

**THE COMPARISON OF WOMEN'S LINGUISTIC FEATURES  
BETWEEN SARAH SILVERMAN IN *STAND-UP COMEDY* AND  
PRECIOUS IN *PRECIOUS* MOVIE**



**THESIS**

**Submitted as Partial Fullfillment of the Requirements for the Sarjana Degree  
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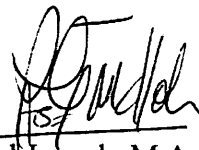
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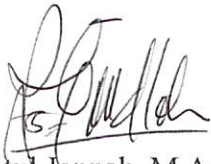
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## ABSTRACT

**Rahayu Ningsih, Aprihastiwi.** 2015. *The Comparison of Women Linguistic Features Between Sarah Silverman in Standup Comedy and Precious in Precious Movie*. English Department, faculty of art and humanities. The State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

Advisor : Raudlotul Jannah, M.App.Ling

Key words : women's linguistic features, natural language, planned language

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This research entitled *The Comparison of Women Linguistic Features Between Sarah Silverman in Standup Comedy and Precious in Precious Movie*. this study is about sociolinguistic studying the context of women linguistic features. The aim of this study is to compare natural and planned language process, to show up women's linguistic features. That happen in different character both Sarah as Standup comedy which speak in natural language, and Precious as a main character in movie speech like a script text.

The objective of this study there are three problems. The writer focuses on what her utterances. The writer also use descriptive qualitative to explore the deep meaning of her utterance, and why she said that word. Through the analysis, it is found that there are nine types of women's linguistic features that used both Sarah and Precious. The researcher found nine features that is used both Sarah and Precious. Namely *Lexical Hedges and Filler, Tag Question, Rising Intonation on Declarative, Empty Adjective, Intensifier, Hypercorrect Grammar, Super Polite Forms, and Emphatic Stress*. While one feature is not found in both of them is a *precise color term*. The dominant features of women's linguistic features between Sarah and Precious is *Intensifier (40%*, and the last is *avoidance of strong swear word (1%)*.

## INTISARI

**Rahayu Ningsih, Aprihastiwi.** 2015. *The Comparison of Women Linguistic Features Between Sarah Silverman in Standup Comedy and Precious in Precious Movie*. English Department, faculty of art and humanities. The State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

Advisor : Raudlotul Jannah, M.App.Ling

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Penelitian dengan judul *The Comparison of Women Linguistic Features Between Sarah Silverman in Standup Comedy and Precious in Precious Movie*. Penelitian ini berisi tentang ilmu sociolinguistic yang mempelajari ciri-ciri dalam bahasa perempuan. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk membandingkan penggunaan bahasa secara natural and yang terencana sebelum di ucapkan, dalam penggunaan bahasa pada perempuan. Di ambil dari dua tokoh wanita yang memiliki latar belakang berbeda, dan akan dikaji lebih lanjut. Perbedaan yang terdapat didalamnya adalah ketika Sarah yang berprofesi sebagai standup comedy dan menggunakan bahasa natural, sedangkan Precious sebagai pemeran utama dalam sebuah film yang berbicara sesuai dengan naskah.

Terdapat tiga tujuan utama dalam pembahasan permasalahan disini. Peneliti fokus pada kata apa yang diucapkan oleh Sarah dan Precious dengan lawan bermainnya. Peneliti juga menggunakan kualitatif diskriptif untuk menjelaskan makna yang tersembunyi dalam setiap pengucapannya, dan mencari tahu mengapa mereka menggunakan kata-kata itu. Selama penelitian, peneliti mendapatkan sebilan ciri-ciri bahasa perempuan yang digunakan baik antara Precious dan Sarah. Diantaranya, *Lexical Hedges and Filler, Tag Question, Rising Intonation on Declarative, Empty Adjective, Intensifier, Hypercorrect Grammar, Super Polite Forms, and Emphatic Stress*. Dan yang menjadi ciri-ciri bahasa perempuan yang sering digunakan adalah *Intensifier* (40%), dan yang berada di posisi paling bawah adalah *Avoidance of Strong Swear Wrods* (1%).

# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background of study, statement of problems, objective of study, scope and limitation, significance of study, and definition of key terms.

### 1.1 Background of Study

One of human's basic needs as social beings is the need to communicate. The communication in used is called as language. Language is the instrument to communication or to interact to the people. People exchange the ideas of information with other using language. Without communication they never know what the other human need. They use words to tell someone about something, to express their intentions and feelings with others (Boulton, 1960: p.3-7). One who cannot communicate with others will be caged in his or her own world. One who can communicate well will be able to explore the world. For human beings they need to communicate is prominent and the use of words is essential.

The deaf and the dumb may use sign language and gestures to communicate. Their language will be different with normal people. While normal people use language to their communication, the deaf use sign language. Sign language that they use can help them to share their feeling with other people in daily conversation.

In our daily communication people almost do a natural conversation. When they talk each other is never be plant, and always in spontaneous speech.

Language which is spontaneous is the sense of unplanned, and which is composed in real time in response to immediate situational demands (Michael, 1983: p.33). This book characterized of most spoken language has been doing in everyday conversation. Human unconsciously do a natural conversation in everyday, they unplanned the text and almost do a spontaneous speech. The opposed of natural language is artificial or planned. The types of this language almost do in written language. Although in daily conversation it can be do when making movie. Each character in movie will have their script, which they should be read.

The participant of a conversation is considered as one factor which influences the production of speech. The participants of speech are varied. They can have differences based on social status, age and sex or gender. Because the participants of communication are different gender, it is believe that the utterances produced by women are different from those produced by a man. Holmes (2008) suggested that women use more standard speech form than men because they are more status-conscious than men. Men prefer vernacular forms because they carry macho connotation or masculinity and toughness. It is natural if women and men have different linguistic features because they have different goal in their conversation.

According to Holmes (2008), the linguistic forms used by women and men contrast. It is claimed that women are more linguistically polite than men. Looking at features which is call Women's Language or WL (and which are largely based on Lakoff 1975). These ten features are listed below: 1. Hedges, e.g.

*sort of, kind of, I guess* ; 2. (Super) polite forms, e.g. *would you please . . . ; I'd really appreciate it if . . .* ; 3. Tag questions. ; 4. Speaking in italics, e.g. emphatic *so* and *very*, intonational emphasis equivalent to underlining words in written language ; 5. Empty adjectives, e.g. *divine, charming, sweet, adorable* ; 6. Hypercorrect grammar and pronunciation ; 7. Lack of a sense of humour, e.g. poor at telling jokes ; 8. Direct quotations ; 9. Special vocabulary, e.g. specialised colour terms ; 10. Question intonation in declarative contexts (Jennifer, 2004: p.108).

The use of women linguistic features is also to show the women position in society. Women as a guardian in the world should be look perfectly, not only in their appearance but also their speech. According to Lakoff, women have their way of speaking, which different from man. It is a way of speaking which reflected and produce a subordinate position in society (Eckert&McConnell-Ginet, 2003: p.1).

The characteristic of women speech may emerge in a natural (unplanned) and planned conversation. One of the examples of natural conversation is stand-up comedy; although speaker has a script they will improve and use their personal speaking style without changing the topic. Example of planned conversation happen in a movie (dialogue), dialogue for actress has been written in script. Each character has their characterization based on the script.

According to Schwarz's definition about stand-up comedy, is someone who speech in front of the audience and talk something funny. They speak directly to their audience. Language that they use is almost being spontaneous

language. The first concerns features of speech as would occur in unscripted, informal talk (Ross, 2003: p.99). Because of that they cannot be controlled what they have been said. Ross in her book *The Language of Humour* mention the features of spontaneous speech, there will be more filler, like ‘sort of’, ellipsis (shortened forms of words), redundancy and back-tracking (the repetition of words), and sympathetic circularity (phrase like ‘isn’t that right?’).

Planned language is dealing with conversation in movie. Drama is a composition in prose from that present a story entirely told in dialogue and action and written with the intention of its eventual performance before the audience (Itsna, 2013: p.5). This study aims at examining what linguistics features characterized women speech when she talks in natural or planned conversation. Sarah Silverman is chosen as the source of data in natural language process because she became a women stand-up comedy that considered portraying women linguistic features through the communication within it.

