WOMEN'S LANGUAGE FEATURES ON UTTERANCES OF CHARLIE'S ANGELS MOVIE

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Keywords	Abstract
	The study entitled Women's Language Features on Utterances of Charlie's Angels Movie seeks to examine women's language features and the reasons using the features by the three main women characters. The data was taken from the utterances of the Charlie's Angels (2019) movie. The researchers used Lakoff's hypothesis to investigate women's language features. Lakoff (1975) suggested ten language features for women, but this analysis only found nine features in this movie, namely lexical hedges or fillers, intensifiers, tag question, emphatic stress, rising intonation on declaratives, avoidance of strong swear words, super polite forms, empty adjectives, and hypercorrect grammar. The findings indicated that intensifiers appeared to be the most prominent attribute utilized among the three main women's characters in the movie (45.4%), and the least feature is the tag question (1.81%). Regarding the reasons for using Women's Language Features as the most frequent feature in this movie, the feature occurs when the speakers try to give a strong opinion or persuade the other person. Furthermore, the reason of tag question occurs in this movie because to convenience the hearer about what the speaker's said.
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	Penelitian yang berjudul fitur bahasa wanita pada ucapan di Film Charlie's Angels ini berupaya untuk meneliti fitur bahasa wanita dan alasan penggunaan fitur tersebut oleh tiga karakter utama wanita. Data tersebut diambil dari ujaran film Charlie's Angels (2019). Para peneliti menggunakan hipotesis Lakoff untuk menyelidiki fitur bahasa wanita. Lakoff (1975) mengemukakan sepuluh fitur bahasa untuk wanita, namun analisis ini hanya menemukan sembilan fitur dalam film ini, yaitu lexical hedges or fillers, intensifiers, tag question, emphatic stress, rising intonation on declaratives, avoidance of strong swear words, super polite forms, empty adjectives, dan hypercorrect grammar. Temuan menunjukkan bahwa intensifiers tampaknya menjadi atribut yang paling menonjol digunakan di antara tiga karakter utama wanita dalam film (45,4%), dan fitur yang paling sedikit adalah tag question (1,81%). Mengenai alasan penggunaan fitur bahasa wanita sebagai fitur yang paling sering ditampilkan dalam film ini, fitur tersebut muncul ketika pembicara mencoba memberikan pendapat yang kuat atau membujuk lawan bicara. Lebih lanjut, alasan pertanyaan tag terjadi pada film ini karena untuk memudahkan pendengar tentang apa yang dikatakan pembicara.

INTRODUCTION

In daily life, communication is the way to deliver or express utterances to each other. Good communication involves more than one person. In the conversation among people, it must imply information (Banathy and Jenlink, 2011). The differences in gender varieties of speech have been discussed since the 1960s. Language can also affect our social life through words and affect gender (Handyanta, 2018). Gender means behavior and is constructed by society (Talbot, 2010). Based on Talbot, gender doesn't relate to anatomy, but it involves psychological, social, and cultural among men and women. Moreover, gender plays an essential aspect in society related to how people interact (Wardhaugh, 2010).

According to Mazidah (2013) women have a complicated place. Lakoff, who proposed the theory, said that women's speech appears weaker than men's in many respects. (Fauziati, 2016). Other than that, women tend to-actively talk and gossip (Pebrianti, 2013). The use of linguistics resources is different among women and men (Coates, 1995; Rudman, 1996). Rahmawati (2019) believed that generally, women speakers use intonation, form, and expression that appear to be more respectful compared to men speakers. Specifically, tag questions, rising intonation, whiny, breathy, or high-pitched voices describe women's speech (Romaine, 1994; Cameron, 1995; Fasold, 1990). Furthermore, Oktapiani, Muhammad, et al. (2017) stressed that in literary works, for example, in movies, women's language can be observed because it represents society's real condition and situation, and movies contain sentence utterances.

Pebrianti (2013) emphasized that Lakoff argues specific components of women's language features distinguishing women and men's linguistic features. Those characteristics include:

1. **Lexical hedges or filler**

   Hedges are linguistic form such as the word "sort of, kind of, I think, etc" while the words "Well, umm, you see, you know, fillers are known as insignificant particles that give women a break to think about what they want to say something (Khoirot, Zuliati, et al, 2016; Murti, 2018).

