

**TYPE AND FUNCTION OF WOMEN LANGUAGE FOUND
INFURLOUGH MOVIE: A SOCIOLINGUISTICS PERSPECTIVE**



**Submitted as a Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements
For Getting Bachelor Degree of English Education**

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2019

APPROVAL

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The writer



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TYPE AND FUNCTION OF WOMEN LANGUAGE FOUND IN FURLOUGH MOVIE: A SOCIOLINGUISTICS PERSPECTIVE

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mendeskripsikan jenis-jenis bahasa wanita dalam film Furlough dan untuk menemukan fungsi bahasa wanita dalam film Furlough. Penelitian ini menggunakan penelitian kualitatif deskriptif dengan sumber data dan data yang dikumpulkan dari naskah film Furlough. Teknik pengumpulan data menggunakan dokumentasi yang mengklasifikasikan jenis-jenis bahasa wanita dan fungsi bahasa wanita melalui pengkodean (*coding*) dengan menggunakan teori Lakoff (1975) dan Pearson (1985). Temuan menunjukkan bahwa (1) ada sembilan dari sepuluh jenis bahasa wanita di film Furlough. Diantaranya adalah 25% *Lexical Hedges*, 5,30% *Tag Question*, 3,40% *Rising Intonation on Declaratives*, 1,89% *Empty Adjectives*, 25,37% *Intensifier*, 8,71% *Hypercorrect Grammar*, 14,01% *Superpolite Forms*, 9,09% *Avoidance of Strong Swear Words* dan 5,68% *Emphatic Stress*. (2) Fungsi dari Sembilan jenis ini digunakan 14,01% untuk mengekspresikan ketidakpastian, 5,30% untuk mendapatkan respons, 16,66% untuk memperhalus ucapan, 11,36% untuk memulai diskusi, 33,71% untuk mengekspresikan perasaan atau pendapat, dan 18,93% untuk mengisi kekosongan dalam ucapan selanjutnya.

Kata Kunci: sociolinguistik, bahasadan gender, bahasawanita, Furlough.

Abstract

This study aims to describe the types of women language in Furlough movie and to examine the functions of women language in Furlough movie. This study uses descriptive qualitative research with data sources and data collected from Furlough movie script. The data collection technique uses documentation that classified the types of women language and women language functions through coding based on Lakoff (1975) and Pearson (1985). The finding shows that (1) there are nine out of ten types of women language in Furlough movie. They are 25% *Lexical Hedges*, 5,30% *Tag Question*, 3,40% *Rising Intonation on Declaratives*, 1,89% *Empty Adjectives*, 25,37% *Intensifier*, 8,71% *Hypercorrect Grammar*, 14,01% *Superpolite Forms*, 9,09% *Avoidance of Strong Swear Words* and 5,68% *Emphatic Stress*. (2) The functions of these nine types are used 14,01% to express uncertainty, 5,30% to get response, 16,66% to soften an utterance, 11,36% to start discussion, 33,71% to express feelings or opinions and 18,93% to fill the absence of the next utterances.

Keywords: sociolinguistics, language and gender, women language, Furlough.

1. INTRODUCTION

Language is a daily communication medium either used individually, in pairs or groups. Language is the most effective and very important communication media for humans. With language, people can convey their thoughts and feelings to others. Language studies related to social or community are sociolinguistics. People use language differently in speaking according to the social context to deliver language, social relations and social identity in community. In addition, language has the role of characterizing and provides identity based on the speaker's gender.

The history of women in the United States and other countries explains that women are treated as a minority, which makes them unable to carry out their activities and obtain their rights in education, employment, social roles, and political order. To this day, gender equality requires women ability to obtain the same rights, including speaking. Women and men have their types in several ways and one of them is when using language. According to Janet Holmes (2013), women as a role model are required to have a politeness attitude including the use of their language. The difference between men's language and women languages is on the function that gives a social role. In general, women speakers use intonation, structure, and expression that tend to be more polite compared to men speakers.

