

Women Language Features in The Movie to All the Boys I've Loved Before: Analysing Language Features in Different Geographical Locations

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Abstract

The title of this research was Women Language Features in the Movie to All the Boys I've Loved Before. This study discussed about women language features contained in the movie To All the Boys I've Loved Before; and social factors affecting the use of women's language features in the movie. The method used is descriptive method that is the method of this research in the form of describing, steering, categorizing and analyzing. The results showed that 1) there are 7 female language features used by the cast in the film To All the Boys I've Loved Before, 16 data lexical hedges or fillers, 4 data empty adjectives, 3 data intensifiers, 2 super-polite data, 2 empathetic stress, data 2 data tag questions and 1 data rising intonation on declarative. 2). In this study also found several social factors that influence the use of women language features are 20 topic data, 6 background data or social context and 4 speech function data. Hence, the language features were found to differ in the different geographical locations of the studied movie.

Keywords

Features Of Women Language, Women's Language, Social Factors.

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Introduction

Gender and language have relational bond to each other; especially dealing with the meaning of gender in distinguishing between women and men. It is simply described that language purposes to convey an expression in the form of thoughts, cognitive, ideas, concepts or feelings through utterance. People may deeply show their point of view, understanding of something, the origin of the nation and state, education, even nature to be explored. Thus, language also contains specific cultural meanings for people who use it as a means of communication in their daily life. Based on *Webster New World Dictionary*, gender refers to the visible difference between men and women by the terms of values and behavior, especially by the insight of society. Gender deals with a concept used to identify the differences between men and women in terms of socio-cultural influences. Gender may also be interpreted as a mental and cultural interpretation of male and female sex distinguishing. Gender is usually used to indicate the division of labor that is considered appropriate for men and women. Those have many differences, as it has been described earlier those men and women have physical and psychological differences.

At some point, gender is more suitable to mark off people on the basic of their sociocultural behavior, including utterance (Holmes & Wilson, 2017). Something between men and women could not be argued as a problematic matter. For example, women have the same social status as men and have the same rights in society; although physically, women tend to be generally weaker than men. By weak is that women are aware of their social status which can be distinguished depending on the type of work or occupation. Through *Language and Women's Place*, the theory of the existence of women's language was determined (Lakoff, 1975). The book also stated that there were several things that underlie the emergence of differences between women and men in language. Men are described as more assertive, mature, and like to speak openly with the right vocabulary. However, it is different from women's language which is not assertive, not openly (using figurative words) and is careful when expressing something, and often uses more subtle and polite words.

In this paper, the analysis will be about the language features of women proposed by Lakoff; the theory is known as the "*feature of women language*" and there are 10 characteristics of women's language features, including hedges/filler, tag question, rising intonation, empty adjectives, precise color terms, intensifiers (such as just and so), hypercorrect grammar, super polite, avoidance of strong swear words, and empathic stress. Therefore, this paper will examine the 10 features proposed by Lakoff in the movie *To All the Boys I've Loved Before*. This feature of women's language is also related to social factors; which determine a person's use of language. Some of the social factors contained in the book *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics* including social status, education level, age, and gender. In this point of view, social factors are divided into 4 types, speakers or participants, social settings or contexts, topics, and functions (Holmes & Wilson, 2017). Based on the background above, the identification of the problems is related to features of female language are used in the movie *to all the boys I've loved before*, and social factors may influence the language features of women in the movie *to all the boys I've loved before*.

The object of this research refers to the feature of women's language in the movie *to all the boys I've loved before*. The research method used in this research is descriptive method; which can be interpreted as a problem-solving procedure that is investigated by describing the state of the subject or object in the study. Later on, it can be in the form of people, institutions, communities and others which are currently based on visible facts or what they are. In the Book of Research Methods, descriptive method is a method in examining the status of a group of people, an object, a condition, a system of thought or a class of events in the present. The purpose of this descriptive research is to make a systematic, factual and accurate description, picture, or painting of the facts, characteristics and relationships between the phenomena being investigated (Nazir, 1988).

