

**LANGUAGE FEATURES USED BY MAIN MAN AND
WOMAN CHARACTERS IN *TO ALL BOYS I'VE LOVED*
*BEFORE***

THESIS



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ABSTRACT

Mauridz, T. Z. (2022). *Language Features Used by Main Man and Woman Characters in To All Boys I've Loved Before*. English Department, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

Advisor: Raudlotul Jannah, M. A pp. Ling

Keywords: gender, language features, To all boys I've loved before.

This current thesis investigates language features used by main man and woman characters in *To all boys I've loved before* sequel movie using Coates language features theory. Therefore, The goals of this research are: (1) To find the language features used by main man and woman characters in *To all boys I've loved before* movies. (2) To discover how man and woman main characters in using language features in *To all boys I've loved before* movies.

This present study adopted descriptive qualitative analysis to analyze the data in this research. The data in this research were in the form of utterances uttered by the main characters in the movies. The data described by the researcher based on the choosen theory . Therefore, descriptive qualitative analysis is a suitable method for this research. The researcher collected the data from main characters's utterances which are Lara Jean and Peter Kavinsky. Then the researcher sellected the data that consist of language features in order to answer the first research problem. The analysis continued by the researcher identified the way of each language features used by main characters in order to solve the second research problem.

The researcher found all the features based on Coates (2013) language features theory. They are minimal responses, hedges, tag question, question, command and directives, swearing and taboo language and the last compliment feature. The researcher also discovered the way man and woman main character in using language features. The finding shows that man character used minimal responses feature to show support towards his interlocutor more than woman character. Besides, in hedges feature, the result doesn't show significant differences. Man and woman characters both used hedges to show uncertainty in their utterances.

ABSTRAK

Mauridz, T.Z. (2022). *Fitur Bahasa yang Digunakan Oleh Pemeran Utama Laki-Laki dan Perempuan dalam Film To All Boys I've Loved Before*. Program Studi Sastra Inggris UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Pembimbing: Raudlotul Jannah, M, App. Ling.

Kata Kunci: Jenis kelamin, Fitur bahasa, To all boys I've loved before.

Thesis ini mengidentifikasi fitur bahasa yang digunakan oleh pemeran utama laki-laki dan perempuan dalam film sekuel *To all boys I've loved before* menggunakan teori fitur bahasa dari Coates. Maka dari itu, tujuan dalam penelitian ini adalah: (1) menemukan fitur bahasa yang digunakan oleh pemeran utama laki-laki dan perempuan dalam film *To all boys I've loved before*. (2) Mengetahui bagaimana pemeran utama laki-laki dan wanita menggunakan fitur bahasa dalam film *To all boys I've loved before*.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dalam menganalisa data. Data dalam penelitian ini berupa ucapan yang diucapkan oleh pemeran utama dalam film. Data tersebut dideskripsikan oleh peneliti berdasarkan teori yang dipilih. Maka dari itu, metode deskriptif kualitatif adalah metode yang cocok untuk penelitian ini. Peneliti mengumpulkan data dari ucapan pemeran utama yaitu Lara Jean dan Peter Kavinsky. Setelah itu peneliti mulai memilah data yang berisi fitur bahasa untuk menjawab masalah penelitian yang pertama. Analisa berlanjut dengan peneliti mengidentifikasi bagaimana cara penggunaan setiap fitur bahasa oleh setiap pemeran utama untuk memecahkan masalah penelitian yang kedua.

Peneliti menemukan semua fitur berdasarkan teori Coates (2013) tentang fitur bahasa. Diantaranya adalah *minimal responses*, *hedges*, *tag question*, *question*, *command and directives*, *swearwords and taboo language* dan yang terakhir *compliment*. Peneliti juga menemukan cara pemeran utama laki-laki dan perempuan dalam menggunakan fitur bahasa. Hasil temuan menunjukkan bahwa pemeran utama laki-laki lebih banyak menggunakan strategi respon minimal untuk menunjukkan perhatian dan dukungan kepada lawan bicaranya dari pada pemeran wanita. Disamping itu, dalam penggunaan fitur *hedges*, hasil temuan tidak menunjukkan perbedaan yang mencolok. Lara dan Peter keduanya menggunakan *hedges* untuk menunjukkan ketidakyakinan terhadap ucapan mereka.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter consists of introduction of this current study. The researcher explained why the researcher chose language features as the focus. There are several parts including background of the study, problems of the study, significance of the study, scope and limitation of the study and the definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Human as social creation definitely interact with other human beings. There are many ways for human in order to build social interaction; one of them is through conversation. Conversation is a media for human to convey their ideas through language they used. In society, interaction that occurs in daily basis is influenced by gender. As explained by Tannen, he explained that gender is one of the most dominant aspect that can influence someone's linguistics behaviour (Tannen, 1993, p.5).

In our society gender is divided into two kinds; men and women. Holmes believed that women and men have different way in using language as the result of their social life and role in society, as statement "The differences between women and men in ways of interacting may be the result of different socialization and acculturation patterns." (Holmes, 2013, p. 315). This statement clarified that one of the outcome from acculturation and socialization process in society is men and women do have their own way in performing their gender identity while having interaction with others.

Women tend to produce polite forms in their utterances in responding towards her interlocutor's utterance. This action is a sign that they wanted to show

their prestige to her interlocutor, as related with Coates's argument. He stated that women tend to use more polite forms towards her interlocutor (Coates, 2004, p. 52). Meanwhile, men tend to use language to emphasize their status in society and also tend to lead how the conversation is going. As related with Tannen, she explained that For men, asserting their social status towards their interlocutor is important. that is why they tend to take role as the leader during conversation process (Tannen, 1993, p. 285). The difference of the way women and men in conversation process influenced by their different goals in interaction.

As the result of much interest towards analyzing the link between gender and language, many linguistics experts performed theoretical framework as base of gender and language analysis. Coates (2013) presented theoretical framework the differences of women and men speakers in using particular language features. This theory focused on examining the difference way of women and men language in using features such as minimal responses, hedges and etc that occur during the interaction process.

The study of language and gender had received much interest from researches who conducted analysis with various data and focuses such as study about gender differences in language use in text samples by using corpus analysis (Newman, Groom, Handleman, and Pennebaker, 2008) this study revealed that women produce more words related with psychological and social context, while men tend to interest on discussing current issues and swore more often, gender and language produced by students were conducted by Mahmud (2010); Wahyuningsih (2018), and Rahayuningsih (2016) these studies above focused in discovering the difference of language usage produced both by men and women students in writing discourse, verbal discourse and the factors of the differences,

research focused in the gender difference in amount of talk (Putri, Putri, and Putri, 2017) the result this study broke the stereotype that women do talk more than men. In writing twitter updates (Fatin, 2014) and in YouTube videos (Karjo, 2020) these researches investigated men and women differences of language features and the purposes of each language features produced by twitter user and beauty vlogger in YouTube. Furthermore, the researcher also found studies that used movie as the main data of the research (Dewi, Resen, Winaya (2017); Anugerahwati, (2020) analyzed the language features and gender stereotype performed by the main characters in the movies using Deborah (1990) and stereotype theories. In addition, researches by Juwita, Sunggingwati and Valiantien(2018); Kurniawan, Thamrin and Rina (2020) focused in examining types of women and men language features produced by main characters in the movies, both of the researches used Coates (2004) theory to analyze the men characters and Lakoff (1975) theory in revealing language features produced by women characters in the movies.

After analyzing the previous studies above, especially the studies related with gender and language in movies. The researcher noticed that those studies used two different theories in analyzing two gender in the movie. For women characters the previous researchers used Lakoff (1975) theory, meanwhile for men character they used Coates (2004) theory.