In this research, the researcher observed women language in the selected Furlough movie directed by Laurie Collyer which was released on March 16, 2018 in the United States. This movie tells about an officer who was on duty for 36 hours to escort a prisoner who was on her deathbed visit to meet his dying mother. This movie was chosen because it is in line with the use of women language that is occurred in conversations between the female characters. This topic is chosen based on the interesting phenomena in language used by women, especially considering gender equality in America.

Women language has different types and functions from men. There are seven previous studies to proof this research. Juwita, Sunggingwati and Valiantien (2018) focused on investigating the differences between men and women language and the consistency in using these language features by each

gender. The findings are only 4 from 6 men's language features. They are: asked to gain information, the using of swearing and taboo words, explicit command and ungrammatical form, minimal response. There are also found 7 from 10 women language features. They are lexical hedges or fillers, avoidance of strong swear words, empty adjectives, intensifiers, tag questions, precise color terms, and super polite forms. These men and women characters are also found to be inconsistent in using their language based on their own gender.

Chandra and Yulia (2018) investigated the use of women language and any factors which caused the absence of women language features in Nicki Minaj's comments to the contestants of American Idol Season 12. From this research, they find 5 features from 11 features, such as intensifier, emphatic stress, filler, rising intonation, and lexical hedge. Whereas features such as tag question, empty adjective, precise color term, hypercorrect grammar, super polite form, and avoidance of strong swear words are not found due to the influence of father speech, ethnicity, community practice, and social psychological perceptions different.

Malkawi and Rababa'h (2012) examined about men's and women language in asking Jordanian's health condition. It is supported by the results that female addressers tend to use more relational and informal language in their conversation. They also choose the investigation that is appropriate with the addressee's social situations and social relations to maintain intimacy. In contrary, male addressers tend to use the term euphemism or use indirect expressions to avoid offense between the addresser and the addressee. The other findings show that female addressees usually gave more detailed answers than men.

Itmeizeh and Ma'ayeh (2017) examined the evolution of gender roles and the representation of linguistic features of women in the Disney language. The findings presents 1937 movie has a very feminine and weak role for women. Whereas the transformation of gender taken place for about 75 years have developed where the depiction of women roles in Disney movie is a result of more modern social developments and women who have gender equality with men.

Omari and Senkoro (2018) examined women maxim role in Tanzanian women. The findings say that women maxims redound to the group identification, generalization, and culturalization. By means of these principles, women treat their roles, authorize themselves, build gender construction and gender distinction and make new views in mod social community.

Latić and Čeljo (2018) explored the differences in language use between men and women of sixty-nine female and male undergraduate students of Department of English and Literature International Burch University in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegov. The results show that students did not believe in widespread stereotypes about the way women and men speak. So the researchers conclude that this generation is an open-minded that brings evolution to gender equality in the modern era.

Sato (2018) investigated women language (onnakotoba) and the use of gender-sensitive first pronouns in Japanese. This research finding shows that women language is influenced by linguistic features in different language varieties and male-dominant ideology during the Japanese modernization. Language use influences their master, interactional, personal, and relational identity.

The differences between the present research and the previous studies lay on the objectives of the study, subject of the study, object of the study, technique of collecting and analyzing data. The similarity lays on the focus of the study in sociolinguistics analysis and study of language and gender. The objectives of this research aim 1) to describe the types of American women language in *Furlough* movie and 2) to examine the function of American women language in *Furlough* movie.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This research used descriptive qualitative research because the researcher described the phenomenon which was being analyzed and classified of women language. According to Edmonds and Kennedy (2017:142), qualitative research is a form of data collection analysis that takes understanding and interpreting the phenomenon expressed by people without trying to conclude the cause and effect. The data source of this research was the script of Furlough movie while the data of this research were the female casts' utterances that contain women language. The researcher used the technique of documentation in collecting the data. In analyzing the data, the researcher used Lakoff's (1975) theory and Pearson (1985) theory.

3. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Types of Women Language

Based on the findings, finally the researcher draws the table of the findings below;

Table1. Types of Women Language

NO	TYPES OF WOMEN LANGUAGE	EXAMPLE(S)	RESULT(S)	
			Σ	%
1	Lexical Hedges	Maybe I can find us another way. (SIT24/0647/NCL/LH)	66	25%
2	Tag Question	No, probably not. But you can't really blame your mom, can you? (SIT19/0523/NCL/TQ)	14	5,30%
3	Rising Intonation on Declaratives	And it was full of sugar. You remember to take your pills? (SIT2/0017/NCL/RI)	9	3,40%
4	Empty Adjectives	She is nothing like you. I don't want you to disrupt her life. She's a lovely, sweet , young woman. (SIT39/1074/MOM/EA)	5	1,89%
5	Intensifiers	Okay, thank you. That's too bad. (SIT18/0426/NCL/IN)	67	25,37%
6	Hyper-correct Grammar	Would you like to step inside? (SIT44/1207/LLY/HG)	23	8,71%

7	Super Polite Forms	Excuse me, but why did you come here?(SIT44/1205/LLY/SP)	37	14,01%
8	Avoidance of Strong Swear Words	Oh, my God, you're still with us. (SIT39/1047/JOA/AS)	24	9,09%
9	Emphatic Stress	I can't find anything , I don't know where anything is and she's just, she'sworkin' me! (SIT20/0545/STV/ES)	19	5,68%
TOTAL			264	100%

3.2 Functions of Women Language

Table2. Functions of Women Language

NO	WOMEN LANGUAGE FUNCTIONS	EXAMPLE(S)	RESULT(S)	
			Σ	%
1	To Express Uncertainty	Maybe I can find us another way. (SIT24/0647/NCL/LH)	37	14,01%
		And it was full of sugar. You remember to take your pills? (SIT2/0017/NCL/RI)		
2	To Get Response	No, probably not. But you can't really blame your mom, can you? (SIT19/0523/NCL/TQ)	14	5,30%
3	To Soften An Utterance	Would you like to step inside? (SIT44/1207/LLY/HG)	44	16,66%
		Excuse me, but why did you come here? (SIT44/1205/LLY/SP)		
		Oh, my God , you're still with us. (SIT39/1047/JOA/AS)		
4	To Start Discussion	You know , I have things I have to do at the library. (SIT8/0098/STV/LH)	30	11,36%
5	To Express Feelings or Opinions	Thirty-six hours?" (SIT7/0090/JOA/RI)	89	33,71%
		She is nothing like you. I don't want you to disrupt her life.		

		She's a lovely, sweet , young woman. (SIT39/1074/MOM/EA)		
		Thank you so much. I feel so much better already. (SIT11/0249/JOA/IN)		
		I appreciate it, sir, but I don't think that I can get away on such short notice. I'm sorry . (SIT5/0070/NCL/SP)		
		Oh, my goodness . (SIT38/1021/PLA/AS)		
		You must never, ever see her.(SIT39/1076/MOM/ES)		
6	To Fill the Absence of the Next Utterances	Well , there you go. There you go.(SIT4/0042/STV/LH)	50	18,93%
		just turn around and face the wall. (SIT10/0169/NCL/IN)		
TOTAL			264	100%

3.3 Discussion

3.3.1 Types of Women Language

The findings of this research showed 9 from 10 types of women language used by the female casts with percentage: Lexical Hedges (25%), Tag Question (5,30%), Rising Intonation on Declaratives (3,40%), Empty Adjectives (1,89%), Intensifier (25,37%), Hypercorrect Grammar (8,71%), Super Polite Forms (14,01%), Avoidance of Strong Swear Words (9,09%) and Emphatic Stress (5,68%).