Precious is a main character in a Precious movie. This movie is chosen as the source of data in planned language. As an actress women language here is affected. The linguistics features can be recognized from the utterances of Sarah as a speaker to her audience, and Precious conversation with other characters. In stand-up comedy Sarah invite their audience to know what she is talking about, to build the comprehension her audience she talking about hot issue at the time. During the conversation, speaker sometimes uses women linguistic features no matter who the participants are. What makes it interesting is to know whether the use of women linguistic features is different then women talk in natural or

planned conversation. As the writer found in her pre-observation, Sarah and Precious used different linguistic features.

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- Sarah Stand-up comedy

SARAH SILVERMAN : “**You now** I just break my heart, I see this commercial on television”

- Precious movie

Precious : Well, I like you, too. (1341)

But you can't handle me. (1342)

You can't handle none of this. (1343)

**You know**, I never knew what you was until this day. (1344)

Not even after all the things you did. (1345)

**Maybe** I was too stupid, or **maybe** I just didn't want to. (1346)

You ain't gonna see me no more. (1347)

Bye! (1348)

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Mary : I didn't want him to hurt my baby. (1349)

From the brief example of utterances above, we can see the differences between Sarah and Precious. Both of them show the women language features in communication. When Sarah said “**You now** I just break my heart...” this word is one of the characteristics of women linguistic features. While showing up the insecurity of Sarah's feeling.

The other reasons for choosing Sarah Silverman in standup comedy and Precious movie to be analyzed in this study is because Sarah Silverman is one of



the best women standup comedians. American stand-up comedian Sarah Silverman was born on December 1, 1970, in Bedford, New Hampshire. After dropping out of New York University, Silverman focused on the stand-up comedy circuit and received her big break in 1993 as a writer and performer on *Saturday Night Live*. *Saturday Night Live* since its inception in 1975, 'SNL' has launched the careers of many of the brightest comedy performers of their generation. The program has won 45 Emmy Awards and in 2014 holds the little for the most nominated television show in Emmy history with 187 nominations. After that stint, she worked many years as a writer, comedian and actress. Her 2005 film, *Jesus Is Magic*, released and highlighted her one-woman comedy show. Two years later, she starred in *The Sarah Silverman Show*. Silverman continues to write and act on TV and in film.

Precious is a main character of precious movie. She is a young girl that grows up in broken family. Director Lee Daniels's *Precious: Based on the Novel Push by Sapphire* is one of the most celebrated films of the year in 2006 – and one of the few to address vitally important social issues across a wide variety of audiences. It is a vibrant, honest, and resoundingly hopeful film about the human capacity to grow and overcome even the most seemingly insurmountable circumstances. Therefore, it is interesting to conduct a research about linguistic features of Sarah Silverman and *Precious* movie as the subject of the research.

In previous research has been done with stand-up comedy are focus on Indonesian comic. Most of them choose male as the object for their analysis. Sari (2012) and Ardiana (2014) used Raditya Dika as an object of their analysis. They

analyzed the spontaneous speech of Raditya Dika speech. Ricky (2004) and Santy (2005) analyzed the semantic study of flouting maxim and semantic script in humor. Studies about *women's language features* have been conducted in same focus. Research about women speech features was done by Fitria (2014) and women's linguistic features in movie has been conducted by Umdatun (2014).

Didin Fitria Andhira in her thesis *A Study Of Women's Speech Features Of A Main Character in Iron Lady Movie Used by Phyllida Lloyd* find out nine features of women's linguistic features. There are lexical hedges or fillers, tag question, rising intonation on declaratives, empty adjectives, intensifiers, hypercorrect grammar, super polite form, avoidance of strong swear words, and emphatic stress. But there is one speech features which is not used by Margaret, that is specialized vocabulary (precise colors term).

Therefore, the writer is interested in raising the issue again but in a different way. If the previous studies were mainly focusing on movie, this research will give the same nuance and give an adding object of women's linguistic features used in stand-up comedy and movie performance that show women speech. The writer decides to take the stand-up performance and speech conversation as the data source of this study because the writer finds women character who do not care with the rules of women's linguistic features. For the second object the writer decides to take the women conversation in *Precious* movie. Compare the women linguistic feature in natural and planned language communication. Find out the characteristic of women language in different object and situation is never been done before.

## 1.2 Statement of Problem

Based on the background of the study the writer formulates the problems as follows;

1. What are women's linguistic features used by Sarah Silverman in the stand-up comedy?
2. What are women's linguistic features used by Precious in Precious movie?
3. Who is the most frequently used women linguistic features in stand-up comedy and movie?

## 1.3 Objective of the Study

In writing and composing this thesis, the writer has some kinds of purpose that become objective of the studies as follows;

1. To find out the women's linguistic features that is used by Sarah Silverman in her stand-up comedy.
2. To find out the women's linguistic features that is used by Precious in Precious movie.
3. To find out which one who more frequently used women linguistic feature.

## 1.4 Scope and Limitation

This thesis is basically a study of women language. The writer limits the scope of discussion by analyzing the humor especially the words that is used in stand-up comedy in order to know how the speaker parodies the target text and what the speaker wants to satirize through his humor and linguistic features that occur in parody that show the identity of women language. In second movie the

writes focus to the main character Precious conversation and in every situation when she speaks. There are ten women's linguistic features that the writer used as the objects of the research. The writer uses a descriptive qualitative approach. By limiting the study, it is easier for the writer to focus on the data, identify it and then analyze it.

### 1.5 Significant of the Study

By conducting this research, the writer hopes that this study will help readers to be familiarities with aspects of sociolinguistics especially women speech features. Explore the reader knowledge while women speech in natural and plant language use. It is also hoped that the readers will know ten speech features that applied in the movie. This is also can be used as reference to other researchers who want to study deeper about women speech features.

### 1.6 Definition of Key Terms

In order to give a clear description of the thesis and to avoid misunderstanding the terms in this study. The writer tried to define the key terms as follows:

Language and gender : The relation between gender and language use which involves a clear discussion of gender and of the resource that the linguistic system offers for the construction of social meaning. (Eckert and McConnel-Ginet, 2003)

**Women's Language** : A language that avoids direct and forceful statement, and relies on conforms that convey hesitation and uncertainty.

**Women's Linguistic Features** : several aspects of speech difference between women and men which indicate the characteristic of women's speech which include hedging, tag question, rising intonation on declaratives, empty adjective, specialized vocabularies (precise color terms), intensifiers, hypercorrect grammar, super polite forms, avoidance of strong swear words, and emphatic stress (Holmes, 1992, p:314).

**Stand-up Comedy** : Stand-up comedy is the term for a special genre of comedy in which the performer, who is called the stand-up comedian (Schwarz, 2010).

## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.1 Theoretical Framework

##### 2.1.1 Language and Gender

The study about language and gender in society has always been an interesting issue to be discussed. According to some experts, men and women are different in their linguistic behavior. Men and women are considered to have a different language because they have different linguistic features when they speak. The differences are caused by several factors such as biological and socio-cultural factors.

In biological factors pitch of the voice, for instance, is produced by vibration of the vocal cords can be set to vibrate. Thick and heavy vocal cords vibrate more slowly than lighter ones. Since men tend to develop a larger larynx than women, their voices tend to be pitched lower. By considering the pitch, it is not difficult to determine which voice belongs to, whether it belongs to men or women.

In term of socio-cultural problem, men and women are different in their linguistic behavior. Men and women are raised in different cultures. Just like Lakoff said (cited in Cameron, 1990: p.221-222), little boys and little girls, from the very start, learn two different ways of speaking. Since the mothers are the dominance influences in the lives of most children under the age of 5, probably

both boys and girls first learn 'women's language' as their first language. In society women has important part for their children. First language acquisition comes from their mother. Use standard and polite forms to influence their children language.

The socio-cultural differences between men and women may arise other differences in their linguistic features, especially in terms of lexical, grammatical, and pragmatic problem. In terms of lexical differences (the choice of words), women are considered less assertive (more tentative) in their speech than men. It is said that women use fewer taboo forms and more euphemisms than men. They also considered talk more than men, or conversely that they talk less than men (it depends on the situation, whether it is formal or non-formal).

In formal and non-formal situation women or men will be a dominant once. Actually both of them are depends on the topic discussion. Besides topic discussion, their position is influence their measure to talk. In example when women has a position as a chief of her concern. Here women must speak more active than the other. Some linguists have suggested that women use more standard speech forms than men because they are more status conscious than men.

