CHAPTER 2
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

This chapter is the assembly of theories that aim to give applied concepts of this research. These concepts lead to a better analysis to help me as the researcher limit the scope of the research problem. I will also explain all relevant and significant theories to strengthen the research. These related theories are all gathered to help researchers answer the research question.

2.1. Sociolinguistics

One of the linguistics fields is sociolinguistics which means a scientific language study that is connected with social life. The existence of language as the primary communication cannot be separated from society. Language is a unifier so that people can share, exchange, transfer, and get information. The language use obtains different structures of language in which the language users live. Language is also related to the social system and social structure because it depends on whom people speak.

Criper and Widdowson (as cited in Chaer and Agustina, 2008, p. 5) state that sociolinguistics is the study of language in operation, its purpose is to investigate how the convention of language use relates to the other aspects of social behavior. The language used is always related to social behavior that forms language into people's characteristics. Holmes (2013, p. 1) states that people who study linguistics will probably concern on describing people's different ways of speaking in different social context. Society creates different social contexts to make a language variation between others. Fishman (as cited in HS, 2015, p. 69) states that sociolinguistics is the study about relationship language and the function of that variation as well. Language has a lot of variations and functions based on community. There are social interactions in the community which obtain the relationship between people who are involved. Language diversity occurs because speakers are not homogenous, but also social interactions among others are very diverse. Each activity causes variation and differences.

Community has a lot of language variations which relevant to the social life. Rohmadi and Wijana (2013, p. 5) state that sociolinguistics explains the relationship between the language variation with its social factor or context. It means that social context or factors affect how and what people are talking about. The social context is needed so that the communication will stay in line. According to Holmes (2013, p. 4), different types of linguistics variation are also studied in Sociolinguistics aims to reflect and express social factors. The moment when social factors affect how people use language variation, Holmes (2013, p. 8) shows that there are four components, they are namely (1) the participants, (2) the setting, (3) the topic, and (4) the function. Each component has its function and meaning. The participants are involved such as the speakers and the listeners. The setting leads the speakers and listeners to talk based on the context of its social interactions. The topic is built according to the setting and what they are focusing on. The function means the reason, why the speakers talk and discuss the topic.

Coulmas (as cited in Wardhaugh, 2010, p. 12-13) discloses that sociolinguistics investigates how social structures influence the way people talk and how language varieties and patterns of use correlate with social attributes such as class, sex, and age. The role of sociolinguistics is to bring language and its function to society, which means that the presence of language means to bring communication to society. The utility of language can be proven as communication to help people do their daily activities such as in school, public, office, and market.

Language is also functional for social institutions such as education, family, religion, economics, politics, health, culture, and literature. In the education institutions, language has functioned as an educational experience to engage the relationship between teachers and students in the class. In the family institutions, language has a significant role and function as the first communication since people were born to recognize the members and learn things for the first time. Language is just not a study of how language can be used in society but Language is also a way to see, understand, and communicate about the whole world. In religion, language is useful to communicate between religious

communities and for unifying differences. In economics and political institutions, language expresses certainty about rules and acts. In health institutions, it is used as a liaison between doctors, nurses, and patients in informing how medicines can work properly. In culture and literature institutions, it is used as an introduction for people to be able to use language as an identity and as an expression of their feelings about what they see, touch, and feel.

Based on the stated theories above, I can inform that sociolinguistics is a study that analyzes and describes the language used related to social aspects. Language is always associated with the interaction of society. Language and society are related to others because language needs to be understandable by others. This is one of the reasons why societies must understand the role of language in social interactions in order to elucidate the reason why people speak differently in different social contexts and classify the social function of language as well as convey the social meaning in the community.

2.2. Language and Gender

Language is one of the most crucial instruments that society needs to communicate, express, describe, and explain words, sentences, and phrases to others. Language has many functions to strengthen social existence, such as engaging with the context and interacting with others. Trudgill (as cited in Arista and Murni, 2014, p. 83) states that language itself consists of some functions which are to give information, deliver a message, express feelings, persuade people, entertain people, and share an opinion. The function of language is relatable to society's behavior. It also reflects how society makes its own reality among communities. Dong (2014, p. 92) states that language exists as a system of symbols, in terms of abstract thinking and senses, it reveals a method and pattern to describe the objective world. In short, language is included as a sign that can transfer creativity, feeling, and thoughts to society.

Particularly, if we speak about language whether it is spoken or written words, both are carrying purposes of communication. However, if communication does not include the purpose and intention, the hearer will not

receive the message properly and there will be a misunderstanding between the speaker and hearer. Hartmann and Stork (1972, p. 123) says that language is the most fundamental means of communication. It means most people know and understand what language is and its natural role in society.