In responses to this, the researcher presents a research of gender analysis in movie using one particular theory. Coates (2013, p. 86) provided a certain language features theory for both women and men characters that is suitable as base for gender and language analysis.. This current research focused in investigate how do the man and woman main characters used language features

in *To all boys I've loved before* sequel movie by using Coates (2013) theory. This research aimed to enrich knowledges related to gender and language study

The data of this research are sequel movies entitled *To all boys I've Loved before* and the second movie entitled *To all boys: P.S I still love you* which the second movie is the sequel from the first one. The researcher chose movies as the data because movies provide a figment of social interaction that occurs in the real world. Therefore, movie is considered suitable as data in this research. Lara and Peter Kavinsky were chosen as the subjects of this research because they are the main characters in the movies and as the representation of each gender; woman and man. Furthermore, the story of these movies focused on the relationship between them. Therefore, their dialogue is adequate as the data for this thesis analysis. This sequel movie tells about teenager's life including how they deal with their emotions as teenagers. The characters also faced with some problems that occurred during their social life at school such as about maintaining good relationships with friends, partners, and family.

This current research used Coates (2013) language features theory to reveal how do the main characters used language features in *To all boys I've loved before*. The research of gender influences language is important to depict the gender inequality in society. In line with Speer and Stokoe's statement that by taking role to depict gender inequality in society, gender difference in language use research is known as one of research that had an important impact in gender and language study (Speer & Stokoe, 2011, p. 2). Moreover, analyzing how main characters represent gender influences in a particular language features through their utterances can be an illustration of how they reflect their gender identity while doing social interactions with other characters.

1.2 Problems of The Study

1. What are the language features used by main man and woman characters in *To all boys I've loved before*?
2. How do the main man and woman characters used language features in *To all boys I've loved before*?

1.3 Significance of The Study

The researcher aimed that this research will give benefit for the study of linguistics and could help in increasing knowledge especially in terms gender and language. Practically, the researcher hopes that this research will be useful in developing readers understanding in gender study field. This research is expected to complete the previous researches about analyzing the link between gender and language cases and also become reference for the other researchers who want to analyze the same field with different data in the future.

1.4 Scope and Limitation

The scope of this research was the researcher used Coates's language features theory to reveal the differences of how the main characters using language features in the movies. Meanwhile, the limitation of this study was the researcher only used the dialogue between Lara and Peter Kavinsky as the data that analyzed by using Coates (2013) theory in this research.

1.5 Definition of Key Terms

a. Gender

Gender is a term of human classification based on socio-cultural and behavior in society such as men and women.

b. Language Features

Disinctive features of linguistics unit used by speakers in their daily interaction.

c. To All Boys I've Loved Before

Refers to a sequel movies, the first movie entitled *To all boys I've loved before* and the second movie entitled *To all boys PS: I still love you*.



CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this chapter, the researcher explained the theories related to this current research. This chapter describes gender, gender and language, language features theory, and *To all boys I've loved before* sequel movie.

2.1 Gender

Holmes (2013, p. 159) defined gender as classification of person based on their socio-cultural behavior and utterances, meanwhile sex is categories which distinguish person based on their biological characteristics. Gender represents categories such as women and men that occur in society based on how a person behaves in their daily activities, including how they interact to others. In addition, Holmes and Meyerhoff (2003, p 22) explained that the gender different categories ; men and women occurs due to many factors such as social factor, psychological factor, and also cultural factors that exist upon biological differences or sex differences. In conclusion, gender categories exist due to sex categories existence, because gender is human classification based personal psychology, socio-cultural, and behavior differences as the impact of their biological difference. Therefore, there are two genders based on two sexes.

Human as part society depict their gender identity through the way they socialize with other human being. Gender has been integrated naturally in humans and gender is one of the references for someone to behave, as related with Eckert and Mc-Connel-Ginet (2003, p. 17) they assumed that gender is reflected in the social life of ourselves in everyday life. Most of our behavior is controlled by our respective gender. Furthermore, society also takes role of how someone behaves and judged according to their respective gender. In society, it is common to

assume that men are more rational while women tend to be more emotional, or men are more aggressive while women are more passive, these assumptions are the result of gender ideology spread wide in society. In line with Eckert and Mc-Connel-Ginet statement that society's judgement and assumption towards someone based on their gender identity already become a culture in the society itself (Eckert & Mc-Connel-Ginet, 2003, p. 36).

Basically, human life is controlled by the rules where they belong. The rules are arranged as the result of the agreement of the local community for the common interest such as regulations that focus on a person's gender. In society, gender and sex are considered as a reference or basis for a person to behave. A person will be considered as rebellious person if their behavior do not appropriate with the gender / sex norms where they live. According to Holmes and Meyerhoff "certain people or certain behaviors may not be recognized as legitimately human. Because they deviate from normative conceptions of how sex, gender, and sexuality should be aligned they are subject to repercussions and sanctions which vary according to local context." (Holmes & Meyerhoff, 2003, p. 24). This statement clarifies that gender and society are factors that influence how people behave in their daily activities, including the way they interact with others.

2.2 Gender and Language

The relation of gender and language is inseparable. One of the factor that influences person's behave in society is gender. Moreover, gender influences how human use language as communication tool to interact with other human being. In addition, language is the representation of the speaker's gender identity based on Tannen (1993, p 84) stated that the functions of language besides as communication device also as asymmetrical gendered behavior that create social

relation among men and women through their interaction in their daily life.

Furthermore, another link between language and gender is reflected in function of language that language depicts person's social class, according to Mellinger and Motschenbacher they described that "Language as a tool of social practice may serve referential functions it has social-psychological functions in that it reflects social hierarchies and mechanisms of identification, and it contributes to the construction and communication of gender." (Mellinger & Motschenbacher, 2015, p. 18). Gender and language affect human's life, especially behavior and social interaction they do in a daily basis.

In early era of language and gender analysis, Lakoff uses phrasal women's language in order to distinguish the language that used by women and men. She described that women do talk different than men in some linguistics form (Lakoff, 1975, p. 51). Women use language in conversation as the reflection of her role in society, as Lakoff's statement "women view themselves and everyone's assumptions about the nature and role of women from the use of language" (Lakoff, 1975, p. 1). There are some characteristics of women language that distinguish the way women produce their utterances according to Lakoff.

More specifically, gender influence in language use can be seen during interactional process such as in conversation. There are differences between man and woman's utterances when they had conversation with interlocutors. In line with Wardhaugh and Fuller (2015, p. 313) they argued that women and men had different way to performed they gender identity during interaction process. Men often mock each other while women like to give compliment, or women use speech act to construct solidarity while men tend to build hierarchy in interaction.

It is common that women and men have different way of using language because men and women have different purpose in communicating.

Women and men perform different utterances in conversation to express their feeling and role in society. Women use more to use polite utterances than men, due to women are expected to behave more politely than men. In addition, women also use more standardized speech style because they are regarded to have lower social status in their community, this is related with the argument by Romanie “Women typically use the speech style they do because they are in less powerful positions in relation to men” (Romanie, 2000, p. 103). On the other hand, men tend to produce utterances that show their status and be more competitive comparing with women utterances. Men considered to dominate the conversation, based on Tannen (1993, p. 285) she described that men speech style is taking and holding how is the conversation going due to they can gain attention and asserting their social status.

In discussion of gender influence towards language use, in some cases the main focus is on the difference of using language both from men or women speaker. Along with this, Holmes and Meyerhoff's argued that in social group man and woman are remain different. gender differences often seen as complementarities, which means woman's language is not man's language (Holmes & Meyerhoff, 2003, p. 452). The language used by women speakers and language used by men speakers are different. Hence, this leads to the conclusion that women and men have different way of using language based on their goal in communication.

2.3 Language Features

Based on Coates (2013, p. 83) he formulated language features theory that used by men and women during conversation practice. Each feature reflects the way how women and men speaker depict their gender identity in daily interaction.

2.3.1 Minimal Response

Minimal responses are the response that is interjected by the interlocutor while the current speaker is speaking. Minimal Responses can be in the form of *mhm, right, yeah,...* and etc. Minimal responses are also known as “Back-channel”. This response is given by the interlocutor to show support towards the current speaker’s words and also as a sign that the interlocutor is paying attention during conversation. Coates revealed that women are more sensitive when using minimal responses and also more frequently uses it than men do. But, men are also using this form in conversation.

