WOMEN'S LANGUAGE FEATURES USED BY DORA IN "DORA AND THE LOST CITY OF GOLD" MOVIE

THESIS

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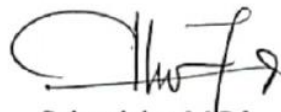Who makes the statement

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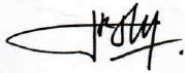
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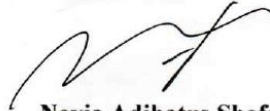NIP.198905282018011002

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the women's language features used by Dora in "Dora and the Lost City of Gold" movie. This movie tells the story of a teenage girl who has lived in the jungle all her life, then moves to the city to continue her studies. There are two problems to be answered by the researcher in this study: (1) What are the women's language features used by Dora in the "Dora and the Lost of City Gold" movie? and (2) What is the function of women's language used by Dora in the "Dora and the Lost City of Gold" movie?

This study uses a descriptive qualitative approach. This study discusses data analysis related to women's language features using Lakoff's theory and the function of using women's language using Pearson's framework. The data obtained by the researcher was divided into two forms, namely data in the form of Dora's utterances and data in the form of the context of Dora's utterances.

The findings of this study indicate that Dora uses eight women's language features with a total of 91 data. Each feature of Dora's utterances is 37 data for lexical hedges and filler features, 6 data for tag questions, 8 data for rising intonation, 4 data for empty adjectives, 9 data for intensifiers, 7 data for hypercorrect grammar, 9 data for superpolite form, and 11 data for empathic stress. Meanwhile, precise color terms and avoidance of strong words were not found in this study. In addition, the researcher also found five functions of women's language: expressing uncertainty, getting a response, softening utterances, starting a discussion, and expressing opinions or feelings. From this study, the researcher concludes that Dora uses women's language features based on Lakoff's theory and also uses these features appropriately based on Pearson's theory of female language functions.

ABSTRAK

Rahmani, M. A. (2022). *Fitur Bahasa Wanita yang digunakan oleh Dora di "Dora and the Lost City of Gold" film*. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Pembimbing: Suhandoko, M.Pd

Kata Kunci: Fitur bahasa wanita, Fungsi Bahasa, film *"Dora and the Lost City of Gold"*.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji fitur bahasa perempuan yang dipakai oleh Dora di dalam *"Dora and the Lost City of Gold"* film. Film tersebut bercerita tentang seorang gadis remaja yang tinggal di dalam hutan selama hidupnya, kemudian pindah ke kota untuk melanjutkan sekolahnya. Terdapat dua masalah yang akan dijawab oleh peneliti dalam penelitian kali ini: (1) Apa saja fitur bahasa perempuan yang digunakan oleh Dora di *"Dora and the Lost City of Gold"* film? dan (2) Apa saja fungsi dari penggunaan bahasa perempuan oleh Dora di *"Dora and the Lost City of Gold"* film?

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif. Penelitian ini berkaitan dengan data analisis yang terkait dengan fitur bahasa perempuan menggunakan teori dari Lakoff dan fungsi penggunaan bahasa perempuan tersebut menggunakan teori dari Pearson. Data yang diperoleh peneliti terbagi ke dalam dua bentuk, yakni data berupa ujaran oleh Dora dan data berupa konteks dari ujaran Dora tersebut.
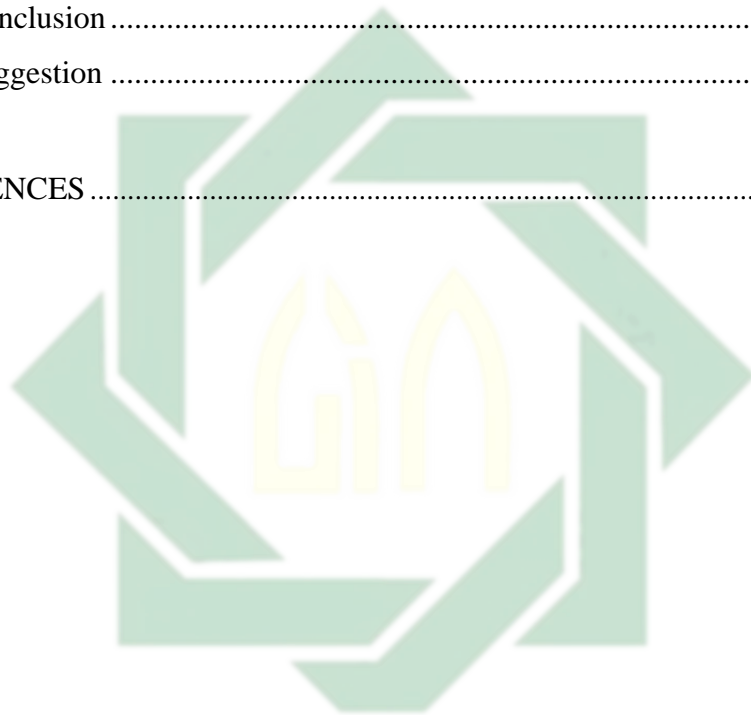
Hasil dari temuan studi ini menunjukkan bahwa ada delapan fitur bahasa perempuan yang dipakai oleh Dora dengan total 91 data. Masing masing fitur dari ujaran Dora tersebut yakni, 37 data untuk fitur *lexical hedges and filler*, 6 data untuk *tag question*, 8 data untuk *rising intonation*, 4 data untuk *empty adjective*, 9 data untuk *intensifier*, 7 data untuk *hypercorrect grammar*, 9 data untuk *superpolite form*, dan 11 data untuk *emphatic stress*. Peneliti menemukan fitur paling dominan yang digunakan oleh Dora adalah *lexical hedges dan filler*. Sedangkan untuk fitur *precise color terms* dan *avoidance of strong swear word* tidak ditemukan dalam penelitian ini. Selanjutnya, peneliti juga menemukan lima fungsi dari penggunaan bahasa perempuan tersebut, seperti mengungkapkan ketidakpastian, mendapatkan tanggapan, melembutkan ucapan, memulai diskusi, dan mengungkapkan pendapat atau perasaan. Dari penelitian ini, penulis menyimpulkan bahwa Dora menggunakan fitur bahasa perempuan berdasarkan teori dari Lakoff dan juga menggunakan fitur tersebut dengan tepat berdasarkan teori Pearson mengenai fungsi bahasa perempuan.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter explains the background of the research, the previous studies related to the topic, the significance, the scope and limitation, and key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

A language is a communication tool used by people to interact with one another. According to Finegan (2008), language is often defined as an arbitrary vocal system used by human beings to communicate with one another. Humans use language to communicate between two or more people to create a good relationship. Two or more people can communicate using one or more languages. As Thomason (2001) states, language contact is the use of more than one language in the same place at the same time. The existence of various languages in communication is called language contact. The language contact used in interacting can affect the use of language. The presence of various languages in an interaction can cause changes in language use. Thomason (2001) states that at least one language will have some influence on at least one other language. Hence, language contact can lead to a new form of language. The common change in language use due to language contact is word borrowing.

The uses of language may be influenced by a wide variety of variables, including linguistic interaction. Gender is one of the considerations here. Gender is closely related to language. Gender can influence the way language

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is used in communication. Men and women have several differences in interacting with the people around them. The difference can be seen in how women interrupt less than men. As Holmes (2013) states in cross-gender interactions, the interruption is more often done by men. In daily conversation, men prefer to be straight to the vocabulary while women use some expressions to convey their sentences. According to Holmes (2013), women are figures made to be good examples in society. In this case, the use of expressions in delivering sentences will seem better and more polite. Some features differentiate between men's and women's language.

Gender and language have a very close relation. With gender, language can change. This is evidenced by the differences in the use of language formed due to gender differences. For instance, in English and Arabic, there are differences in the pronoun system due to the influence of gender in a language. Examples such as he, her, anta, and anti. Besides the difference in the use of pronouns, Gender can cause women and men to have different styles of using language in interacting. So, language and gender are related to each other and have a role in influencing each other.

Study on language and gender provides great benefits for life in society. Analysis of the issue of language and gender is interesting to discuss because by analyzing it, we can find out the differences in the style of men and women in using a language. According to Holmes (2013), women and men do not speak the same way in any community. Women and men have preferences for their respective language styles. Each individual, both women, and men can

choose their language form. A community can have different styles of communicating with other communities. Here, men and women who live in the same environment can also have differences in terms of how they communicate.

Language features are elements of the language used by humans in communicating. The study of women's language features in terms of language and gender has become an important aspect that needs to be studied. Because language and gender are related to each other, it is interesting to analyze the correlation between gender and language in communication. As Holmes (2013) states that differences in language use related to gender reflect their social status in society. Along with the times, women no longer feel they have to always be under men, so many women today are trying to show their value to society. Holmes (2013) claims that women are more polite than men in the way they communicate. With this difference, women can show their value to society by communicating politely. This is an example of how gender can affect the different languages spoken by men and women.

According to Lakoff, women's language features are several aspects of language used by women to differentiate between women's and men's language characteristics (cited in Pebrianti, 2013). By studying a woman's language features, we can know the characteristics of women in interacting with other people so that we can easily understand what a woman means when she interacts.

To study women's language features, we can make research through many platforms. One of them is can be through a literary work, such as a movie. Some interactions occur between men and women in certain circumstances or places in a movie. From these interactions, we can find the language features used by both men and women. By using a movie as the source of our research related to women's language features, we can find the characterization of a woman in the female character's language in the movie.