In general, language is not just only spoken words. Language can be expressed by other actions so people with disability can also understand the context. Practically, language can be divided into three forms. The first is a spoken language, a language that is produced from articulate sounds or a language that people can express and deliver it directly to others. The second is written language, a language that is using paper and pen as a medium to write and express the context from a writer to a reader. The third is gesture language, people have known this form as sign language, a language that is using manual gestures (body, hands, eyes, feet, etc.) to communicate and express the context.

Holmes (as cited in Putra and Prayudha, 2019, p. 2) states that language and gender are one of the aspects discussed in sociolinguistics. They are inseparable because the existence of gender creates a variety of languages. People always think that gender and sex are the same. In fact, gender and sex are different. Wardhaugh (2006, p. 315) discloses that sex is the characteristic of biological concepts, for example, is like the genitals in males and females, meanwhile, gender is about a society which can reflect people's personalities through different gender. Language and gender refer to the relationship between the language of male and female. Gender is needed as identity and expression in society in order to show connection and characteristics among them, not just only that, gender difference is not only a reflection of the speech between male and female but also a reflection of their living styles and attitudes.

Many kinds of gender affect the language used between them. The most popular gender in society is women and men. In this world, all activities related to gender are always a problem, especially in the language used. Women and men are used to talking in very different ways. Society has shown different stereotypical manners between women and men when they are declaring speech. The difference in stereotypical manners can be seen in the way how women

should be polite and feminine in public, meanwhile, men should be powerful and masculine. Holmes (2013, p. 150) explains that women and men have developed different patterns of language use in which women are more linguistically polite than men. I often find men's manners in talking. On the other hand, women are the opposite, women use conversation and communication to build a relationship and for purposes of cooperation and collaboration. Men, on the other hand, use conversation and communication to show dominance, to protect themselves from others, and generally seem to view conversation as a contest, a struggle, in order to preserve their independence and avoid failure (Tannen, 1992, p. 24-25). Tannen (1990, p. 111) argues that for most women, the language of conversation is primarily a language of rapport which means a way of establishing connections and negotiating relationships. In other words, women are mostly focused on self, feeling, affiliation, and conversation with family and friends, meanwhile, men are often focused on competition, aggression, and teasing others.

Women are special creatures that have a lot of ideas and initiative to talk with. They mostly like to use words that can touch their emotions, such as **baby**, **honey**, **sweetheart**, etc. I often hear that women always talk based on their circumstance, meanwhile men do not do that, such as talk a gossip, talk to their friends about life, and they are rare to have a discussion where men are interested. Women's personal identities have shown that women are often being anxious, worry too much, insecure, and so on. Women are more likely to give attention, affection, and protection in the community by using polite forms whereas men are more likely not to care in the community, but they tend to be susceptible to what they do. Holmes (as cited in Wardhaugh, 2002, p. 320) explains that women tend to use an affective function in interaction, meanwhile, men have been found to swear more, use longer words, more articles, and more references to locations. This shows that men tend to be comfortable and not shy when they are speaking in public whereas women are generally inclined to be comfortable and bold when they are speaking in private. To that matter, men are often referred as an extrovert and open-minded compared to women are an introvert.

Women tend to use formal and standard English forms in order to defend the beauty of communication in society, meanwhile, men mostly use informal and slang English forms because they prefer to communicate directly based on what they want to talk about and without small talk. Based on Thanasoulas (1999, p. 1), three main reasons about women cannot be like men. First, he explains that women are aware of their low status in society. Second, the ways society treats women. Third, women claim to have higher status in the society around them by using standard or polite forms. Those explanations represent women are more cautious and attentive about their status because when women use standard English forms then they will be considered high-quality women, for example, they will be called good, respectful, and educated people. Thus, women that used standard English forms will also claim equality in society.

So, based on the explanation above about language and gender, I can inform that language is a communication tool that people need to communicate with others. The existence of language is an invention for human beings to deliver messages, information, creativities, feelings, and thoughts based on context. However, pronouncing the language is not just only using mouth and voice as the main instrument, language can be delivered by gesture and written language. These instruments are indispensable so that listeners can be more convinced. People use language to express their personal reactions, to stimulate a response with others, and to convey messages or contexts based on what the speaker wants to convey. Language has the potential to establish, maintain, and gain relationships and togetherness among communities if it is used well. In the other words, language is the pillar of all communications that connect one difference to another.

