows a debate in conversation. Vers' words challenged the group of Skrulls who were trying to underestimate her power. However, she was alone to fight a group of Skrulls.

Data 10

Yon-Rogg: "This sounds like Skrull simulation Vers."

Vers: "No its not! 'Cause I remember I was here!"

Yon-Rogg: "Stop! Remember your training. Know your enemy. It could be you. Do not let your emotions undermine your judgment."

This conversation shows Vers' debate with Yon-Rogg, which discusses Vers' past life. Yon-Rogg said that what he was talking to right now was an imitation of a Skrull. However, Vers is angry by saying that she clearly remembers that she lived on earth in the past. Vers' utterance can be categorized as Verbal Sparring where the debate occurs when the speaker and listener are arguing.

Data 11

Fury: "What?"

Vers: "Your communicator. You obviously can't be trusted with it."

In this conversation, Vers and Fury are running to avoid the agents chasing them. Then, Vers reached out to Fury, hoping that Fury would give her

something. Then, Fury replied with, "What?." Vers asks for the communication tool in Fury's hand to take over. Because Vers feels that if Fury holds the communication tool, he can contact anyone, and the situation becomes more chaotic. Vers' speech can be categorized as Verbal Sparring in the men's language features. Because, to ask Fury for a communication tool, Vers had to argue first.

Data 12

Vers: "If you hurt them, I will burn you to the ground."

Supreme Intelligence: "With what exactly? Your powers came from us."

Vers: "You didn't give me these powers. The blast did."

This data shows one of the men's language features, verbal sparring. Vers and Supreme Intelligence are still arguing about Vers' strength. Supreme Intelligence explains that she would have no power if not given by the Kree. However, Vers has a different opinion, that she got her power because of the explosion that occurred on the crash plane she was on.

Data 13

Fury: "You're sure that's what Marvel would want?"

Vers: "Mar-Vell."

Fury: "That's what I said."

Vers: "It's two words. Mar-Vell."

This data shows verbal sparring, one of the men's language features. This conversation occurs when Vers and Fury discuss Mar-Vell's desire, the Tesseract. Fury asks if it is the Tesseract that Mar-Vell wanted. Vers suddenly smiles. It is because Fury misspells the name of "Mar-Vell ."Then, Vers tells Fury the correct spelling. However, Fury still stuck to his mispronunciation. Vers and Fury continue to argue about the spelling of Mar-Vell. They have different opinions.

4.1.1.3 Questions

Questions are features used the most by Vers in Captain Marvel: 2019 movie. Men tend to use questions in a conversation to start a new topic of discussion, dig up information, and as a way to hand over the conversation to other speakers (Coates, 2004, p. 135). In this research, Vers frequently used questions to seek information. The explanation is shown below:

4.1.1.3.1 WH-Questions

Data 14

Vers: “How did you know the code?”

Talos: How about I tell you my secret? When you tell me yours?

This conversation occurs when Kree armies enter the Skrulls area, and Vers becomes one of the victims. Vers asks Skrull how he could understand the code or cipher of the communication device. The question refers to one of the men's language features, that is question. Vers questions aim to learn how Skrull knows Vers' code.

Data 15

Vers: What did you put in my head?

General Talos: Nothing that wasn't already there.

Vers: But those aren't my memories.

The data above shows the scene of a fight between the Skrulls and Danvers, a question was asked by Danvers with the aim that she wanted to know what object the Skrull had put on Danvers' head. Danvers' questions can be classified as one of the men language features, namely questions. Where this type of language feature is used by men to ask for information.

Data 16

Vers: Where was this photograph taken?

Bartender: At an airport?

Vers: Where's Pegasus?

Fury: That's classified. Not unlike the file I started on you.

This conversation happens when Vers is in a bar or coffee shop where she used to visit together with Dr. Lawson. She looked around and found a photo of an airplane and she immediately asked the bartender when the photo was taken and where the PEGASUS was. PEGASUS is the name of a joint project between SHELD, NASA and the United States Air Force to study the tesseract (container for the Space Stones, one of six Infinity Stones). Furthermore, the bartender answers that PEGASUS' location is a secret. Vers question refers to one of the men's language features which is categorized as a question. Where the question used by Vers is a question that is usually asked by a man when asking for information.

4.1.1.3.2 Yes-no Questions

Data 17

Vers: “Has anybody seen what the Supreme Intelligence really looks like?”

Yon-Rogg: “No-one can look upon the Supreme Intelligence in its true form. You know that. Our subconscious chooses the way they appear to us. So it's sacred, it's personal. The Kree divulges it ever.”

In this conversation, Vers asks Yon-Rogg how Supreme Intelligence came into being, which is an artificial intelligence created to control the alien race of the Kree. Vers' purpose was to ask Yon-Rogg the question because Vers does not know what Supreme Intelligence form.

Data 18

Yon-Rogg (amused): I see what you're trying to do.

Vers: (laughing): Is it working?

Yon-Rogg: Yes. But, you won't succeed in changing my mind on the subject.

This conversation happened while they were discussing regarding to Vers' memories. Vers asks Yon-Rogg if his efforts are working well to see Vers' past. Then, Yon-Rogg said "Yes".

Data 19

Yon-Rogg: Dreams again?

Vers: Wanna fight?

Yon-Rogg : Yeah!

This conversation taken in Yon-Rogg's room where Danvers is late to wake up and Yon-Rogg wakes her up. Yon-Rogg teased Danvers to go back to sleep and Danvers replied with "Wanna Fight?" which is then followed by a scene where they are exercise to fight the enemy.

4.1.1.3.3 Alternative Questions

Data 20

Fury: I'm not touching that thing.

Vers: Want me to get you an oven mitt?

Vers' speech in this conversation can be classified as a question in one of the men's language features. This conversation discusses the tesseract that Vers has brought. She will entrust the tesseract to Fury. However, Fury was afraid to touch the tesseract. Vers asked Fury if Fury wanted her to make protective gloves to feel safe when carrying the tesseract. It is a choice question that Vers asked Fury.