Example:

- A: *and this put her into a bit of a flap*
B: **(mhm)**
A: *so before she could do anything about this she had to pull forwards*
B: **(mhm)**
A: *in order to er to open the gates so she took the car out of reverse, put it into first gear*
B: **(yeah)**
A: *and pulled forward very gently*
B: **(yeah).**

Based on the example above, during speaker A’s explanation, speaker B interjects some minimal responses which are signed bold. Minimal responses were given to indicate that speaker B were paying attention about what speaker A’s explanation.

2.3.2 Hedges

Hedges known as an additional expression that used by the speaker to express their uncertainty or lack of confidence about their statement. The form of utterances such as *perhaps, I'm sure, I think, sort of, like, you know*,...are some example of hedges that used by speaker during the conversation. Examples:

- Showing uncertainty:

A: and it was quite/
/ **well** it was, it was all very embarrassing
you know.

The speaker was not sure about his opinion. He repeated his statement. He also used two hedges “*well*” and “*you know*” indicating his uncertainty.

2.3.2 Tag Question

Tag question is clause after a statement that turns a statement into a question. the example of tag question can be in the form such as *...isn't it?*, *...right?*, *...huh?*...*didn't you?* in the end of the speaker statement during conversation. Question tag can be differentiated by its functions:

- a) Question tag *modal meaning*

Shows the speaker's level of certainties or uncertainties about something and need a confirmation from the interlocutor. This tag often interpreted as *speaker oriented tag*. Example:

Husband: She's coming around noon ***isn't she?***

The example above showed that the husband seems to be uncertain about the time their guest will arrive. In order to solve his doubt, he delivered tag question to his wife to make sure the time their guest will arrive.

b) Question tag *affective meaning*

Expresses the speaker's attitude towards the addressee. Affective tag question is used in order to support the interlocutor to join in the conversation (as facilitative) or to softening the strength of negatively affective statement. This tag can be described as *addressee oriented tag*.

Example:

- Facilitative

Teacher: The hen's brown *isn't she?*

From the example the teacher delivered tag question to his student about the color of a chicken. The purpose of the question is to facilitate the student to join a conversation with his teacher.

- Softening meaning

A : That was pretty silly *wasn't it?*

The example above showed that the speaker delivered a statement about a situation that seems silly for him. He added tag question in the end of it in order to soften his statement and make it acceptable for the interlocutor.

2.3.4 Question

Questions are expressions used as seeking-information devices. Questions are also considered as stronger expressions than statements and are also considered as powerful linguistic forms. Questions give the speakers power to obtain a response from the interlocutor in interactive terms. Women tend to ask more questions to gain information because women feel less inhibited than men do. Coates argued that the other function of questions during the conversation is to keep the conversation going. Examples:

- a) Keep conversation going

Meg : *Are they nice?*
Petey : Very nice.
Meg : I thought they'd be nice. *You got your paper?*
Petey : Yes.
Meg : *Is it good?*
Petey : Not bad.
Meg : *What does it say?*
Petey : Nothing much.

From the example above Meg was trying to build a conversation with Petey. Meg kept asking a lot of questions to Petey in order to facilitate Petey to join in the conversation and keep the conversation going smooth.

2.3.5 Command and Directives

Directive is speech act or expression that tries to make someone to do something. The speaker delivered directives or command in order to ask the interlocutor to do something.

There are two types of directives:

- a) Aggravated directives

Considered as explicit command and commonly used to establish status differences between the speaker and the interlocutor. The speaker directly asks someone to do something with 'bare imperative' sentence. Men tend to use this type of directives than women do.

Example:

- Michael: *Gimme the wire* . . . Look man, I want the wire cutters right now.

The example above showed clearly that Micheal was giving directive to his interlocutor to give him a wire. Micheal's directive is

considered as aggraated directive because it was a bare imperative sentence.

b) Mitigated directives

This type of directives is mostly use form such as *let's...*, or use modal auxiliaries such as could, can , or etc into the command or directives statement in order to soften the force of the directives. Mitigated directives are mostly used by women in conversation.

Example:

- Sharon: ***We gonna*** paint 'em and stuff.

From the example above Sharon was giving directive to her inerlocutor by using words "*we gonna...*" using these words in a directive expression indicating that she wanted to softthen the force of her directive.

2.3.6 Swearing and Taboo Language

The experts belief that men do swearing and using taboo language more than women in conversation to express their strong feeling or emotion. Lakoff (1975, p. 10) asserted that women is considered to avoiding swear words in her utterances, while men commonly use stronger expletives or swear words to express their feeling.

Coates (2013, p. 98) performed researches that show women use less swear words then men. Yet, there is still no convincing evidence that the stereotype of men are tough-talking in using taboo language and swearing, while women are considered as never-swearing is true. However, swearing and taboo language are considered as part of contemporary masculinity not femininity.

2.3.7 Compliment

For women it is common for them to give and receive compliments in daily interaction. However, that habitual does not occur in men daily interaction. Women tend to give compliment due to someone appearance, while men give compliment about others skills of possession.

In addition, giving and receiving compliment in cross-sex interaction is quite problematic than same-sex compliment. Based on the research performed in Coates (2013, p. 101) compliments giving from men participant towards women are gaining more acceptance than compliments delivered from women participants to men. During the interaction between people with different social status, the person with higher-status considered to give more compliment than person who has lower social status and tends to accept compliments from higher social status person.

2.4 Movie

Movie is an art work in the form of mass communication used to depict the reality that occurs in the real world. Based on Barsam and Monahan (2013, p. 3) they defined that Movie are not reality but it is the illusion of reality that used as mass media to entertain the audiences. Many people make movies not only as entertaining media but also as media to criticize things. The story in the movie can be created based on essay stories, true even, or made up from adaptation of famous novels. Movies that that created from the adaptation of a famous novel included sequel movie entitled *To all boys I've loved before* and *To all boys: P.S I still love you*. These movies are adaptation from novels with the same titles. The novel *P.S I still love you* by Jenny Han was one of New York Times Best Seller List novel. (<https://en.m.wikipedia.org>).

2.4.4 Sinopsis Sequel Movie *To all boys I've loved before* and *To all boys: P.S I still love you* Movies

These movies are sequel movies that second movie is the sequel from the first one. The first movie entitled *To all boys I've loved before* and the second movie entitled *To all boys: P.S I still love you* movie. The genre of this movie is romance genre. The story in the first movie started when Peter and Lara were friends. Their relationship slowly getting closer and officially dating in the second movie. As teenagers Lara and Peter faced by various problems that happen in their social life. The conflict is getting worse when the third person appeared in their relationship. In dealing with the conflicts, luckily Lara is supported by her family and friends. At the end of the story Lara successfully maintains her relationship with Peter and figured out that she can be a good partner for Peter without losing her personality.

The story of this movie focused on the relationship between Lara Jean Covey and Peter Kavinsky. This movie contained lots of dialogue between them hence many language features used. Their characters is suitable as subjects in this thesis. Their characters is compared as the base of conversation and gender analysis. Their role as main characters in this movie represents each gender, man and woman.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODS

This chapter explained the research method used in this study. The researcher describes research design, data and data source, research instrument, the technique of data collection and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

Descriptive qualitative method is adopted as appropriate method in analyzing the data in this study. Mason (2002, p.8) she described that qualitative research required explanation and argument by the researcher. The data is in the form of utterances uttered by Lara and Peter as the main characters in the movies and the data are described by the researcher using the related theory. Ary, Jacobs, and Sorensen (2010, p. 424) stated that descriptive research deals with various data including examining narrative form or text-based data that described and interpreted by the researcher. Therefore, descriptive qualitative method is suitable for this research.