In recent years, there has been a lot of research on women's language in communication. Most of the several previous studies analyzed women's language features (e.g. Oktapiani, et., al., 2017; Apridaningrum, 2018; Pebrianti, 2013; Amanda 2017; Retiningrum, 2020; Yolanda, N., Bram, B., 2021; Mazidah, K., 2013; Octaviani, 2018; Pratiwi, U., 2019). Women's languages have been studied previously with different data sources such as; female bloggers (Pebrianti, 2017; Pratiwi, U., 2019), movies (Oktapiani et., al., 2017 & Retiningrum, 2020; Yolanda, N., Bram, B., 2021; Mazidah, K., 2013; Octaviani, 2018), debate (Amanda, 2017), talk shows (Apridaningrum, 2018).

Pebrianti (2013), Oktapiani et al. (2017), and Pratiwi (2019) in their investigation of women's language features used by female bloggers and characters in the movie found that intensifiers are the most notable feature employed by the female in their utterances. The use of intensifiers aims to strengthen their sentences or statements so that listeners can understand their meaning well. Women tend to use more emotion in their sentences, so the use

of intensifiers can help women to express their sentences clearly. An example of the use of intensifiers is in the word "so", based on Lakoff the use of the word "so" or superlative words are more often used by women than men. Although men also use the word so, they did not use it in emotional states. Meanwhile, women use the word so to express their feelings in their utterances (cited in Oktapiani, et., al., 2017). In Pebrianti's (2013) and Pratiwi's (2019) research using blogs as a data source, it was found that the use of lexical by blog writers also aims to build closeness between writers and readers.

Another study was conducted by Amanda (2017), and Retiningrum (2020) in identifying women's language features in a debate and movies. Amanda (2017) analyzed women's language features used by Hillary Clinton in an American presidential debate. While Retiningrum (2020) analyzed the main female character's utterances in "To All The Boys I've Loved Before" namely Lara Jean. From these studies, it was found that the most widely used feature of women's language is lexical hedges. The use of lexical shows that women are careful in conveying a statement or opinion, they avoid mistakes or misperceptions in the delivery of their sentences. So the use of lexical aims to convey women's certainty about the statement.

Apridaningrum (2020) investigated the features of women's language using an Indonesian talk show as a data source. Sarah Sechan is one of the talk show programs in Indonesia which has a lot of loyal viewers who like the program. The host of the talk show itself is Sarah Sechan who always brings

her program with her typical jokes. In her study, the researcher only used five episodes of a talk show where the guest stars were native speakers. The researcher found that the most dominant feature used by Sarah Sechan as a presenter was an empty adjective. The use of this feature aims to give praise to the guest star as a form of appreciation from the host to the resource person. The use of empty adjectives aims to express feelings towards something without referring to a definite thing. In this case, women tend to use compliments to their interlocutors compared to men who avoid using empty adjectives.

Mazidah (2013), Oktaviani (2017), and Yolanda, N., Bram, B., (2021) use movies as the data source for analyzing women's language features. Mazidah (2013) analyzed "The Iron Lady" movie which tells about the life of a prime minister named Margaret who is required to be firm in her actions and words but also being a mother who must show femininity when she is at home. In this study, the researcher found that the most widely used feature was the tag question. The question tag here shows that women are often confused and even not confident with their statements. To reduce their lack of confidence or doubts about their statements, they use question tags to get feedback from listeners so that they can increase their confidence. Oktaviani (2017) used "The Women" movie which tells about a high-class women's lifestyle facing an almost broken marriage. The research subject of this study is the main female character namely Mary Haines. The researcher found that the most frequent feature used by Mary Haines in "The Women" movie was a rising

intonation. She uses rising intonation the most because she often feels uncertain. In contrast, Yolanda, et., al., (2021) found the most dominant feature in her research was emphatic stress. In her study, the researcher used the "Mulan, (2020)" movie as the data source. The movie is telling about a woman who tries to save her father by pretending to be a man so she can join the war for the country. The researcher analyzed the utterances from the main female character which is Mulan. The data found was emphatic stress is the most dominant feature that appeared in Mulan's utterances. The empathic stress in the movie shows that Mulan as the female character doesn't have great power. So that the use of Emphatic stress feature is used by Mulan to get more attention from society.

The study of women's language features above shows that this topic is of great interest to many researchers, but most of the researchers are only interested in finding the dominant features used by women. Few studies have also investigated the possible reasons behind using this feature. In light of this, the study is embarked on investigating not only the women's language features but also their function using these features. By knowing the function, we can understand the intended meaning of women when conveying their sentences and also reduce the level of miscommunication that often occurs when men and women are in a conversation together.

Women tend to use certain things to convey their sentences. They prefer to deliver their opinions or statements with indirect meaning. The use of language features used by women needs to be learned to reduce

misunderstandings while conducting an interaction with women. The use of kind of language used by women has its function in general. Pearson (1985) proposed five women's language functions such as, to express uncertainty, get a response, soften utterance, start a discussion, and express feelings or opinions.

In analyzing linguistic phenomena such as women's language features, several data sources can be used, one of which can also be analyzed using movies. A movie is a suitable source of data for analyzing language phenomena because a movie is a mimesis or imitation of real-life everyday events. In this study, the researcher chose to analyze the features of women's language using a movie entitled "Dora and the Lost City of Gold". This movie is about the adventures of a teenager named Dora in searching for a lost island called Parapata. Dora is described as a child who used to live in a jungle and later moved to the city. This different life makes it difficult for Dora to adapt because she is not used to city conditions which are full of people, while as a child she often lived among animals. So, Dora is one of the suitable characters to be analyzed as a main female character, especially with women's language features. Dora also has an active role in communicating throughout the movie. Therefore, the researcher analyzes the female language features used by the main female character and finds the function of the female language features used by Dora in "Dora and the Lost City of Gold" movie.

The researcher chose to examine Dora's character in the "Dora and the Lost City of Gold" movie rather than using Dora in the cartoon series "Dora

the Explorer" because Dora in the cartoon version has a target audience of children, while in "Dora and the Lost City of Gold" movie has a target audience of teenager to adult. So the use of the Dora character in movie is more relevant to study using the theory of women's language features than using the character Dora in the cartoon series.

The study discovers women's language features used by Dora in the "Dora and the Lost City of Gold" movie. Also in this study, the researcher would find out which type is the most dominant of Dora's utterances to find the purpose of using women's language features in their communication patterns. Therefore, the researcher would use the theory from Lakoff about women's language features. The researcher intends to study Dora's language through the use of women's language features by applying Lakoff's theory and the function of women's language features according to Pearson's theory.

1.2 Problems of the Study

1. What are women's language features used by Dora in "Dora and the Lost City of Gold movie"?

2. What are the functions of women's language features used by Dora in "Dora and the Lost City of Gold movie" according to JoePearson's (1985) framework?

1.3 Significance of the Study

The present research expects to enhance studies in the linguistic area, especially in the sociolinguistic major. The researcher additionally expects this research can enrich information about women's language features. The

researcher hopes that the results of this study can give the contribution due to the topic of language and gender issues. The researcher wants the reader to be able to understand women's language features used in the movie. Therefore, the significance of this study is to describe the types of women's language features used in a movie and the function of women's language features in "Dora and the Lost City of Gold" movie. Finally, the researcher hopes that this research could be beneficial for developing sociolinguistic research and will lead to the discovery of new findings related to female language features as a guide for future studies.

1.4 Scope and limitation

This researcher analyzes women's language features in "Dora and the Lost of City Gold" movie. The research focuses only on Dora's utterances and also the context of that utterances happened. The researcher will limit the research subject only to the main female character named Dora in "Dora and the Lost City of Gold" movie. This movie is released on August 9, 2019, and directed by James Bobin. The character of Dora is played by Isabela Moner, an American actress and singer.

1.5 Definition of Key Terms

a. Women's Language Features: Characteristics that appear in women when communicating with people.

b. Language functions: The use of particular features used by women such as to express uncertainty, to get a response, to soften an utterance, to start a discussion, and to express opinion or feeling.

c. "Dora and the Lost City of Gold" movie: A live-action movie, that tells about the adventures of a girl named Dora with her friends to find out her parents.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter contains the theory of related topics about women's language features and their functions, context analysis, and also Dora's movie.

2.1 Language and Gender

Language and gender have a close relationship, especially in society. These two components can establish values in society in general. Gender is an important aspect that can affect the use of language. Wardhaugh (2010) states that gender has an important influence on society that affects society in conducting interactions. The roles of men and women in society significantly impact language use. As Holmes (2013) said that language is a reflection of social life, so gender is a reflection of social status and power between men and women in social life.

According to Eckert and McConnell-Ginet, gender roles in language use can influence the establishment of social status and power in society (cited in Yolanda, et al., 2021). Gender differences can indicate differences in power, for instance, women interrupt less than men. There are some explicit and natural differences regarding the language spoken by men and women. As Rahmi (2015) said that when language is expressed, there is a belief that the use of language by men and women is different. The differences between men and women in these interactions make each gender distinctive.

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Women are described as polite and graceful creatures by society in general which is inversely proportional to the image of men in society. This image then becomes the identity of women themselves in creating the language they use. With the differences in the way women and men use language, then language variations arise due to gender differences. So that the relationship between gender and language is very closely seen in how language variations are created through gender differences themselves.