Women use more standard speech forms as a way of claiming such status. Women are designated the role of modeling correct behavior in the community. Holmes also said that society expects women to speak more correctly and standard than men, especially when they are serving as models for children's speech (1992: p.173).

In terms of pragmatic differences, women are also considered as cooperative conversationalists than men. Men tend to be less responsive to the speech of others and to their conversational needs. Women provide more encouraging feedback to their conversational partners than men do, e.g. using noises such as mm, mhm. The goal is support others opinion. Different from women, men are more competitive and less supportive when talking to others.

The differences between men and women in ways of interacting, according to Holmes (1992: p.330) maybe the result of different socialization and acculturation patterns. Malts and Borker (cited in Van Dijk, 1997: p.130) argued that the subcultures of girls stress cooperativeness and equality, while the subcultures of boys put the emphasis on dominance and competition. Women are expected to produce correct behavior in speaking by using standard form while men use more vernacular form. Moreover, women use more standard form in order to protect her 'face'. It means that women are more status-conscious than men, so they want people to look them as higher status personal than they actually are. They have to speak more carefully and polite in order to avoid offending men. Not only from the language, women and men differ in the topic they are talking about. Women have gossip as one of the characteristic of their relationships, and talks more about feelings.

### **2.1.2 Lakoff's Theory of Women's Linguistic Features**

Robin Lakoff is the first linguist who began the search for the definitive features of women's speech. She introduces the terms 'woman's language' in a 1973 article in *Language and society*, and made it the title of a 1978 book chapter.



Her 1975's book *Language and Women's Place* has been enormously influential and cited by a lot of linguistic who study the search of sex differences in language use for the next two decades.

Talking about linguistic features, Lakoff in her book *Language and Woman's Place* suggested that men and women have different linguistic behavior which includes the use of some linguistic features. Lakoff (1975) claimed that women's speech was characterized by ten linguistic features such as lexical hedges or fillers, tag question, rising intonation on declaratives, empty adjectives, precise color terms, intensifiers, hypercorrect grammar, super polite forms, avoidance of strong swear words, and emphatic stress.

Lakoff (Hill, cited in Crawford, 1995: p.24) wrote that her goals in assessing women's language were threefold" to provide diagnostic evidence from language use on gender inequity; to discuss whether anything can be done about gender inequity from the linguistic end of the problem; and to provide, not the final words on sexism and language, but a goal to further research. She expressed the belief that linguistic behavior reflects hidden feeling and attitudes, and is especially useful in revealing them because linguistic data are there, in black and white, or on tape, unambiguous and unavoidable.

There are ten elements of the language that women use, as identified by Robin Lakoff in 1975. Of course, not all women use all of this language all of the time, and some may question the whole. It would be interesting to do a duplicate study now and see how much of this has changed since the 1970s.

### 2.1.3 Types of Women's Linguistic Features

#### 1. Lexical hedges or fillers

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Hedging provides a way out, should disagreement occur, qualifying statements with non-absolute language. Filler is a phrase which could appear anywhere in a sentence and which could be deleted from the sentence which no change in content. E.g. you know, sort of, well, you see.

According to Lakoff (Cameron, 1990: p.237), one would expect 'you know' to be randomly scattered throughout women's speech, since its usage is supposed to reflect the general insecurity of the speaker.

#### 2. Tag questions

Lakoff (cited in Cameron, 1990: p.229) wrote that a tag question, in its usage as well as its syntactic shape (in English) in midway between outright statement and a yes-no question (midway between a statement and an outright statement) it is less assertive than the former, but more confident than the latter.

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Added to the end of a statement do not change the statement, although they do seek agreement. E.g. she's very nice, isn't she; as cited in Cameron (1990: p.229) and Crawford (1995:p.24), Lakoff said that in some situations, tag question would be a perfectly legitimate sentence form. So, for example, if the speaker has seen something only indistinctly, and has reason to believe that her/his addressee had a better view, the speaker can say: "I had my glasses off. He was out of third, wasn't he?"

Sometimes, we find a tag question used in cases in which the speaker knows as well as the addressee what the answer must be, and doesn't need confirmation. In discussing personal feelings or opinions, only the speaker normally has any way of knowing the correct answer.

### 3. Rising intonation on declaratives

Sentences are increased through the use of intonation that emphasizes and exaggerates emotional. Rising intonation on declaratives is statement, but using the intonation used for question, rising at the end of the statement, such as:

1. That sound like a good thing to do?
2. It's really good?

Rising intonation on declaratives is not only has the form of declaratives answer to question, but also has the rising inflection typical of *yes* or *no* question and seem like being especially hesitant. According to Lakoff, "the effect is one were seeking confirmation, at the same time the speaker may be the only one that has the requisite information. The features is probably part a fact that women's speech sounds much more polite than men's. polite here means leaving a decision open, not imposing mind, views, or claims on any else.

### 4. 'Empty' adjectives

Are applied to soften and add friendly elements to the sentence, although they are doing not add any particularly meaningful content. There are adjective set that seems to be used by women (women restricted words) such as *adorable*,

*charming, sweet, lovely, divine, and cute.* Women use empty adjectives more than men, if a man uses the women's adjectives he will damage his reputation.

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**5. Precise color terms**

Women's language shows up in all level of the grammar of English (Lakoff 1975: p.8) . Precise color terms deal with women specific use to mention more specially. We find in differences in the choice and frequency of lexical items, as like in the situations in which certain syntactic rules are performed, in intentional and other super segmental patterns. Specific used to mention some colors more specifically (indicate feminist). E.g. magenta, aquamarine, lavender.

The discrimination of color is relevant for women rather than for men happened since women are not expected to make decision on important matters, such as what kinds of job to hold they are relegated the noncrucial decisions as a sop. When we say the name of color that usually used by women, one might will conclude he was imitating a woman sarcastically or as a homosexual or an interior decorator.

## **6. Intensifiers**

Intensifier such as so, just, very and quite indicates more characteristic of women's language than men. Is also said that "women much more often than men break off without finishing their sentence, because they start talking without thought out what they are going to say" look at the following sentence

1. I feel so unhappy!
2. Today is a very busy day.



intensify. E.g. fudge, my goodness; and 'Oh, dear!'. It has been widely considered as an expression of very strong emotion (Eckert, 2003; p.181). It is view as potent language and can indeed sometimes achieve impressive effect.

The choice of particle is to show how strong one allows oneself to feel about something, so that the strength of an emotion of an emotion conveyed in a sentence corresponds to the strength of the particle.

### 10. Emphatic stress

Tend to use words which are used to emphasize the utterance of strengthen the meaning of an utterance. E.g. it was a BRILLIANT performance.(Holmes 2001: p.286).

## 2.2 Language in Stand-up Comedy

Stand-up comedy is the term for a special genre of comedy. In which the performer, who is called the stand-up comedian, stands on the stage and speak directly, to the audience. In generally, stand-up comedians are individual performers who plant themselves in front their listeners with their microphones and start telling a succession of funny stories, one-listeners or short jokes, and anecdotes, which are often called "bits", in order to make their audience laugh.

Language that they use is almost being spontaneous language. The first concerns features of speech as would occur in unscripted, informal talk (Ross, 2003: p.99). Because of that they cannot be controlled what they have been said. Ross in her book *The Language of Humour* mention the features of spontaneous speech, there will be more filler, like 'sort of', ellipsis (shortened forms of words),

redundancy and back-tracking (the repetition of words), and sympathetic circularity (phrase like ‘isn’t that right?’).

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### **2.3 The Synopsis of Precious Movie**

Director Lee Daniels’s *Precious: Based on the Novel Push by Sapphire* is one of the most celebrated films of the year – and one of the few to address vitally important social issues across a wide variety of audiences. It is a vibrant, honest, and resoundingly hopeful film about the human capacity to grow and overcome even the most seemingly insurmountable circumstances.

A powerful drama of hope against all odds, *Precious* touches on the compelling, real-life issues of urban educational failure, generational poverty, and abuse and neglect. It tells the story of 16-year-old Claireece Precious Jones, growing up on the unforgiving streets of 1987 Harlem – brutalized by her parents, underserved by her failing school, and pregnant for the second time by her father. All but abandoned by the people and systems that are supposed to protect and nurture her, Precious finds a lifeline when she enrolls in an alternative school, where she learns to read, write, and trust her own voice. As Precious discovers her own potential and worth, she is able to break the chains of her circumstances, and pursue her vision of a better future, for herself and for her children. *Precious* features a powerhouse cast that includes Mo’Nique, Paula Patton, Mariah Carey, Sherri Shepherd, Lenny Kravitz, and acclaimed newcomer Gabourey “Gabby” Sidibe in the title role.