Language is also related to gender because when women and men meet, the language used will be different. This gender diversity is affecting society to understand language kinds. The gender that people have always known is female and men. Those genders often get attention from researchers because they are unique. The language used between women and men is different. Women's language inclines to be more respectful and formal, meanwhile, men's language inclines to be straightforward and wise. With this language diversity, the

research divides into two discussions, women's language and men's language. Women and men were created to be different because this difference will lead them to create their own languages, such as women's language is not suitable in the men's world and men's language is not suitable in the women's world.

2.2.1. Women's Language

A linguistic feature where women's words become superior and dominant to show their personal identities in the community is called women's language. It makes women have their own pride to manage and control their identities among people. According to Lakoff (1973, p. 68), women are given their identities in our society by virtue of their relationship with men, not vice versa. It means that women's language is created to separate women and men identities. It points that women speak and express their women's language differently in different situations. Women's language research was conducted by Lakoff in 1973 in her book entitled "Language and Women's Place". Lakoff (1973, p. 58-59) explains her article as evidence to show one famous unequal language which has existed in society. Women are always treated differently from men, especially when women's language is considered powerless language such men can convince interlocutors whereas women cannot convince interlocutors because they tend to use their feelings rather than their minds.

Lakoff (1973, p. 48) explains if women refuse to talk like a lady, they are ridiculed and subjected to criticism as unfeminine; if they do learn, they are ridiculed as unable to think clearly, unable to take part in serious discussion, in some sense, as less than fully human. Women were created to be gentle and graceful to stabilize the condition that men created. They were also created to follow and obey the predetermined natural rules, such as speaking politely, being gentle, not loud, acting feminist, wearing a dress, and applying makeup. If they are not doing the natural rules, they will be ridiculed as women. They will get humiliation and estrangement from society, also they will be labeled as not part of women. Recently, women are changed. They rarely to adhere the predetermined natural rules even in

their positions can be equal to men. It makes them imprudent and unruly. That is why women's attitudes are very related to women's language which attitudes affect the language used. When they do, act, and see something, they will form words, sentences, and how language can be spoken according to their feelings.

Women are giving more attention to the language used because they do not want to hurt listeners' feelings. The language that women used is imprinted in Eckert and McConnell-Ginet (as cited in Putri et al, 2021, p. 269), the language that women used is classified as "powerless" which makes women seem disempowered and they are simply saying what the addressee expects them to say. Therefore, women's language is often referred to as a vulnerable language because only fellow women can understand the meaning and purpose.

Women generally express their emotions verbally more than men. It means women like to talk straight to the point and evaluate people's talk directly. Women's language also appears in every English grammatical. Women's words that they usually speak tend to be euphemisms. According to Lakoff (as cited in Holmes, 2013, p. 301), women were using language which reinforced their subordinate status, they were colluding in their own subordination by the way they spoke. The way of women speaking is different from men. Women like to speak for increasing their status in the community. The status of women is significantly important because their social life is more concerned with how they can speak elegantly to be considered in a community. Lakoff (as cited in Putri et al, 2021, p. 270) states women's language is described as a language that is used restricted to women and descriptive to women alone. In this research, Lakoff proposed ten women's language features, which are: lexical hedges or fillers, tag questions, rising intonation, empty adjectives, precise color terms, intensifiers, hypercorrect grammar, superpolite forms, avoidance of strong swear words and emphatic stress. The explanations are as follows:

a. Lexical Hedges or Fillers

Hedges are sub-fields of linguistics that expresses ambiguity, probability, caution, incisiveness, and uncertainty of the sentence. Women tend to use these expressions more than men. The words **sort of**, **kind of**, **well**, **you know**, and **I think** are classified as hedges, meanwhile the words **umm** and **uhh** are classified as fillers. Fillers are used to give women a pause to let them think about what they want to say whereas Hedges are used to express and show the women's uncertainty, anxious, and hesitant when they are given a statement or question that they are unsure about it. Lakoff (as cited in Putri et al, 2021, p. 271) identifies women use fillers to express a lack of confidence. Women are mostly uncertain when they want to make a decision and consideration through what they want to do. According to Lakoff (as cited in Holmes, 2013, p. 304), both hedges and boosters express women's lack of confidence.

b. Tag Questions

There is a rule that women will use conversational situations more than men. The conversational situation indicates syntactical rules build by social context. The social context is the position of the society which is addressee, with appreciating each other, and there is an impression from one person to others. That is tag questions. Women are used question tag often than men. Tag questions are known as yes or no questions which are the speaker states unconfident statement. Lakoff (as cited in Putri et al, 2021, p. 271) states that a tag question is a mediator between a statement and a yes or no question, which indicates more confidence than a yes or no question but is not as confident as a statement. Tag questions are also known as a statement in a form to get certainty from the interlocutor. The use of tag questions indicates many functions such as tag questions do not need confirmation, for example, "**the weather is windy, isn't it?**" and tag questions have used the interlocuter to get

a correct sentence, for example, "**my face looks glossy, don't I?**". Lakoff (1973, p. 54) states a yes-no question is less assertive than the former but more confident than the latter.