2.2 Women's Language Features

According to Lakoff (cited in Oktapiani, et al., 2017) states that women and men have different styles in the use of language. Women certainly have their way of using language and will be different from men. The way women speak gives rise to a woman's characteristics in speaking. So, women's language not only consists of the language itself, but also the identity of women, the ideology of women, and so on.

We can see the difference between women and men from the choice of lexical words. For example, in mentioning colors, a woman can name a different color in great detail whereas a man cannot. Women can say that this one is a *mauve* color but men will say that this is *purple*. From the example above, we can see that men and women have different styles in a form of communication or interaction.

Women's language features are types of features used by women when communicating using language. Lakoff (cited in Holmes, 2013, p. 302)

mentioned that women's utterances were characterized by linguistic features such as the following, lexical hedges or fillers, question tag, rising intonation, empty adjectives, precise color terms, intensifiers, hypercorrect grammar, superpolite forms, avoidance of strong swear words, and emphatic stress. The explanation of each feature is below :

2.2.1 Lexical Hedges or Fillers

Lexical Hedges or fillers occurred when a woman did not say something incomplete. The basic concept of hedges is a lack of confidence in a conversation with the interlocutor. When someone uses hedges, it means she is not responsible for what is said. According to Lakoff (1975), women use lexical hedges because they fear seeming masculine by saying something clearly. At this time, women tend to use phrases in conveying their purpose, such as comparing something "sort/sort of, kinda/kind of", feeling uncertain "well, I guess and it seems like". For example, when a woman is asked by her friend about her new shoes, the woman doubts that they are good enough. Then, women will choose to use hedges to express their opinions subtly. *"It seems like a nice shoe"*

2.2.2 Tag Question

A situation where a woman asks a question only to get confirmation. According to Lakoff (1975), a tag question is used when women claimed something but lack confidence. Sometimes, women know as well as the truth, but they need confirmation from the addressee. Even though she knows the answer, she still does a yes / no question to get confirmation.

"John is here?isn't he?"

Even though a woman knew that John was in there, the woman still asked yes/no questions to the addressee. The reason why women like to make a question is because of two, they wanted confirmation from people who heard their questions and women hope to get a positive answer from that address.

2.2.3 Rising Intonation

Lakoff (cited in Apridaningrum, 2018, p. 8) stated that women tend to use rising intonation in declarative sentences to ensure the accuracy of information. Thus, it is not only in a declarative statement of a question but also in a yes / no question given to the woman.

A: When will dinner be ready?
B: Oh ... around six o'clock..?

From the example, we can see women as in (B) answer questions with uncertain answers. Speaker A asks for some information, and speaker B gives a response that indicates an unsure statement. Speaker B's response to speaker A is to seek any confirmation that probably speaker A knows the information as well.

2.2.4 Empty Adjectives

Lakoff (1975) states that the use of adjectives is to show an expression of admiration by a woman. Women tend not to like giving very detailed information but she expresses a lot when conveying that information. It is in contrast to men who prefer to provide detailed information rather than give expressions. Women more often use a group of adjectives to express information

with their emotions or feelings, such as *divine, charming, and lovely.* This word

is supposed to be a women's word, so it is rarely used by men when conveying

statements. Men tend to use neutral words such as, *cool, great, and terrific.*

2.2.5 Precise Color Terms

Women are like talking to a lady, women can name specific colors with

their vocabularies. Lakoff (1975) stated that women are great at specifically

naming colors than men. Women use some vocabulary for specific colors, while

men tend to use only the basic colors. The specific color for example; *beige,*

mauve, aquamarine, lavender, and so on.

"The wall is mauve"

Women can easily name the specific colors of something. In the example

above, the wall is in a pinkish shade of purple. This proves that women can give

a specific name in any range of colors that appeared in her view.

2.2.6 Intensifier

Lakoff states that women concern about the attention of the addressee, so

the use of an intensifier is to avoid being ignored by the addressee (cited in

Apridaningrum, 2018). These features occur when a woman has doubts about

her sentence. So she provides extra assurance to make the addressee believes

women's utterances. Examples of intensifiers such as, *so, really, and very.*

2.2.7 Hypercorrect Grammar

Hypercorrect grammar is one of the features used by the woman to show her

politeness in society. As proposed by Holmes (2013), girls are inferior to men,

so they have to avoid anything that can offend them so they have to speak in a standard form. Women use hypercorrect grammar in their actions because they want people to know their value, for example, consistent use of the standard verb forms.

2.2.8 Superpolite Forms

Women tend to be more polite than men, one of the reasons why women are more polite than men is because women are more normative. Another reason expressed by Holmes is that women are more concerned about their status than men. A woman has an instinct to whom she talks so that she can position herself.

2.2.9 Avoidance of Strong Swear Words

According to Eckert (cited in Oktapiani, et. al., 2017) swearing is a type of interjection used to express anger in extremely and has been considered a powerful expression. Men tend to use stronger harsh words like dam* and shi* while women tend to use softer words like goodness, judge, oh, or dear. Both men and women also often express swear words. But in their use, women prefer soft vocabulary to express expletives.

A. *Oh dear*, you've put the peanut butter in the refrigerator again.
B. *Sh*t*, you've put the peanut butter in the refrigerator again.

From the examples, we can see that speaker A is a woman and speaker B is men. It is because the choice of words to express A's curse is more polite than B's expression which seems strong.

2.2.10 Emphatic Stress

Emphatic stress occurs when a women want to strengthen their opinion or their intention to address it. If it is in a form of written text, women may use variations in their statements such as bold, italic, underline, highlighting, repeating, and so on.

For example, "it was a *SPECTACULAR* show."

The word spectacular with a capital letter in the sentence shows that the speaker emphasizes the sentence she is saying.

2.3 Functions of Women's Language Features

The use of women's language features has its functions. Judy Pearson (cited in Rubbiyanti, 2017) states that language functions are divided into 5 categories such as the following, to express uncertainty, to get a response, to soften an utterance, to start a discussion, and to express opinion or feeling. The explanation of each function as below:

2.3.1. To Express Uncertainty

Women are often faced with situations that force them to make decisions, but often women seem reluctant or afraid to take a stand. Eckert and McConnell-Ginet (cited in Rubbiyanti, 2017), Women often use language to express that their condition does not allow them to make decisions. For example: *"I guess the red dress is suitable for you"* The use of the hedges feature in sentences shows that women cannot decide with confidence in their own statements.

2.3.2. To Get a Response

Women's language feature also has a function to get a response from the interlocutors. According to Pearson, women prefer to express their desires by using implicit sentences (cited in Murti, 2018). Women choose to convey their requests not overtly, women tend to ask their addressee to understand the meaning of their requests with their own perspective. The question tag feature is most often used for this function. For example: "*The room is dark, I can't see clearly."* If understood at a glance, this utterance does not immediately contain a request, but in that sentence, the woman inserts a request, which means she wants the interlocutor to turn on the lights so that the room becomes bright.

2.3.3. To Soften an Utterance

Women are considered by society as human beings who are soft-hearted and polite. So the women's language feature has a function to give the impression that the use of the language chosen by women will sound more polite. Women tend to choose polite sentences in a conversation because they are aware of the self-image that has been formed by society. The use of superpolite forms, avoidance of strong swear words, and hypercorrect grammar has the function to maintain the public's view of women as human beings who are soft-hearted and polite.

2.3.4. To Start a Discussion

Women are used to using phrases or words in starting a conversation. The use of words such as *well, short of, I guess, I think* is a common expression used by women when starting a conversation. The use of the hedges feature has a

function such as to express a woman's feelings so that women can easily convey

the discussion they will bring in a discussion. For example: "Well, the clothes

we will wear tonight are ready to wear." The word well is used here as a prelude

to an upcoming conversation.

2.3.5. To Express Feeling or Opinion

The feature of women's language also has the function to express feelings

or opinions. Women tend to have more sensitive feelings than men. So to convey

their feelings, women use features like empathic stress to emphasize their

feelings. For example: "This concert was so AMAZING!!!"

This sentence is spoken in situations when a woman wants to convey

hidden feelings or opinions that have not been conveyed to the other person. The

use of the word "Amazing" in a sentence serves as a word of emphasis so that

the sentence sounds serious.

2.4   Context Analysis

Context analysis is important in understanding the whole sentences that

are conveyed in a communication. The use of context analysis is also important

to find the function of women's language features. As Hymes stated, by really

knowing how someone uses language, we will understand something by not only

looking at the words but also behind them. It means that to understand the

meaning of the sentences clearly, we must take a look at the situation or

something behind the sentences. It is necessary to analyze context because in

some cases, the same utterance is spoken with different people or situations can make the function different.

As Hymes (2010) states that there are eight elements of speech community that can easily understand by using the word S.P.E.A.K.I.N.G as a tool in communicating to find potential meaning in even the smallest part.

- S means the Situation, the scene, and the setting when the communication takes place.

- P means Participants, the people included in the scene, or the relationships between other participants.

- E means Ends, which knowing the purpose of the communication.

- A means Acts, all speech can be in the form and content that contains meaning conveyed to participants and can be said to be communicative actions.

- I mean instrumentally, the media determines the flows in which communication takes place.

- N means Norms, the procedure for holding a conversation.

- G means Genre, which relates to forms of communication. For example small talk, problem talk, and so on.

The use of the S.P.E.A.K.I.N.G formula presented by Hymes is a standard that every communication that takes place must cover all of these elements.