2. **Intensifiers**

   Pan (2011) defined that some records suggest that women use more intensifiers than men to reinforce what they want to express. The types of intensifiers that suggest more women's language characteristics are pretty, so, terribly, just, really, and very, and etc (Handyanta, 2018).

3. **Tag questions**

   By using tag questions, women assert their confidence. Officially, tag questions are characterized as grammatical forms which attach interrogative clauses or 'tag' accompanied by a declarative. Tag questions are used when a speaker feels uncertain about the subject being talk about, such as "don't you?, Haven't we?, this you?, really?, it's a nice day, isn't it?, and etc (Amanda, 2017)

4. **Emphatic stress**

   Khoirot, Zuliati, et, al. (2016) defined Emphatic stress as the improvement of devices used to reinforce the utterance's significance. To emphasize the utterance, women prefer using emphatic stress. Women can use italics, coloring, repetition, bold, capital letters, or writing with complicated letters to highlight or reinforce certain words by stressing the opinion in written text (Pebrianti, 2013).

5. **Rising intonation on declarative**

   As Murti (2018) cited, Lakoff is suggested to be used when women hesitate to offer a statement of facts. Therefore, by adapting the sound to the rising tone, they appear to offer their response. Amanda (2017) claimed some examples of this feature are: "when will breakfast be ready? Oh… around ten o'clock…? Work with you? Again and again?, lunch with Rachel? and etc."

6. **Avoidance of strong swear words**

Swearing relates to taboo phrases in some cultures, or it cannot interpret literally, and it can express strong emotions and attitudes (Anderson, Trudgill, 1990). Those are seen as taboo in a specific culture and bring negative impacts. In society, women and children can't swear as free as men (Oktapiani, Muhammad, et al. (2017). Society constructed that women should speak politely.

7. Super polite forms

According to Oktapiani, Muhammad et al. (2017) stated that Lakoff (1975) claimed that an order could be a polite demand in the same way, in that it does not openly demand compliance but simply requests that something is done to the speaker as a favor. People, rather than adults, tend to use polite words. There are some examples of statements that contain women's language features and identify as super polite features. As quoted in Tablot (2010), Lakoff argues that three aspects are super polite forms; (a) avoidance of cursing terms, (b) liberal usage of euphemism, and (c) use of more particles in a sentence of appeal.

8. Empty Adjectives

Women often express their emotional responses instead of giving empty adjectives to offer specific details. In terms of vocabulary, it is a group of adjectives, and it shows the appreciation or praise of the speaker for something, such as wonderful, marvellous, cute, pretty, and etc (Pebrianti, 2013). Another example comes from Murti (2018), suggesting that when it is actually a horrible idea, men will say, "what a great concept!" A woman, however, will say, "What a divine idea! Since the term, "divine" feels more entertaining to women than "terrific."

9. Precise color terms

Khoirot, Zuliati, et al. (2016) defined precise color terms that deal with women's particular usage and mention those shades more precisely. In the usage of color words in their expressions. The way of women to interpret a color is different than men. Women prefer to use words of color that signify femininity. An example is women tend to choose mauve, turquoise, mustard. On the contrary, men usually like black, green, gray, etc.

10. Hypercorrect grammar

The following feature is hypercorrect grammar. Women often use the language standard than men. The example is sounding the final "g" in words such as "going" rather than the more relaxed goin" (Pebrianti, 2013). On the other hand, Handyanta (2019) argued that women use language grammatically since they are more sensitive than men. So, they use language better than men.

However, many studies entitled Women's Linguistics Features on Utterances on movies, blogs, debates, etc. However, this research focused on Charlie's Angels (2019) movie. Furthermore, the researchers will analyze the three main women characters of language features on utterances, and this movie has never been analyzed or researched. Therefore, this study has been established to answer the research questions as follow:

1. What are the language features used by the characters of Charlie's Angel movie?
2. What are the reasons the characters use women's language features in Charlie's Angel movie?

METHOD

In analyzing women's language features, the researchers used qualitative descriptive. Qualitative research describes the world from inside and out. It is constructed by the people who participate. It looks for a better understanding of social realities and draws the processes, meaning, and structural features (Uwe, et al. 2004). The data was taken from Charlie's Angel (2019) movie's utterances. Charlie's Angel movie was chosen because the main characters are women. The researchers want to

explore women's language features using Lakoff's theory. It stated that women's speech is less inferior than men's (as cited in Fauziati, 2016).