4.1.1.4 Turn-Taking

Sacks (cited in Mey, 2001, p. 139) stated the basis of a conversation is the turn to get the floor of the conversation. In this research, the researcher found 7 data of yielding the floor, 6 data of taking over strategy, 4 data of holding the floor, 4 data of interrupting, and 1 data of starting up. Vers often use a turn-taking type yielding the floor. Nonetheless, interruption and starting up appear in Vers utterances. The explanation below:

4.1.1.4.1 Starting up

Data 21

Vers: "This is gonna get a little awkward but I gotta ask."

Fury: "You think I'm one of those green things."

Vers: "Can't be too careful."

Vers started a conversation with Fury, saying, " This will be awkward, but I gotta ask ."This data indicates Vers' initiation to determine whether he is Fury or an imitation of a Skrull. Vers's starting the conversation shows one of the men's language features called turn-taking with the type Starting up Strategy by Mey (2001) where the speaker initiates to open the conversation.

4.1.1.4.2 Taking Over Strategy

Data 22

Fury: "We talking cheek swab or urine sample."

Vers: "No. The DNA would match."

Fury: "Well, my AOL password."

The conversation between Fury and Vers was still about the Skrulls.

Where, Vers still can not believe that the one talking to her is a real Fury, not an

imitation of a Skrull. Fury offers to Vers to match his DNA with the Skrulls. Then, Vers replied, "No. The DNA would match". The answer from Vers indicates one of the types of men's language feature: a turn-taking type of taking over strategy by Mey (2001). Where Vers gave a respond to Fury.

Data 23

Fury: And you, what do you want?

Vers: To stop the Skrulls before they become unstoppable.

Vers' utterance in this conversation indicated one of the men's language features called turn taking. Vers' type of turn taking is taking over strategy.

Where, the listener responds towards the previous speaker.

Data 24

Talos: Okay, I get it. We're all a little on edge here. But look, I just need your help decoding some coordinates. If you sit down, you listen to this, I assure you, it'll be worth your while.

Vers: Call your buddy back inside and I'll listen.

The conversation above took place after Vers and Talos argued. Vers and Skrull started to calm down. The Skrulls need Vers' help to show the way where Dr. Lawson's laboratory. He asks Vers to sit down and listen to him emotionlessly. Vers responds well to the Skrull request. Vers said that she would listen if another Skrull who was in front of Maria's house and turned into Maria came in and did not hurt Maria's daughter, Monica. Vers response can be categorized as a turn-taking strategy from a take-over strategy. Where the listener responds to the previous speaker's utterance.

4.1.1.4.3 Interruption

Data 25

Maria: “Mmm, of course you don't. *(both Maria and Vers laugh for a bit)*
When I got to the hanger, Lawson was agitated, she said 'she had lives to save'. She was trying to take the Aces up herself, but you said...>”
Vers:...>> “'If there were lives at stake, I would fly the plane.'.”

In this conversation, Vers interrupted Maria, her best friend when she was a pilot. Vers interrupted because she suddenly remembered about her past. Interruption made by Vers is a type of turn-taking. Vers' speech could be categorized as an interruption because Vers interrupted Maria's words when Maria had not finished her sentence.

Data 26

Supreme Intelligence: We found you. We embraced you as our own.
Vers: You stole me. From my home, my family, my friends.

This data shows that Vers did turn-taking and interrupt toward Supreme intelligence's utterance. The interruption occurred when Supreme Intelligence said that it was the Kree who had helped and found Vers. Vers, who didn't believe it anymore, was angry with Supreme Intelligence's statement by saying that the Kree had stolen Vers from her family, friends, and home.

4.1.1.4.4 Holding the Floor

Data 27

Yon-Rogg: That's impossible. That code was buried in his unconscious.
Vers: The Skrulls messed with my mind. The machine that they used, I think it was how they extracted Soh-Larr's code.

This conversation occurred when Rogg calls Danvers who lands on earth and says that the code owned by Soh-Larr is impossible for the Skrulls to know.

However, Danvers takes control of the conversation and explained in detail that the machine used by the Skrulls to ruin Danvers' mind was the factor that influenced Skrull's know the Soh-Larr's code. Vers' speech shows that she hold the tun to talk.

Data 28

Vers: Oh, I'll be out of your hair as soon as I track down the Skrulls which are infiltrating your planet.

Fury: Skrulls?

Vers: Shape-shifters. They can transform into any lifeform down to the DNA. Oh boy, you guys don't have a clue do you?

During the conversation, Vers holds the conversation by explaining to Fury who the Skrulls really are and what makes them so dangerous to the earth. Vers explains that Skrulls can transform into anyone, even those closest to them, such as friends, co-workers, to family. Vers knew very well about the Skrulls because the Skrulls are her enemy. Vers' utterances in that conversation shows one of the men's language features which can be categorized as a monologues and playing the expert.

4.1.1.4.5 Yielding the Floor

Data 29

Vers: What is the point of giving me these [gestures to her hands] if you don't want me to use them?

Yon-Rogg: You're going to use them. The Supreme Intelligence made me the responsibility of showing you how to use them.

Vers: I know how.

Vers asked Yon-Rogg a question about what function the object (a kind of Vers' power) he gave if Vers was not allowed to use it. Vers uses yielding the floor one type of turn-takng to allow the next speaker to speak.

Data 30

Vers: Did you have a rough day Agent Fury?

Fury: It's cool. You know, space invasion, big car chase, got to watch an alien autopsy. Typical 9 to 5.

Vers: So you saw one?

Still at the bar, agent fury walked up to Vers and said that he had just encountered the Skrulls and seen them dissected in the SHIELD lab. Carol asks Fury if he is having a bad day after seeing the Skrulls in real life. Vers' question is not asking a personal question but to dig up an information about Skrull. Vers' speech refers to the men language features which is categorized turn taking type yielding the floor using question.