2.5   "Dora and the Lost City of Gold" Movie

"Dora and the Lost City of Gold" was an adapted movie from a cartoon series. This movie was released on 9 August 2019 in the United States and produced by Paramount Pictures. "Dora and the Lost City of Gold" is a live-action movie. The character of Dora is widely known by the public through the "Dora the explorer" series. The Dora series has the same concept in every episode. Like the series, "Dora and the Lost of City Gold" movie also has a mystery that must be solved by Dora, which is finding a golden city in the forest. So basically this movie tells us about the journey of Dora and her friends and also her parents in searching for the golden city that was lost. This movie was later translated into various languages. Characters and situations that were previously fictitious in the series are now made real with real human characters.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research Design

This research used the descriptive qualitative method. Based on Wray and Bloomer (2006) qualitative approach is defined as an analysis that involves more descriptions than numbers as an aspect of calculation. The researcher used this method because this method is suitable to gain the best description and understanding in analyzing Dora's utterances in "Dora and the Lost City of Gold" movie. With a qualitative descriptive method, researchers can obtain a detailed description of Dora's language features so that the researcher can find analyze the data as best as possible.

3.2 Data Collection

In this part, the researcher provides details of procedures in the data collection process. Data collection included research data, data sources, study subjects, instruments, and data collection techniques.

3.2.1 Research Data

The data is from the movie entitled "Dora and the Lost City of Gold" movie. This study takes the data to answer the first question in the form of Dora's utterances that contains women's language features. While to get the data in order to answer the second question which is about women's language functions, the researcher uses the context of the situation which Dora's utterances occurred.

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3.2.2 Data Source and Subject of the Study

This research used "Dora and the Lost City of Gold" movie as the source data. The duration of this movie is 102 minutes and 27 seconds. The subject of this study is the main female character in the movie which is Dora.

3.2.3 Research Instrument

In this research, the researcher only used herself as the instrument of the research. Ary, Jacobs, and Sorensen (2010) stated that the human device will become the primary instrument in qualitative research. In this study, the researcher watched the movie, matched the transcription and the movie's subtitle, and then analyzed the data from Dora's utterances that contain women's language features and also the context to know the function of it.

3.2.4 Data Collection Techniques

The researcher collect data that has been taken with the following steps:

1. The researcher download the movie's transcription

    The researcher searched for the transcription of the "Dora and the Lost City of Gold" movie. After finding the transcription, the researcher downloaded it.

2. The researcher watched the movie with a legal movie service provider named Netflix

    The researcher search for the movie and then watched the movie on Netflix which is a legal movie service provider.

3. The researcher then watched and checked the transcription

   The researcher listened to all of Dora's utterances and read the

transcript to check the accuracy of Dora's utterances in the movie.

3.3 Data Analysis

1. Identifying the Data

   The researcher identified the types of women's language features

used by Dora in "Dora and the Lost City of Gold" movie. The

researcher recognized Dora's utterances that contain types of women's

language features in the movie. Then, the researcher gave a code for

each type of feature and language function to make it easy. The table

of the codes was collected as below:

Table 3.1. The Codes of Women's Language Features Based on Lakoff's Theory

Women's Language Features	Code
Lexical Hedges or Filler	HF
Tag Question	TQ
Precise Color Terms	CT
Rising Intonation	RS
Empty Adjective	EA
Intensifier	IN
Hypercorrect Grammar	HG
Super Polite Form	PF
Avoidance of Strong Swear Word	SW
Emphatic Stress	ES

Table 3.2 The Codes of Women's Language Functions Based on Pearson's Theory

Women's Language Functions	Code
To express uncertainty	TEU
To get a response	TGR
To soften utterance	TSU
To start a discussion	TSD
To express opinion or feeling	TEOF

2. Calculating the Data

   After identifying the data, the researcher classifying and calculating the data based on the types of women's language features. The researcher used a table to make it easy to recognize the type of features and their functions.

Table 3.3 Women's Language Features by Dora in "Dora and the Lost City of Gold" movie.

Women's Language Features	The Frequency (%)
Lexical Hedges or Filler	
Tag Question	
Precise Color Terms	
Rising Intonation	
Empty Adjective	
Intensifier	
Hypercorrect Grammar	
Super Polite Form	
Avoidance of Strong Swear Word	
Emphatic Stress	

3. Describing the data

   The researcher described the categorized data to answer the research question. The researcher described the data by adding the researcher's interpretation related to women's language features.

4. Discussing the result

   In this step, the researcher discussed the described data based on the theory of Lakoff to analyze women's language features and also the theory of Pearson in analyzing women's language functions.

5. Drawing Conclusions

   The researcher makes conclusions from the findings of the data that has been analyzed previously. The conclusion are based on the results of the discussion that has been described.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher presents the data results of the study. The researcher explains the types of women's language features used by Dora in "Dora and the Lost of City Gold" movie based on Lakoff's theory and also the function of women's language features based on Pearson's theory.

4.1 Findings

The researcher presents data and the explanation of the result of this study. The researcher explains the data based on the research question about what are the types of women's language features used by Dora and also explains the function of each feature. The researcher used Lakoff's theory to answer the research question about types of women's language features. Meanwhile, to answer the second research question about the function of each of these features, the researcher used the theory by Jakobson. The result of this study is the researcher found 91 data that include women's language features used by Dora in "Dora and the Lost City of Gold" movie.

4.1.1. Women's Language Features used by Dora in "Dora and the Lost City of Gold" movie

According to Lakoff (1975) in her observation about women's language that is characterized by linguistic features such as lexical hedges or fillers, tag question, rising intonation, empty adjectives,

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precise color terms, intensifiers, hypercorrect grammar, superpolite

form, avoidance of strong swear word, and emphatic stress (cited in

Mazidah, 2013). In this study, the researcher finds 91 of Dora's

utterances that contain women's language features according to

Lakoff's theory. The data frequency of women's language features can

bee is seen in the table below,

Table 4.1 Frequency of Women's Language Features Used by Dora in "Dora and the Lost City of Gold" Movie.

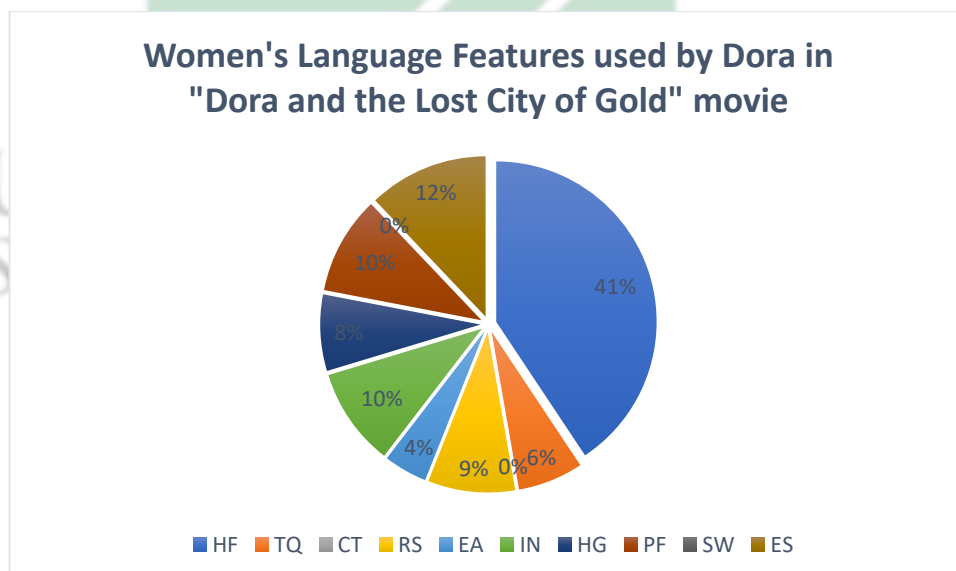| Women's Language Features	The Frequency
Lexical Hedges or Filler (HF)	37
Tag Question (TQ)	6
Precise Color Terms (CT)	0
Rising Intonation (RS)	8
Empty Adjective (EA)	4
Intensifier (IN)	9
Hypercorrect Grammar (HG)	7
Super Polite Form (PF)	9
Avoidance of Strong Swear Word (SW)	0
Emphatic Stress (ES)	11
Total	91

Figure: 4.1: Women's Language Features used by Dora in "Dora and the Lost City of Gold" movie.

Figure 4.1 shows that Dora's utterances in "Dora and the Lost City of Gold" movie are 41% for lexical hedges or fillers, 12% for emphatic stress, 10% for superpolite forms, 10% for intensifiers, 9% for rising intonation, 8% for hypercorrect grammar, 6% for tag question. Among the ten types of women's language features, there are two types that are not found in the data source which are precise color terms and avoidance of strong swear words. It can be concluded that the most notable women's language features used by Dora are lexical hedges or fillers because Dora often feels confused and lacks confidence in conveying her statements. Tag question is the least feature used by Dora in the movie because she rarely asks the addressee, in this movie she is the one who is concerned with giving information or statement to another character in the movie. Two types that are not found in the data are avoidance of strong swear words, this feature is not used by Dora because she is the only character in the movie that never feels angry or upset about anything. Another feature that has not occurred in the movie is precise color terms, it is because Dora's utterances do not relate to colors. The detailed analysis of women's language features is explained below.

4.1.1.1. Lexical Hedges or Filler

Lakoff (1975) states that hedges or fillers are used to express the speaker's uncertainty (cited in Amanda, 2017). The use of hedges or fillers is indicated that the speaker are lack confidence. The use of lexical hedges or fillers in a sentence can reduce the strength of the sentence. The

example of the data in lexical hedges or fillers features in "Dora and the Lost City of Gold Movie" are explained below.