3.2 Data Collection

3.2.1 Data and Data Source

The data sources of this research were sequel movie entitled *To all boys I've loved before* and *To all boys: P.S I still love you* movie. The first movie, *To all boys I've loved before* was released in Netflix on August 17th 2018 and the duration is around 100 minutes. Meanwhile the second movie, *To all boys: P.S I still love you* was released in Netflix on February 12th 2020 and the duration is about 102 minutes. The researcher also downloaded the english subtitle of the movies. The data of this research are in the form of words and sentences uttered by

the main characters; Lara and Peter Kavinsky. The words and the sentences uttered by the main characters used to answer the first and the second research problems which focused on discovered the language features used by the main characters and revealed the way each language features used by main characters in the movies. The subjects of this research are Lara Jean and Peter Kavinsky.

3.2.2 Research Instrument

The research instrument in this research refers to the researcher herself. Since the researcher is the one who decides the topic, collects the data and examines the data which are sequel movie and discovered the language features used by the main characters and the way of main characters in using language features in the data.

3.2.3 Technique of Data Collection

There are few of steps that the researcher did to collect the data:

1. Downloaded the movies and the english subtitle of *To all boys I've loved before* and *To all boys: P.S I still love you* the movie.
2. The researcher watched the movies and listened to it carefully in order to understand the conversation well.
3. The researcher collected the utterances between Lara and Peter Kavinsky that appropriate to answer the research problems of this research.

Utterances contained language features to answer the first research problem and revealed the differences of each language features used by the main characters in the movie to answer the second research problem.

3.3 Data analysis

The data analysis in this research divided in 2 parts as seen bellow:

1. The first part of data analysis used to answer the first research question.

There are some steps that the researcher did in analyzing the data to answer the first question:

- a. The researcher identified the language features used by the main characters in data. In order to make identifying precess easier, the researcher gave some codes indicating the each language features, the codes can be seen bellow:

Table 3.1: Table of Language Features Codes

No.	Language Features	Codes
1.	Minimal Responses	MR
2.	Hedges	HG
3.	Tag Question	TQ
4.	Question	QS
5.	Command and Directives	CD
6.	Swearing and Taboo language	ST
7.	Compliment	CP

- b. The second step after identifying the language features, the researcher classified the language features found in the data based on its type or function. The language features data is separated for Lara Jean and Peter Kavinsky. The classification used the table bellow:

Table 3.2: Table of Language Features Classification by Lara Jean

Language Features	Code	Types or Functions	Total	Grand Total
Minimal Responses	MR	Supporting the speaker	-	-
Hedges	HG	Uncertainty	15	15
Tag Question	TQ	Modal meaning	3	6
		Affective meaning	3	
Question	QS	Seeking information device	15	37
		Keep the conversation going	22	
Command and Directives	CD	Aggravated directives	2	7
		Mitigated directive	5	
Swearing and Taboo Language	ST	Express strong feeling or emotion	-	-
Compliment	CP	Appearance compliment	-	1
		Skill compliment	1	

Table 3.3: Table of Language Features Classification by Peter Kavinsky

Language Features	Code	Types or Functions	Total	Grand Total
Minimal Responses	MR	Supporting the speaker	2	2
Hedges	HG	Uncertainty	16	16
Tag Question	TQ	Modal meaning	2	6
		Affective meaning	4	
Question	QS	Seeking information device	10	28
		keep the conversation going	18	
Command and Directives	CD	Aggravated directives	-	3
		Mitigated directive	3	
Swearing and Taboo Language	ST	Express strong feeling or emotion	5	5
Compliment	CP	Appearance Compliment	2	8
		Skill Compliment	6	

2. The second part of data analysis used to answer the second research question. Some steps are conducted in order to answer the second research question:
 - a. After classifying the language features, The researcher described the function and types of the language features used by both main characters and revealed how do man and woman main characters in using language features in the movie.
 - b. Finally, after all of the research problems have been answered, the researcher started to draw conclusion based on the result that is obtained from the discussion process.



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CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter the researcher delivered the report of analysis. This chapter there are two subchapters; findings and discussion. The findings and discussion delivered in order to answer the problems of the study.

4.1 Findings

This subchapter is presented to deliver the result of the data analysis. There are two research problems related in this study and will be answered in this subchapter; the first problem is about the language features used by main characters and the second is about how do the main characters used language features in *To all boys I've loved before* sequel movie.

4.1.1. Language Features

Coates (2013, p. 83) she formulated language features theory that used by men and women during conversation practice. There are seven features such minimal responses, hedges, tag question, question, command and directives, swearing and taboo language, and last compliment.

4.1.1.1 Lara Jean's Language Features

4.1.1.1.1 Hedges

Hedges used by Lara found in the sequel movie are hedges to indicate her uncertainty and unconfidence. In total there are 15 hedges data uttered by Lara Jean. Here bellow are the examples of hedges data by Lara Jean:

a. Uncertainty

Data HG-01 - HG-02

PETER : *Whoa. Hey. Where are you going?*

LARA : Um, you know, (01)

I'm gonna go sit with Chris.

PETER : Chris? Come on, look at her, she's sleeping. .

She was up all night at this EDM concert thing

LARA : Uh, well, that's a more reason to go sit with her.

You know, don't want her to go swallowing her tongue or anything.
(02)

The conversation was taking place in a bus school when they are going to a school trip. Peter wanted to sit beside Lara Jean but she tried to reject him. Lara used many hedges in her sentences, she used hedges in data (01) “*Um, you know, I'm gonna go sit with Chris.*” that indicates that she is not sure about what she said because she hides facts that she was just looking for an excuse for not sitting next to Peter. Another hedges then added by Lara in her next statement. She used hedges in data (02) “*well*” and “*you know*” that signal her uncertainties about her statement and still trying to make excuses not to sit next to Peter in the bus..

Data HG-03

LARA : I didn't read the girlfriend's handbook.

PETER : Girlfriend's handbook? Uh... what does that mean?

LARA : Like, little stuff. Like I remember Gen used to dress up for your games.

Lara and Peter was having a fight because Lara can not be a supportive girlfriend. Lara used hedges “*Like*” twice to signal her unconfidence about what is she saying about girlfriend stuff because she never been in a relationship before. She didn’t really know how to explain about what is girlfriend’s handbook. she is clearly confused when she told Peter about what she's been feeling all this time because she has never been someone's girlfriend before.

4.1.1.1.2 Tag Question

The different function of tag question uttered by Lara during the movies are using tag question as modal meaning 3 data, and using tag question as affective

meaning is 3 data. The further explanation of the tag question data uttered by Lara are explained bellow.

a. Modal meaning

Data TQ-01

PETER : Uh, did you know that...my dad left us?

LARA : Yeah. That was a while ago, right?

PETER : Two summers ago. He's got a new wife and kid now.

LARA : I'm so sorry.

Lara and Peter having conversation about Peter's father who left his family. Lara uttered a tag question about it. Lara asked confirmation from Peter about the time his father left his family. Lara uttered tag question as modal meaning because it was indicating the uncertainty from the speaker and asking a confirmation from the addressee about something.

Data TQ-02

PETER : Hey.

*LARA : Hey. Um... **You didn't tell anyone about last night, did you?***

PETER : No. No,

On the last night during their school ski trip, Lara and Peter had a moment in a hot tub. In the morning when they took bus to back home, their friends suddenly gave them applause. Lara was litterary confused. She wondering that Peter told their friends about their moment last night. In order to solve her doubt, Lara literally ask Peter did he tell anyone about what they did last night. Lara asked peter by using tag question as modal meaning because the tag used by Lara to ask Peter's confirmation about what he really did

b. Affective Meaning

Data TQ-03

LARA : Yeah, it's... It's hard, huh?

PETER : It's whatever.

LARA : Well, we don't have to talk about it.

Lara and Peter had a conversation about Peter's father. For Lara and Peter talking about their family is a sensitive topic especially about their parents. Rather than used bare statement, Lara Jean used tag as affective meaning because she was trying to soften her utterances when she talked Peter's feeling when his father left him and his family. She did it because she knew that it would be hurt for Peter if she said it directly without tag question.