The data were in the form of words, phrases, clauses and utterances taken from three main characters; Elena, Sabina, and Jane's utterances. The researchers identified the words, phrases, clauses, and sentences that were produced by the characters. Then, the researchers gave the codes to identify the data. The next was interpreting the messages in the main characters' utterances.

Furthermore, document analysis was used in the research. Based on Smulowitz, document analysis is a method that is used for the researchers to evaluate the meaning. The process begins with collecting the documents and interpreting the data from the analysis (2017).

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This part delivers women's language features by three main characters; Elena, Sabina, and Jane as apparent in Table 1. The researchers find nine women's language features in this movie. Those are; lexical hedges or filler, intensifier, tag question, emphatic stress, rising intonation on declarative, avoidance of strong swear words, super polite forms, empty adjectives, and hypercorrection.

Table 1. Women's Language Features of the Three Main Women Characters' Utterances

Lakoff's Women's Language Features	Total	Percentage
Lexical hedges or filler	3	5.45%
Intensifiers	25	45.4%
Tag questions	1	1.81%
Emphatic stress	2	3.63%
Rising intonation on declaratives	4	7.27%
Avoidance strong swear words	5	9.09%
Super polite forms	4	7.27%
Empty Adjectives	2	3.63%
Precise color terms	-	0%
Hypercorrect grammar	9	16.3 %
Total	55	100%

1. **Lexical hedges or filler**

The types of hedges are, maybe, I suppose, kind of, sort of, and you know. Well, you see that they're described as pointless. Then, pause fillers are; *uh, ah, um* can appear in utterances. It doesn't change the context when the filler is deleted.

Excerpt 1

Sabina : *I think* women can do anything. Well, I mean, just because they can, doesn't mean they should, right?

Jonny : Think about women fixing cars, driving a taxi, installing some drywall.

Sabina : Why not?

Excerpt 2

Jonny : That is not your choice, Sabina.

Sabina : Mm.

Jonny : 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 matter?

In excerpt 1 Sabina uses '*I think.*' It might be used to express uncertainty or to express politeness (Holmes, 1990). *I think women can do anything*, and these

utterances show that Sabina hesitates because, as humans, we cannot do anything by ourselves. While excerpt 2, Sabina shows the uncertainty about what Jonny said. Jonny tries to flirt with Sabina. However, she doesn't think that the gift is crucial for her.

2. **Intensifiers**

   It forms *so, just, very, really,* and *quiet,* which reflects women's language features. Lakoff stated that *so* can be substitute in superlative words (*like, very, really*). That's the way to give a strong opinion (as cited in Cameron, 1990).

   Excerpt 3
   Jonny : Well, my world is me making millions with you by my side. Hm?
   Sabina : It's just that I'm so good at so many things.
   Excerpt 4
   Elena   : I can fix it, but I just need the opportunity.
   Bosely : I believe you. Were you able to get the evidence?
   Elena   : All my reports, all my data.
   Excerpt 5
   Jane   : He was a pro, and he brought a lot of firepower for such an easy target.
   Sabina : Yeah, he was so extra, right?

   In excerpt 2, Sabine uses intensifiers *just* and *so* to show her capabilities to Jonny. It is the way Sabina gives a strong opinion about herself. In the previous conversation, Jonny said that women like Sabina wouldn't fix a car, driving, etc. However, in the next scene, she shows that she can beat Jonny. Elena said that "but I *just* need the opportunity." She uses intensifiers to convince Bosley that she can fix the Calisto, but she needs an opportunity.

3. **Tag question**

   Tag questions are the grammatical form in a declarative sentence that was followed by interrogative clauses. Tag question means that women want approval from their utterances (Fauziati, 2016). Moreover, three functions of tag question are; 1) express uncertainty, 2) express the speaker's solidarity, and 3) express politeness and soften the utterances (Holmes, 1986).

   Excerpt 6
   Sabina : Did you know...
   Jonny : What?
   Sabina : That it takes men an additional seven seconds to perceive a woman as a threat compared to a man. Isn't that wild?