Datum 1

Diego: I know better! I'm older than you.
Dora: ***I think*** you're just yelling at me because you're sad you're leaving.

Diego and Dora will part ways soon. So the night before Diego left Dora, they are in a small debate about the sighting of the lost of city gold or Parapata. Diego assumes that there is a Jaguar statue inside Parapata, while Dora argues that there is a monkey statue inside Parapata because based on Dora's opinion, she states that monkeys are the best animals. During the small debate, Diego shouted at Dora, saying he knew better than Dora. Dora is confused about Diego's attitude, then she utters a lexical hedge *"I think"* to Diego. The word "I think" indicates that Dora is not completely sure about her statement to Diego. Dora feels that Diego shouts at her because he was sad to leave Dora and the jungle.

Datum 2

Dora: ***I just thought*** that we were gonna mush them back together again.

After Dora moves to Los Angeles and lived with Diego, the first thing she does after meeting Diego is mush the chocolate that is divided into two pieces. Dora still keeps the chocolate after 8 years, because she wants to fulfill Diego's promise that one day when they meet again, the chocolate will be put back together. But Diego's chocolate was eaten 8

years ago. Realizing that Diego doesn't keep the chocolate as well as Dora, Dora feels a little disappointed.

The lexical hedge *"I just thought"* here shows that Dora is confused because what she thinks so far is not working as it should. In Dora's mind, the chocolate shouldn't be eaten even though it's been moldy for years. However, it turned out that her thoughts were not the same as Diego's. Diego actually ate the chocolate after he cracked the chocolate bar into two.

Datum 3

Dora: **_Uh.._** Excuse me?

On the way to school, Dora gets on the school bus. But unfortunately, when she is about to get off the bus, her bag got stuck in the bus so she gets stuck and was carried along with the bus. Dora feels confused at that time, she doesn't know what to say because she is also speechless in that situation. She uses the filler *"Uh.."* in the first sentence which indicates her confusion about that situation. The filler "Uh.." in the sentence makes an interlude so that Dora can continue her utterance.

Datum 4

Dora**_: I guess.._** I never felt lonely when I was by myself in the jungle. But now that I'm surrounded by kids, I feel alone all the time.

Dora's move to the city does not necessarily make Dora adapt to her new environment. The natural way she does every day in the forest

doesn't get a good response from her friends in the city. Dora's friends get a lot of ridicule here because they feel that Dora's behavior is strange and unnatural like other children in general. Dora never feels alone while living in the forest because she can play and do many things with the animals in the forest. However, when Dora moved to the city, she feels something very different and even feels lonely even though she was surrounded by children. The phrase "*I guess*" shows that Dora is confused about something she has never felt before. The hedges here indicate that Dora is lack confidence and it also makes the sentence weak.

Datum 5

Dora: I see three mercenaries. Armed. Wait, there's a fourth. ***I think*** he

saw me

Dora and her three friends, Diego, Sammy, and Randy, are kidnapped by an unknown person who claims to be an exhibition officer. They are put in boxes and the kidnapper powdered them to keep them unconscious. When one by one of them starts to regain consciousness, they realize that they were kidnapped and taken to a strange place. Dora then ventures to peek outside the wooden box and she was accidentally caught by the kidnappers.

Dora uses the hedge "*I think*" because she is not entirely sure that the kidnapper is looking at her peeping. Therefore, she uses these phrases to reduce the power of the sentences above. The restriction in this

statement indicates that Dora is not sure about her statement, so she uses the restrictive effect at the beginning of her sentence.

Datum 6

Randy: This is the kind of place where people die.
Dora: *__I mean__*, in a way, every place is the kind of place where people die.

Dora and her friends and acquaintances of Dora's parents try to avoid the kidnappers and stop at a field that is strange to Dora's friends. Then Randy said that the place is like a place where people died. Then Dora responds to Randy's statement by saying that all places in this world are places where people die. Dora responded to Randy's statement by using hedges at the beginning of the sentence which is "*I mean*". The hedges in the sentence provide an interlude before Dora continues her statement.

Datum 7

Dora: *Well*, she said this was the way had to go.

While in the jungle, Dora and her friends meet an old woman who looks like a witch. Dora and her friends say that they are looking for Dora's parents. Then the old woman explained to Dora that she did not know where Dora's parents were. However, when one of Dora's friends mentioned Parapata, the old woman then gave directions to that place.

On the way to find Parapata, Dora's friends weren't sure about the clues that the old woman had given. Dora wasn't entirely sure about the clue either but she had to believe it because that was the only clue there.

The use of the word "*Well,..*" in the sentence above shows Dora's doubts about the instructions given by the old woman.

Datum 8

Maps: Hi, Dora!
Dora: Hi there, Map! Oh, *I thought* I lost you

Dora's character is characterized as a girl who always carries a backpack with a map in it. But the map is indeed not seen throughout the movie until there is a scene where Dora smells flower pollen which makes her turn into a fictional character like in the Dora the explorer series. Dora finally meets the map, then she utters the sentence above. This sentence indicates using lexical hedges or fillers from the phrase *"I thought"* that occurred in the sentence. The use of hedges here shows that Dora feels uncertainty about the map that suddenly appears.

Datum 9

Dora: *Oh,* wait. The stars are in the right position.

The use of fillers can be seen in the sentence above. Dora utters the sentence to deliver her statement about the jungle puzzle. Dora and her friends meet a jungle puzzle on their journey. Dora is the only person that realized the jungle puzzle in that place. Because only Dora notices the jungle puzzle, then she utters the filler *"Oh"* at the beginning of the sentence which indicates she is lack confidence in saying her statement.

4.1.1.2. Tag Question

According to Lakoff (1975), tag question is one of the features that has the function to express uncertainty (cited in Apridaningrum, 2018). The use of a tag question in a sentence indicates that women feel confused. By using question tags, directive sentences sound powerless and more polite. The example of the data in the tag question features in "Dora and the Lost City of Gold Movie" are explained below.

Datum 10

Dora: Wait, ***why aren't you guys.. more excited?***

Dora finds a clue about Parapata's whereabouts. She finds a monkey statue with some markings on it, like a map. Dora finds the clue by accident when she was exploring the forest. When she arrived home, she tells her parents about it, but Dora's parents are not surprised. After seeing their expressions, Dora gets confused why her parents are not pleased with her findings. She used the question tag feature to get confirmation of her confusion. The phrase *"why aren't you guys?"* at the beginning of the sentence indicates that Dora needs confirmation of her confusion because of her parents' response.

Datum 11

Dora: You guys figured it out, ***didn't you?***

When Dora sees the expressions of her parents who are not surprised by her explanation about the location of Parapata. Then she thought that her parents already knew where Parapata is. However, to

ensure whether her assumption is correct or not, she uses the question tag feature. In this utterance, the phrase *"didn't you?"* shows the use of the tag question feature. The tag question here is to ascertain whether Dora's opinion about her parents is correct or not, even though she actually believes that her assumption is correct.

Datum 12

Randy: You.. into astronomy?
Dora: Of course I am. ***Who isn't?***

Dora delivers a directive sentence as a respond to Randy's question about astronomy. Dora is having an interest in astronomy, and knowing that Randy also likes astronomy is something normal for Dora. So when Randy asks about Dora's interest in Astronomy, Dora responds to Randy's question with directive sentences. The directive sentences here indicates the use of tag question. The *"who isn't"* here shows that Dora thinks that everyone likes astronomy and she wants to know Randy's response to her statement.

Datum 13

Dora: ***Am I*** a weirdo?

From the utterance above, Dora used the question tag feature where she used the phrase *"am I"* which indicates she needs confirmation about something. In this utterance, Dora needs confirmation whether she is weird or not because she is often teased by her friends at school.

Datum 14

Dora: *__Are you__* here to yell at me, too?

At the beginning of the sentence above, Dora shows the use of the tag question feature with the phrase *"are you"*. Dora feels sad because her friends shouted at her. Then Diego meets Dora who was alone and stays away from her friends. Dora is confused about why Diego meets her, she probably thought that Diego would scream at her too like the rest of her friends. She uses directive sentences that include in tag question feature to get the answer to her confusion.

Datum 15

Dora: You don't know him, *__do you?__*

On the way to find her parents in the jungle, Dora is accompanied by someone named Alejandro who claims to be a colleague of her parents. When Dora finally meets her parents, Dora introduces Alejandro. But when they hear about Alejandro, her parents feel strange and confused. After Dora sees the expression of her parents, Dora assumed that her parents do not recognize Alejandro. So she makes a question by using the phrase *"do you"* at the end of the sentence which signifies the use of the question tag feature. Dora wants to know whether her assumption was correct or not.

4.1.1.3. Rising Intonation

Lakoff states that the use of rising intonation in delivering sentences indicates that the speaker needs confirmation from the hearer (cited in Amanda, 2017). Women usually use rising intonation in

declarative sentences to make sure about their statements. The example of the data in the rising intonation features in "Dora and the Lost City of Gold Movie" is explained below.

Datum 16

Papi: Stories say there's more gold there than the rest of the world combined.
Dora: So when we find it, *do we get* to keep the gold?

Dora's Papi tells her about Parapata who keeps so much gold. After hearing an explanation from her father, Dora asks if they finally found Parapata, then they could get the gold or not. Because Dora feels excited by the explanation about Parapata itself, then she raised her voice in delivering the sentence. The word *"do we get"* in the sentence states by raising Dora's voice.

