

Article History:

Submitted:

dd-mm-20xx

Accepted:

dd-mm-20xx

Published:

dd-mm-20xx

**WOMEN'S LANGUAGE FEATURES OF MAIN CHARACTER
'FREDDIE MERCURY' IN THE MOVIE BOHEMIAN RHAPSODY
BY BRYAN SINGER**

**FITUR-FITUR BAHASA WANITA DARI KARAKTER UTAMA
'FREDDIE MERCURY' DI MOVIE BOHEMIAN RHAPSODY BY
BRYAN SINGER**

Muhammad Didin Setiawan

English Language Education Department

Diwek, 61471, Indonesia (Mailing Address)

Email: didien21.codot@gmail.com

URL:

DOI:

Abstract

This thesis was part of sociolinguistic study. Women's language was an intuitive character, emphasizes politeness. It investigated the women's language features used by the main characters from the movie Bohemian Rhapsody by Bryan Singer, By using descriptive qualitative methods, As a result, there were 158 utterances of the main were characters of the movie included in the women's language features. There are only nine features used by the main characters in the movie Bohemian Rhapsody in his utterances. Researcher identified that each feature was forty-one for lexical hedge, six for question tags, nine for rising intonation on declarative, five for empty adjective, thirty-three for intensifiers such as just and so, thirty-five for hypercorrect grammar, ten for super polite form, eighteen for avoidance of strong swearword, and one emphatic stress. There was no precise color term found in the utterances. There were a number of different situations such as setting, participant, instrumentalities, norms and genre

Abstrak



Skripsi ini merupakan studi sosiolinguistik. Bahasa wanita adalah intuitif karakter, menekankan kesopanan dan membangun gerakan dalam percakapan. Ini menyelidiki bahasa tentang fitur-fitur bahasa wanita yang digunakan oleh karakter utama laki-laki dari film oleh Byan Singer yang berjudul Bohemian Rhapsody, Dengan menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif, Hasilnya, ada 158 ujaran karakter utama laki-laki dari film yang termasuk ke dalam fitur-fitur Bahasa perempuan. Hanya ada Sembilan dari sepuluh fitur-fitur Bahasa perempuan yang digunakan oleh karakter utama dalam film pada ujaran-ujarannya. Peneliti mengidentifikasi dari tiap fitur adalah empat puluh satu untuk lexical hedge, enam untuk tag question, Sembilan untuk rising intonation on declarative, lima untuk empty adjective, tiga puluh tiga untuk intensifier such as just and so, tiga puluh lima untuk hypercorrect grammar, sepuluh super polite form, delapan belas avoidance of strong swearword, dan satu emphatic stress. Tidak ada precise color term yang ditemukan dalam ujaran-ujarannya. Ada beberapa situasi yang berbeda-beda yang menyebabkan karakter utama laki-laki untuk menggunakan fitur-fitur Bahasa perempuan yang paling dominan, yaitu lexical hedge. Tapi kebanyakan situasi yaitu setting participant, instrumentalities, norms dan genre.

Keyword: sociolinguistic, women's language, women's language features, situational context.

Introduction

Women are more dominant using polite and refined language. Women's language is an intuitive character, emphasizes politeness and builds gesture in conversation. Lakoff argued Women's language appears at the level of Language in English, and many other syntactical and grammatical rules. Women are more sentimental in language but don't use abusive language but use sarcastic utterances. Women tend to use some utterances of praise to speak such as, good, beautiful, and amazing. Women also express their feelings by using words such as beautiful, adorable and so on. And women ask lots of questions while having a conversation.

Holmes (2013:301) said Lakoff suggested that women's speech was characterized by linguistic features such as the following.