*Precious* can be used as a canvas to explore brutal, but urgent issues facing our society. Through the story and extraordinary character of Precious, we witness

hope in the face of hopelessness, courage in the most frightening of circumstances, and a sense of purpose when one is taught to be worthless.

Precious is a window into the harsh realities we face in our communities and we can't let our fears keep us from committing to make a difference. It is our responsibility to move forward on collective mission to affect positive change for each and every one touched by the film.

## 2.4 Related Studies

The study about women's speech features has been done by Fitria (2014) thesis undergraduate of University of Islamic study Sunan Ampel Surabaya. The researcher analyzes women linguistic features in a drama. In her thesis *A Study Of Women's Speech Features Of A Main Character in Iron Lady Movie Used by Phyllida Lloyd* find out nine features of women's linguistic features. There are lexical hedges or fillers, tag question, rising intonation on declaratives, empty adjectives, intensifiers, hypercorrect grammar, super polite form, avoidance of strong swear words, and emphatic stress. But there is one speech features which is not used by Margaret, that is specialized vocabulary (precise colors term).

Another research about women's linguistic features has been done by Aifi (2014) who compare two dramas and analysis the feminine and unfeminine women language. Most of them focus to analysis the planned language when women do a conversation. Her thesis titled "*Women's Linguistic Features by Sarah in Drama Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf and Martha in Drama The Lover*". This thesis find out nine Women's linguistic features there are lexical hedges or fillers, tag question, precise color terms, rising intonation on



declaratives, empty adjectives, intensifiers, super polite form, avoidance of strong swear words, and emphatic stress. Hyper correct grammar is not found in this data

analysis. Hedges and filler is becomes the dominant characteristic that is found on there, and intensifier to be a second frequent features.

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## CHAPTER III

### METHOD OF THE STUDY

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This chapter presents the way how this study arranged. It classified the method of the research approach. Technique of data collection, and technique of data analysis.

#### 3.1 Research Approach

This research used descriptive qualitative as a tool research methods. The purpose of this study is too understood and described the phenomenon that happens to the subject being analyzed in natural contexts. According to Dabbs (1998: p.221) qualitative refers to the meaning concept, definitions, characteristics, metaphors, symbols, and description of things. This study is done by describing the data that is found in this analysis, than combine with more general conclusion. The data are analyzed by transcribing the spoken into written data, so that it is easier to categorize the data into ten women's linguistic features based on Lakoff theory.

#### 3.2 Data Sources

There are two sources of data in this study, first is the stand-up comedy do by Sarah Silverman and second is conversation between Precious with other character in Precious movie.

There is one episode of Sarah Silverman comedy under title 'comic relief standup' produce in 2006. Considering that program was showed for 7 minutes. The researcher only downloads one program of Sarah Silverman. Sarah Silverman

standup, uploading in YouTube since 2006 and has been watched by more than 500 hundred people.

Second data is from *Precious* movie by Lee Daniels, while the researcher focuses on *Precious* conversation with other characters. *Precious* movie release in November 6, 2009 this movie finds out the Academy Award as a best director.

### 3.3 Data Collection

In determining women linguistic features used by Sarah Silverman and *Precious*, the researcher needs to take four stapes to collect the data.

1. First step was determining the episodes of talk show that would be analyzed from a particular season.
2. Second, the researcher downloaded the video from YouTube
3. Third step was watched the video in laptop
4. Last step was transcribing the interview between the speaker and their audience, and between main character and other character in movie.

When transcribing, the researcher listened the video recording for several times to make sure that the transcription is correct. The transcription has many limitations that is caused by the limited ability of the researcher in interpreting English spoken language since English is her foreign language.

In obtaining the data of rising intonation on declaratives, the researcher used *Praat* software which can produce figure of sound wave from the recording. *Praat* software is a free scientific computer software package for the analysis of speech in phonetic.

1. First step taken is converting the format recording to mp3 using *Corel AudioVideo X6* software.

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2. After converting the video, the researcher opened the mp3 file in the *Praat* software and observed the figure of sound wave which is obtained by getting the pitch contour of the utterances.

This one is the differences with previous study which did not use any software to find out the women pitch in conversation. It will be easier to identify and find out the rising intonation of each speaker.

### 3.4 Data Analysis

There are some steps to analyze women linguistic features used by Sarah Silverman in stand-up comedy speech and Precious in movie conversation. After reading the transcription, the researcher divided the transcription into several features of women's linguistic features. There are ten features of Women's Linguistic Features include *lexical hedges fillers, tag question, rising intonation on declaratives, 'empty' adjectives, precise colors terms, intensifier, hypercorrect grammar, super polite form, avoidance of strong swear words, and emphatic stress*. Next, the researcher interprets each sentence to know what does it means, and why she used those words. Last step is comparing two finding, so we know which one between natural and planned language that still used standard women language.

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

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In this chapter presents the analysis of the findings. The researcher focused on women's speech features used by women character in Precious movie and stand-up comedy. The purpose of analyzing the data is to answer the question research problem` in chapter I.

#### 4.1 Women's Speech Features Used by Sarah Silverman in "*Comic relief Stand-up Comedy*" and Precious in "*Precious movie*"

This section presented the analysis of women's linguistic features used by Sarah Silverman in *Comic Relief Stand-up Comedy* and Precious in *Precious movie*. The data are classified based on Robin Lakoff's theory. Some certain features that commonly used by women than men in the way they are speaking. Those features are divided into ten features include *lexical hedges fillers, tag question, rising intonation on declaratives, 'empty' adjectives, precise colors terms, intensifier, hypercorrect grammar, super polite form, avoidance of strong swear words, and emphatic stress*. In this chapter, represented the whole data found as out follows:

##### 4.1.1 Lexical Hedges or Filler

Hedging provides a way out, should disagreement occur, qualifying statements with non-absolute language. Filler is a phrase which could appear

anywhere in a sentence. It could be deleted from the sentence, and which no change in content. E.g: “you know, sort of, well, you see”.

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Filler is one of the features of spontaneous speech. Words or sound here is literally filled in the pauses in spoken language. The words or sounds here do not carry conventional meaning but allow the speaker to think. Ross (2003) argue that filler is usually happen in the beginning or in the middle of the sentence, it allow time to think for comedian gaining idea and preparing the material to perform. Schwarz (2005) argues that generally a brief pause happens in the beginning of intonation units and end in a clause-final and also they often match grammatical clauses. Pause filler can work as a strategy to make his audience calm down. For example pause fillers include "ehm" and "um", affirmative principle like "aha" or surprise markers like "oh”.

**Table 4.1 Lexical Hedges or Filler Used by Sarah and Precious**

LH/F	<i>Comic Relief Stand-up Comedy</i>	<i>Precious</i>
A	Sarah: “ <u>Woww</u> .... Look at these houses!”	Precious: “I felt stupid. But <u>you know</u> what?”
B	Sarah: “I am such adorable person, and I can stand and giving, and <u>you know</u> ...”	Precious: “ <u>Maybe</u> I was too stupid...”
C	Sarah: “ <u>ehmm</u> .... I am on the ...”	Precious: “ <u>Well</u> , I can cook.”
D	Sarah: “when I ask my friend truly she was use the bird control. <u>Oh</u> ...”	

E	Sarah: "I don't want to help a baby, <b><u>I think</u></b> ..."	
F	Sarah: "I don't know like birds eats eggs that swear, <b><u>you know what I mean?</u></b> "	

Note : LH/F = Lexical Hedges or Fillers.

As shown in table 4.1 Sarah and Precious used lexical hedges or filler, such as *woww*, *I think*, *ehmm*, *maybe*, *you know* and *you know what I mean*. *I think*, *maybe*, *you know* and *you know what I mean* is classified as hedges. *Woww*, *well*, *ehmm*, and *oh* is classified as pause fillers, which is mostly used in the conversation especially by women. *Ehmm* and *oh* are used as pause filler, it does not change the meaning if it is deleted. Well as pause filler can appear anywhere in the sentence. You know is most often used in women conversation. In this context *you know* also as solidarity marker. Differ with *I think*, and *maybe*, it can be indicate as hedges. *I think* and *maybe* is to show positive politeness of speaker to their addresses.