Data 31

Vers: How did you know the code?

Talos: How about I tell you my secret? When you tell me yours?

This conversation takes place when Kree armies enter the Skrulls area and Vers becomes one of the victims. Vers asks Skrull how he could understand the code or cipher of the communication device she has. The question refers to one of the men's language features, that is turn-taking type yielding the floor.

4.1.1.5 Monologues and Playing the Expert

"Playing the expert" here denotes a conversation conducted by men where the speakers take turns to talk about a topic they are experts on. Generally, the speaker uses this feature when the speaker is holding the conversation floor. There are several examples of monologues and playing the expert used by Vers, as below:

Data 32

Vers: "I'm on planet C-53. The Skrulls are looking for someone named Lawson."

Yon-Rogg: "Who?"

Vers: "She's... who I see..."

Yon-Rogg: "She's what? Vers. Vers, what?"

Vers: "She's a scientist. They think that she's cracked the code on light speed tech. I have to get to her before they do, or else they'll be able to invade new galaxies."

Yon-Rogg: "No. You've been caught once already. How far to C-53?"

This data shows one of the men's language features categorized as monologue and playing the expert. Vers answers a question from Rogg, who asks who Dr. Lawson is. Vers explains that Dr. Lawson, who always appears in her dreams, is a scientist who holds a secret code, and if the Skrulls get the code, then he will attack and make a new galaxy. Vers became an expert when she spoke about the speed of light, which she learned from Dr. Lawson. In addition, she also explained to Yon-Rogg about the Skrulls who would invade a new galaxy if she did not find Dr. Lawson soon.

Data 33

Vers: "Oh, I'll be out of your hair as soon as I track down the Skrulls which are infiltrating your planet."

Fury: "Skrulls?"

Vers: "Shape-shifters. They can transform into any lifeform down to the DNA. Oh boy, you guys don't have a clue do you?"

During the conversation, Vers discusses by explaining to Fury who the Skrulls are and what makes them so dangerous to the earth. Vers explains that Skrulls can transform into anyone, even those closest to them, such as friends, co-workers, to family. Vers knew very well about the Skrulls because the Skrulls are

her enemy. Vers' utterances in that conversation show one of the men's language features which can be categorized as monologues and playing the expert.

Data 34

Vers: "I found evidence that I had a life here."

Yon-Rogg: On C-53?

Vers: "Mar-Vell is who I see in the Supreme Intelligence. I knew her. And I knew her as Lawson."

Based on the conversation conducted by Yon-Rogg and Vers, it shows that one type of men's language features is monologues and playing the expert. Vers explains to Yon-Rogg that the Mar-vell she saw when she met Supreme Intelligence was Dr. Lawson. Vers begins to distrust Yon-Rogg about Vers' past story.

Data 35

Vers: "See anyone you know? Funny story... I arrived on Hala, near dead, no memory... That was six years ago."

Fury: "So, you think you're the pilot that went down with Dr. Lawson."

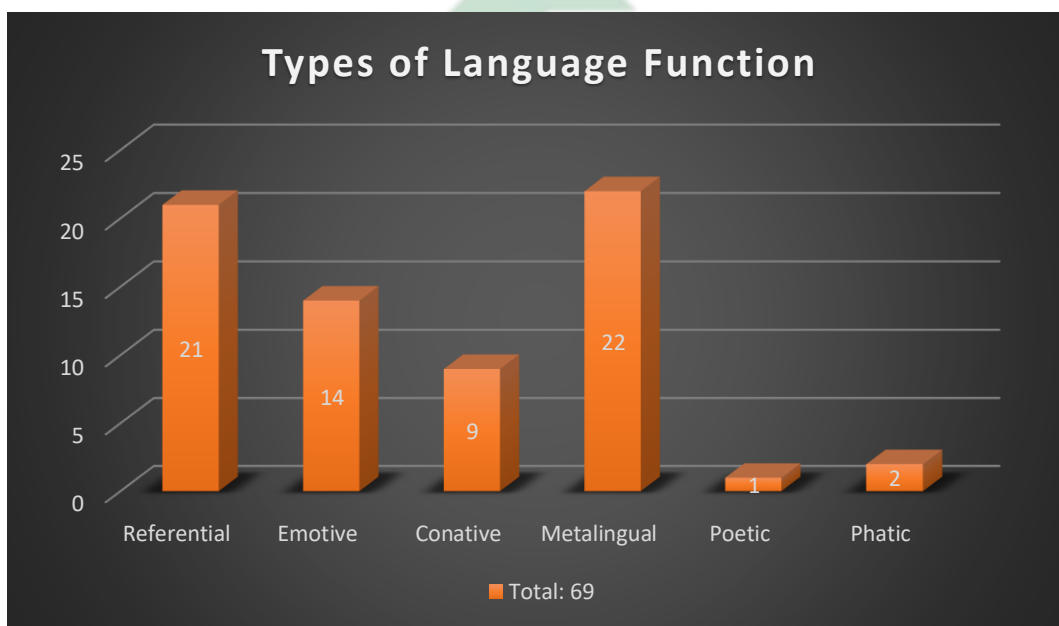
She became an expert when she told her story about her past life. She explained to Fury that 6 years ago, she landed in Hala, almost died, without remembering anyone, and suddenly she became a superhero with extraordinary powers. Vers' utterances can be categorized as monologues and playing the expert, which is one type of men language feature.

4.1.2 Language Function

In this study, the researcher applied the theory of language functions proposed by Jakobson (1960) to analyze the function of the language spoken by Vers. There are 6 types of language functions: referential, emotive, conative,

metalingual, poetic, and phatic. The researcher found 21 times of referential function, 14 times of emotive function, 9 times of conative function, 22 times of metalingual function, 1 time of poetic function, and 2 times of phatic function. The diagram below shows the number of each type of language function used by Vers.