- a. Lexical hedges or fillers
- b. Tag Question
- c. Rising Intonation on Declaratives
- d. Empty Adjectives

- e. Precise Color Terms
- f. Intensifier Such as Just and So
- g. Hypercorrect Grammar
- h. Superpolite Forms
- i. Avoidance of Strong Swearwords
- j. Emphatic stress

Hymes create an abbreviation to help the analyst to make the memorizing process to easier, the abbreviation is "SPEAKING" which consists of 'setting', 'participant', 'ends', 'act sequence', 'norms', and 'genre'. It refers to speaking grid' and the purpose is to help analysts to put the analysis in some kind of order, explained as follows:

- a. 'S' for Setting and Scene
- b. 'P' for Participants
- c. 'E' for Ends
- d. 'A' for Act sequence
- e. 'K' for Key
- f. 'I' for Instrumentalities
- g. 'N' for Norms of interaction

Research Methods

Research design is a plan that used by the researcher to proceed in gaining an understanding of some group or phenomenon in its context according to Ary (2010:29). In doing research, the researcher has plan in order to continue the research and to make clear about the context made, which was approach content or document analysis. It used descriptive qualitative in doing this research. Descriptive qualitative is the method that described and interpret the problem observed by researcher using content or document analysis to obtain information which is delivered in the form of the document.

Results and Discussion

The researcher's total emergence of women's language features. The total findings of lexical hedges or filler found forty one in total, while findings of tag question six in total, the findings rising intonation of declarative nine in total, empty adjective found five in total, precise color terms was not found from utterance from Freddie's, intensifier such as just and so found thirty two in total, hypercorrect grammar found thirty five in total, superpolite forms found ten in total, avoidance of strong swear words found eighteen in total, and the last emphatic stress found just one in total. The situations in each

usage of the most dominant features used, which is lexical hedges, are almost the same. That is situation where Freddie's utterances used lexical hedges such as setting, participant, instrumentalities, norms and genre, indicated lack of confidence. It was appropriate to Lakoff's theory cited in Holmes (2013:316) claimed that hedging devices explicitly signal lack of confidence. So, the researcher claimed too, men use hedging devices to express uncertainty and it happened to Freddie, the main character in the movie Bohemian Rhapsody by Bryan Singer.

Pembahasan Temuan Pertama (Sub Judul 2)

Datum 1 (D6/U6/LH)

FREDDIE: I study design here.

ROGER: Oh, yeah?

FREDDIE: Yeah.

FREDDIE: Also, *um*, I write songs. Might be of interest to you.

FREDDIE: It's just a bit of fun, really.

ROGER: Well, you're five minutes too late.

This is the conversation of Freddie and Brian (guitarist) and Roger (drummer) in Freddie first meet them at behind the pub after the performance band. Freddie's showed to Brian and Roger that Freddie's write songs, Freddie said "Also, *um*, I write songs. Might be of interest to you". But Freddie's doubt or lack of confidence about utterances. Freddie's used filler "**um**" to mitigate the possible unfriendliness or unkindness of the Freddie's statement. To express uncertainty.

Conclusion

After analyzing, presenting and discussing the data, the researcher found some conclusions to answer the research question. First, the researcher found that there are nine women's language features which used by the main character in the movie Bohemian Rhapsody by Bryan Singer. There are: lexical hedges or fillers, tag question, rising intonation of declaratives, empty adjectives, intensifier such as just and so, hypercorrect grammar, superpolite forms, avoidance of strong swear words, and emphatic stress. Based on identification and analysis, the lexical hedges were the most dominantly women's features used the main character in the movie Bohemian Rhapsody

Second, was the situation that caused the main character use the most dominant features that is lexical hedges in his utterance? Based on the finding in chapter four, the main character 'Freddie Mercury' from the movie Bohemian Rhapsody was frequently lack of confidence. There are some different situations in each data, but each of it was referred to his lack of confidence, to mitigate the possible unfriendliness or unkindness of the speaker's statement, and to avoid some impolite statement.

References

- Ary, D.et all. 2010. *Introduction to Research in Education*. 8th Edition. Canada: Nelson Education Ltd.
- Holmes, J. 2013. *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics* 4th edition. London: Routledge Group.
- Marcillino, W.M. 2010. Dell H. Hymes the Ethnography of communication. Rhetoric programe, Department of English. Carnegie Mellon University
- Kloch, Z. 2000. *Language and Gender: Social and Physiological Determinant in Communication*. Poland: University of Warsaw.
- Lakoff, R. 1973. *Language and Women's Place: Text and Commentaries*. Second edition. Newyork: Oxford University Press
- Lakoff, R. 2004. *Language and Women's Place: Text and Commentaries*. Revised and expanded edition. Newyork: Oxford University Press
- Pennycook, A. 2012. *Article in journal of sociolinguistics*. Language as a local practice.