In the findings, the researcher found fourteen items of *lexical hedges or filler* which is used by Sarah Silverman. While Precious, the researcher found ten items that reflect into *lexical hedges or filler*. As explain in literary review that women use it more often than men because its usage to reflect the general insecurity of the speaker.

### a. You know

*You know* is device to get attention or a way to check with someone's interaction partner whether they are listening, following and attending to the speaker's saying (as cited in Umdatun's thesis 2014). When speaker often used the word *you know* in speech, means that she wants to check the focus of their addressee. The words *you know what I mean* can be use to handle comprehension of addressee, when speaker unsuccessfully to delivered their speech.

According to Lakoff (1990) she claims that women use *you know* more often than men. *You know* scattered to be randomly throughout Sarah and Precious speech, because its usage to the general insecurity of the speaker. It is shown in these excerpts.

#### Excerpt 1

Sarah : "I am such adorable person, and I can stand and giving, and ... you know completely anonymously" (4)

(*Comic relief standup comedy, 2006*)

#### Excerpt 2

Precious : Well, I like you, too. (1341)

But you can't handle me. (1342)

You can't handle no one of this. (1343)

**You know**, I never knew what you was until this day. (1344)

Not even after all the things you did. (1345)



**Maybe** I was too stupid, or **maybe** I just didn't want to. (1346)

You ain't gonna see me no more. (1347)

Bye! (1348)

Mary : I didn't want him to hurt my baby. (1349)

(*Precious-Shooting Script 2006*)

In those excerpt 1 and 2, we know that both Sarah and Precious use lexical hedges “you know”. In excerpt 1 which mention in turn 4, Sarah as standup comedian says to her audience ““I am such adorable person, and I can stand and giving, and **... you know** completely anonymously”. The utterance means that Sarah accosts her audience, introduce her feeling and proud moment. Sarah felt surprise when looking to the audience which ready to listen her speech in comic relief. In this context ‘you know’ has function to assert her uncertainly on her opinion.

Another example of uncertainly is also used by Precious in excerpt 2, which is signed in turn 144. Precious is a teenager which got strictness from her mother Mary. The sentence “That's enough Mama. That's ... enough. **You know**, I didn't realize what you was ...” this utterances is used by Precious to give response to her mother Mary. The utterances means that Precious want to show her feeling while her mother force her. In this context ‘you know’ has a function to show uncertainty. Here Sarah use ‘you know’ to express her emotion, and share knowledge, but Precious uses ‘you know’ to express disagreement, and uncertainly.

#### 4.1.2 Tag Question

Lakoff (cited in Cameron, 1990: p229) wrote that a tag question, in its usage as well as its syntactic shape (in English) in midway between outright statement and a yes-no question (midway between a statement and an outright statement) it is less assertive than the former, but more confident than the latter. Added to the end of a statement do not change the statement, although they do seek agreement. Speaker here actually knows as well as the addressee what the answer must be, and doesn't need confirmation. It can be used to look for some information or request, to introduce new topic, to encourage other speaker to participate in talk, to invite someone to tell a story, among other things.

**Table 4.2 Tag Question Used by Sarah and Precious**

TQ	<i>Comic Relief Stand-up Comedy</i>	<i>Precious</i>
A	Sarah: by Mongolian, by Mango so I am. I am part Mongolian <b><u>isn't it?</u></b>	Precious: I'm doing good. <b><u>How you doing?</u></b> (605)
B	Sarah: ..even men I think he knew, <b><u>you know this is?</u></b>	Precious: There ain't more, <b><u>is there?</u></b>

Note : TQ= Tag Question

The result in table 4.2 above show how Sarah and Precious use tag questions. The researcher found ... tag question by Sarah in the transcript of *Comic Relief Stand-up Comedy*, those are “by Mongolian, by Mango so I am.. I am part Mongolian **isn't it?**, and “..even men I think he knew, **you know this**

is?”. The researcher also found ... tag question that were used by Precious in the transcript of *Precious Movie*, such as “I'm doing good. **How you doing?**”. From the data the researcher concludes that Sarah uses more tag question than Precious.

One of the functions of tag question is to give information and to encourage listener to participate in talk.

### Excerpt 3

Sarah : ...by Mongolian, by Mango so I am.. I am part Mongolian **isn't it?**  
(29)

I will be totally honest with you (30)

*(Comic relief standup comedy, 2006)*

### Excerpt 4

Ms. Turner : How are you, Precious? (604)

Precious : **I'm doing good. How you doing?** (605)

Ms. Turner : I'm good, thank you. (606)

*(Precious-Shooting Script 2006)*

In excerpt 3 is one of the example of women's tag question. Look for some information and question to show that women are used more tag question than men. In excerpt 3 which is shows that Sarah give information to the audience that her family is Mongolian. She will be totally honest to share her information

about her family background. Not only that, she given information to the audience about her experience too.

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 Different from Sarah, Precious applies a tag question in excerpt 4 which is mention in turn 605 to show a softening and positive device of women language. Like this sentence “I'm doing good. How you doing?” it is utterance by Precious. The function of tag question in this context is to show positive devices to be look women polite language. Precious used tag question to return and get information about Ms. Turner condition. So, the researcher can concluded both Sarah and Precious use tag questions to express politeness question.

#### 4.1.3 Rising Intonation on Declaratives

Rising intonation on declaratives is not only has the form of declaratives answer to question, but also has the rising inflection typical of *yes* or *no* question and seem like being especially hesitant.

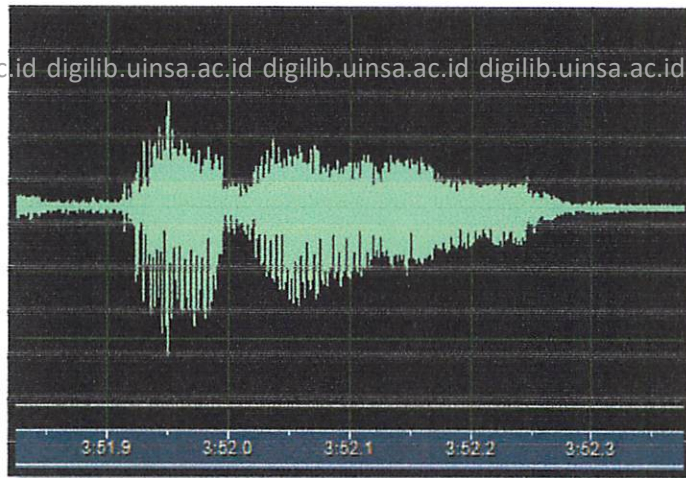
**Table 4.3 Rising Intonation on Declarative by Sarah and Precious**

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RID	<i>Comic Relief Stand-up Comedy</i>	<i>Precious</i>
A	Sarah: I don't know like bird eats eggs that swear, <u>you know what I mean?</u>	Precious : <u>“can we change the subject?”</u>

Note: RID = Rising Intonation on Declaratives

### Excerpt 5



Sarah :

I case it like animal in sting do someday

I don't know like bird eats eggs that swear, you know what I mean?

I mind a blind then because it is so awesome but they must build emm....

My god I can't believe this .... Of my pussy, so what?

My point it's that

Whether your black or white or Asia? We all the same

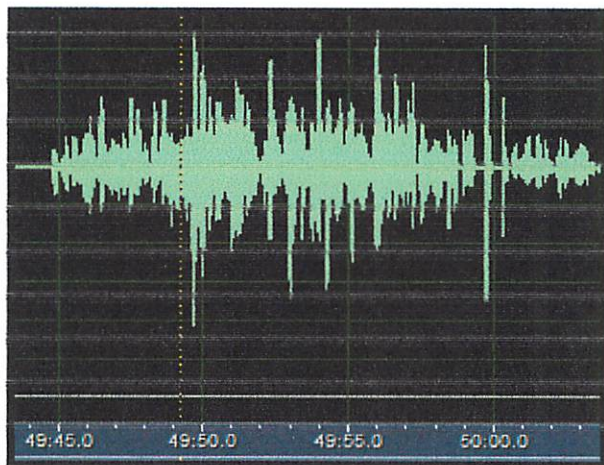
I don't care although I am raises

*(Comic relief standup comedy, 2006)*

Sarah utterance in excerpt 5 can be categorized an especial hesitant. Here sentence 'you know what I mean?' is show that Sarah want to check her audience know what she mean. In spontaneous speech this sentence can be use like filler. 'you know' is device to get attention or a way to check with someone's interaction

partner whether they are listening, following and attending to the speaker's saying. When Sarah used the words 'you know' means that she want to check the focus of her addressee.