c. Rising Intonation

Rising intonation in women's language features describes how the voice intonation rises at the end of the sentence. Lakoff (as cited in Putri et al, 2021, 271) states that women are inclined to use a form of declarative answer rather than a question. Women are always emotional and sensitive to statements that they do not like, and they usually rising their intonation to emphasize their statements. Lakoff (as cited in Putri et al, 2021, p. 271) explains rising intonation on declarative is a type of yes or no question to express hesitance from the speaker. They always prefer to give their answer by changing the natural tone into a rising tone, for example, can be seen in this conversation between A and B:

(A) How old are you?

(B) I am twenty years old

(A) What? **Are you really twenty years old?**

In the analysis of the conversation above, we see that A is saying **are you really twenty years old? (you look fifteen years old)**. The A's conversation shows that A's answer is doubtful or hesitant.

d. Empty Adjectives

Women usually have different views on the subject by their own choice of words. They have special words when it comes to what they like, especially when they say something adjectively. Lakoff (1973, p. 51) argues that men may not use the empty adjective in most occupations and social strata because if so, they will be seen as suspicious. Men usually do not say different words in different views because they see it as the same view whereas women usually say

different words in different views to amuse their interlocuter and it looks luxurious. Empty adjectives are used when women want to convey their feelings toward a particular situation. The words **divine**, **charming**, and **cute** have trivial meanings that are used by women to amuse themselves (Lakoff, 1973, p. 51-52). There is an example of an 'empty' adjective such as when a girl wants to say that her friend is looking good, normal people will say "**you are looking beautiful today!**" meanwhile women will say "**you are looking cute today!**" because the word **cute** for women sounds more pleasant then **beautiful**.

e. Precise Color Terms

Women are unique human beings because they have their own way of naming strange things to make a diversity between color and things, meanwhile, men do not know about naming strange things and consider it the same. Lakoff (1973, p. 49) states that women have their own vocabulary in naming colors more than men. Men usually remember the general name for colors whereas women have different thoughts about colors. The word **aquamarine**, **lavender**, **tosca**, **cyan**, **beige**, **persimmon**, **mauve**, **peach**, **maroon**, and so on are unfamiliar to men and women used them to give a detailed description of colors. Men think that all colors are having the same name, but women think that all colors have a different name based on what they see. Precise color for women is significantly important because it is relatable to women's life. Lakoff (as cited in Putri et al, 2021, p. 271) states women tend to use these terms more than men as women have a larger stock of words since colors are related to their specific interests. Women are stereotypically interested in fashion, decoration, and so on.

f. Intensifiers

Intensifiers are known as boosters which means a word that emphasizes another word or phrase in a sentence. Intensifiers are

used to stress phrases to clarify what they do not like about what they hear, feel, and listen to in their lives. Lakoff (as cited in Holmes, 2013, p. 304) argues that women use boosters or intensifiers more than men. Lakoff (as cited in Putri et al, 2021, p. 271) states that the word such as **so** and **just** are classified as intensifiers and are often applied by women to exert a strong feeling about something without showing how strong the feeling is. Women are often used **so**, **just**, **really**, and **very** to strengthen their intended meaning and they want to ensure the interlocuter that they get the message, for example, "**I really hate you!**" shows that a girl says it emotionally and she really hates this person. She wants the interlocuter to get the message seriously. Another example is, "**I am very happy today!**", the word '**very**' is to emphasize the true meaning that she is in the good mood.

g. Hypercorrect Grammar

Grammar is needed for language to create a correct sentence pattern. Hypercorrect grammar involves avoidance of harsh language, and it is related to politeness when people are talking in the way they talk to others. This grammar refers to evading terms considered vulgar and curse words. Women are supposed to talk politely and be authoritative. Lakoff (as cited in Holmes, 2013, p. 303) says that it is the feature in which women consistently use standard verb forms. Lakoff (as cited in Putri et al, 2021, p. 271) states women are not expected to speak roughly. Women mostly do not use harsh and curse words when they speak with others, but men mostly use harsh and curse words to show their masculinity to the community. An example of harsh or vulgar words that men mostly do such as when men say **wanna**, women are inclined to stay with the original word and they will say **want to** with a space on the word. Women always care about detailed things when they want to express their ideas than men. It is a reason that women are always used standard forms of English to reflect their politeness.