Data TQ-04

LARA : So, Owen's a pretty shy kid, huh?

PETER : Yeah.

LARA : You know, I think that Kitty could help with that.

PETER : Yeah

LARA : Mm-hmm.

In this scene they were talking about Peter's brother who is shy and quite all the time. Lara Jean assumed that Owen is a shy kid. She used tag in her statement as affective meaning which function is to soften Lara's assumption about Peter's brother in order to avoid that her assumption would be considered offensive to Peter.

Data TQ-05

PETER : Did you feel like I'm rushing you?

LARA : No. Uh... it's just-- No, it's just...

You and Gen used to do it a lot, right?

PETER : Can we... can we not... talk about Gen?

The data above shows Lara Jean was talking about Peter and Gen's past relationship. She noticed that this topic is crucial to discuss and may lead to bad

effect for her and Peter. She wanted to make it less strong statement by added tag question in her utterance. Hence, in the data above Lara Jean used question tag as affective meaning in order to soften the meaning of her statement so Peter won't get mad when Lara talks about his ex-girlfriend.

4.1.1.1.3 Question

The different function of question uttered by Lara Jean found during the movies is Lara Jean used question as information seeking device is 15 data and used question to keep the conversation going is 22 data. Further explanation about Lara Jean's question data can be seen bellow.

a. Information Seeking Device

Data QS-01

LARA : *Is it weird not having your dad around?*

PETER : *It's not as weird as it used to be. Sometimes I walk around the house and see that he's not in any photos anymore, and I really miss him.*

Peter and Lara was having conversation about Peter's father. Lara Jean was wondering how its like not having a father. She feels curious because since she was a kid her mother passed away. Lara asked Peter about his feeling about not having a father in his house. Lara asked Peter because she wanted to know whether his feeling is similar with her feeling when her mom passed away when she was a child.

Data QS-02

LARA : *Is something wrong with the green beans?*

PETER : *Uh, they're just a little un-Covey. No? I mean everything else on the table looks like it could be in one of my mom's food and wine magazines.*

The conversation was going when Peter and Lara Jean having a dinner to celebrate Fakesgiving at Lara Jean's house. That was a Lara Jean's family tradition. Peter wondered why there is green beans on the table full of delicious food. Lara noticed that Peter felt strange about the green bean. In order to solve her curiosity, Lara Jean directly asked Peter a question about the green beans. Furthermore, Peter explained the reason why he confused about the green beans..

Data QS-03

PETER : I pick you. Lara Jean, when there was an actual choice, I picked you.

*LARA : **An actual choice? , what does that even mean?***

PETER : She took that video, I told her that if she ever hurt you again then we were done.

Lara and Peter was having a fight. Lara thought that Peter still in love with Genevive, his exgirlfriend. Peter denied it by saying that he always pick Lara Jean over Genevive. According to the data above Peter said that he would pick Lara Jean in an actual choice. Lara Jean clearly did not understand about what does an actual choice mean, and then she asked a question towards Peter to explain about what is the meaning of actual choice.

b. Keep The Conversation Going

Data QS-04 , QS-05 , QS-06

PETER : She just makes me so angry sometimes.

*LARA : **We're still talking about her?(04)***

PETER : Like tonight, we leave, and I have like a thousand texts from her.

*LARA : **Okay, have you been responding? (05)***

PETER : No, no, I'm... I'll just call her when I get home or something.

*LARA : **So, you guys still talk on the phone then? (06)***

PETER : I mean, not as much as we used to, but yeah, sometimes.

This scene was when Lara and Peter having a dinner in a cafe. They were talking about how Peter and Gen still keep in touch even when they already broke up, and how it is annoying for Peter. In the data Lara Jean uttered three questions about Peter's past relationship with Gen even she already knew the answer cause she knew well about Peter and Gen's relationship. She delivered question that enable to get response from Peter so that she could make the conversation keep going well.

Data QS-07 , QS-08 , QS-09

PETER : Hi. You ready to go

LARA : Did you go to Gen's room last night? (07)

PETER : Uh, yeah, but...

LARA : And you gave her my favorite scrunchie?(08)

Am I just a joke to you, Peter? (09)

PETER : No. No, you're not just a joke to me. You just don't understand the situation.

LARA : No, I understand completely. This is over, in every possible way.

On the day the school trip was over. Genevive told Lara that Peter came to her room last night. Lara Jean was mad and she decided to end her relationship with Peter. After that, Lara Jean having an argument with Peter. Lara investigated Peter about the truth whether he went to Gen's room last night or not. She wanted Peter to be honest with her by uttered three questions and forced Peter to answer it even she already knew the truth.

4.1.1.1.4 Command and Directives

The researcher found 7 Command and directives data uttered by Lara Jean. In detail, Lara Jean uttered aggravated directives 2 data and mitigated directives 5 data. Here are examples of command and directives data uttered by Lara Jean.

a. Aggravated Directives

Data CD-01

Data CD-01

PETER : Watch. You ready?

*LARA: **Peter, stop! That's so embarrassing.***

PETER: Oh, my God. What's happening?

LARA : Peter.

PETER : It's a good thing I have my backup.

The conversation was taking place in restaurant. Peter was trying to entertain Lara Jean by playing with the fork in their table. Lara Jean felt that it might be embarrassing for both of them. Hence, she directly asked Peter to stop playing his fork. She used bare directive sentence towards Peter. She added words “*That's so embarrassing*” after her directive to strengthen her force of directive.

Data CD-02

*LARA: **Go sign up. Seriously.***

PETER : Okay,, let me make it up to you. Let's meet after practice for coffee.

In their school, the student must choose place where they would be a volunteer during summer break. Lara decided to join volunteering in Belleview, while Peter and his friends decided to join volunteering a Oakwood Market. Peter felt bad because they would be different volunteering places. Lara felt that it was fine. She directly asked Peter to sign up for volunteering in Oakwood Market. She used aggravated directives with bare imperative sentence to pursue Peter for sign up in Oakwood Market. She strengthened her directive by adding word “*Seriously*”.

b. Mitigated Directives

Data CD-03

PETER : No, you know what, If you want me to read that, then you need to give that to me.

LARA : Um... Can you turn around? Please.

Based on the conversation above, Lara encourage herself to confess her feeling to Peter. She decided to meet Peter in the school. Lara wanted to read her love letter for Peter in front of him in the schoolyard. She got nervous hence she asked Peter to turn around. Lara used mitigate directive in form of request sentence in order to soften her directives meaning.

Data CD-04

LARA : please watch.

PETER : Okay. I'm watching.

LARA : Okay.

Lara and Peter had a date after school. They went to amusement park. Lara Jean got a crystal ball after she won a game there. Lara asked Peter to look at her crystal ball. Lara added the word “*please*” in her directive that indicating she used mitigated directive towards Peter in order to soften her directives,

Data CD-05

LARA : [sighing] It's beautiful. Um, would you put it on me?

PETER : Yeah

Peter gave Lara Jean a necklace on valentine's day. Lara wanted to wear it, but she could not do it herself. Lara asked Peter to put it on her neck. Lara used mitigated directives by adding modal auxiliaries “*would*” in her directive sentence.

4.1.1.1.5 Compliment

The researcher found out that Lara Jean only produced a skill compliment during the sequel movies. The further explanations of Lara Jean's compliment data are presented below.

a. Skill Compliment

Data CP-01

*LARA : It's actually really nice having someone
to talk to about this stuff.
You're a good listener.*

PETER : Yeah, thank you.

LARA : Mm-hmm.

Peter and Lara had a conversation about their family. Lara told Peter about her mother who passed away when she was a child. Lara felt comfortable when she talk about it with Peter. From the data above Lara Jean was complementing Peter that he is a good listener because Peter could listen well towards Lara Jean's story about her mom.