### Excerpt 6



Ms. Weiss : "I need to know this to help you."

Precious : **"can we change the subject?"**

Ms. Weiss : "Okay" Well, I'll see you next time, then. Or maybe you'll see someone else.

(*Precious-Shooting Script 2006*)

Precious utterance in excerpt 6 "*can we change the subject*" is categorized into one of women's linguistic features. Precious asks Ms. Weiss, and Ms. Weiss responds by saying 'okay' or 'yes'. Here question that is uses by Precious is without mention WH question, but it is typical yes or no question. As Lakff found in English language that it can be involved to the peculiar sentence intonation which has the form of a declarative answer to a question, but it has rising

inflection typical of yes no question or rising intonation on declarative (as cited in Aifi thesis, 2014).

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#### 4.1.4 Empty Adjective

Are applied to soften and add friendly elements to the sentence, although they are doing not add any particularly meaningful content. A group of adjectives which besides have their specific and literal meanings. Another use of that is indicating the speaker's approbation or admiration for something.

**Table 4.4 Empty Adjective by Sarah and Precious**

EA	<i>Comic Relief Stand-up Comedy</i>	<i>Precious</i>
A	<b>Sarah:</b> I am such <u>adorable</u> person and I can stand and giving, and you know completely <u>anonymous</u> (4)	<b>Precious:</b> I think it was <u>fabulous</u> (85)
B	<b>Sarah:</b> and I will be totally <u>honest</u> with you (30)	<b>Precious:</b> once upon a time, there was a <u>magical</u> princess (713)
C		<b>Precious:</b> She call me animal, make me feel <u>worthless</u> (1106)

Note: EA = Empty Adjective

**Excerpt 7**

Sarah :

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Woow.... look at these houses. (1)

These houses are make suitable building in .... (Audience laughs).

Confuses still..... (2)

I am so excited to be here, so excited to be part of this. (3)

I am such **adorable** person and I can stand and giving, and you know completely **anonymously**. (4)

*(Comic relief standup comedy, 2006)*

**Excerpt 8**

Reporter : Precious, what did you think of the film? (84)

Precious : I thought it was **fabulous**. (85)

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Reporter : What's next for you? (86)

Precious : What?

Reporter : How are you feeling? (87)

Precious : **I feel great!**

*(Precious-Shooting Script 2006)*



In excerpt 7, turn 4 is explained that Sarah uses the words *adorable*, and *anonymously* in utterance “I am such **adorable** person and I can stand and giving, and you know completely **anonymously**”. The use of the words indicates that Sarah uses a kind of adjective which means that those only convey an emotional reaction rather than specific information. This adjective word such as ‘adorable’ can be mean to express speaker’s approbation or something. In that situation, Sarah introduces herself to the audience. It indicates her special feeling how she stand and already give her speech.

In addition Precious uses the words ‘*fabulous* and *great*’ those utterance is indicated speaker’s admiration. Precious here answer a question from news reporter which say “*Precious, what did you think of the film?*” and precious answer “*I thought it was **fabulous***”. Word *fabulous* is express Precious feeling when reporter asked her opinion about movie that she has been watched. Both Sarah and Precious are uses the empty adjective that commonly used by women in their speech.

#### 4.1.5 Precise Color Terms

Women’s language shows up in all level of the grammar of English (Lakoff 1975: p.8) . Precise color terms deal with women specific use to mention more specially. We find in differences in the choice and frequency of lexical items, as like in the situations in which certain syntactic rules are performed, in intentional and other super segmental patterns. Specific used to mention some colors more specifically (indicate feminist). E.g. magenta, aquamarine, lavender.

Based on the data analysis, the researcher did not find *precise color terms* that is uses by Sarah and Precious.

Precious in her utterance in one time say the word *yellow*, like in this sentence "*I live in Harlem. I like yellow*". Sentence *I like yellow* is not express symbol anything. That sentence is explain the favorite color of Precious, which substantially.

#### 4.1.6 Intensifier

Intensifier such as *so*, *just*, *very* and *quite* indicates more characteristic of women's language than men. Is also said that "women much more often than men break off without finishing their sentence, because they start talking without thought out what they are going to say.

**Table 4.6 Intensifier by Sarah and Precious**

<b>I</b>	<b><i>Comic Relief Stand-up Comedy</i></b>	<b><i>Precious</i></b>
<b>A</b>	<b>Sarah:</b> I am <u>so</u> excited to be here, <u>so</u> excited to be a part of this	<b>Precious:</b> I <u>just</u> wish I had my own TV, <u>so</u> I could watch it in my room. (543)
<b>B</b>	<b>Sarah:</b> I think I <u>just</u> I don't want like a natural child bird	<b>Precious:</b> I never <u>really</u> talked in class before.
<b>C</b>	<b>Sarah:</b> It is <u>really</u> fun continue next weather	

Note: I = Intensifiers

### Excerpt 9

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 Sarah :

Woow.... look at these houses. (1)

These houses are make suitable building in ....Confuses still..... (2)

I am so excited to be here, so excited to be part of this. (3)

I am such adorable person and I can stand and giving, and you know completely anonymously. (4)

*(Comic relief standup comedy, 2006)*

### Excerpt 10

Mrs. Turner : What's the first thing that comes to your mind (531)

When you think about home? (532)

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 Precious : I just wish I had my own TV, so I could watch it in my room. (533)

If I had my own TV, I wouldn't have to watch it with my mother. (534)

*(Precious-Shooting Script 2006)*

In table 4.6 both Sarah and Precious show up the women's linguistic features in a term intensifier such as *so*, *just*, and *really*. Sarah used intensifier

words such as *so, just and really* to show her strong feeling to the audience. In excerpt 9 we know that in that case, Sarah speech seriously to have attention from her audience. Women tend to use intensifier words then men. It is because women start her conversation with intensifier to get more attention from the addressee when they talked.

Intensifier word that is used by Precious is almost being same with Sarah. Those are *just, so, and really* but it is happened in different context. The utterance that is said by Precious is when she answer Mrs. Turner question. Adding intensifier *just and so* is used to express her feeling and wish. Intensifier is one of characteristics of women's speech that they like to use little adverb which is combining with an adjective (as cited in Fitria thesis: 2014)

#### 4.1.7 Hypercorrect Grammar

It is the consistent use of standard verb forms. Hypercorrect grammar is involve avoidance of coarse language. The finding is only Precious utterance that is used *hypercorrect grammar* that supposed to show her polite rejection.

**Table 4.7 Hypercorrect Grammar by Sarah and Precious**

HG	<i>Comic Relief Stand-up Comedy</i>	<i>Precious</i>
A	-	<p><b>Precious:</b> Mrs. Rain I can't stay. I'm serious I have tried to talk. (869)</p>

<b>B</b>	<p><b>Precious:</b> Mrs. Rain you ask too many question (813)</p>
----------	---

Note : HG = Hypercorrect Grammar

### Excerpt 11

Mrs. Rain : "Where is little Mongo now? (811)

"What is going to be the best thing for you in this situation?"  
(812)

Precious : "**Ms. Rain, you ask too many questions**". (813)

"Sometimes I wish I could stop breathing. (814)

"I just wanna be a good mother." (815)

"Being a good mother might mean letting Abdul be raised (816)

(816)

(*Precious-Shooting Script 2006*)

That utterance is said by Precious as the example of hypercorrect grammar. As Lakoff's states that women tend to use the hypercorrect grammar, because in that society, they don't be allowed to talk rough. Precious as a women who admires the older people than her. Mrs. Rain asking some question to Precious, but Precious feels that question is too much for her and says "*Ms. Rain, you ask too many questions*". This sentence is indicate that Precious uses the right

and polite form so that the addressee will recognized her as a good women with higher reputation.

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**4.1.8 Super Polite Form**

Lakoff argue that in the same sense a request may be a polite command; it does not need obedience overtly, but suggest something to be done as a favor to the speaker (as cited in Cameron, 1990; p.231). The more practices in a sentence reinforce the notion it is a request rather than an order, the politer the result.