Datum 17

Dora: Diego, we used to be so close. *Why are things so different now?*

When Dora's friends are mocking and laughing at Dora who appeared on their school stage by imitating the movements of animals in the jungle, Diego feels embarrassed and leaves Dora alone. Dora approached Diego intending to ask the reason why he left. But Diego's response at that time was with high intonation to Dora. Diego wants Dora to realize that life in the jungle and in the city are different. Diego wants Dora to stop doing weird things like that. After Dora heard about Diego's explanation. She is confused about why Diego's personality is changing when they were so close to each other. Dora responds to Diego's statement

by raising her statement with the sentence *"why are things so different now?"*. Dora raises her voice because Diego raises his voice while interacting with Dora.

Datum 18

Dora: How do **we get out** of here?

Dora also uses raising intonation when she asks how she and her friends can get out of the place where she was kidnapped. Dora is confused because this is the first time she is kidnapped and taken away by someone she does not recognize. She uses the declarative sentence *"how do we get out..?"* while trying to escape from the place. She uses raising intonation features that indicate when she raises her voice.

4.1.1.4. Empty Adjectives

Empty adjectives based on Lakoff's theory (1975) are a feature that indicates the use of a word that expresses some emotion or feelings, like pretty, sweet, or adorable (cited in Amanda, 2017). Empty adjectives include a great word that represents the whole sentence that can help the speaker expresses their feeling. The example of the data in empty adjective features in "Dora and the Lost City of Gold" movie are explained below.

Datum 19

Dora: Hi! I'm Dora! **Cool Shirt.**

The utterance above happened on the first day Dora goes to school. Dora meets some new friends including Randy. Randy wears a T-shirt

with a picture of the galaxy in it. Dora feels interested in that picture, she likes anything about the galaxy. From the data, it can be seen that Dora used an empty adjective by saying the word *"Cool"* to express her interest in Randy's T-shirt. The empty adjective in a sentence helps a woman express their admiration and mark the sentence as feminine. So in the sentence above, Dora used adjectives word to express her admiration for Randy's T-shirt.

Datum 20

Dora: The jungle is *perfectly* safe!

Dora and her friends want to start their journey in the jungle. Sammy and Randy feel so scared and fear to start the journey. From five people who want to start the journey to find Dora's parents and also the location of Parapata, only Dora and Diego who familiar with the situation in the jungle. Because the others are not used to it and this is also their first time, they are feels afraid about the jungle. In that scene, Dora tries to make her friends get rid of her fear. Dora utters the word *"perfectly"* to express her admiration for the jungle. It was Dora who convinced her friends not to be afraid to explore the jungle because the jungle is a safe place for humans.

Datum 21

Dora: You have a *nice voice.*

Dora always sings songs wherever she is. While Sammy is the one who always tells Dora to be quiet. Sammy feels uncomfortable with Dora's

singing which she always heard in any situation until Sammy is facing a situation where she has to sing a song to reduce her anxiety. Hearing Sammy sings a song makes Dora feels happy. She utters the word *'nice'* in the sentence which indicates the use of an empty adjective feature. The use of empty adjectives here helps Dora in expressing her admiration for Sammy's voice.

Datum 22

Dora: I know the jungle ***pretty*** well.

At the end of the movie, Dora's parents invite Dora to join them on their next adventure. Dora's parents feel that Dora is capable of going on another journey because the mission of finding Parapata has been done for Dora perfectly. However, Dora chooses to continue her school in the city instead of exploring the jungle with her parents. She utter the sentence in order to explain to her parents that she really understand what the situation in the forest was like. The word *'pretty'* makes a mark the sentence as feminine.

4.1.1.5. Intensifiers

Intensifiers are feature that is used to strengthen a statement or opinion. Women tend to use these features to boost the meaning of the sentences. The example of intensifiers as *really, so, and very* as proposed by Lakoff (1975). Intensifiers are related to the emotional message. By using intensifiers, the speaker is also conveying an emotional sentence.

The example of the data in the intensifiers features in "Dora and the Lost City of Gold Movie" are explained below.

Datum 23

Dora: Wow! It's *so pink.* And everything matches.

Dora gets her new bedroom in Diego's house. The decoration of the room is dominance by pink colors. Dora feels surprised by the decoration of her room. She utters the feeling with the use of intensifiers feature. The word *"so"* in the sentence boosts the other word which is pink. With the intensifiers features, it boosts the strength of the sentence.

Datum 24

Dora: Oh, so she must be *very admired* by her peers.

The sentence occurred after Dora meets Sammy. She feels honored and surprised knowing that Sammy is one of the best students in the school. Dora utters the sentence to Diego before entering the class. The use of the word *"very"* in the sentences indicates the use of intensifiers. Intensifiers in a sentence reinforce the meaning of the sentence.

Datum 25

Dora: I love dancing. I'm *really* good at it.

In Dora's school, there is a night show held by the school. The students are wearing the best custom that represents the personality of each student. Dora wants to show her skill in dancing. She utters the sentence to Randy, she wants to show that dancing is one of her skills. The

word *"really"* adds some booster to the sentence, so the sentence sounds more powerful.

Datum 26

Dora: Oh, Boots, I'm *so happy* to see you!

These utterances happened when Dora meets Boots again in the jungle. Dora and Boots are separated since Dora left the jungle and move to the city. So when Dora meets Boots again she feels very happy. The word *"so"* in the sentence boost the happiness that Dora feels after meeting Boots.

4.1.1.6. Hypercorrect Grammar

According to Lakoff, women tend to speak more correctly when interacting in society than men (cited in Amanda, 2017). This is because they are formed as a polite person in the perception of society. The example of the data in the hypercorrect grammar features in "Dora and the Lost City of Gold Movie" is explained below.

Datum 27

Dora: Dora! I'm Dora! And I'm *being chased* by a herd of angry pygmy
elephants

The sentence occurred when Dora starts her journey with Boots in finding Parapata in the jungle. Dora utter the sentences correctly, and the word "being chased" in the sentence occurred in a proper form. The

formula of the words is correct which is the use of verb-ing (being)+ ed word (chased).

Datum 28

Teacher: You're new, yes? Well, say hello.
Dora: Hola. I'm Dora. I'm Diego's cousin. And Moby Dick is a whale. ***The novel exemplifies the Western writer's nostalgic appropriation of colonized indigenous cultures, which explains its reified status in American fiction today.***

Dora's first class is about western colonization. The professor is giving a question to the student, then Dora answers the question properly. She uses hypercorrect grammar in conveying the sentences. The hypercorrect grammar here indicates that she wants to show her politeness to Professor.

Datum 29

Dora: I see it. ***I'm not*** stupid

Diego assumes that Dora doesn't know that she is mocked by her friends. Diego wants to remind Dora that her friend does not enjoy Dora's habit. Dora replies to Diego's assumption with the words *"I'm not"* while she can modify the words into *"I ain't"* because of the person that she talked to are in the same age as Dora.

4.1.1.7. Superpolite Forms

The Super Polite form is a feature used by women to express something politely. As Holmes (2013) stated that society is the reflection of a human being. Women in society tend to be role models, as soft-

hearted and gentle figures with good attitudes. So, the use of super polite forms in communicating with people by expressing opinions, statements, or requests is used to show politeness in social life. The example of the data in the superpolite forms features in "Dora and the Lost City of Gold" movie are explained below.

Datum 30

Dora: ***Pardon me,*** black caiman... largest predator in the Amazon.

Super polite forms are features that show a woman's side as a soft-hearted human being. This feature is found in the utterance above, in daily conversation the use of the phrase "*Pardon me*" sounds polite when spoken especially if the word is spoken not to humans but to other creatures. In that sentence, it is indicated that Dora used the Super Polite Form to communicate with a crocodile. She apologized to the crocodile for sticking its body to the river shore. Even though Dora doesn't need to apologize because the ability to communicate between humans and animals is not the same, Dora still treats an animal like a human. The phrase *"Pardon me"* in the sentence is to show her sincere apology to the crocodile.

Datum 31

Dora: Uh.. ***Could you maybe*** go and get Mami and Papi for me?

The setting of this sentence is in the jungle when Dora and her monkey named Boots were going around the forest looking for Parapata.

On her way to find Parapata, Dora finds a cave she has never seen before.

When she decided to enter the cave, she found a giant golden monkey

statue at the end of the cave passage These utterances indicate the use of

Super polite form which can be seen from the phrase "could you maybe".

Dora asked for help from Boots who accompanied her to call Dora's

parents to help her who fell from a cliff. The use of superpolite form

makes the utterance conveyed by Dora sound softer.

Datum 32

Sammy: Who are you? Why are you smart? And what are you doing at my
          school?
Dora: Dora. Home-schooled by professors. My parents misjudged me as
          irresponsible and lacking in socialization.
Sammy: Oh. Have a cupcake on the house.
Dora: *Thank you!*

In communicating, women often express their gratitude to the

addressee, the use of these words aims to show their political side. In that

sentence, Dora said *"thank you!"* to Sammy who previously asked about

Dora's identity as a new student in an intimidating way. Shortly after Dora

answered honestly about her being transferred to school due to lack of

social interaction with people her age, Sammy gave her a cupcake and

then Dora accepted the cake and still appreciated Sammy's treatment by

saying thank you.

