SOCIOLINGUISTICS ANALYSIS: TYPES OF WOMEN LANGUAGE FEATURES ON CHARLIE'S ANGELS 2019 MOVIE

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menjelaskan tipe-tipe fitur Bahasa perempuan yang terdapat di dalam film Charlie's Angels 2019. Teori yang digunakan dalam menjelaskan tipe-tipe Bahasa perempuan diusulkan oleh Lakoff (2004) yang membagi tipe-tipe bahasa perempuan menjadi 10 tipe. Sumber data pada penelitian ini di ambil dari film Charlie's Angels. Metode penelitian ini adalah deskriptif-kualitatif. Hasil pada penelitian ini menunjukkan adanya tipe-tipe fitur pada Bahasa perempuan terbagi menjadi 10 tipe yang memuat data sebagai berikut;1 data Lexical hedges or filler, 1 data tag question, 1 data rising intonation, 2 data empthy adjective, 1 data precise color of term, 1 data intensifier, 2 data 'hypercorrect' grammar, 1 data superpolite form, 1 data avoidance of strong swear word, dan 1 data emphatic stress. Peneliti juga menemukan bahwa tipe yang banyak di temukan pada penelitian ini adalah tipe emphty adjectives dan 'hypercorrect' grammar yang dimana perempuan sangat senang mengungkapkan perasaan mereka secara hiperbola dan perempuan cenderung menuturkan kata sesuai dengan standar tatanan Bahasa inggris.

Kata Kunci: Bahasa, *Fitur Bahasa Perempuan, Tipe – tipe.*

Abstract

This research is aimed to explain the types of women language features which contains in the Charlie's Angels movie 2019. The research used the main theory of Lakoff (2004) about the types of women language features which is divided into 10 types. To conduct this research, a movie entitled Charlie's Angels 2019 was chosen as the object. The qualitative – descriptive method has been used in this research. The findings had shown there are 10 types of women language features that contain of 1 datum Lexical hedges or filler, 1 datum tag question, 1 datum rising intonation, 2 data of empthy adjective, 1 datum pricise color of term, 1 datum of intensifiers, 2 data of 'hypercorrect' grammar, 1 datum of superpolite form, 1 datum of avoidance of strong swear word, and 1 datum of emphatic stress. The researcher has also found the most frequently types that used by women were tipe emphty adjectives and 'hypercorrect' grammar. These are proven by women in this movie often to use hyperbolic words to express or deliver their feelings and utter the sentences grammatically according to standart English language.

INTRODUCTION

Language is used by humans to communicate with other people all around the world. The language is spoken and written, with structures similar to Indonesian and English. Linguistics contains an extensive variety of topics with undefined boundaries. Sociolinguistics is the study of language use in a social context, which examines language function in social life. According to Wardaugh (2006, p.13), Sociolinguistics is the study that is focused with exploring the relationships between language and society with the objective of having an understanding of the structure of a language and how the language function that may be used in communication. People interact in a variety of ways based on their social environment in order to provide language, social bonds, and social identity in their community. Furthermore, language characterizes and offers identity based on the gender of the speaker. (Rahmawati, 2019, p.2).

Gender is something that we also can not avoid. It is the way of part in societies that are ordered around us that each society uses each other differently; gender is the most important critical component of identity (Wardaugh,2006, p.315). Therefore, we can see the evidence that gender is different when people use a language such as women and men. Women and men have differences while using language when communicating with each other. According to Lakoff (2004, p.1-2) on her work with the title " *Language And Women's Place* "that language has a foundation of the attitude that women use to marginal concerns of life which are pre-empated by men. According to Lakoff (2004, p1-2), women language have a ten feature such as lexical hedge or filler, Taq question, rising intonation, 'emphty' adjectives, precise colour terms, intensifiers, 'hypercorrect' grammar, 'superpolite' forms, avoidance of strong swear word, and emphatic stress.

To enrich the understanding about the topic involved, the data were focused on the women language features and the theories are used to explain the relation between the women language features and linguistics in the societies especially in the sociolinguistics study field.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Type of the Research

This study began with a general theoretical orientation and a method of a study where the data have analyzed directly to the type of women language features and describing it into descriptive analysis. According to Creswell (2014, p.232), the qualitative method depends on text and image data that have a unique step in data analysis. Edmonds and Kennedy (2017, p.142) is stated that type of data collecting analysis that focusses on comprehending and interpreting the phenomenon as it is expressed by individuals rather than attempting to determine cause and effect. Hence, this study use descriptive qualitative research because this research is aimed to give information about linguistics features found in a women artist in the film, which is the data that are analyzed subjectively by obtaining sociolinguistic phenomenon that is concerned in the movie.