Figure 4.2 Types of Language Function



4.1.2.1 Referential Function

Referential is a language function that presents information (Holmes & Wilson, 2017, p. 294). In this present study, the referential function is the second most frequent finding after metalingual function. As the main character in Captain Marvel: 2019 movie, Vers uses a referential function to present information to the interlocutor, as explained below.

Data 36

Yon-Rogg: “That's impossible. That code was buried in his unconscious.”

Vers: “The Skrulls messed with my mind. The machine that they used, I think it was how they extracted Soh-Larr's code.”

In this conversation, Vers explains the information like an expert to Yon-Rogg about the machine Talos owns or the Skrull leader to know the Soh-Larr's secret code. She told Yon-Rogg that the Skrulls have messed with her memory to find the Soh-Larr code that the Skrulls will use to find Dr. Lawson. Based on Lestari (2018) referential function aims to explain a statement or information. Therefore, Vers utterance can be categorized as a referential function.

Data 37

Vers: “Skrulls can only assume recent memories of their host bodies.”
Fury: “Oh oh! You wanna get personal.”

The conversation above Vers explains to Fury that Skrulls can only remember recent memories from their host's body. Vers' explanation of Skrull memory can be categorized as a referential function in language. Since this function is used to describe, explain, and be informed about something (Lestari, 2018).

Data 38

Yon-Rogg: “And what is your earliest memory of Hala?”
Vers: “The transfusion. Blue blood running through my veins”
Yon-Rogg: “Whose blood?”

Vers explained to Yon-Rogg about her memories of first arriving at Hala. She replies that the memory she remembered was the blue blood flowing in her veins. Vers explanation can be categorized as a referential function in language since she gives Yon-Rogg information about her first memory in Hala.

4.1.2.2 Emotive Function

The emotive function is used to express the ambiance of the speaker.

Jakobson (1960, p. 354) explained that this function focuses on direct expression and the speaker's attitude. In this study, Vers uses the emotive function to show her feelings such as: surprised, angry, mocking, and proud. Look at the following examples.

4.1.2.2.1 Surprised

Data 39

Vers: Ha! Lawson's plan for the light-speed engine. I wonder why they terminated the project.

Fury: Um, maybe because she's cuckoo.

In this data, Vers was surprised when she found Dr. Lawson and learns that Lawson has plans against the light speed engine but is discontinued. Vers expressed her suspicions about the discontinued project. Vers suspicion can be categorized as an emotive function of language.

4.1.2.2.2 Angry

Data 40

Yon-Rogg: "We have no interest in hurting you."

Vers: "No?! Because all the shooting kinda gave me the wrong impression!"

Yon-Rogg: The energy core, where is it?

Vers: "Pararescue's on the way. You have two minutes until you're surrounded."

Vers' utterance shows her anger towards Yon-Rogg, who had shot Dr.

Lawson dead. Vers could not believe what Yon-Rogg said that he did not mean to

hurt Vers. Vers speech can be categorized as an emotive function in language because she expressed her anger towards her interlocutor.

Data 41

Yon-Rogg: And the core?

Vers: You lied to me.

Yon-Rogg: I made you a better version of yourself. What's given can be taken away.

The language function that Vers uses in her speech is an emotive function as she expresses her anger to Yon-Rogg. Vers is angry with Yon-Rogg for lying to her about Vers' past.

Data 42

Vers: Let... me... out.

Supreme Intelligence: No can do.

Vers: If you hurt them, I will burn you to the ground.

In this data, Vers expressed her anger towards Supreme Intelligence. Vers was angry that she was not allowed out of her meeting with Supreme Intelligence. Vers also threatened Supreme Intelligence not to harm Vers' friends.

4.1.2.2.3 Mocking

Data 43

Yon-Rogg: Nice diversion.

Vers: I could've sworn, I put it in there.

Vers expresses her emotion toward Yon-Rogg. The conversation above occurred when the lunchbox brought by Vers suddenly opened. Yon-Rogg who saw that there was no Tesseract in it realized that his fight with Vers was Vers' idea to spin out time. Vers said mockingly to Yon-Rogg that she was sure she put the Tesseract in the lunchbox.

4.1.2.2.4 Proud

Data 44

Yon-Rogg: I'm so proud of you. You've come a long way since I found you that day by the lake. But can you keep your emotions in check long enough to take me on? Or will it get the better of you, as always? I always told you... you'll be ready, the day you can knock me down as yourself. This is that moment. This is that moment, Vers! Turn off the light show, and prove, prove to me, you can beat me without...

Vers: I have nothing to prove to you.

Vers expressed her feelings toward Yon-Rogg by saying "I have nothing to prove you". Vers felt proud to show her strength to Yon-Rogg. She can prove that without Yon-Rogg, she still has the power she got from the explosion of the fighter plane she flew.

Data 45

Vers: I can't believe you got into the raddest dogfight ever.

Maria: I'd say you arrived just in time.

In this conversation, Vers uses the emotive function of language to express her admiration for Maria. She was amazed that Maria had helped her to attack Yon-Rogg armies and managed to save the Tesseract.

4.1.2.3 Conative Function

The conative function in language aims to give orders to do something to the speaker's speech. The conative function that was found on the data will be explained below:

Data 46

Fury: "You know you're glowing, right?"

Vers: "I'll explain it later. (Carol opens the lunchbox to reveal the Tesseract glowing inside) Take the Tesseract, leaving the lunchbox."

Fury: “(Fury has just unbuckled Goose's collar and is now holding her) Me?”
Vers: “Yes.”

The Vers utterance above can be categorized as a conative function based on the language function. Vers orders Fury to take the Tesseract away to save it but leaves the lunchbox to outwit Yon-Rogg and his armies.

Data 47

Talos: Okay, I get it. We're all a little on edge here. But look, I just need your help decoding some coordinates. If you sit down, you listen to this, I assure you, it'll be worth your while.
Vers: Call your buddy back inside and I'll listen.