Datum 33

Dora: Uh.. *Excuse me?*

Dora gets into trouble when she wants to get off the bus that takes

her to school. The bag she was carrying got stuck in the bus door and was

dragged away by the bus. She wants to tell the bus driver that her bag is stuck in the bus door but she doesn't know how to say that. In this sentence, she uses superpolite form when she tries to tell the driver. The superpolite forms here, indicate when she utters 'excuse me?' in the sentence. Although the situation is very dangerous for Dora, she is still calm and tries to be polite to the bus driver who is not careful enough. Dora prefers to warn the driver politely.

Datum 34

Dora: Mami, Papi, it's me again. Where are you? *Please* call me

This feature is can be seen in the sentence above, the word *"please"* in the sentence makes the sentence sound more polite. This utterance occurred when Dora was in the city while her parents went to look for Parapata. Every day Dora's parents tell Dora about their trip by phone. However, one day Dora could no longer hear any information from her parents. Dora wanted to hear about her parents and was concerned about their condition. Dora asked her parents to call her back, although the asking form can be done without any polite words. Dora asked her parents to call back, although this form of request can be done without any polite word, the word "please" here makes the request less powerful. The Super Polite Form function here is to reduce the power of Dora's request to her parents.

4.1.1.8. Emphatic Stress

Emphatic stress is one of the women's language features type proposed by Lakoff. This feature has the functions, such as gaining the attention of the addressee, making the sentences sound more powerful, and also strengthening the intended meaning of the sentence. Lakoff states that emphatic stress is a feature that gives some emphasis to the word that has an important role in the whole statement (cited in Octaviani, 2018). The example of the data in emphatic stress features in "Dora and the Lost City of Gold" movie are explained below.

Datum 35

Mami: Dora! Diego! It's time for dinner.

Dora: But, **Mami**, we're about to explore

This conversation occurred when Dora's Mom asks Dora and Diego to finish her activities with Diego. Dora's Mom asks them to hurry up to get their dinner. Dora and Diego at that time are doing a mini-game about exploration. The utterance below contains emphatic stress features, it can be seen from the word *"Mami"*. The word *"Mami"* here gets emphasis from Dora when she says this. The sentence that contains an emphatic stress feature makes the sentence sounds powerful. In this sentence, Dora wants to express her willingness about her exploration with Diego to her Mom. So by emphasizing Dora's utterance, Dora's mom can see the sincerity of Dora's statement.

Datum 36

Dora: It's just I'm *pretty* sure it's from the reign of Pachacuti.

The utterance above happened when Dora is walking around in the jungle to start her journey with Boots. From that journey, Dora finally finds the location of Parapata. She finds the golden monkey statue with some markings on it. When she arrives home, she tells her her invention about Parapata to her parents. She wants to make them believe her stories. The word "pretty sure" here indicates the use of the emphatic stress feature. Dora gives some pressure when she utters those words. The function of its pressure is to emphasize the sentence, so the whole sentence sounds more powerful. Here, Dora wants to make her parents believe her stories, so she uses the emphatic stress feature to gain the trust of her parents.

Datum 37

Dora: This is it. This is the missing piece. *We found* Parapata!

This sentence appeared when her parents finally showed their golden statue to Dora. Dora feels happy about the statue, she uses a magnifying glass to see the mark she found in the jungle. She matches the markings in the forest with her parents''s statue. She finally found the match mark then she speculates that the match mark is proof of Parapata's whereabouts.

The word *"found"* in the sentence is the word that indicates the use of emphatic stress. Dora emphasizes the word *"found"* to make her statement stronger. She wants to express her excitement about her discovery in finding the location of Parapata.

Datum 38

Mami: And you can track our coordinates on your map.
Dora: But it's not the same. ***I'm an explorer, like you.***

Before Dora go to the city, her parents give some stuff to Dora including a phone. The phone itself aims to give some updates about each other. Dora's parents explain the phone and also the procedure for using it. Dora's parents give the phone to Dora to feel the situation that happened to her parents in the jungle. But Dora doesn't want to use that phone, she chooses to join the discovery rather than go to the city. Dora expresses her willingness to her parents with some pressure in the word *"explorer"* which makes the sentence more powerful. The word *"explorer"* in that sentence indicates the use of emphatic stress because there is an emphasis when Dora utters this sentence.

Datum 39

Dora: Mmm. Have you tried this? It's ***incredible***! What's it called?
Randy: Mac 'n' cheese.

On the first day of Dora's school, she does several activities including having lunch in the canteen. It was her first experience that

contradictive her natural activities in the jungle. The difference between

the jungle lifestyle and the city lifestyle is highlighted in this sentence.

Dora feels surprised to see the condition that some people can eat together

in one place. She only knew that when mealtime came, only he and his

parents ate together. While Dora is in the canteen, she greets all the people

in the canteen. Dora eats a lunch menu that tastes strange to Dora. She

never tries that food before, but she really likes the food. Dora expresses

her feelings about the food using the emphatic stress feature. The use of

the feature can be seen in the word *"Incredible!"*. Dora emphasizes that

word to express her interest in the food.

4.1.2. The Functions of Women's Language Features Used by Dora in "Dora and the Lost City of Gold" movie

According to Pearson's theory, women's language features has the

functions such as, to express uncertainty, to get response, to start

discussion, to soften utterance, and to express opinion or feeling. The

researcher found the data based on the context of Dora's utterances that

contain women's language features.

The researcher finds that the lexical hedges or filler has two

functions which are to express uncertainty and also to start a discussion.

The superpolite form features have the functions to soften an utterance.

The tag question and rising intonation features have the functions to get a

response. While empty adjectives, intensifiers, hypercorrect grammar, and

emphatic stress have the function to express opinion or feeling. The

researcher finds that lexical hedges also have the function to start a discussion.

1. Lexical hedges to express uncertainty and to start a discussion

The examples of the data that has the function to express uncertainty in "Dora and the Lost City of Gold Movie" is explained below.

Datum 40

Dora: I'm *kind of* stuck!

The word *"I'm kind of"* in this sentence occurred when Dora gets stuck on the school bus. Her backpack stuck in the bus door and she doesn't know what happened at that time. She utters the hedges that indicate she has no idea about the situation that occurred at that time. Dora uses the lexical hedges to express her uncertainty about what happened to her at that time.

Datum 41

Dora: *I think..* I think I want to go back to the city.

This utterance happened when Dora's mommy asks Dora to join the next adventure with them. Dora's response to her mommy with uncertain feelings. In conveying her sentence, she uses the lexical hedges feature. The word *"I think"* in the sentence indicates that Dora feels uncertain about her statement. The function of lexical hedges here is to express the uncertainty that happened to Dora when she is about to refuse her mother's invitation.

Datum 42

Dora: *Oh,* wait. The stars are in the right position.

Dora and her friends are facing the jungle puzzle in their journey looking for Parapata. There was silence at that moment because everyone thinks about the exact views in front of them. In a moment of silence, Dora then said *"Oh"*. The use of fillers in conversations indirectly opens the discussions between Dora and her friends. Well, after Dora conveys her statement, the silence moment was broken and they start to talk to one another.

Datum 43

Dora: *Ah*. Look. Some of the stones retain the light longer. This is Anka, the eagle.

After one by one jungle puzzle was accomplished by Dora and her friends, then Dora realized that something was going on after she solved the puzzle. The situation when this sentence occurred is everyone observing what will happen after they solve the jungle puzzle. Then Dora was the first person who realized the changes that had occurred to some of the stones that were called Anka. Dora uses the filler *"Ah"* when starting to convey her statement, the use of fillers here has the function to start a discussion.

2. Tag Question and Rising Intonation to get a response

The examples of the data that has the function to get a response in "Dora and the Lost City of Gold Movie" are explained below.

Datum 44

Dora: You guys figured it out, *didn't you?*

This utterance happened when Dora and her parents are talking

about Parapata. Dora tells her parents that she finds a reign of

Parapata which is called Pachacuti. She tells those things with

excitement but her parents don't respond with the same excitement as

Dora. Dora realizes that there is something wrong with her parents, so

she uses the tag question *"didn't you?"* that function to get a response

from her parents.

Datum 45

Dora: You don't know him, *do you?*

This utterance occurs when Dora finally meets her parents in the

jungle after a long journey with Alejandro and her friends. Dora was

very excited about wanting to bring Alejandro, who claimed to be a

relative of her parents, to her parents. But when Dora saw that her

parents were confused, and she didn't get the answer she was

expecting, she then asked the truth about it. The use of the tag

question *"do you?"* here, has the function to get a response from

Dora's parents about who is Alejandro exactly.

Datum 46

Mami: The point is, I think it would be good for you to be in the world

around kids your own age. It might help.

Dora: *Help what?*

This dialogue occurs when Dora's parents are having a serious talk with Dora at their house. Dora's mother wants Dora to go to town so Dora can have experience with people in a wide range of environments. Dora's parents hoped that Dora could interact and find out how the environment was out there. Dora, who gets the explanation from her parents, feels confused and did not understand what her parents saying. She then utters the sentence *"Help what?"* to get a better understanding. So, the use of the question tag here is used by Dora which functions to get a response from her parents.

Datum 47

Dora: But ***how did you recognize*** me?

This sentence occurs when Dora asks about Alejandro's identity. Alejandro is the one who helps Dora and her friends when they are kidnapped by strangers. Dora asked Alejandro how he could recognize her even though he had never met Dora before. Dora utters the sentence *"how did you..?"* by raising her voice. The use of rising intonation in conveying Dora's questions to Alejandro has the function to get the responses from Alejandro to Dora's question.

