CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORITICAL

FRAMEWORK

2.1 Review of Related Theories

2.1.1 Women Language

When expressing a lack of confidence, women tend to use formal phrases and statements, including questions that seem to require an affirmative answer. Women tend to start a conversation by agreeing first. Whereas men do not acknowledge previous statements, but tend to express their own opinions. Therefore, men tend to change the topic of conversation directly, while women change the topic of conversation gradually. According to Lakoff (1976:74) she's states that 'women tend to speak with reference to the rules of politeness, conversational implicature, and interpersonal exploration whereas men tend to speak with reference to the rules of conversation and straight factual communication'.

Talks about women and their language or language issues and women usually lead to an explanation of the language differences (manners) between women and men. From Wardhaugh's (2015) book, said that they focused on how women's language revealed their place in society – a place that was generally seen as inferior to that occupied by men. As for their way of learning is different, as said Logan and Johnston. According to Logan and Johnston (2009) found that 'girls had better reading comprehension, read more frequently and had a more

positive attitude to reading and school' This shows that male and female have different learning styles which can be affected by differences in language usage as discussed in the discourse of language and gender.

In a language-speaking society, the emergence of a norm system demands on the speaking community can be due to differences in the form of expression (Subandi, 2006:85). Even though they have the same meaning, men and women will use different word choices and delivery methods. Often women use subtle speech and a gentle way of delivery in their speech makes women seem more polite and respect the other person, it also gives a positive impression on the interlocutor.

2.1.2 Feature of Female Language

According to Lakoff (1975) in her classic work *Language and Woman's Place* states that there are several features of woman usually use in their speech: Lexical hedges or fillers, tag questions, rising intonation on declaratives, 'empty' adjectives, precise colour terms, intensifiers, 'hypercorrect' grammar, 'super-polite' forms, avoidance of strong swear words, and emphatic stress.

A. Lexical Hedges or Fillers

The term feature is in the form of an expression that is felt less convincing with what is said by the interlocutor and himself. According to Lakoff (1975), she claims that hedging devices explicitly signal lack of confidence. So, she claimed women use hedging devices to express uncertainty, and they use intensifying devices to persuade their addressee to take them seriously. The use of hedges in mixed-sex interaction show women powerlessness The lexical hedges such as *you*

know, well, kind of, sort of reduce the force of an utterance. They have a difference between 'fillers' and 'hedges', with *sort of* classified as a hedge, while *well* and *you* see were described as 'meaningless particles' and assigned to the equal class as 'pause fillers' inclusive of *uh, um* and *ah*. Namasaraev (1997, p.153) states that, "There are nine types of lexical hedges according to its classification". There are several words according to Namasaraev that belong to the hedging type. Namely *should, could, would, probably, possible, likely, unlikely, and more*.

B. Tag Questions.

Tag questions are devices which has several functions. According to Lakoff (1975) tag question is used when the speaker still needs the hearer respond even they might predict the response but having uncertain feeling. Aside of that, tag question is also used as a declarative statement when the speaker has enough knowledge to predict theresponse from the speaker. The example of Tag Question from Lakoff were *isn't it?, is that right?, Do you agree?, Aren't I* . According to Eckert & Ginet (2003, p. 167), she stated that Tag question is a phrase added at the end of a sentence. The phrase "contains an inverted auxiliary form determined by the auxiliary in the main clause, and a pronoun that agrees with the subject of the main clause".

C. Rising Intonation on Declaratives.

Women convey their statements to get an accurate answer or response. In

addition, women often raise their voice intonation when saying declarative sentences to get the right information (Lakoff, 1975). For example, *when will dinner be ready? Oh... around six o'clock?*. There is a peculiar sentence intonation pattern found in English only among women which has the form of declarative answer to a question, and is used as such, but has the rising inflection typical of yes no question, as well as being especially hesitant. When a high-rising tone is applied to a sentence which is a declarative answer, the declarative answer becomes a question.

D. Empty Adjectives

Empty adjectives are a group of adjectives that have meanings that indicate the speaker's approval or admiration for something, besides that, they can also be called empty adjectives, which means that they are only related to emotional reactions to certain information (Lakoff, 1973). She explained that two types of empty adjective neutral *great, neat* and only for women *adorable, charming, sweet, lovely, divine, gorgeous, cute*. According to Lakoff Empty adjectives are adjectives that only used by women. If men use some of empty adjectives words, it will damage men's reputation.

E. Precise Color Term

Women give more exact color names in naming colors compared to men. Men think that talking about naming specific colors is ridiculous because they consider it trivial and irrelevant to the real world (Cameron). According to Lakoff,

Words like *beige, lavender and maroon* are examples vocabulary commonly used by women, but men don't use the word.

F. Intensifiers

Women use intensifiers to express strong emotions through their words. According to Lakoff (1975) intensifiers is used by both of women and men but dominantly in women to strengthen their utterance. as for examples of intensifiers according to Lakoff *so, really, very, just, absolutely, perfectly, sublimely, and more.* According to Holmes (1992) Intensifier as a reinforcement tool reflects the anticipation of the speaker that the listener can remain unsure so she uses the intensifier word to supply additional guarantees.

G. Hypercorrect grammar

Hypercorrect grammar is avoiding the use of slang languages and using the standard forms and pronunciation instead (Lakoff, 1975). Women tend to avoid the use of *ain"t* or the pronunciation, such as such as sounding the final *'g'* in words such as *'going'* instead of the more casual *'goin'*. Holmes (1992: 167) said that in every social class, women tend to use more grammatical standard form than men do. It is said that women use more –ingpronunciations and fewer –in pronunciations than men do in words like swimming and doing.

H. Super polite Form

In speaking, women usually use polite words. Lakoff (1975) that women

are supposed to speak more polite than men is related to how they using grammar.