In this data, Talos negotiated with Vers to talk about the coordinates to Dr. Lawson's laboratory. Talos, who wanted to be united, tried to explain his purpose in finding Vers until he was at Maria's house. Vers was surprised at first. Talos' calm explanation, Vers slowly started to listen to Talos. However, Vers ordered one of Talos' armies who transform as Maria to enter the house, so Vers would follow Talos to discuss the coordinates to Dr. Lawson's laboratory. Vers command to Talos can be categorized as a conative function in language.

4.1.2.4 Metalingual Function

Metalingual function became the most frequent function in this study. Based on Asdar (2017) the metalinguistic function is used to clarify a code in conversation. The explanation as below:

Data 48

Vers: “What did you do to me?”
Talos: “We're just after a little information.”

Vers' question in her conversation with Skrull shows the metalingual functions of language. Vers used this function to ask Skrull things she did not know. She wants to clarify the purpose of the Skrulls dissecting Vers' past memories.

Data 49

Security Checkpoint: "Place your thumb on the pad. One moment."

Vers: "Nicholas Joseph Fury, you have three names?"

Fury: "Everybody calls me Fury. Not Nicholas, not Joseph, not Nick. Just Fury."

Vers: "What does your mom call you?"

Vers questions on this data indicate the metalingual function of language. Vers asks Fury that he has three names and what Fury's mother calls him. The metalingual function spoken by Vers aims to clarify whether it is true that Fury has three syllables in his name and how Fury's mother calls him.

Data 50

Vers: "You knew all along. Is that why we never hung out?"

Minn-Erva: "No. I just never liked you."

In the conversation above, Vers said, "You knew all along" to Mar-vell, which means Mar-vell knew the real identity of Vers. Then, Vers asked Mar-vell, "Is that why we never hung out?" which serves to explain the words of the previous Vers. Vers speech can be categorized as a metalingual function of language.

4.1.2.5 Poetic Function

The poetic function will be found more often in a poem. The poetic function focuses on the beauty of a language (Holmes & Wilson, 2017, p. 294). In

this study, the poetic function only occurs once in Vers utterances. The explanation as below:

Data 51

Maria: "Where's your head at?"

Vers: "In the clouds. Where's yours?"

Maria: "On my shoulders. About to show these boys how to do it. You ready?"

Vers: "Higher, further, faster baby."

Maria: "That's right."

In this conversation, Vers' utterance is unique. Vers used the same rhyme in her speech. According to the Cambridge dictionary (cited in Lestari, 2018, p. 42), rhyme is a word whose last sound is similar to other words. Vers' speech "Higher, further, faster baby" refers to the poetic function in language. Besides being easy to read, Vers' utterances also sound beautiful. Vers' utterance also meant that she was ready to fly high to prove to everyone that she and Maria were great at flying plane.

4.1.2.6 Phatic Function

The phatic function aims to show greetings to the interlocutor. In this study, only two data were found about phatic function, as below:

Data 52

Vers: "Did you have a rough day Agent Fury?"

Fury: "It's cool. You know, space invasion, big car chase, got to watch an alien autopsy. Typical 9 to 5."

Vers: "So you saw one?"

"*Did you have a rough day Agent Fury?*" uttered by Vers indicates the phatic function. This is because Vers used the question to start a conversation with

Fury. Instead of using greetings like "Hello" or "good morning," Vers asks Fury if he had a bad day or not.

Data 53

Vers: “**Hey Guys.** Arm-wrestle for the Tesseract.”

Yon-Rogg: “I used to find you amusing. Let's put an end to this!”

Vers greets the Yon-Rogg armies. She welcomes the Yon-Rogg troops for her to fight to get the Tesseract. Greetings from Vers for Yon-Rogg armies can be categorized as a phatic function of language.

4.1.3 Situational Context used by Carol Danvers in Captain Marvel: 2019 Movie

This subchapter is presented to answer the third research problem regarding the situational context. The researcher uses the explanation of the context of the situation to find out in what situation Vers, as the main character in Captain Marvel: 2019 movie uses certain types of men language features and language functions.

Data 54

Vers: “**I upgraded it. Range should be, a couple galaxies, at least.**”

[She offers it to Fury, but before he can take it, she pulls it away.]

Fury: “What? You think I'm gonna crank call you?”

4.1.3.1 Letter “S” (Setting)

Setting shows a description of the place, time, and activity being carried out (Hymes, 2001, p. 55). In the data above, Vers and Fury are in Maria's kitchen. They were washing the dishes after dinner with Maria and Talos. Vers was seen taking something from her pants pocket. It turned out to be a device owned by

Fury to communicate. Vers gives back Fury's communication device that Vers asked for when she and Fury were about to be arrested by Fury's boss at the PEGASUS project office. Vers returned Fury's communication device. Vers explains to Fury that the device has been upgraded, and Fury can use it with a range of at least two galaxies.

4.1.3.2 Letter “P” (Participant)

Participants means people who are having a conversation. In the conversation above, the participants are Vers and Fury. They were talking about Fury's device which was taken over by Vers when they were arrested by Fury's boss while at the PEGASUS project office.

4.1.3.3 Letter “E” (End)

"End" in Hymes (2001) theory has the meaning of the purpose of a conversation. The data above shows Vers' conversation which aims to restore the Fury device that has been repaired by Vers. Vers said that she had repaired Fury's device to reach two galaxies. The conversation topic used by Vers in the conversation above is about the Fury device that Vers has fixed. Vers, a woman superhero who understands communication tools, can repair Fury's devices well. Vers uses the referential function to inform Fury about device updates that she has done.

4.1.3.4 Letter “A” (Acts)

The letter "A" from Hymes (2001) theory about situational context represents the word "Acts" which means the content of the conversation that

causes a sequence of scenes to occur. The content of the conversation above shows Vers is returning the Fury device and informs him that Vers has updated the device so that it can reach two galaxies. The content of the conversation shows that Vers has a masculinity side where men tend to understand devices and machinery.