3. Empty Adjectives, Intensifier, hypercorrect grammar, and emphatic stress to express opinion or feeling

The examples of the data that has the function to express opinion or feeling in "Dora and the Lost City of Gold Movie" is explained below.

Datum 48

Dora: I know the jungle *pretty* well.

The utterance above occurs when Dora's parents ask her to join them on the next trip. Previously, Dora's parents didn't agree if Dora join the adventure with them, but at this time Dora's parents asked her to join them on their next trip. However, Dora chose to refuse her parents' invitation. In this utterance, Dora uses empty adjectives that indicate the word *"pretty"* in the sentence. The use of this feature aims to convey Dora's feelings toward her parents' invitation.

Datum 49

Dora: And she doesn't seem *very interested* in helping me find them.

In the jungle, Dora meets an old woman who asks Dora and her friends to come to her place. During the conversation, Dora asked the old woman whether she knew the information about Dora's parents or not. But unfortunately, the old woman was not interested in Dora's question. Dora who realized that the old woman did not interest in it, then told her opinion to her friends. These sentences use intensifiers that indicate the word *"very"* in the middle of the sentence. The use of intensifiers here has the function to help Dora express her opinion.

Datum 50

Dora: Thank You! *Great Job!*

This utterance occurs after Dora finishes her study. Dora was happy because she could finish her school activities that day. Then,

while walking out of the school building, Dora conveyed her feelings to her friends by saying *"great job!"* In that sentence, Dora uses the emphatic stress feature which functions to help Dora express her happy feelings to her friends

4. Superpolite form to soften an utterances

The examples of the data that has the function to soften an utterance in "Dora and the Lost City of Gold Movie" is explained below.

Datum 51

Dora: Mami, Papi, it's me again. Where are you? ***Please*** call me

Dora and her parents kept each other updated while they were apart from each other. One day, Dora could no longer contact her parents. Dora asked that her parents can contact her again, and she used the superpolite form in delivering her sentence. The superpolite form indicates by the word *"please"* at the beginning of the sentences. The use of super polite form in the sentence has the function to make the sentence sounds softer.

Datum 52

Dora: ***I'm so sorry***. This is all my fault

The utterance occurs when Dora and her parents are caught by a group of gold thieves who want to know where Parapata is. Dora feels guilty about her parents, for causing this mess. She uses a super polite

form to convey her apology. the superpolite form here indicates the word *"so sorry"* in the sentences. The use of super polite form here has the function to make Dora's sentences sound softer.

4.2 Discussion

The researcher discussed the findings from the data that had been analyzed previously. The researcher only focuses on women's language features used by Dora in "Dora and the Lost City of Gold" movie. The researcher only focuses on women's language features and the functions of women's language. The researcher answered the first research question to find women's language features referring to Lakoff's theory (1975).

Lexical hedges or fillers are the features that appear the most in Dora's utterances. Lexical hedges or fillers are usually used by someone when the person doesn't have an idea to continue the sentence or doesn't know what to talk about. This feature also occurs when someone feels unsure and lacks confidence in conveying her statement or opinion. In "Dora and the Lost City of Gold" movie, Dora often feels doubts about the statements she makes. In this case, the researcher found that Dora used hedges to allow her listeners to agree with her statement. Researchers also found that Dora often did not know what she wanted to convey to her interlocutors. In this case, the researcher found that Dora used fillers to make an interlude so she could think of ideas to continue her sentence. The lexical *"I think, I thought"* is most often used by someone to express doubt and the fillers *"uh.., oh..,"* to give someone an

interlude before continuing their sentence. This phenomenon often occurs in everyday conversations, where women use hedges or fillers.

The results that the lexical hedges and filler were the most notable feature also found in the previous study by Amanda (2017) and Retiningrum (2020). Their study also found that lexical hedges and fillers are used to avoid misinformation or make mistakes. Amanda (2017) found that Hillary Clinton used lexical hedges and fillers the most in her presidential debate to make an interlude so that she can think of the best sentence that comes from her. Also in Retiningrum's (2020) study, she found that Lara Jean in *All the Boys I've Loved Before* movie also often used lexical hedges and filler in her conversation because she is afraid of making mistakes. All these findings, it can be concluded that the most widely used use of lexical hedges and fillers shows that women are very careful in expressing their opinions or statements so that the use of lexical hedges and fillers can minimize errors that will occur in a conversation.

The use of the precise color terms feature is not found in Dora's utterances, because nowadays gender is no longer determined by the use of certain colors. Today, the color pink doesn't mean a girl and black doesn't mean a boy. Each gender has the same opportunity to use color to show their identity. In this movie, Dora's utterances related to the use of color in showing her identity are not found. Another feature that doesn't exist in Dora's utterances is avoidance of strong swear words because Dora in the movie is not portrayed as someone who gets angry easily so she doesn't have the

opportunity to avoid any strong swear words. In addition, Dora's strong

character as an animated movie cartoon for children created a separate

audience for the movie. The use of avoidance of strong swear words feature is

not found in Dora's utterances in the movie because considering that the

audience for this movie is teenagers to adults, the use of swear words is not

used in the movie.

The researcher found that although the previous study analyzed women's

language features using movies as the data source. The research finding about

the dominant features that occurred in the main female character can differ

from one another. The study conducted by Mazidah (2013) found that the

most dominant feature used by Margaret in *The Iron Lady* movie was the tag

question. The use of tag questions by Margaret in the movie shows that as a

prime minister, she is careful in expressing her statement so she allows the

interlocutor for agreeing or not about her statements. Yolanda (2021) in her

study found that the most dominant feature used by Mulan in *Mulan* movies

was emphatic stress. In this movie, The use of emphatic stress by Mulan in the

movie shows that she wanted to strengthen her statement to get attention from

her interlocutor. She used emphatic stress to cover up her true identity by

emphasizing her utterances. Another study conducted by Oktaviani (2017)

found that the most dominant feature used by Mary Haines in *The Women*

movie was rising intonation. The use of rising intonation features is to get the

interlocutor's responses to her statement because Mary Haines talks to many

characters. So that the use of rising intonation is to confirm the information that she gets to her interlocutor.

From the different data findings, the researcher found that the genre and the characterization of the female character in the movie affect the data obtained. Adventure movies use the most lexical hedges features and fillers because this genre depicts new things that have never been experienced by the main female character in the movie. Thus, with new experiences or journeys that the characters go through, the use of lexical and fillers is able to provide space for speakers to convey their statements in these new situations. In contrast to historical period drama genre movies, where the most frequently found feature is the tag question because historical films are often associated with one's power so the use of tag questions is used so that other parties can express their opinions respectively and not be distracted by any authority. In fantasy movies, empathic stress is used more by the main female character because fantasy movies depict something unusual, so the use of empathic pressure in fantasy genre movies helps the main female character to make the plot looks real. In the last comedy genre, it was found that the most used feature is rising intonation. The use of this feature functions so that the characters in the film receive more attention in expressing their opinions.

The researcher has also found all of the women's language functions that were used by Dora in her utterances according to Pearson's theory. The researcher found that lexical hedges or fillers features are used by Dora to express uncertainty and also to start a discussion. Dora uses tag questions and

rising intonation to get a response. Another function of women's language is to express opinions or feelings, where in this study, the researcher found three features that have this function, such as an empty adjective, intensifier, and hypercorrect grammar. The last function that the researcher found is to soften an utterance that is often used by the super polite forms features.

This study found the same result that had been found by Oktaviani et al., (2017). Although using a different theory of women's language functions, the results are the same, that is, women use language to express their feelings and opinions as well as using women's language features to get a response from the hearer.

From the data discussed above, it is found that women's language features are still widely used by women regardless of status, power, and so on. The use of women's language features needs to be used in daily conversation because using these features will form a person as a woman who looks polite but is not weak in expressing her opinions or statement.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter provides the conclusion about the data analyzed and also the suggestion for the next research which is related to the language and gender issue, especially in women's language features.

5.1 Conclusion

This research investigates the women's language features used by Dora in "Dora and the Lost City of Gold" movie. As the result of the research, the researcher found eight out of ten women's language features according to Lakoff's (1975) theory. Those are lexical hedges or fillers, tag question, rising intonation, empty adjectives, intensifiers, hypercorrect grammar, super polite forms, and emphatic stress. Two features did not appear in this research, which is precise color terms and avoidance of strong swear words. The most dominant women's language features used by Dora are lexical hedges and fillers. The use of this feature shows that Dora often feels doubtful and lacks confidence in expressing her opinions or feelings. In this movie, Dora often feels confused about starting a conversation, so using this feature helps Dora think of ideas in expressing her opinion and also to start conversations openly. In addition, women's language features also have a function. In this study, the researcher uses Pearson's theory (1985) about women's language function. There is five women's language function, such as expressing uncertainty, getting a response, softening an utterance, starting a discussion, and

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expressing feeling or opinion. Dora's utterances which contain women's language features cover all the functions proposed by Pearson (1985).

5.2 Suggestion

The researcher suggests to everyone who has an interest in language and gender issues, especially women's language features, to look for the newest references related to the theory that will be used. The researchers suggest that future researchers can examine the theory of women's language features because several parts are no longer relevant in this era. For example precise color terms feature which at this time, the use of color is no longer used to indicate a person's identity, someone is free to use any color in expressing themselves, so there should be an update for the theory of women's language itself. The researcher also suggests that future researchers use other variations of data sources such as songs, debates, speeches, and so on.

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