4.1.1.2 Peter Kavinsky's Language Features

4.1.1.2.1 Minimal Responses

The researcher found that there are 2 data of minimal responses and the both data is uttered by Peter Kavinsky. The explanation can be seen bellow:

Data MR-01

*LARA : Okay. Um... So love and dating? I love to read about it,
and it's fun to write about..*

PETER: (Interject) mhmm

*LARA: and to think about
in my head, but...when it's real...*

The conversation shows that Peter interjected minimal responses while Lara Jean is talking about the reason why she never have a boyfriend. Peter interjected minimal responses to indicate that he is listening towards Lara Jean's explanation. Another minimal responses found in the second movie as seen bellow

Data MR-02

LARA : Okay, you write a wish...

PETER: mmmm

LARA: and then you send it into the sky.

The scene was when Lara and Peter went to a lantern festival. Lara Jean told Peter how to write a wish on lantern. Peter indicates his concern towards Lara Jean's explanation by interjected minimal response "*mmm*" during Lara Jean's explanation.

4.1.1.2.2 Hedges

Peter Kavinsky uttered 16 hedges data during the sequel movie. The function of hedges are to show his lack of confidence and uncertainty about his statements. The further explanation of the hedges data are explained bellow.

a. Uncertainty

Data HG-04

PETER : So, what are you gonna say to Sanderson?

LARA : Well, I guess I'm gonna have to tell him the truth

PETER : Yeah, but, uh, you know... What is the truth? I mean, do you like him, do you not like him?

This conversation shows Peter really curious about Lara Jean's feeling about Josh Sanderson. Peter was clearly not sure about what he said. Hence, Peter used hedges in his question that signal his uncertainty because he can only guessing about what Lara Jean would do to Sanderson..

Data HG-05

PETER : I think it's funny, you um, you say that you're scared of commitment and relationships, but you don't seem to be afraid to be with me.

LARA : Well, there's... there's no reason to be.

The conversation shows that Peter wasn't sure about his utterances because he was confused by Lara Jean's calmness when she was with him in their fake relationship. Whereas, Lara Jean had said that she was afraid of commitment in a relationship. Hence, he used hedges to indicate his uncertainties

Data HG-06

LARA : Is something wrong with the green beans?

*PETER : Uh, they're just a little un-Covey. No? **I mean** everything else on the table looks like it could be in one of my mom's food and wine magazines.*

The conversation was going when Peter and Lara Jean having a dinner to celebrate Fakesgiving at Lara Jean's house. That was a Lara Jean's family tradition. Peter wondered why there is green beans on the table full of delicious food. Lara Jean was asking Peter about the green beans. Peter used hedges in his utterance that signal his uncertainties. Peter was trying to express his opinion towards Lara Jean's meal and also trying to avoid his opinion potentially might hurt Lara Jean's feelings

4.1.1.2.3 Tag Question.

The different function of question tag uttered by Peter Kavinsky during the movie, those are using tag question as modal meaning 2 data, and using question tag as affective meaning 4 data. The further explanation of the question tag data uttered by Peter Kavinsky are explained below.

a. Modal Meaning

Data TQ-06

LARA: I'm not inviting Gen. She posted that video of us.

*PETER : **Well, we don't know for sure that she did that anyway, right?***

LARA : Well, I don't even think she'd come even if we invited her, so... It would be me, you, Chris, Trevor, and John Ambrose.

Lara planned of having a pizza party with her friends. She decided to not invite Genevieve in her Party cause she assumed that Genevieve posted her video in a hot tub. Peter used tag question as modal meaning in order to get a confirmation from Lara Jean about his doubt. Peter did not really sure that Gen was the one who posted the video of him and Lara Jean at that time, therefore he asked Lara about it.

Data TQ-07

LARA : Peter.

PETER : You said you didn't like driving in the snow, right?

Break my heart, Covey. Break my heart into a thousand pieces. Do whatever you want.

Peter asked Lara whether she hates driving in the snow. In order to solve his assumption, Peter used question tag to ensure him self that Lara really doesn't like driving in the snow. In conclusion, Peter used question tag as modal meaning to ask affirmation from Lara Jean.

b. Affective Meaning

Data TQ-08

PETER : Why? Why is that scary?

LARA : 'Cause the more people that you let into your life, the more that can just walk right out.

PETER : Just like... Like your mom, right?

LARA: (nodding)

Lara and Peter was talking about why Lara never have a boyfriend before, and she explained that it was because she has a fear of losing someone. Then, Peter responded that it was similar feeling like when she loses her mom. Peter used question tag as affective meaning when he talked about Lara Jean's mother because he wanted to soften the force of his utterance that might hurt Lara Jean's feeling.

Data TQ-09

LARA : You don't mean that. You can be mad at someone and still miss them.

*PETER : **I bet you really miss your mom, huh?***

LARA : Yeah. Every day. But you know, it's... It's been so long now that, like...I'm thinking about my family, and I forget there was a time where it wasn't just my dad and my sisters.

the scene above Lara and Peter was talking about Peter's father who left him and his family, then Peter asked Lara's about her mom who passed away when she was a child. Peter used question tag as affective meaning when he asked Lara about her mother in order to soften his question so that it would not make Lara Jean sad.

4.1.1.2.4 Question

Peter Kavinsky used question in two different function during the movies. Peter used question as information seeking device 10 and using question as tool to keep the conversation going 18 data. The further explanations about the question data uttered by Peter Kavinsky are presented bellow.

a. Information Seeking Device

Data QS-10

LARA : Okay, you have a point. How about this? You can put your hand in my back pocket.

*PETER : **Hand in your back pocket? What the hell is that?***

LARA : Sixteen Candles. It's the opening image. It's a couples thing.

Peter and Lara Jean was discussing about the rule in their fake relationship and Lara suggested that Peter can put his hand in her back pocket to show their friends that they actually in a relationship. Unfortunately Peter felt confused about it because he never heard about it before. He asked Lara Jean about it to get further information about Lara Jean's suggestion.

Data QS-11

PETER : Okay, fine. Be honest with me, then.

Why haven't you ever had a boyfriend?

LARA : I don't know. I guess no one's ever liked me like that.

From the data above clearly can be seen that Peter was very curious about the reason why Lara Jean never had a boyfriend in her life. hence, in order to solve his curiosity Peter decided to ask Lara Jean about it and discovered the truth.

Data QS-12

*PETER : **Why didn't you tell McClaren that you and I are together?***

LARA : I wanted to. I tried to. There just was never a good time.

PETER : Yeah, there's usually not, when you're flirting.

In Belleview, Lara Jean accidentally met John Ambrose McClaren. Her childhood friend. He also volunteered in Belleview. However, Lara never told John about her relationship with Peter. The data shows Peter wondering why Lara Jean did not tell John Ambrose that they are in a relationship. Peter directly asked Lara Jean the reason why she did not tell John about it in order to avoid misunderstanding between them.

b. Keep The Conversation Going

Data QS-13 , QS-14 , QS-15

*PETER : **What do you think that people are gonna say when they see my girlfriend cozying up next to Sanderson? (13)***

LARA : What do you think people are gonna say, when they hear that you're practically begging to get back together with Gen on the bleachers?

*PETER : **So, you're spying on me now? (14)***

LARA : Not intentionally.

*PETER : Okay, **so I was talking to Gen. So what? (15)***

You don't even post about us on your Instagram.

LARA : Yeah, 'cause I don't want my sisters to see.

The scene took place in school. Peter caught Lara having a serious conversation with Josh. Peter was jealous of Josh who at that time was Lara's close friend. After that, Peter argued that Lara Jean should not come close to Josh. Peter uttered questions towards Lara Jean that forced her to answer it so that they could solve their problem.

Data QS-16 , QS-17, QS-18 , QS-19 , QS-20, QS-21

LARA : , he wrote me back.
PETER : He wrote you-- Like, an actual... Like, an actual letter? Or an email? Or... (16)
LARA : Yeah, like a real letter in the mail.
PETER : Huh.
PETER : He say anything about me? (17)
LARA : Like what?
PETER : I dunno.
PETER :Like, "Um, how's Kavinsky? How's he doing?" (18)
LARA : [chuckling] Nope.
PETER : Did you write him back? (19)
LARA : Not yet.
PETER : Oh, so you're, like... you're, like, going to, planning on it? (20)
LARA : I probably should.
PETER : Why? (21)
LARA : Because it'd be rude not to.