**Table 4.8 Super Polite Form by Sarah and Precious**

SPF	<i>Comic Relief Stand-up Comedy</i>	<i>Precious</i>
A	Sarah : I am gonna adopted you	Precious: <b><u>Can we talk about something else now?</u></b> (547)
B		Precious: <b><u>I'm sorry</u></b> , it's on my desk. Can you hold? (906)
C		Precious: <b><u>Please</u></b> don't lie to me, Ms. Rain (1103)

Note : SPF = Super Polite Forms

**Excerpt 12**

**Sarah** :

**I am gonna adopted you** (36)

I am crazy but its and I am traveling and I am adopted from china

(37)

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e.... defined a boy a from china because I don't know, I hear like

somebody (38)

Somebody tell me the girls there like useless or something. (39)

*Comic relief standup comedy, 2006)*

### Excerpt 9

Precious : I'm tired, Ms. Rain. (1099)

Ms. Rain : If not for yourself, (1100)

Then for the people who love you.

Precious : Nobody loves me. (1101)

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Mrs. Rain : People do love you, Precious. (1102)

Precious : **Please don't lie to me**, Ms. Rain. (1103)

Love ain't done nothing for me. (1104)

*(Precious-Shooting Script 2006)*

Sarah utterance is super polite form to request. Sarah asking her audience with sentence 'I am gonna adopted you' means that Sarah request audience to

focuses on her speech. After that Sarah tell much story from her experience. In standup comedy if audience is not focus with what speaker said before, they will be confuses. That is way Sarah request her audience with sentence '*I am gonna adopted you*'. While in Precious utterances are super polite word to reject Mrs. Rain question such as "*Please don't lie to me Mrs. Rain*". Words *please don't* is indicate politeness form while Precious say. Sentence that utterance by Precious is assert her appeal to Mrs. Rain. *Please* indicating that accede will do something for the speaker, the words *please* is one of the linguistic realization to express a request. A request is a polite way of asking someone to do something. This word is normally used by speaker who has a lower position than her addressee.

#### 4.1.9 Emphatic Stress

Empathic Stress is a typical of special stress that is given by the speaker to some word in a sentence, usually to single out, compare, correct, or clarify things. Tend to use words which are used to emphasize the utterance of strengthen the meaning of an utterance. E.g. it was a **BRILLIANT** performance.(Holmes 2001:286).

**Table 4.9 Emphatic Stress by Sarah and Precious**

ES	<i>Comic Relief Stand-up Comedy</i>	<i>Precious</i>
A	Sarah : By Mongolian, by mango so I am.. <b><u>I am part Mongolian it is.</u></b>	-
B	Sarah : My point it's that. Whether your	



	black or white or Asia? <b><u>We all the same.</u></b>	
--	--	--

Note: ES = Emphatic Stress

### Excerpt 13

Sarah :

My god I can't believe this .... Of my pussy, so what?

**MY POINT it's that**

Whether your black or white or Asia? **WE ALL THE SAME**

*(Comic relief standup comedy, 2006)*

Sarah in her speech shows that she use emphatic stress in sentence *my point is that* and *we all the same*. Her utterance here to given conclusion from her speech in stand-up. In that table emphatic stress is signed with capital letter to emphasize the utterance.

#### 4.1.10 Avoidance of Strong Swear Words

Swear word is commonly used by men. Swearing is not only related to gender but also social class. It is kind of interjection that can express the extreme intensify. E.g. fudge, my goodness; and 'Oh, dear!'. It has been widely considered as an expression of very strong emotion (Eckert, 2003; p181). It is view as potent language and can indeed sometimes achieve impressive effect.

**Table 4.10 Avoidance of Strong Swear Words by Sarah and Precious**

ASW	<i>Comic Relief Stand-up Comedy</i>	<i>Precious</i>
A	-	Precious: <u>Oh, my god</u> . These straight-up lesbians (949)

Note : ASW = Avoidance of Strong Swear Word

#### Excerpt 14

Mrs. Rain : This is Katherine, Precious. (947)

Katherine : - Are you okay? (948)

- It's so nice to meet you, finally.

Precious : Oh, my God. These straight-up lesbians. (949)

Katherine : - This is Abdul. (950)

- He's gorgeous. He looks just like you.

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(*Precious-Shooting Script 2006*)

Here researcher found only one word that is uses by Precious to avoidance of strong swear words. While in Sarah speech performance, researcher did not found any word that is used to avoidance of strong swear word. In standup comedy Sarah speaks spontaneously, and her speech used direct swears word. Sentence “Oh, my god” are swear word which is related to something religion.

**4.2 The Frequent of Women's Linguistic Features Used by Sarah Silverman in the *Stand-up Comedy Comic Relief* and Precious in *Precious Movie*.**

There are so many utterances from Sarah and Precious that indicate the characteristic of women linguistic features. The researcher found eight features by Sarah utterance while she did a natural speech in her stand-up comedy. Those are namely, *Lexical Hedge or Filler, Tag Question, Rising Intonation on Declaratives, Empty Adjective, Intensifier, Hypercorrect Grammar, and Super polite forms*. Based on the finding Precious speech is almost deal with all of the women's linguistic features. Those are *Lexical Hedge or Filler, Tag Question, Rising Intonation on Declaratives, Empty Adjective, Precise Color Terms, Intensifier, Hypercorrect Grammar, Super polite forms, and Avoidance of Strong Swear Words*.

**Table 4.2 The Frequent of Women's Linguistic Features Used by Sarah Silverman in the *Stand-up Comedy Comic Relief* and Precious in *Precious Movie*.**

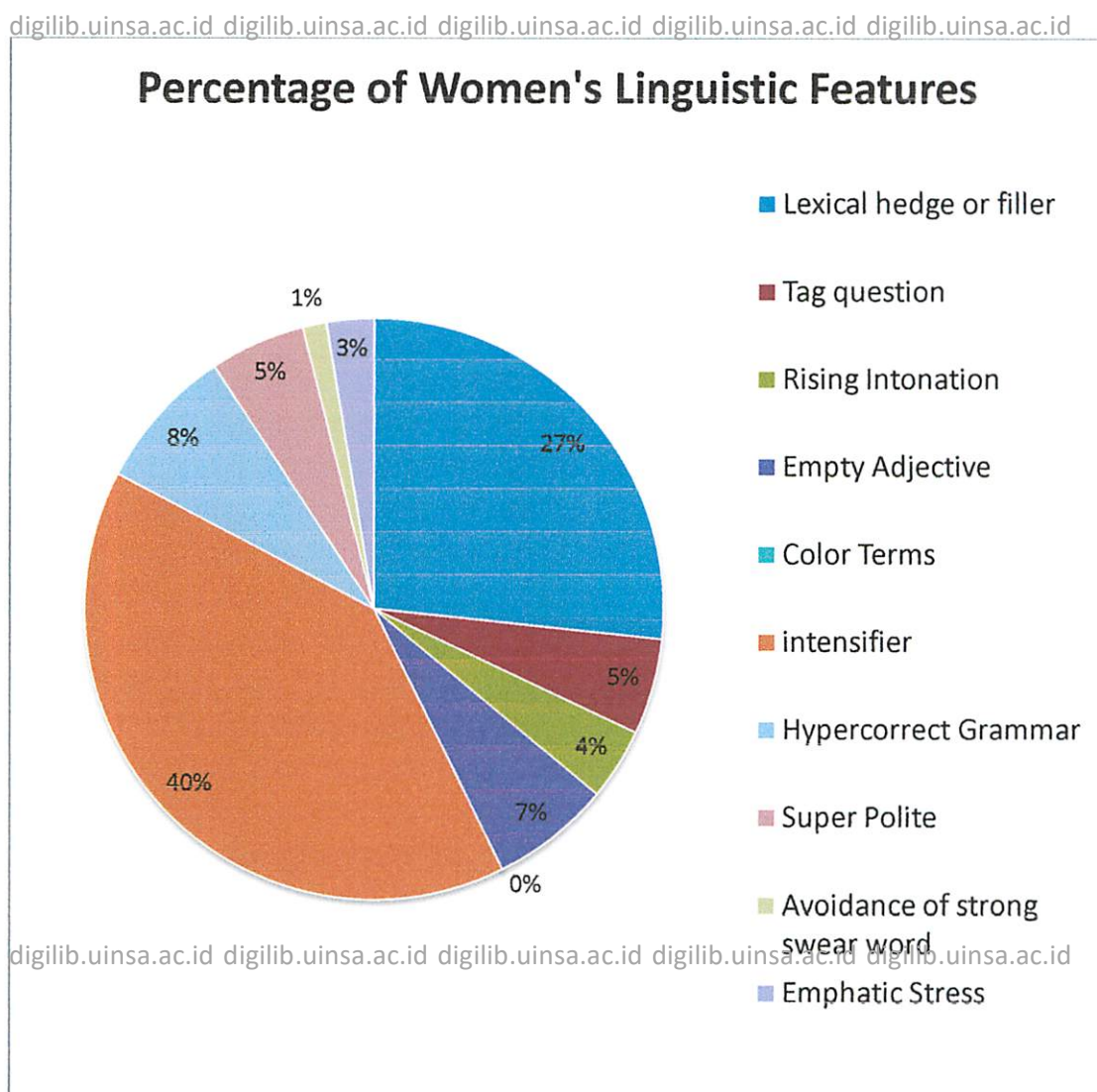
<i>Women's Linguistic Features</i>	<b>Sarah (U)</b>	<b>Precious (U)</b>
<b>Lexical Hedge or Filler</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>Tag Question</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>Rising Intonation on Declaratives</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>