h. Super Polite Forms

Polite manner is one of the attitudes that women must have because this attitude is shown how feminism of women in the community. Lakoff (as cited in Putri et al, 2021, p. 271) elucidates women are seen to be the keeper of morale and civility and people tend to speak in an especially "polite" way to women. Super Polite forms are usually used as polite commands and polite language. This form is strict to behave and communicate politely and carefully. Women must select the word choice for utterance while speaking. Super Polite forms are related to hypercorrect grammar. Lakoff (as cited in Holmes, 2013, p. 303) states that indirect request and euphemisms are categorized as superpolite forms. This feature usually women to ask a favor of the interlocuter politely without harming the feeling using the feature. The phrase Super Polite forms such as **please** and **thank you** are often used in this feature, for example, "Would you **please** help me to grab that book?" which shows Super Polite forms rather than "**Would you help me to grab that book?**" which shows an original polite form.

i. Avoidance of Strong Swear Words

Eckert (as cited in Oktapiani et al, 2017, p. 211) explains swearword is a kind of interjection or exclamation to express anger with extreme and has been considered a powerful expression. Strong swear words are a word that is generally considered as vulgar, offensive, obscene, blasphemous, and inappropriate to say in the community. Lakoff (1973, p. 50) states that women use expletives or avoidance of strong swear words to show how strongly they feel about something. Strong swear words are usually shaped by phrases such as **oh my god**, **fudge**, **bloody hell**, **shoot**, and **bullshit** that always come from their mouth, especially men when they are surprised by something and they directly say swear words without

thinking. Example of strong swears words such as "**Oh shoot**, I lost my wallet!".

j. Emphatic Stress

Emphatic stress is also known as boosting features. Lakoff (as cited in Holmes, 2013, p. 304) argues women tend to use those words more in their daily conversation comparing to men to express women's lack of confidence and to express uncertainty. This feature is used when women want to express their messages and emphasize their messages to the interlocutor. In other words, women use this to boost others in order to get attention from the addressee and their words can be taken seriously. Lakoff (as cited in Holmes, 2013, p. 330) argues that it is also used to strengthen the meaning. There are some examples of emphatic stress such as "It was an **AMAZING** idea", "The accident is **EXTREMELY** chaos", and "Today is the **BEST DAY** ever!"

So, based on the theories and explanations above, I can inform that women are creatures that are not easy for to people guess and know about them. Women have varieties of languages which makes them form their own language, it is women's language. Women have often put language as a tool for their matters, which is introducing their identities, showing equality, and as a symbol to unify others. Women are changing their language from time to time because they experienced the social stereotype between them and men. They are often underestimated by men because women's language is one of the weakest languages that cannot defend themselves from situations. Whatever women say and do in their social lives, their language only be unimportant because they only talk based on their hearts not from their logic.

The linguistic features of women and men are greatly different. In society, women tend to ask someone a lot, start a conversation, say apologize, and engage with someone, meanwhile, men tend to be tempted, to achieve, and maintain their independence as men. They like to use adjectives a lot to describe their feelings. Women's language is always

causing trouble because their language is difficult to understand and they prefer to express with emotionally and dramatically. Women are always using language to describe and explain specific cases with examples from their environment. They are also good at hiding problems through language in order to maintain someone's feelings.

A specific vocabulary that they used in the language affects their characteristics, such as, "**Aww, you look absolutely gorgeous**", which means that she is really saying it seriously or she is just teasing or mocking someone. Therefore, Lakoff categorized women's language into ten features because women like the aesthetic of spoken language when they are using language to make it looks polite and be appreciated in society.

2.2.2. Men's Language

Men's language is one of the linguistics' features where men's words become dominant and powerful to conquer other languages in society. Men always use language to show their masculinity to convince listeners. The difference between men and women's language lies in the strength of language when they are using language in society. Spender (1985, p. 12) mentions that males have ensured their own primacy, and consequently have ensured the invisibility or other nature of females, and this primacy is perpetuated while women continue to use, unchanged, the language which we have inherited. Men often comprehend the language used because they feel when they use language, it shows their identities in society. Men prefer to be consistent in the language used in order to protect the problems.

Men's language research was conducted by Coates in 2004 in her book entitled "Women, Men, and Language" which explains that men and women talk differently which fascinates her to answer all her curiosity about the way men and women talk based on language and gender difference. Coates (2004, p. 97) argues that the differences between female and male language are linguistically. Men do not like to have small talk with others because they care more about the world's issues rather than the local issues. It is described that men's language is assertive, mature, and on point or

direct forms. Men usually know how to take and make decisions with their own logic and knowledge that they have rather than using feelings or emotions like women.