The conversation above clearly shows that Lara and Peter was having a conversation about John Ambrose's letter to Lara and Lara's plan to reply John's letter. Unfortunately, Peter investigated Lara about her plan and uttered several questions about it that forced Lara to respond.

4.1.1.2.5 Command and Directives

Peter produced command and directives only in the form of mitigated directive. There are 3 data of mitigated directives. The further analysis about command and directives data uttered by Peter Kavinsky are presented bellow.

a. Mitigated Directives

Data CD-6

*PETER : Come on. **Covey, let's us sign you up.***

LARA : Oakwood?

PETER : Yes.

LARA : I kinda thought we'd volunteer at Bellevue together.

According to the data above Peter wanted to ask Lara to join him volunteering at Oakwood Market together. Peter used mitigated directives by adding form “*Let's ...*” in the directive sentence in order to soften his directive.

Data CD-07

*PETER : Okay,, let me make it up to you. **Let's meet after practice for coffee. Five o'clock.***

LARA : Sounds good..

Based on the data Peter wanted Lara Jean o meet him in the cafe at five o'clock. Peter added word “*Let's*”in the beginning of his directive sentence to soften its meaning .

Data CD-08

PETER: I'm really sorry. I should've came up with a better plan that didn't leave you hanging.

LARA: Yeah, you should've.

*PETER : **Let's get out of here***

The conversation shows that Peter felt guilty after let Lara waited for him for hours in the cafe. But then Peter decided to take Lara out for a date in amusement park. Peter uttered mitigated directive towards Lara to ask her go for a date with him.

4.1.1.2.6 Swearing and Taboo Language

Peter Kavinsky uttered all of swearing and taboo language data in the movies. The further analysis of question data is presented below.

Data ST-01

LARA: Well, I wrote five letters, so, don't go feeling too special.

PETER : You wrote five love letters?

LARA : Yeah.

*PETER : **Damn**, Covey, you're a player.*

Lara Jean and Peter was having conversation about Lara Jean's love letters. She wrote five love letters for five different people. Peter was really shocked about it and delivered a swear word "*damn*" to express his shocked feeling.

Data ST-02

PETER : I love how you're not afraid of her.

LARA : No, no. I'm terrified of her.

*PETER : But you don't let her steamroll over you. Like that day at school when **she was being a complete bitch** about your shoes.*

Based on the conversation, Peter and Lara Jean was having a conversation about Genevieve's bad attitude towards Lara Jean. Peter had bad impression about Gen when she bullied Lara Jean at school, unfortunately he used swearword "*bitch*" to described Gen's bad attitude.

Data ST-03

LARA : remember when you asked me who got the other ones, and I said the last one went to someone from Model UN?

PETER : Mm-hmm.

LARA : It was John Ambrose McClaren.

*PETER : **No shit**. McClaren? That was my boy.*

The scene was when Lara Jean told Peter that the last recipient of her love letter was John Ambrose Mc-Claren. Peter was so surprise about it because John Ambrose was his close friend when they were children. Peter used swearword "*shit*" to express his surprise.

4.1.1.2.7 Compliment

From the data analysis, the researcher found out that Peter Kavinsky produced appearance compliment 2 data and skill compliment 6 data during the sequel movies. The further explanations of Peter Kavinsky's compliment data are presented bellow.

a. Appearance Compliment

Data CP-02

LARA : No. Give me that back.

*PETER : I'm keeping it. **I like your hair down. You look pretty.***

Data above shows when on the way to a party, Lara Jean was trying to tied her hair up but suddenly Peter took her scrunchie and gave her compliment that she looks pretty with hair down.

Data CP-03

*PETER: I mean, I couldn't say anything because we were together and everything. but, I mean those shoes weren't just cool, I thought they were kinda hot. Gen's gorgeous, **but you have way better style.***

LARA : Thank you.

According to the data can be seen that Peter was explaining how he was amazed by Lara Jean's shoes and style so he gave Lara Jean compliment about it and said that she have better style than Genevieve.

b. Skill Compliment

Data CP-04

LARA: What are you doing?

PETER: This is for you.

*PETER: (Whispering) **Good job.** I'll see you in a bit, okay?*

This scene was when Lara Jean was pretending to be Peter's girl friend in front of Peter's ex-girlfriend. Peter was amazed by Lara Jean skill in acting as his girlfriend. Hence, he gave Lara Jean Compliment about it.

Data CP-05

*LARA : It's actually really nice having someone
to talk to about this stuff. You're a good listener.*

PETER : Yeah, thank you.

LARA : Mm-hmm.

*PETER: **You are, too.***

LARA : Thanks.

PETER : You're welcome.

From the data above Lara and Peter was having conversation about their parents. Jean was complementing Peter that he is a good listener because Peter could listen well at Lara Jean's story and Peter complimenting her back for listening at his story as well.

Data CP-06

LARA : Look at that! That's awesome.

*PATER : **You have really great handwriting.***

LARA: We can do it.

The conversation above was when Lara wrote their initial in a Lantern and Peter was amazed by her beautiful handwriting. He gave Lara Jean compliment about her handwriting.

4.1.2. Main Man and Woman Characters Used Language Features

4.1.2.1 Minimal Responses

Minimal responses feature found in the movies are 2 data. Both data were uttered by Peter Kavinsky. He interjected minimal responses during Lara Jean's explanation about something. The first data was scene when Lara was explaining

reason why is she never had a boyfriend and the other one was when Lara explaining about a lantern. Peter used minimal responses in order to show that he pay attention and give support to towards Lara Jean's statement. The researcher compared this present study with a previous study related. Dewi, Resen, and Winaya (2017) conducted research entitled *The Features of Men's And Women's Language in The Movie Camp Rock 2: Final Jam*. In their research, woman character tend to show more support and attention towards her interlocutor through her words. This result contradict with result showed in this current research.

4.1.2.2 Hedges

The researcher found 31 data of hedges in the movie. Lara Jean uttered 15 data while Peter 16 data. Based on the findings above, there is no significant difference in using hedges between Lara Jean and Peter Kavinsky. Both of them used hedges in their utterances in order o show uncertainty and lack of confidence. Peter used hegdes to shows uncertainty more than Lara Jean. This finding shows that in this movie man used hedges more in showing uncertainty than woman.

4.1.2.3 Tag Question

Tag question is feature which both Peter and Lara shared same number of data. Both uttered 6 taq question. The researcher conducted further analysis in the use of tag question. In using tag question as modal meaning which focused in degree of speaker certaintiness, Lara Jean uttered more data than Peter.

In affective meaning which tag question used to facilitate the interlocutor to join in conversation, there is only one data found which uttered by Peter. This

result shows that Peter wanted Lara Jean to take part in their conversation about time capsule. Another function of tag question as affective meaning is to soften the statement. The result indicates that both Peter and Lara used this feature. They used it mostly when they talk about their family. Talking about family is a sensitive issue for both of them.

4.1.2.4 Questions

Another features is question. Question is the most frequent feature used by both Lara and Peter. In total there are 65 data. The finding shows Lara Jean used more question than Peter. This can be seen in using question as seeking information device. Lara Jean tried to catch more information from Peter. Unfortunately, Peter also used this feature but less than Lara Jean.

In addition, in using question to keep the conversation going, Lara also had more data than Peter. In general, Lara Jean used this feature when they talk about Peter ex-girlfriend, Genevieve. This is because Lara Jean felt insecure about Peter's last relationship with Jean. Mostly, when they talk about Gen, they would had a serious sparring.

4.1.2.5 Command and Directives

Command and directives feature data found in the sequel movies are 10 data. The result of the analysis shows that Lara Jean produced 2 data of aggravated directives and Peter uttered none data of aggravated directives. In addition, Lara uttered 5 data of mitigated directives and Peter 3 data of mitigated directives. This result supports the experts believes that women tend to use mitigated directives in the conversation in order to maintain the relationship between the speaker and the listener.