Meanwhile, the finding of this research was not in line with the finding of some previous studies. Juwita, Sunggingwati and Valiantien (2018) found 7 from 10 types of women language. They were Lexical Hedges or Fillers, Avoidance of Strong Swear Words, Empty Adjectives, Intensifiers, Tag Questions, Precise Color Terms, and Super Polite Forms. They did not find the types which were the researcher found, they were Rising Intonation on Declaratives, Hypercorrect Grammar, and Emphatic Stress. However, the

researcher did not find Precise Color Terms that was found by Juwita, Sunggingwati and Valiantien (2018) because of the different data source. The researcher used Furlough movie script as the data source which told about an officer who was on duty for 36 hours to escort a prisoner who was on her deathbed visit to meet his dying mother. In contrary, Juwita, Sunggingwati and Valiantien (2018) used The Devil Wears Prada movie dialogue which told about a young woman who graduated from journalism major. She came to New York and was an assistant to one of the city's greatest magazine editors.

The finding of this research was also not in line with Chandra and Yulia (2018) who found 5 from 11 types of women language. They are Fillers, Lexical Hedges, Rising Intonation on Declaratives, Intensifier, and Emphatic Stress. They did not find the types which were the researcher found, they were Tag Questions, Empty Adjectives, Precise Color Terms, Hyper Correct Grammar, Super Polite Forms, and Avoidance of Strong Swear Words. However, the researcher did not find Precise Color Terms that was found by Chandra and Yulia (2018) because of the different data source. The researcher used Furlough movie script as the data source while Chandra and Yulia (2018) used Nicki Minaj's comments in American Idol season 12.

The finding of this research was not in line with the following previous study because they had different focus of the study. Malkawi and Rababa'h (2012) who found that in asking Jordanian's health condition, female addressers tend to use more relational and informal language in their conversation. Itmeizeh and Ma'ayeh (2017) findings showed that women linguistic features of 1937 movie in the Disney language had a very feminine and weak role for women in the evolution of gender roles. Omari and Senkoro (2018) found women maxims role in Tanzanian redound to the group identification, generalization, and culturalization. Latić and Čeljo

(2018) found that the students of Department of English and Literature International Burch University in Sarajevo, Bosnia and Herzegov did not believe in widespread stereotypes about the way women and men speak. Sato (2018) found that women language was influenced by linguistic features in different language varieties and male-dominant ideology during the Japanese modernization.

3.3.2 Functions of Women Language

The finding showed six functions of women language with percentage: to express uncertainty (14,01%), to get response (5,30%), to soften an utterance (16,66%), to start discussion (11,36%), to express feelings or opinions (33,71%) and to fill the absence of the next utterances (18,93%).

The finding of the functions of women language is not relevant with all the previous study's findings conducted by Juwita, Sunggingwati and Valiantien (2018), Chandra and Yulia (2018), Malkawi and Rababa'h (2012), Itmeizeh and Ma'ayeh (2017), Omari and Senkoro (2018), Latić and Čeljo (2018) and Sato (2018). It is not relevant because all of the previous study don't have the objective to examine the functions of women language.

4. CONCLUSION

Based on the findings and discussion, the researcher drew the following conclusion.

- a. The types of women language found in Furlough movie were relevant with Lakoff (1975) theory that showed nine out of ten types of women language. They are Lexical Hedges (25%), Tag Question (5,30%), Rising Intonation on Declaratives (3,40%), Empty Adjectives (1,89%), Intensifier (25,37%), Hypercorrect Grammar (8,71%), Super Polite Forms (14,01%), Avoidance of Strong Swear Words (9,09%) and Emphatic Stress (5,68%). However, the type of Precise Color and Terms was not found in this movie. Besides, the dominant type of women language in this movie was Intensifier with the percentage 25,37%.

- b. The researcher is also found the functions of women language that were used to express uncertainty (14,01%), to get response (5,30%), to soften an utterance (16,66%), to start discussion (11,36%), to express feelings or opinions (33,71%) and to fill the absence of the next utterances (18,93%). The dominant function of women language was to express feelings or opinions with the percentage 33,71% which meant that women in this movie have various expression and thoughts.

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