The language used by men can also be manipulative because they can persuade people to obey. Men were created to be a leader in the workplace, public, and family because they must be able to plan, create, and determine the next path. Men's language is always dominating and tactful to make listeners feel serious about their decisions. Therefore, Coates (2004, p. 86) states six language features that are used by men. There are minimal responses, command and directives, swearing and taboo language, compliments, theme, and question. The explanations are as follows:

a. Minimal Responses

Coates (2004, p. 87) argues that minimal responses are sometimes called "back-channels". The meaning of back-channels according to Coates is feedback given in language when men are talking to someone to show an interest, attention, and willingness to keep listening to what people say. Back-channel is also a short response and a symbol to indicate someone is paying attention to what they are explaining. Men are sometimes busy with their own stuff, which is focusing on their phones to read the news, watching on television, and playing games. They are also used not to care about the situation around them until they use this language feature to keep someone not disappointed and angry at the same time because they are not interested in the topic. They are intentionally using this language feature to assert dominance. Coates (2004, p. 87) states this form feature such as **yeah** or **right** or **mhmm**. Those forms are functioning to not interrupt and overlap the flow of people's talk.

b. Command and Directives

Men are creatures that have the nature to lead society and the community around them. They have the power to control the

situation which they think is lacking. In this feature, men tend to command because they have the position and responsibility to do it to their inferior. When they command their inferior, this act is relatable to directives that are not just only instruction but also guidance so they can do things right. Coates (2004, p. 94) argues that directive as a speech act which tries to get someone to do something. In other words, a directive is to influence, guide, and govern someone to get what they want. Men also used this feature when they were in same-sex groups to give explicit commands. Coates (2004, p. 94-95) states the form feature of command and directives, such as **gimme**, **gonna**, and **gotta**.

c. Swearing and Taboo Language

Lakoff (1973, p. 50) argues that men use stronger expletives (**damn**, **shit**) than women (**oh dear**, **goodness**), but her evidence is purely impressionistic. It is shown in people's daily life that men are using swearing and taboo language more often than women because it is how they want to show their masculinity in public and also to show the power of their interactions. Pan (2011, p. 1016) elucidates that females are more careful and they avoid using crude words. When men used swearing and taboo language, they tend to consider it a serious matter, meanwhile, when women used swearing and taboo language, they consider it a joke. Coates (2004, p. 97) states that men and men conversations used substantially more swear words than women and women conversations, while mixed conversations tend to accommodate both sides. The form features of these languages are **damn**, **fuck**, **shit**, **suck**, **bloody hell**, etc.

d. Compliments

Men usually tend to be serious in every talking and conversation with others but when they want to express appreciation through something, they say it based on what they feel, see, and touch. They are rare to disclose their feelings toward something that they are

thinking it is good, meanwhile, women are fully expressive, and they are very often to disclose their feelings to others. These feelings about something good are called compliments. Coates (2004, p. 99) states that the compliments given by women to other women differ both in tone and topic from those given by men to other men. Men are often giving compliments based on the possessions and skills of people, meanwhile, women are giving compliments based on others' appearances.

Men have deliberately avoided compliments to other men because they think it is not an important thing to give compliments and they are also avoided to be seen as gay. It is more polite if men give a compliment about activities or acts to other men. The form of this feature is usually like a **good job** or a **good boy**. The differences in compliments between men and women are as follows:

a) Women's Compliments

"You look **perfectly fit** with those eyes makeup."

The word '**perfectly fit**' explains that someone is very shaped and suitable to what she is putting and wearing. Physical appearance is more important than skills because women see others as their main reference for their next fashion or style. It means that women are more sensitive to someone's appearance.

b) Men's Compliments

"You are really **clever** to solve these boat assemblies, I am wondering if you have a high IQ."

The word "**clever**" refers to someone who really can assemble, perform, work, and accomplish something quickly, neat, and structured. It means that men are more attentive to someone's skills and performance rather than appearance.

e. Theme

Men are generally interested in the same topic and they are focusing on it until they find the solution, meanwhile, women are more interested in too many topics until the conversation will never end and they tend not to find a solution. A conversation that only focused on one topic is called a theme. Men do not like gossip and a conversation that is relatable to entertainment, meanwhile, women really love talking about fashion, entertainment, and gossip. It is imprinted in Coates (2004, p. 133), when talk does more personal, it deals with matters such as drinking habits or personal achievements rather than feelings. They are more realistic than women because they see the conversation about the virtual world as just a mortal. Coates (2004, p. 133) mentions that men avoid self-disclosure and prefer to talk about more impersonal topics such as current affairs, modern technology, cars, or sports. The theme that they always talk about is current affairs, travel, sports, politics, economics, science, and history among men and men in the same-sex group.