He also stated that women consider politeness in their speech by using terms like

please, thank you, and it also has sense as a polite command. Holmes (1992:

234), the reason a woman uses language that is more polite than a man in

conversation is because a woman is more aware of her status than a man.

I. Avoidance of Strong Swear Words

Women are not expected to use expletive words, They tend to avoid using

swear words because they will consider as unladylike (Lakoff , 2004, p.80). Men

often use abusive and forbidden words such as *damn, bloody hell and shit* are

often found in the language of men, while women use versions that are more

polite, gentle, and less painful, such as: *oh dear, my dear, my goodness, Goodness*

and Good heavens (Lakoff, 2004 : 44).

J. Emphatic Stress

Lakoff (1975) that emphatic stress has a function to emphasize an

utterance when the speaker is unsure of what she is saying, so that the interlocutor

will feel confident in what he is saying. And, women when speaking tend to use

words that emphasize the message and reinforce the meaning they convey. for

example: *It was a BRILLIANT performance!.*

2.2 Previous Studies

In this chapter founding several the other previous studies from several

researchers that are related to research.

The first study is from Monica Leoni Daraninggar Murti (2018) in *An Analysis Of Women's Language Features Used By Mia In The Princess Diaries Movie*. Two research questions were formulated in this research. They were: What are women's language features used by Mia in The Princess Diaries Movie? and What is(are) th e function(s) of each feature used by Mia in The Princess Diaries Movie? Based on Lakoff's theory of women's language features.The result of this study is that the researcher found eight out of ten characteristics of women's language based on Lakoff's theory contained in Mia's pronunciation in the film, namely lexical hedges or fillers, intensifiers, 'superpolite' forms, 'hypercorrect' grammar, emphatic stress, tag questions, rising intonations. , and 'empty' adjectives. Meanwhile, precise color terms and avoidance of strong swear words are not found in the film due to Mia's character in the film.

The second study is from Venina Diraisyah (2014) in *An Analysis Of Women's Speech Features Used By The Main Character Of "The Duchess" Movie*. The purpose of this study is to find out the type of women's speech features used by main character in The Duchess movie and main character's way in using the types of women's speech features. The design of this study is descriptive qualitative. The data are words, phrases, clauses, and sentences that are used by the main characters namely Georgiana in several settings. The data were analyzed firstly by finding the context of the utterance, classifying them into ten types of women's speech features, and then explaining and describing the utterance based on the categorization, including explaining the functional usage,

the meaning of the utterance and the factors behind the use of those utterances, describing the action of the main character in saying the utterance based on the Lakoff's theory of women's speech features.

The third study is from Dinda Tri Noviantari (2019) in *An Analysis of Women''s Language Variety in HeForShe Conversation with Emma Watson on International Women's Day 2015*. This study is to analyse women's language features and to find out the functions of women''s language features in Emma Watson''s utterances in HeForShe Conversation with Emma Watson on International Women''s Day 2015 based on Lakoff''s theory. The results of this study indicate that there are four of the five functions of female language features found and the results of this study also show that the use of female language features in Emma Watson's expressions mostly serves to emphasize meaning and to make stronger statements.

The fourth study is from Gemelia Liberti Rimba (2017) in *Women's Language Features Used By Indonesian Female Lifestyle Blogger*. The purpose of this study is to look for the use of women's language features by three internationally famous Indonesian female lifestyle bloggers. This study addresses the following research question: Do Indonesian female bloggers posts reflect the features of women's language?. The results of this study indicate that the three Indonesian female bloggers have the same pattern in using female language features. In addition, the three bloggers indicated that they used intensifiers to add or emphasize the message they conveyed and the rest they used lexical to show a sense of uncertainty or lack of confidence.

All studies using Lakoff's theory as the main theory that states kinds of women's language features are: lexical hedges, tag questions, rising intonation on declaratives, empty adjectives, precise color terms, intensifiers, hypercorrect grammar, super-polite forms, avoidance of strong swear words, and emphatic stress. The source of the data, there are those who use blogger, video from Youtube and there are also movie such as my research. The differences and similarities with the four studies above are, (Monica, 2018) the researchers both use the female main character, Mia and also the researchers discuss what features of the female language are used by the characters. the difference from my researcher, this researcher also discusses Mia's use of language which is influenced by gender referring to how Mia deals with her social life in addition to her reputation as a princess, while my research does not discuss gender and this research only finds eight out of ten features of female language, while this research I found nine out of ten features of women's language. (Venina, 2014) This researcher both studied the female characters in the movie and also discussed what features were found in the film or used in the main characters. The difference is that this study only found eight out of ten female language features, whereas my research found nine out of ten female language features. (Dinda, 2019) This researcher both uses the speech of a woman and also examines what features are used by women in the video. these researchers found nine out of ten features of female language. the difference between my researcher is that it uses data via youtube videos whereas I use movies. (Gemelia, 2017) This researcher both uses the speech of a woman, this researcher discusses what features he uses

in the speech of a woman. these researchers found nine out of 10 features of female language. the difference with my research is that the data they examine uses blogger data from certain sites while I use movies. This researcher found nine out of ten features, only I didn't find the rising intonation feature, while in my research I couldn't find precise color.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

This study aims to analyze women's language features used in Tangled movie based on Lakoff's theory. The researcher regulates the relevant theories and answers the research question using the theories which have been explained. As proposed by Lakoff (1975). This research, the researcher used a theory by Lakoff (1975) on female language features. There are ten features that are used, such as lexical hedges, tag questions, rising intonation on declaratives, empty adjectives, precise color terms, intensifiers, hypercorrect grammar, super polite forms, avoidance of swear words, and emphatic stress. Furthermore, the researcher used another theory for lexical hedges or filler research, namely Namasaraev (1997).