4.1.2.6 Swearing and Taboo Language

Significant differences can be seen in swearing and taboo language feature data. There are 5 data found and all of those are uttered by Peter Kavinsky. Peter used swearwords to express his strong emotion such as shock, surprised, annoyed, confused, or even excitement. He seems comfortable using swearword during his conversation with Lara Jean. However, the researcher did not find any swearwords uttered by Lara Jean. Lara Jean prefer to use another expressions in order to shows her strong emotion besides use any swearwords. This indicates man subject in this research tend to uttered swearwords than woman. This result related with previous research which have been reviewed before, research from Juwita, Sunggingwati and Valiantien (2018). In their research they also found that men character do swearing more than woman character.

4.1.2.7 Compliment

The last feature is compliment. The finding represents there is only one compliment uttered by Lara Jean which is skill compliment compared to 8 compliments uttered by Peter Kavinsky. Peter uttered more data both in skill compliment and appearance compliment. There are 2 Peter's data of appearance compliment. Moreover, Peter usually giving skill compliment about Lara Jean's skill playing role as Peter's fake girl friend. Lara played that role so well that Peter was amazed.

4.2 Discussion

This sub-chapter focuses on discussion of the findings. The researcher focuses on how main characters used language features in the movie. The subject of this study are Lara Jean and Peter Kavinsky. Lara Jean represents woman

gender and Peter kavinsky represents man gender. The resercher conducted analysis on finding the language features used by main characters in the movie and how do main characters used language features. Based on the result above, the most used feature is question with 65 data found.

The researcher found out that there are 2 data of minimal responses found in the sequel movies and the both data were uttered by Peter Kavinsky. Based on Coates (2013, p. 87) the function of minimal responses is to signal that that the listener is paying attention towards the speaker's utterances. Here the researcher can conclude that Peter Kavinsky is more supportive in giving attention towards Lara Jean when she is speaking.

The researcher discovered 31 data of hedges in the movie. Lara Jean uttered 15 data while Peter 16 data. Coates (2013) stated that hedges can be used to express uncertainty by the speaker (Coates, 2013, p. 88). Based on the findings above, there is no significant difference in using hedges between Lara Jean and Peter Kavinsky. Both of them used hedges in their utterances in order o show uncertainty and lack of confidence. Peter used hegdes to shows uncertainty more than Lara Jean. This finding shows that in this movie man used hedges more in showing uncertainty than woman. This result contradicts the expert's statement such Lakoff (1975, p. 54) she stated that hedges are widely used by women when it comes to expressing doubt or lack confidence than men.

The other feature is tag question, the researcher found 12 tag question data in the sequel movies. Lara Jean and Peter kavinsky produced same number of tag question; each of them uttered 6 tag question data. However, both Lara Jean and Peter had difference in using the function of the tag question. In using tag

question as modal meaning or speaker oriented which expressing the degree of the speaker's certainties, Lara Jean uttered 3 data and Peter uttered 2 data.

Meanwhile, in using tag question as affective meaning or addressee oriented which function to facilitate the addressee to join the conversation or either to soften the meaning of the utterances, Lara Jean uttered 3 data and Peter uttered 4 data. Based on this result, the researcher conclude that Peter used more tag question to soften the meaning of his statement and also he took the role as facilitator more than Lara to provide the listener an easy way to participate in the conversation. This result of analysis contradicts Holmes's claims that women tend to be more emphasis than men in using tag question as facilitative positive politeness devices (Holmes, 2013, p. 307).

Moreover, in question data the researcher discovered that there are 65 data. Lara produced more question than Peter, she uttered 37 data and Peter uttered 28 data. The researcher also did a sensitive analysis towards function of question used by the main characters. The result shows that Lara used question more as seeking information device than Peter with 15 data, meanwhile Peter's data are 10 questions. This result does support Coates's assumptions that question as seeking-information device and women tend to ask more question to gain information because women feel less inhibited than men do (Coates, 2013, p.93). Furthermore, another claim delivered by Coates (2013, p. 93) that women tend to use questions to keep the conversation going more than men is supported by the result of this analysis. The researcher discovered that Lara Jean uttered more numbers of data of using question to keep the conversation going with 22 data while Peter only uttered 18 data.

Based on the analysis, the researcher found 10 command and directives data. Lara Jean uttered 7 data and Peter uttered 3 command and directives data. In order to get further analysis, the researcher examined the different type of command and directives by Lara Jean and Peter Kavinsky. The result of the analysis shows that Lara Jean produced 2 data of aggravated directives and Peter uttered none data of aggravated directives.

On the other hand, Lara uttered 5 data of mitigated directives and Peter 3 data of mitigated directives. This result supports the Tannen's statement that women tend to use mitigated directives in the conversation in order to maintain the relationship between the speaker and the listener (Tannen, 1993, p. 89).

The researcher also found the swearing and taboo language data in the sequel movie. In total there are 5 swearing and taboo language data. The researcher discovered that all 5 data were uttered by Peter Kavinsky. Meanwhile, the researcher did not find swearing and taboo language data uttered by Lara Jean. This result of analysis supports Lakoff (1975, p. 10) statement that women tend to avoid using swear words in their utterances and while men are commonly use stronger expletives or swear words to express their strong feeling or emotion.

The last feature is compliment. Based on the data analysis, the researcher found that there are 9 compliment data found in the sequel movies. The researcher found only one compliment data produced by Lara Jean compared to 8 compliment data produced by Peter Kavinsky. This result shows that Peter Kavinsky delivered more compliment to Lara Jean while Lara Jean only complimenting him once. Coates claimed that men tend to complimenting someone's skill, while women tend to complimenting someone's appearance (Coates, 2013, p. 99). The claim that women tend to complimenting appearance

more than men is not proven by the result of this research because Lara Jean did not produce any of appearance compliment data. Meanwhile, Peter uttered 2 data of appearance compliment. However, the claim that men tend to complimenting someone's skill more than women is supported by result of the analysis. The researcher revealed that Peter produced 6 data of skill compliment, while the researcher found only one skill compliment data produced by Lara Jean.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This is the last chapter of the study. The researcher delivers a brief explanation from the data analysis on the finding and discussion section and also presents suggestion for the next researchers to branch out new insight related with this research.

5.1 Conclusion

This current research investigates the language features and revealed the way of main characters in using language features in the sequel movies *To all boys I've loved before*. The researcher used Coates (2013) language features theory of in order to answer the problems in this research. According to the result of discussion in the previous chapter, the researcher found out that all of the seven language features in the sequel movies. Lara Jean produced 5 types of language features, these are; hedges, tag question, question, command and directives and compliment. On the other hand, Peter Kavinsky produced all of the of language features. Thus are the language features found in the sequel movies.

Furthermore, the researcher also discovered the way of main characters in using language features in the sequel movies. The main man and woman characters used every language features based on the current situation in the movies. Some results do not support the experts claims about the different use of language features between man and woman. Hence, the other result do support experts claims and related with previous researches.

To sum up the result of the analysis, the researcher conclude that minimal responses and swearing and taboo language features data only uttered by Peter

Kavinsky. In hedges, there is no significant difference amount of data. Based on tag question data, both of Lara and Peter uttered 6 data but different in its functions. While in question data Lara uttered more data than Peter. On the other hand, according to command and directives data, Lara Jean uttered more data than Peter in using aggravated and mitigated directives. And the last, compliment data Lara only uttered skill compliment dataa while Peter uttered both skill and appearance data.

5.2 Suggestion

This research focused in examines the language features and how the main man and woman characters used language features in the sequel movies. The researcher has presented result of study that women and men characters has different way of using language features. Therefore, for the future research, the researchers suggest to broaden the scope of research by adding a more varied research focus such as cultural influences, ideologi, and etc .In the end, the researcher aimed that that this research will be useful in developing readers understanding in gender study and also can be references for linguistics learners.

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