f. Question

A question is an utterance that can serve as a request for information from others. Men rarely ask a question to someone because they usually like to be asked. When men are asking a question to someone, it means that they really need important information for themselves. If men get interested in someone or a topic of discussion, they tend to like to ask more questions from others in order to get to know them. This feature is different from women, they are quite using question tags a lot to ask the question as an affirmation in asking. Men like to ask someone directly, meanwhile, women like to gain small talk first before they ask. Coates (2004, p. 157) argues that the male speaker has found to be more likely to interrupt others disruptively; they are also much likely to interrupt women than women were to interrupt men. In other

words, men are likely to tease women to bring them closer to something they like.

So, based on the theories of Coates above, I can inform that men's language is more likely to be destructive because they can dominate and control someone through their language. Men have created to be a protector in society but with their language, they created features that can make them as they want. When men are making decisions through language then the decision is irrevocable and they need people who can support them to be a leader.

The linguistics features differences between men and female lie in how they used language in society. Men tend to be directive, commanding, and use harsh words in public to show their masculinity, meanwhile, women tend to be polite and use the standard English form to show their identities as feminine. Men sometimes look so stiff when they want to start a conversation with someone. They are usually a thinker, so whatsoever they want to say, they will think about the consequences, solutions, and bad impacts that will happen if they say words. Therefore, they look ignorant and do not care about things that are going on.

They are being realistic about the world and only talk about what they like. When they have the same interest as the other gender, they will not be going to stop asking questions, gaining information, and even they will change their topic to attract someone. Men's language is a language that only men can understand but women with their thousand thoughts are trying to be part of their languages.

2.3. The function of Women's Language Features

The language function in society is to give social roles and identities to each gender. Women and men have their own characteristics when they use language. The function of women using language is more to express their feelings to others while the function of men used language is to give information about the topic related to their matter. Women and men are totally different in the tradition of

culture, and society shaped their social roles and patterns of behavior from them. Pearson (as cited in Rubbyanti, 2017, p. 47) states that there are five women's language functions proposed by Pearson in her book entitled "Gender and Communication" in 1985. Those functions are to express uncertainty, get a response, soften an utterance, start a discussion, and express feelings or opinions.

2.3.1. To Express Uncertainty

Women often use linguistic features such as uncertainty. Women's language is not just only indicating uncertainty but it is also expressing hesitation and anxiety when they speak to someone. Eckert and McConnell-Ginet (as cited in Rubbyanti, 2017, p. 47) argue that women's speech has often been interpreted as indicating uncertainty and unwillingness to take a stand. Women sometimes are expressing their powerless feeling to their close people in order to feel calmer. An example of women's language to express uncertainty is "**Really? I thought you were his girlfriend.**" (Rubbyanti, 2017, p. 47).

2.3.2. To Get a Response

Pearson (1985, p. 188) argues that women are likely to ask others to do things for them with more words than their male counterparts would use. Women are more likely to ask or do something to others indirectly. They tend to ask and give the answer implicitly. Women tend to do this implicitly to make people hypothesize about what they want and they want to be understood. There are women's language features used to help women to get a response, which is a tag question. An example of women's language to get a response is "**The weather is so cold, isn't it? Because I am wearing tons of sweaters right now.**"

2.3.3. To Soften an Utterance

Women are known as inferior in the community because they tend to be polite, smooth, and elegant when speaking to society. Women's language features are suitable for softening an utterance such as Super Polite forms and hypercorrect grammar. They are also using a soft voice tone to

become more respectful and lovely like a lady in general. Rubbyanti (2017, p. 48) argues that women use these features in order to sound less demanding while asking a request and to be more polite.

2.3.4. To Start a Discussion

Women are sometimes having a lot of concepts to start their conversations or discussions. They are seeking attention more from the opposite gender to provoke them into the discussion. There are women's language features that functioned to start a discussion such as lexical hedges, for example **you know**, **well**, **you see**, **maybe**, **perhaps**, and **I think**. Rubbyanti (2017, p. 48) states that tag questions are also used by women to begin a conversation.