<b>Empty Adjectives</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Precise Color Terms</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Intensifier</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Hypercorrect Grammar</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Super polite Forms</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>Avoidance of Strong Swear Words</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Emphatic Stress</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>45</b>

Note : U = Utterance

Precious speech is more dominant in use women linguistic features, which the researcher is found any 45 words that indicate women's linguistic features. Language planned is more often used women's language, because here before utterance her speech has been arranged. In natural language by Sarah Silverman is only found 38 words which are show women's linguistic features. In a real situation it is not easy to arrange that women speech should be appropriate with women's linguistic features by Lakoff. Especially, in Sarah speech which is as standup comedian she can choose any words to continue her speech. In a pressure situation and demand to think quickly every word can appear.

**Diagram 4.2 Percentage of Women's Linguistic Features Used by Sarah and Preciousp**



In data analysis researcher found eight features that is used by Sarah Silverman in Standup comedy. That is *Lexical Hedges and Filler*, *Tag Question*, *Rising Intonation on Declarative*, *Empty Adjective*, *Intensifier*, *Hypercorrect Grammar*, *Super Polite Forms*, and *Emphatic Stress*. In Precious speech the researcher found eight features too. That is *Lexical Hedges and Filler*, *Tag Question*, *Rising Intonation on Declarative*, *Empty Adjective*, *Intensifier*,

*Hypercorrect Grammar, Super Polite Forms, and Avoidance of Strong Swear Words.*

Based on the table frequency of women's linguistic features used by Sarah and Precious, shows the dominant features is Intensifier with the percentage of 40,00%. Sarah utterances are more often used intensifier, such as *so, just, really*. As a standup comedian Sarah speech naturally, and she used intensifier to emphasis her sentence. In finding of data analysis, the researcher found eighteen words that is used by Sarah and twelve words by Precious that categorized as intensifier type.

Furthermore, Hedges and filler to be the second frequent features of women's linguistic features are used by Sarah and Precious. Which the percentage is 27%, there are eleven utterances by Sarah and nine utterances by Precious. It showed that Sarah and Precious want to express uncertainty of their speech and manipulated with some word. Function of filler here to give a several time for speaker to think what they will be said next, to greet with her addressee, and the important thing is to keep their conversation on the one track.

In additional, there are differences in my research among other researcher, in previous study although did in same theory. In my findings, I tried to compare and discussed about two women in different characteristic. They are Sarah Silverman in *comic relief standup comedy* and Precious in *Precious movie*. Sarah represented a natural language process of women speech. The opposite is planned language of Precious in *Precious movie*. Sarah speech is called natural language process because she spoke spontaneously and without script. In *precious movie*

each character has script or screen play that is used to show their characteristic.

That is way researcher called it as planned language process by Precious.

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In previous study who compare two women character in drama as their data sources. An interesting one from all previous study the researcher now used *praat software* to find out rising intonation of women speech. It is impossible because Aifi's used written text as an object. How we know that those word is speech with rising intonation. While in previous research almost did not found hypercorrect grammar features. In my research precise color term is cannot be found.

In Aifi's thesis (2014) entitled "*Women's Linguistic Features by Sarah in Drama Who's Afraid of Virginia Woolf and Martha in Drama The Lover*" not all types of women's linguistic features are used by those characters. There are only nine features of women's linguistic speech are used in the dialogues. They are *Lexical Hedges and Filler, Tag Question, Rising Intonation on Declarative, Empty Adjective, Intensifier, Hypercorrect Grammar, Super Polite Forms and Emphatic Stress*. A feature which is did not found is hypercorrect grammar. Lexical hedges and filler are mostly used by Sarah and Martha's character. Furthermore, in this study hypercorrect grammar did not found because the situation occurred inside household between husband and wife where they are mostly by quarrel. So, they hardly every apply formal language or standard language.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION

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In this chapter the writer presents the conclusion and suggestion on the data that has been analyzed.

#### 5.1 Conclusion

The researcher having done with the analysis and discussion, and now comes to conclusion. The researcher concludes that ten features of women's language by Lakoff is still exist although did by natural or planned language. Ten features is *Lexical Hedges and Filler, Tag Question, Rising Intonation on Declarative, Empty Adjective, Praise Color Terms, Intensifier, Hypercorrect Grammar, Super Polite Forms, and Emphatic Stress*.

Used women language it can reflect her personality, and also show women power in society. It can be showed in Sarah Silverman as a women standup comedy, and Precious as a women character in movie. Sarah Silverman delivered her speech in stage to amuse her audience. It is also found in Precious utterances while her speech has been managed by script of drama. So, her utterance will appropriated wherever she where (in each of the setting in the movie).

There are eight features that is used by Sarah Silverman in her utterance that is, *Lexical Hedges and Filler, Tag Question, Rising Intonation on Declarative, Empty Adjective, Intensifier, Hypercorrect Grammar, Super Polite Forms, and Emphatic Stress*. But there is no precise color term and avoidance of strong swears words. It is



because Sarah used satire in her standup speech. Mostly used strong swear word when she talking about sexism. Precious in *Precious movie* having eight features of women's linguistic features, that is *Lexical Hedges and Filler, Tag Question, Rising Intonation on Declarative, Empty Adjective, Intensifier, Hypercorrect Grammar, Super Polite Forms, and Avoidance of Strong Swear Words*.

Precious speech is more dominant in use women linguistic features, which the researcher is found any 45 words that indicate women's linguistic features. Language planned is more often used women's language, because here before utterance her speech has been arranged. In natural language by Sarah Silverman is only found 38 words which are show women's linguistic features. In a real situation it is not easy to arrange that women speech should be appropriate with women's linguistic features by Lakoff. Especially, in Sarah speech which is as standup comedian she can choose any words to continue her speech. In a pressure situation and demand to think quickly every word can appear.

*Lexical Hedge and filler* are found in both of women speech in standup comedy and movie. Sarah in standup comedy used lexical and filler to make sure her audience what she is talking about. Filler here is used to give speaker time to think before continue her speech. Filler also used to guide her context of speech in one way. *A Tag Question* is used when she wants to check her hearers, it avoids her to force others opinion and agreement. *Rising Intonation on Declarative* shows her characteristics as a polite and good women attitude. When they used rising intonation to give rejection in polite way. Both of them uses *empty adjectives* as like sweet and friendly when she was talked with their addressee.

*Intensifier* such as *so, just, and really* are used to show her strong feeling about the feeling of her sentence to her hearers. Use intensifier is also to show her feminist, it is because women tend to some words to show her strong feeling and men don't. *Hypercorrect grammar* is used by Sarah to keep her reputation as a good women, and Precious show that she is admire older people around her. *A Super Polite Forms* is use when she asks someone to do something for her. When women use this features it is mean request rather than order. Precious use *Avoidance of Strong Swear Words* to replace a taboo word with softer language as like 'oh my god', it shows her reputation in society. The last feature is *Emphatic Stress* that is use when Sarah wants to emphasis her utterance and gives a strong meaning from her utterance to addressee.

## 5.2 Suggestion

This research has been done by the limitation time. The researcher think that this research are not perfectly. Especially in applying this theories and to findout the finding. The researcher wish this research can give some knowledge about women's linguistic features for the next researcher.

By conducting the same aspect discussion, next researcher can compare Lakoff's theories with other linguist who define Lakoff's theories. And also analyzing women speech in some community which have different backgroud. Such as a group of women who has higher and lower education status.

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