4.1.3.5 Letter “K” (Key)

Every conversation has a tone or intonation to indicate the situation in a scene. The letter "K" which represents the word "Key" has the meaning of intonation in a conversation. In the conversation above, the standard intonation is used by Vers to explain to Fury about the device that has been repaired.

4.1.3.6 Letter “I” (Instrumentality)

Instrumental is a form of conversational communication, either direct or indirect (Hymes, 2001, p. 58). In data 39, the conversation between Vers and Fury took place directly in Maria's kitchen. The conversation took place directly because Vers and Fury met in the same place and had a conversation.

4.1.3.7 Letter “N” (Norms)

Norms are social rules in the form of attitudes or actions that must be obeyed by speakers and listeners (Hymes, 2001, p. 60). Data 39 shows that Vers shows a good attitude towards Fury. Vers restores and repairs Fury devices for the better.

4.1.3.8 Letter “G” (Genre)

Hymes (2001) explains that genre in conversation is the style of events in a conversation. Each participant can tell their daily activities, experiences, and complain. In data 39, Vers's conversation shows daily conversation.

Data 55

Talos: “Yon-Rogg killed Mar-Vell. He killed her. Because she found out that she was on the wrong side of an unjust war.”

Vers: “**No. Your people are terrorists... that kill innocents. I saw the ruins on Torfa.**”

4.1.3.9 Letter “S” (Setting)

At noon at Maria's house, in the courtyard, Vers and Talos were arguing. They argue after Vers begins to remember stories from her past when Talos tells about the betrayal of Yon-Rogg, her superior at Hala. Vers was angry that during her live in Hala, she had been betrayed by Yon-Rogg and his armies.

4.1.3.10 Letter “P” (Participants)

The participants in the conversation are the speaker and the listener. In data 40, the speaker is Talos and the listener is Vers. The two of them were arguing about Vers' past.

4.1.3.11 Letter “E” (Ends)

"Ends" is the goal reached in the conversation. The conversation between Vers and Talos on data 40 aims to tell and clarify who Yon-Rogg really is and his influence on Vers' past and present life.

4.1.3.12 Letter “A” (Acts)

"Acts" in Hymes (2001) theory has the meaning of the content of a conversation that will become a sequence of events. The conversation begins with Talos explaining to Vers that her superior, Yon-Rogg, has killed Mar-vell. Vers objected by saying that it was Talos' armies who killed innocent people. Vers' objection started the debate in the conversation.

4.1.3.13 Letter “K” (Key)

At data 40, Vers and Talos engage in a debate. Vers's objection was accompanied by a high-pitched tone stating that she did not agree with the statement made by Talos. Vers' disagreement can be categorized as verbal sparring in men's language features. Vers also uses the emotive function to show her anger towards Talos.

4.1.3.14 Letter “I” (Instrumentality)

Instrumentality shows the form of conversation used, whether direct or indirect conversation. The conversation above occurred directly when Vers and Talos met. They meet to talk about Vers' past and the betrayal by Yon-Rogg to Vers.

4.1.3.15 Letter “N” (Norms)

Vers does not use the rules of speaking in data 40. Vers refutes Talos's statement that Yon-Rogg killed Mar-Vell. Vers did not listen to Yon-Rogg's explanation first, but denied what she did not really know which ended up causing a debate.

4.1.3.16 Letter “G” (Genre)

The conversation on data 40 shows the debate between Vers and Talos regarding Vers' past and Yon-Rogg's betrayal. Vers, who didn't believe what Talos said, denied it by overturning the fact that it was the people of Talos who were the killers of innocent people. The genre shown in the data 40 conversation is the debate between Vers and Talos.

Data 56

Supreme Intelligence: “We found you. We embraced you as our own.”

Vers: “You stole me. From my home, my family, my friends!”

4.1.3.17 Letter “S” (Setting)

The description of the background of the place and time of an activity is called setting. In the conversation above, Vers had a conversation with Supreme Intelligence. They talk about how Yon-Rogg found Vers stranded in Hala. The two of them were having a conversation in a Supreme Intelligence laboratory whose location was only known to people who had access to the coordinates to go to the laboratory.

4.1.3.18 Letter “P” (Participants)

The participants in the conversation above are Vers and Supreme Intelligence. The two of them engage in a conversation about the origin of Vers being discovered by Yon-Rogg in Hala. Vers denied Supreme Intelligence's speech because she thought Supreme Intelligence lied to her.

4.1.3.19 Letter “E” (Ends)

Every conversation has a purpose to what is said. Vers meets Supreme Intelligence aiming to find out her past self. Supreme Intelligence said that it was Yon-Rogg and she who discovered Vers and considered Vers like a member of the Yon-Rogg army. Vers, who knew that she had been lied to by Yon-Rogg and Supreme Intelligence, vented her anger by saying that they had stolen Vers from her home and family.

4.1.3.20 Letter “A” (Acts)

Act according to Hymes (2001) theory about situational context shows the sequence of events in a conversation. On data 41, Vers, who already remember about her past, went to Supreme Intelligence to determine who found her when she was stranded in Hala. Instead of getting certainty, Vers actually discovered the lie that was spoken by Supreme Intelligence about the beginning she was in Hala. Vers who was lied to then got angry and said that Yon-Rogg and his armies had stolen Vers from Vers' origin for the personal benefit of Yon-Rogg and his armies.

4.1.3.21 Letter “K” (Key)

Data 41 shows a debate that took place between Vers and Supreme Intelligence about the lies that Vers knew about her past. Vers' high intonation and interruption to Supreme Intelligence when she showed her anger over Supreme Intelligence's lies.

4.1.3.22 Letter “I” (Instrumentality)

This form of conversation between Vers and Supreme Intelligence took place directly. Vers went to Supreme Intelligence to inquire about Vers' beginning in Hala. They both get into an argument. Vers, who was angry with Supreme Intelligence, then interrupted Supreme Intelligence's speech.