2.3.5. To Express Feelings or Opinions

Women are known as friendly human beings to give their affection, and they also easy to express their feelings to others. Women want to seek and enhance their relationships with others through their feelings. Pearson (as cited in Rubbyanti, 2017, p. 48) mentions that sometimes they use emphatic stress and tag question to express their feelings or opinions and to get attention from the interlocutor. It also means that they sometimes used their emotion and hesitation to express their opinions to get attention from the interlocutor. The word *but* is used and needed to encourage women to say what they want, for example, **I don't think this is right, but…** this example, the woman seems to anticipate the negative answer and reaction by the interlocutor, at the same time the speaker is defending herself with an implicit apology using the word "**but**".

So, based on the function of women's language proposed by Pearson that Rubbyanti cited in, I can inform that women are creatures that are full of uncertainty which makes them have diversity in women's language. Their uncertainty, anxiety, and hesitation through language make them less confident and feel harbored. These feelings are preventing them to do things that they like.

The appearance of Pearson's research made women feel more confident, bold, and daring to express their weaknesses in order to show that they are unique.

Women are sometimes being shy and hesitant when they are talking with others, especially men because their fears and anxieties always dominated them not to do what they have to do. Eventually, they are creating their own language form to soften the language and make it easier for them to talk to another gender. Therefore, every word, sentence, and utterance that women are spoken to is relatable to the function because every women's language features have a function and it makes women get used to the language based on the situation.

2.4. Previous Related Studies

This research is not just only based on my idea as a researcher but to support this research, several previous studies are listed as the research reinforcement. There are similarities and differences between my research and others. I hereby the existing proof of the research that uses the same theory and approach with different objects of linguistics.

The first research by Murti (2018) is entitled "An Analysis of Women's Language Features Used by Mia in The Princess Diaries Movie". Her research concluded Mia as the main character analyzed by Murti through women's language features. Her purpose is to analyze Mia in this research to reveal women's language features can be used to support the stereotypes of women who have an inferior position in society. The result of her research is Mia used eight out of ten women's language features that reflected her gender as a woman in society.

The second research by Utari (2019) is entitled "An Analysis of Women's Language Features Used by Indonesian Female Author in The Book of Dear Tomorrow by Maudy Ayunda". Her research concluded that Maudy Ayunda's book as the main research object analyzed by Utari through women's language features. Her purpose is to analyze Maudy Ayunda in this research because the book is relatable with the language, such as diction and some utterances that there are many phenomena of language features that can be found which Utari

would like to persuade the society to be influenced by the utterance of Maudy Ayunda's book. The result of her research is that Maudy Ayunda's book used six out of ten women's language features that are relatable to the phenomena of language features.

The third research by Arsyi (2020) is entitled "Women Linguistic Features Used by Three Female Heroes in Three Different Superhero Movies by Marvel Cinematic Universe". Her research concluded Natasha Romanoff, Hope Van Dyne, and Gamora as the main character analyzed by Arsyi through women's language features. Her purpose is to analyze these three main characters from different marvel movies to discover the function and the factor of linguistic features used by three different female heroes in their speech also Arsyi is comparing the women's language features with men's language features used by three female heroes. The result of her research is that she found four out of ten women's language features used by Natasha Romanoff, six out of ten women's language features used by Hope Van Dyne, and four out of ten women's language features used by Gamora. She also found that three female heroes used men's language features because they are mostly working in the men's dominant area. Three female heroes are used three out of four men's language features to show that females are also using men's language.

The fourth research by Nuringtyas and Navila (2021) is entitled "Women's Language Features on Utterances of Charlie's Angel Movie". Their research concluded three main women characters as their research object analyzed by Nuringtyas and Navila through women's language features. Their purpose is to examine women's language features and the reasons for using the features of the three main women characters in the movie. The result of their research is they found nine out of ten women's language features used by the three main women characters in Charlie's Angel movie and the reason they are using women's language features is to give a strong opinion or persuade others and to convenience the hearer about what the speaker's said.

The last research by Ashila (2022) is entitled "The Power of Women Language Used Against Men in Bombshell Movie". Her research concludes

many actresses as their main object of research analyzed by Ashila through women's language features. Her purpose is to identify the features of women's language that make them powerful when women are perceived as weak due to their polite speech in this movie. The result of her research is she found nine out of ten women's language features that are used by actresses in Bombshell movies to prove that women in the Bombshell movie are so much powerful to control the situation.

Based on the previous related studies above, the researchers are mostly focused on finding women's language features and the function of women's language features. This research is having similarities with the previous researchers, the research is using the same theories from Lakoff and Holmes to elucidate women's language features. This research also looks for the function of women's language used by the main character Enola Holmes. The difference between my research and other researchers is men also use women's language features and not all men are using men's language features to speak and communicate with others. This research will be different from other researchers because I am not focusing only on a woman as the main character but also man as the main character to show that he is describing words with women's language features.