Object of the research

The object of this research was a film made by Elizabeth Banks entitled Charlie's Angels 2019. Movies offer a variety of fascinating viewpoints on people, events, and settings. Due to its close ties to discourse, ideology, and language. The script is written by Elizabeth Banks, Evan Spiliotopoulos, David Auburn, Ivan Goff, and Ben Roberts. This film is a remake from Charlie's Angels (2000) And Charlie's Angels: Full Throttle (2003) and reproduced by Elizabeth Banks, Drew Barrymore, Doug Belgrad, Elizabeth Cantillon, Chisthoph Fisser, Leonard Goldberg, Diloy Gulun, Max Handelman, Matthew Hirsch, Nancy Jevonen, Henning Molfenter, Alex Oakley, And Charlie Woebcken.

This movie is categorized as action comedy genre that played by Kristen Steward, Naomi Scott, and Ella Balinska. This movie have income US$8,6 Million in North America and US$19,3 Million in International Market on the first weekend after broadcast. This film got rating 4,6/10 in imdb.com. Although the rating is not quite good, the writer choose this movie as an object because the main character in this movie are mostly female and they spoke more frequently then man which is related to the data that writer need to analyzed.

Data Collection

To collect the data, several steps were conducted through this research. In order to illustrate collecting the data, the steps including direct observation was complete by watching and reading the dialogue of text transcription of Charlie's Angels movie to have more comprehension the plot of the story. Thereafter, some utterances that contain women language features were marked and categorized into tabulation as women language features. There are 12 (Twelve) data that divided into 10 types of women language features that consist of; 1 datum of Lexical Hedges or Filler, 1 datum of Tag Question, 1 datum of Rising Intonation, 2 data of Empthy Adjectives, 1 datum of Precise Color of Terms, 1 datum of Intensifiers, 2 data of Hypercorrect Grammar, 1 datum of Superpolite Forms, 1 datum Avoidance of Strong Swear Word, 1 datum of Emphatic Stress.

Data Analysis

Data tabulation was analyzed to ensure the datum has classified correctly. The process consist of previewing the data and categorizing of each datum and classifying the datum based on type of women language features. Concurrently, the data has also describing according to the situation and context. As the last of particular steps, the writer concluded and described by using descriptive analysis to 12 data that have been collected.

FINDINGS

According to the data that have been analyzed, these are 10 types of 12 data of women language features describe as follow:

1. **Lexical Hedges or Filler**

    According to its characteristics, hedges is known as linguistic filler pieces that soften the power of speech. Hedges and fillers also is known as pause-shaped form sentences uses to cover gaps in a discourse. Hence, it could be simplified as the signal of lack of confidence or expressing of uncertainty in the conversation. The datum explains as follows:

    Jonny: That is God's gift to you.

    Sabina: Gosh… But don't you think ***it's sort of***

According to the part of conversation above, Sabina would make a conversation with Jonny is as a decoy so he won't be able to know the actual plan she has. Sabina attempts to make Jonny think that she is alone there while actually she has her friend ready to ambush them. The utterance "But don't you think *it's sort of*" it shows that Sabina was not sure about what Jonny's statement. However, what he said, Sabina doesn't think girl is important for her.

2. **Tag Question**

Tag question otherwise known as midway between an outright statement and a "yes or no" question. It is also known as kind of polite message that does not force the agreement or belief on the addressee. According to the brief explanation above, the datum as described as follows:

Elane : do you think Ralph's gonna be okay?

Jane : oh, yeah. I'm sure he's fine

Bosley : he seemed fine, *Right?*

Elena : yeah

The utterance "*Right?*" is a tag question that Bosley use to get a confirmation about Ralph condition. The tag question in her utterance is to emphasize that she wants to show a politeness word in women language and to show the response according to utterance that she has listened to.

3. **Rising Intonation**

The use of rising intonation indicates that is the unwillingness to be very assertive in carrying an opinion. It is also typically has rising intonation as similar as yes-no question intonation. Therefore, the datum that represent trough this definition has described as follow:

Sabina: hey I said stay down! *Hey stop moving!*

According to the situation above, Sabina would save her friend by hitting a stranger who hold the gun which is feel down. The utterance "*hey stop moving*" is the part of rising intonation where Sabina used that utterance to emphasize that the man do not go.

4. **Empthy Adjectives**

Women frequently employ words like heavenly and pretty which is called "empty adjectives". Hence, the use of this feature indicates when the speakers want

to show the relationship of her emotional expression with her address. There are 2 data which represent this types and described as follow:

Datum 1:

John Bosley: we're good to go

Sabina: *Sweet.*

Based Sabina's utterance **"sweet"** describes some of words that always used by women to deliver their feeling. It also could be understood as the hyperbolic expression that women expressed to the addressee.

Datum 2:

Bosley: Okay, we can help you

Sabina: It's just getting out of hand. Stop it, you're *so cute*

Sabina's utterance was contain the empty adjective feature **"cute"** that she explains the grateful feeling to the Bosley because she receives the help which she herself know that she could not handle that out.

5. **Precise Color of Terms**

The definition of this type has the level of vocabulary to describe the color that is referring to another meaning according to the situation. For instance, women can mention discrimination of color term than man can do. To illustrate the definition, there is a datum described as follow:

Bosley: is he the buyer. I don't have an angel

Elena: Sabina, Fleming. That's him, *light blue* suite.