4.1.3.23 Letter “N” (Norms)

In data 41, Vers and Supreme Intelligence are involved in an argument. Vers, who has been remembering about her past, tries to find Supreme Intelligence and asks for an explanation as to who found her when she was first stranded in Hala. Supreme Intelligence tries to explain to Vers that it was the Kree people led by Yon-Rogg who discovered Vers and treats her like any other Kree. Vers, who was angry at having been lied to, raised a high pitched voice and interrupted Supreme Intelligence's explanation. Vers's etiquette, such as high-pitched and interrupting, shows impoliteness in a conversation.

4.1.3.24 Letter “G” (Genre)

The style of events in scene or conversation can be interpreted as a genre (Hymes, 2001). The style shown in the data 41 conversation is the debate and informal conversation between Vers and Supreme Intelligence. Vers was angry with Supreme Intelligence because she felt betrayed during her live in Hala.

4.2 Discussion

This present study focused on men language features used by Carol Danvers as the primary and woman character in Captain Marvel: 2019 movie. The

researcher used Coates (2004) theory to analyze the utterances of Carol Danvers, which indicates men's language features and women's language features. Coates declared 5 types of men's language features. Those are topic choice, monologues and playing the expert, turn-taking, verbal sparring, and questions. The researcher answered the first research problem about the types of men language features used by Carol Danvers as the main character in Captain Marvel: 2019 movie. Based on the findings, the researcher found all types of men language features used by Carol Danvers. Questions are the most dominant type used by Carol Danvers in Captain Marvel: 2019 movie. The researcher found 18 times data of Carol Danvers used questions. Carol Danvers asks a question to the interlocutor about something she does not know. This is in line with Coates' theory which says that men tend to use questions to seek information and to start a conversation, while women tend to use questions to ask something they already know the answer (Coates, 2004, p. 130). The second dominant type used by Carol Danvers is verbal sparring. The researcher found 17 data of verbal sparring. Verbal sparring is the second dominant type of men's language feature in this study since Carol Danvers' utterances in the film involved enough debate and fight.

In Carol Danvers' utterances in Captain Marvel: 2019 movie, the researcher found topics commonly used by men, such as technology, machines, and war. This is described in theory by Coates (2004, p. 133) regarding men tend to discuss general things rather than personal topics. Then, there are 10 data about monologues and playing the expert. Vers uses monologue and plays the role of an expert when the interlocutor asks something they do not know. Hence, Vers tried

to explain to the interlocutor and became an expert when describing what she was good at engine, science, and controlling a plane. In addition to using the turn-taking theory from Coates, the researcher also adds an approach from Jacob, L Mey (2001), which suggests the type of turn-taking mechanism, such as: starting up, taking over, holding the floor, and yielding the floor. This present study found 6 data of taking over strategy, 4 data of interruptions, and 1 data of starting up strategy. The researcher did not find the data representing overlapping in Vers' utterances. The researcher calculated 69 data of men's language features used by Vers as the main character in Captain Marvel's 2019 movie.

After research question number one finished, the researcher answered question number two about the language function of men's language features uttered by Vers in Captain Marvel: 2019 movie. Jakobson (1960) declared that there are six types of language functions. Those are referential, metalingual, conative, poetic, phatic, and emotive functions. The researcher found 69 data of language function in Vers utterances. In the movie, the researcher found 22 data of metalingual function, and became the most dominant language function in this study. It presents 17 data of questions, 2 data of turn-taking, 2 data of verbal sparring, and 1 data of monologues and playing the expert. According to Jakobson (1960), the metalingual function aims to re-check whether the speaker and the interlocutor use the same code to clarify the meaning of the language itself. Therefore, questions are the most dominant finding in the metalingual function because it aims to describe things that need clarification from the speaker or listener. The researcher also found 21 data of referential function. It contains 7

data of monologues and playing the expert, 6 data of turn-taking, 6 data of topic choice, and 2 data of verbal sparring. The referential function is the second most dominant finding after metalingual in Vers' utterances in Captain Marvel: 2019 movie. In this study, the referential function tends to be used by Vers to convey information. This is based on Jakobson's (1960) theory which states that the referential function is used to inform the interlocutor. Besides, the researcher found 11 data of verbal sparring, 2 data of topic choice, and 1 data of turn-taking that appeared in emotive function. Verbal sparring often appears in emotive functions because Vers expresses her feelings or emotions when arguing with the interlocutor. The researcher also found 9 data of conative function, which Vers use to give orders to do something to the interlocutor. After that, the researcher found 2 phatic functions used by Vers to greet listeners. This present study only found 1 data of poetic function since this function is more often found in poetry because it aims to explain the aesthetics of a language (Jakobson, 1960). From the result, Vers uses the language function for the type of men language features with different purposes. Thus, analyzing the language function of each type of men's language features can help the reader understand the meaning and purpose of the speaker in using the language function of a certain type of men's language.

The researcher applied the contextual situation by Hymes (2001) to explain the factors that influence the speaker's use of specific language features and language functions. This may be from the setting, participants, tone of voice, storyline, ending, the form of communication, and the purpose of communication. Contextual situations occur in every type of men language feature and language

function spoken by Vers in Captain Marvel: 2019 movie. Based on the theory, the researcher found that the setting of place and time in Vers' utterance occurred at different times since the scene shown was Vers' past and present life. According to the findings, Vers often shows her masculinity as a superhero when fighting against her enemies. Vers and her interlocutor's utterances often occurred in informal situations because they often speak informally when they meet.