   In excerpt 6, Sabina stated that "That it takes men an additional seven seconds to perceive a woman as a threat compared to a man." She tries to make Jonny sure that she is dangerous. She said "*Isn't that wild?*" based on Holmes (1986), the utterances mean that she wants to show attitude toward the addressee positively.

4. **Emphatic stress**

   The speaker gives emphatic stress in some words to compare or clarify things (Lakoff, 2014). It reflects on strengthening the meaning of utterances. Furthermore, when women use emphatic stress, women's rising pitch range (Talbot, 2010).

   Excerpt 7
   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?
   Excerpt 8
   Bosley : Charlie sends love, Angels.
   Elena   : Who is she? Who is she?
   Sabina : Hey, she's in shock, and she smells like puke.

Elena   : <u>Who are you?</u>

From the utterances above, both excerpt 7 and 8 show that Elena gives emphatic stress in her utterances. In excerpt 7, Elena is frightened and shocked. She was in the car while the car was shot by a stranger. She repeated the word *who* four times as seen in the utterances. Then, in excerpt 8, Elena repeated the word because she was confused about the situation.

5. **Rising intonation on declarative**

Rising declarative intonation is described as a declaration at the end of the statement that uses rising pitch. It demonstrates not only a declarative answer, but also an increasing inflection, which is a matter of yes and no. So, it sounds that the speaker is reluctant.

Excerpt 9

Elena   : I have to. I have to.

Jane   : No. No.

Elena   : <u>Stay here! Ralph? Ralph.</u> *Get over here now.*

Ralph   : There you are.

Elena   : <u>Ralph, it's about to blow. I can't stop it.</u> *Get over here.*

Excerpt 10

Elena   : …. <u>You need me, Mrs. Bosley. And don't tell me I can't do it because I know I can. I am... I'm done sitting still. I'm… I've had a taste.</u> *I want more. I want in.*

Bosley :You know, I once saw a really fat baby giving Eskimo kisses to a kitten. And that was more adorable.

Excerpt 11

Elena   :Excuse me, who is that?

Stranger   :Alim Hassan. Qatari prince.

Elena   : <u>Oh, "Qatari prince."</u>

Stranger   : Yeah, serious money.

Elena   : <u>"Serious money."</u>

Stranger   : Owns hundreds of horses.

Elena   : <u>"Owns hundreds of horses?"</u>

Excerpt 12

Sabina :The last time we saw him, we were in Rio, and then... You pushed me off a roof.

Jane   : <u>You have got to get over that. Oh, my God.</u>

Excerpt 9 until 12 shows the rising intonation on declarative. Excerpt 9 shows that the speaker used rising intonation to clearance her condition. She shocks by raising her statement. While, excerpts 10 and 11 seem that Elena, wants to clarify to her teams. In excerpt ten she already wants to be Charlie's Angel, so she raises her voice to measure Bosley. While excerpt 12, Jane raises her voice because her partner Sabina, cannot forget what she did to her. So, she was frustrated with Sabina.

6. **Avoidance of strong swear words**

Avoidance of strong swear words suggests only weak swear words are used. The term used for abusing is the weak swear word, and its characteristic is not as rude as the strong one (Nurhayati, 2007). The forms are *idiot, fool, stupid, oh my God*, and so on. Generally, when someone uses these expressions, they are having an intense feeling about an object, something, or someone.

Excerpt 13

Elena   : Jane! Jane! This one! This one! There!

Elena   : Oh, thank God.

Sabina : *Oh, God.*

Elena   : You all right, Sabina?!

Excerpt 14

Sabina : Come on. Elena? I need you, man! I need you!

Elena : Sabina, stay to the side!

Sabina : *Awesome! Get me out of here!*

Women usually use softer structure of swearing, including 'Oh, God! 'Or' or "Oh Jesus!" Although men use stronger swear phrases such as 'shit! or 'motherfucker!' As in excerpt 13 and 14. This suggests a weak swear word that is frequently used by women. In expert 13, Sabina said, "oh, God" because she was relieved to have been saved by Jane. Then, in excerpt 14, Sabina said "Awesome" because she was annoyed that Elena had not been able to help Sabina out of a state of danger.