The **"light blue"** utterance refers to the man outfit that was spies from the horse racing. It shows the meaning that the color term of colors could make the conversation easly to flow and to understand and it might be as a code as well to refer or point for specific person.

6. **Intensifiers**

To illustrate the definition of intensifiers, women often to use this type of language feature to persuade their addressee to take them seriuously and strengthen what are they deliver of the meaning. When using an intensifier seems to be away of backing out of commiting oneself firmly to an opinion, rather like tag question. The data represents this type as describes as follow:

Jhonny: That is God's gift to you.

Sabina: Gosh… But don't you think it's sort of…what you do with those gifts that *really* matters?

The utterance "*really*", she wants to show a serious statement while saying that was a gift that she got. This utterance show that the uncertainity is also appeared due to Sabina's doubt feeling is showing there by the present that the man says to her.

7. Hypercorrect Grammar

This types is more refer to the use of grammar when there are differences between what the men say and the women does. For instance, women often to pronounce the sound 'ng clearly rather than men which make it fewer-in accent e.g; doing, nothing, and planning. To demonstrate this type, the data has been describe as follows:

Datum 1:

Elane: *What's going on*? Oh, God. You're not a waiters? No.

Jane: I'm Jane. Nice to meet you.

The explanation about the instead of saying *goin* that mostly using by men, women tend to stick with the original form and they will say *going* with the *g* at the end of the word. Women used a Standard English all the time to reflect a politeness.

Datum 2:

Elane: That's definitely him. Sabina?

Sabina: Got him. He has the goods. *Moving in*

Hypercorrect grammar is a standard usage out of the desire to be correct that are a pronunciation, word form or grammatical construction. In some cases, hypercorrect grammar is a sign of language change. Gerund have a two competing form in English that are a form in –ing and a form in –en. The sentence "Got him. He has the goods. *Moving in*" it is a Standard English level out the form in –ing at the expense of –en. The word "*moving*" is a Standard English that women used a original form that "*moving*" with the *g* in the end of the word

8. Superpolite Forms

This type of women feature language refers to behave in communication become politely and carefully. This is also could be understand as women's speech differs from the men's in which women are more polite as it should be since women

are the preservers of morality and civility. To demonstrate the definition, the data has described as follow:

Bosley: this is Elena

Elena: ***Pleasure to meet you.***

Bosley: saint

Saint: wow you have this beautiful energy.

The utterance "***Pleasure to meet you.***" To gives a polite statement when she met a new people. She shows a standard form of politeness word.

9. **Avoidance Of Strong Swear Word**

This type of women language feature is to make the swear word soften than its sounds. To demonstrate this type, the data describes as follow:

Edgar bosley: Motherfucker

Elena: ***Oh, my God!*** Is he shooting at us?

The avoidance of strong swear word uses by elane to express a strong emotion due to a particular condition that makes the speaker shocked. A word "***God***" is weak swear word that is frequently used by women.

10. **Emphatic Stress.**

Emphatic stress in some word is used to compare or clarify things. It strengthens the whole meaning that is to seek agreement when persuading the audience by using a word. Instead of using persuade the listener, the speaker used emphatic stress to give a stress in utterance, so people will be convinced. to illustrate the definition, the datum has described as follow:

Elena: I think we lost him!

Bosley: Bit much for just this girl, no?

Elena: ***who is this chick? Who am I? Who are you? Who is he?***

According to the conversation above, Elena has repeated a word for four times as seen in these utterances which indicates as empathic stress in her utterance to the unknown condition and situation.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

According to the result and discussion, there are twelve (12) data that have found through ten (10) types of women language features we divided into 1 datum of

Lexical Hedges or Filler, 1 datum of Tag Question, 1 datum of Rising Intonation, 2 data of Empthy Adjectives, 1 datum of Precise Color of Terms, 1 datum of Intensifiers, 2 data of Hypercorrect Grammar, 1 datum of Superpolite Forms, 1 datum Avoidance Of Strong Swear Word, 1 datum of Emphatic Stress. The study proves that all types of women language features based on Lakoof's theory are found. The type that has the most data are Hypercorrect grammar and Emphty Adjectives as the dominant type because women usually speak using standard grammatical form and expressing their feeling throughout the condition and situation as a hyperbole words.

Suggestion

After conducting the study and finding the result, the researcher would give the suggestion for future researchers and the readers to observe a similar study that related to the women language features especially for its function. This study is beneficial for a sociolinguistics study field in comprehending since the context can be directly observed by the researchers. Yet this research is expected that the other researchers can find other relation for instance the function of women language features as well as the sociolinguistics studies. Additionally, the reader are firmly suggested to wield the research as a guideline for having the idea comprehension in understanding the women language features, specifically in terms of sociolinguistics which has correlation with the gender and language, it miht be better for the readers are capable to understand the branch of sociolinguistics studies.

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