This current study presented men's language features used by Carol Danvers as the main character in Captain Marvel: 2019 movie. However, the researcher preferred to discuss this recent study with the previous studies since this study has similarities with other research that examined men's language features stated by Coates (2004). The first research was conducted by Pahlevi (2019), who focused her research on the type of men language features in men characters in the Bohemian Rhapsody movie. She found all types of men's language features presented by Coates in the characters she studied. In addition, questions are the most common men's language features found in her research because men characters in Bohemian Rhapsody movie have aggressive characteristics to show their dominant position. The present study findings have similarities and differences with Pahlevi (2019). The similarity is in the results of all types of men language features stated by Coates, and also the most dominant types in Pahlevi (2019) and the present study are questions. The contradiction exists in the object of the study. Pahlevi uses men characters, while the current study uses a woman character. Another difference is that in Pahlevi (2019), the factor influencing questions being the most frequent language features is that the

men character shows a dominant position. Whereas, in this study, the element that influences questions being the most frequent feature is because Vers asks for information that she does not know the answer to. This is contradict with Coates' (2004) theory, who stated that women tend to use questions to ask something they already know the answer to.

Another study related to this was conducted by Marhaeny (2016) entitled "Men Speech Features Used by Woman Character on Gone Girl Movie". She applied men's language features to woman character and uses Hymes (2001) theory about contextual situations. This is similar to this study, which applied men's language features to woman character. However, Marhaeny (2016) research used difference theory with this present study. She used the Lakoff (1973) approach to analyze men's language features of a woman character in Gone Girl movie. While, this current study used Coates (2004) theory of men's language features applied to Carol Danvers as the main character in Captain Marvel: 2019 movie. Marhaeny (2016) found pronunciation, vocabulary usage, syntactic usage, and interruption. Meanwhile, this present study found topic choice, verbal sparring, turn-taking, questions, monologues, and playing the expert.

Furthermore, the similarity between this study and the previous study is the use of movies as a data source. Several previous studies use a movie as a data source to analyze language features. There are also differences between this study and the previous study. The difference is in the use of theory. This study uses the approach of men's language features by Coates (2004), language function by Jakobson (1960), and Hymes (2001) theory about contextual situations. These

theories are used to analyze the men's language features and language functions spoken by Vers as the main character in *Captain Marvel: 2019* movie. In addition, the researcher analyzes the contextual situation to find out the factors that influence Vers in *Captain Marvel: 2019* movie in using certain men's language features and language functions.

This present study analyzes the men's language features applied to women character. The findings in this study also develop from the previous research, which used men's language features on women character with different theories. Moreover, this study adds a theory regarding the contextual situation by Hymes (2001) to determine the factors that influence Vers as the main character in *Captain Marvel: 2019* movie in using certain men's language features and language functions. This study shows that women characters can apply the men's language features who have similar characteristics to men, which means this study disproves the theory of men's language features proposed by Coates (2004). Men's language features can be applied to women characters who have the criteria similar to men. It can be a women superhero, a women lead, and other women characters with a masculine side. In this study, the research subject is a women character who becomes a superhero. Therefore, Vers has a character similar to a men. Another finding from this study is that Vers uses different language functions in each type of men language she uttered. The language function that Vers speaks explains the meaning and purpose of her utterance to the interlocutor.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The last chapter presents the conclusion of the findings and the discussion about this present study. Furthermore, the researcher also gives suggestion for future researchers who will analyze language features, especially men language.

5.1 Conclusion

This study investigates men's language features, function, and situational context uttered by Carol Danvers as the main woman character in Captain Marvel: 2019 movie. Based on the findings, the researcher found all types of men language features declared by Coates (2004). There are 18 utterances of questions, 17 utterances of verbal sparring, 13 utterances of topic choice. The topic choice used by Vers is about machines, war, and technology. After that, this present study also found 11 utterances of turn-taking, and 10 utterances of monologue and playing the expert. The findings show that questions are the type of men language features Vers often used. Vers used it to ask for the information she did not know. It is related to the theory expressed by Coates (2004, p. 135) that men tend to use questions to start conversations, dig up information, and as a way to hand over the conversation to other speakers.

Besides, the researcher also found language function in Vers' utterances types of men language features. As a result, the researcher found 22 data on metalingual function, which was used 17 times in questions, 2 times on turn-taking, 2 times on verbal sparring, and 1 time on monologues and playing the

expert. Then found 21 data of referential function appeared 7 times in monologues and playing the expert, 6 times in turn-taking, 6 times in topic choice, and 2 times in verbal sparring. This current study also found 14 data of emotive function used 11 times in Verbal sparring, 2 times in topic choice, and 1 time in turn-taking. Furthermore, in conative function, 4 topic choices, 2 turn-taking, 2 monologues and playing the expert, and 1 monologues and playing the expert. The minor findings are in the phatic and poetic functions. The researcher concluded that Vers utterance contains all types of language functions by Jakobson (1960). Following the result, the most frequent type of language function is metalingual. This explains that Vers often uses codes to ask questions and clarify the meaning of the language to the interlocutor. Each utterance of men's language features and function explains the difference in meaning and purpose. Thus, contextual situation theory determines the factors that influence Vers using certain language features and language functions.

5.2 Suggestion

Based on the analysis results, the researcher concludes that it is necessary to review the relationship between language and gender because we can gain new knowledge about the differences in the language used by men and women. For further research, the researcher suggests to study in more detail about the language features of both men and women. The development of technology make the use of each individual's language change. The theory of men's language features should not be applied to men, and vice versa. Technological developments have also made us acquainted with one of the media, namely Youtube, in which there are

many channels that provide various information ranging from health, and household equipment, to makeup. It is not uncommon to find men beauty vloggers. This shows that women's languages can also be used by men. This study applies men's language features to women characters. For further research that wants to examine language and gender, especially men's language features, the researcher suggests analyzing more than one character in the analysis to further explore the study's results. It could be analyzing the men language features of the women and men characters in the film and then comparing and analyzing whether the women and men characters use the same type of language features, and also examining the factors that influence the similarities between the two using the same language features.

For further researchers interested in researching men's language features, it is suggested to read this research as reference material. The researcher hopes that this research can be helpful for future researchers and readers who want to learn about language and gender, specifically about men's language features.

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