7. **Super polite forms**

Aini (2016) emphasized that the language used by women usually more polite than men. The phrases in super polite forms are: will you please bring me snacks? The use of this language is usually aimed at someone who is older or for foreigners.

Excerpt 15

Bosley : Let's get those prototypes out of there.

Elena : Uh, I'm sorry. Can we just hit pause for a second, please?

Excerpt 16

Bosley : I had some clothes sent up. Take your pick.

Elena : Um, why so formal? I'm sorry, is this another headquarters?

In excerpt 15 and 16 found that Elena gives a polite statement to break the conversation before. Excerpt 15 were discussing a plan to take the Calisto prototype, and Elena tried to tell them that the security was secure. So she said "*Uh, I'm sorry. Can we just hit pause for a second, please?*" to make them know. Then, excerpt 16, she tried to cut Bosley's conversation by saying *"I'm sorry, is this another headquarters?"* She seemed suspicious so asked these questions.

8. **Empty adjective**

As Lakoff cited in the empty adjective described in Putra & Prayudha (2019), the term only concerns emotional reactions rather than concrete details. Some of the words adorable, charming, sweet, lovely, divine, gorgeous, cute, lovely, are generally related to women (Lakoff as cited in Chaika, 1994).

Excerpt 17

Bosley: Well, it takes a lot to come forward, and I appreciate your courage. You sure you wanna take this risk?

Elena : Yeah.

Bosley : Okay, we can help you.

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

Excerpt 18

Langston : Um, you're really not supposed to be touching things in here unless you're supposed to be touching things in here. You put your mouth on it. Twenty billion bacteria reside in the human mouth.

Jane : You're *adorable.*

Based on Cameron, there are some words that neutral as to the gender of the speaker (1990). At the same time, others tend to feminine words: *adorable, charming, sweet, lovely, divine, gorgeous, cute*. In excerpt 17 and 18, the word 'adorable' is stated by Jane and Sabina. So, it relates to the study before, that some words are related to women. On the contrary, men who speak those words will probably be out of power (Chaika, 1994).

9. **Hypercorrect grammar**

An example of hypercorrect grammar is that women stop using the word "ain't" or "double negatives", another problem of sounding the final g in the words like "going" instead of the more relaxed goin' (Amanda, 2017).

Excerpt 19

Elena : <u>What's *going* on?</u> Oh, God. You're not a waitress? No.

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

Excerpt 20

Elena : That's definitely him. Sabina?

Sabina : Got him. He has the goods. <u>*Moving* in</u>.

In hypercorrect grammar, women are often use standard verb forms than men. Moreover, Trudgill stated that women are more conscious of linguistic norms than men (2000). It makes women choose not to speak out of linguistic norms.

Furthermore, there are possible reasons for using women's features language in Charlie's Angel movie.

Table 2. The Reason of Using Women's Language Features

Women's features	Reasons
Lexical hedging or fillers	In this movie, lexical hedging occurs when the speaker is uncertain. At the same time, fillers occur when the speaker needs a sequence of time to think.
Intensifiers	In this movie, intensifiers occur when the speakers want to give a strong opinion or convince the other person.
Tag questions	In this movie, the tag question occurs to convenient the hearer about what the speaker's said.
Emphatic stress	In this movie, emphatic stress occurs when the speaker wants to strengthen the meaning of her utterances.
Rising intonation on declarative	In this movie, rising intonation on declarative occurs to emphasize the speaker's feeling.
Avoidance of strong swear words	In this movie, avoidance of strong words occurs when the speaker wants to describe their emotional feeling.
Super polite forms	In this movie, super polite forms occur to give positive politeness to the hearer.
Empty adjectives	In this movie, empty adjectives occur to explore the speaker's emotional feeling than, specific information about their opinion
Hypercorrection grammar	In this movie, hypercorrection grammar occurs to show that women are more likely to use standard linguistics.

CONCLUSION

According to the result and discussion, it can be concluded that the three main women characters applied various women's language features. Specifically, nine out of ten woman's language features found in Charlie's Angels 92019) movie. To sum up, the characters mostly used intensifiers in women's language features. It is 45.5%, and then the lowest women's features were tag question. In this movie there is a trust issue between Bosley and the Angles. So, the intensifiers are the most women's feature that used.

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