Literature Review

Sociolinguistics stands for socio and linguistics. Socio is the same as the word social, which is related to society. Sociolinguistics is a study that compiles theories about the relationship between society and language, while the notion of linguistics is the study or discussion of language, especially the elements of language (phonemes, morphemes, words, sentences) and the relationship between these elements, including the nature and formation of elements. Sociolinguistics is the investigation of the attributes of language assortments, the characteristic of their capacity, and the qualities of their speakers as these three continually interact, change and change each other inside a

discourse local area (Fishman, 1997). It is stated that Sociolinguistics referred to the study of the characteristics of language variation, the functions of language variations, and the use of language because these three elements always interact, change, and change each other in communication in society. While in another perspective, Sociology leads to an objective study of humans in society, about institutions, and social processes that exist in society, while the notion of linguistics is a field of science that studies language or a field of science that takes language as its object of study. Thus, it can be said that Sociolinguistics is an interdisciplinary field of science that studies language in relation to the use of that language in society (Novita & Sujatna, 2019). In other terminologies, sociolinguistics is a field that studies the relationship between language and society, between language use and the social structure in which language users live. The field reviews the connection among language and society, between the employments of language and the social designs wherein the clients of language live (Akhtar et al., 2020). The examination that is worried about the connection among language and the setting in which it is utilized. As such, it considers the connection among language and society. It clarifies we individuals talk distinctively in various social settings. It discusses about the social elements of language and the manners in which it is utilized to pass on friendly importance (Holmes & Wilson, 2017). By those terminologies, Sociolinguistics concerns with languages and society, especially in perspectives of people in using language among the group of society.

Sociolinguistic studies are more qualitative; thus, Sociolinguistics deals with the details of the actual use of language, such as descriptions of certain patterns of language use or dialect by speakers, topics, and background of conversation. Sociolinguistics views language as a social system and a communication system and part of a particular society and culture. While, what is meant by the use of language is a form of social interaction that occurs in concrete situations. Based on some of the opinions above, it can be concluded that sociolinguistics does not only study language but also learns about aspects of language used by society (Bassoff & Glass, 1982; Coates, 1989; Findlay & Findlay, 1998; Hidayati, 2016; Jespersen, 2013; Novita & Sujatna, 2019; Poynton, 1989)

Social And Geographical Factors

There are several factors that may influence someone in speaking or communicating. Some of these social factors include social class, referring to groups of people who have certain similarities in the social field such as economy, work, education, position, caste, and so on.(Yolanda, 2013)

The social factor that influences the use of language is also the level of education. A person's level of education can be reflected in a person's speaking style by the choice of words he uses. For example, someone with a bachelor's degree will have a different language style than public transportation driver at the transportation hub (Karjo & Wijaya, 2020; Poynton, 1989; Preisler, 2011) The choice of words in language use will of course be different depending on with whom we speak to. Age also has an important role in language use. For example, in Indonesia a child is much more polite to talk to his parents than to his friends. The choice of words chosen will definitely be different when talking to people of the same age as him. (Oktapiani, Natsir, & Setyowati, 2017; Richards, 1998; Romaine, 1998) Some linguists believe that women are aware that in society they are lower in status than men, they use more standard forms of language than men that relate to the way society treats women. The gap between men and women is very clear. In addition, sociocultural factors also affect the differences between the two in language or speaking. For example, in the field of work, women have different roles in society (Holmes & Wilson, 2017; Thackeray, 2020; Wahyuningsih, 2018)

Language And Gender

In Webster's New World Dictionary, gender is defined as the visible difference between men and women in terms of values and behavior. Gender is a concept used to identify the differences between men and women in terms of socio-cultural influences. Gender is defined as a mental and cultural interpretation of male and female sex differences. Gender is usually used to indicate the division of labor that is considered appropriate for men and women. Contemporary theorists stated that language is an extension of social behavior. Moreover, spoken language depends on the development of the ability to place the tongue precisely at various locations in the human system that allows him to articulate finger and hand signals that facilitate non-verbal communication (Yuliani, Sutisna, Oktaviani, & Fatihat, 2020). There are several differences in

speech acts between women and men, including differences in limb movements and facial expressions, differences in voice and intonation. Language reflects social facts. Many groups use different languages associated with their identity, where a choice of language is available for communication, often individuals can signal their identity with the language they choose to use. Speech differences in interactions can be reflected in social groups (Subanti, 2020). The different network preferences between men and women may be influenced by their different gender identities and speech styles (Coates, 1989). Gender is also something that we cannot avoid, it is the way how the society around us is ordered, and every society does things differently (Wardhaugh, 2006). Women's language is intuitive, considerate and builds a more polite style of communication which can be seen from the use of her vocabulary. Women are synonymous with polite and gentle words or speech. For some reason, women utilize more standard structures than men. At any rate four distinctive clarifications were proposed. The principal advances to social class and its related status for a clarification, the second alludes to women part in the public eye, the third to women status as a subordinate gathering and the fourth to the capacity of discourse act in communicating sex personality, and particularly manliness (Holmes & Wilson, 2017; Simon). People choose their words in an unexpected way. Such contrasts in language decision are socially filed where people talk and act as per the worthy standards in a general public to keep up manliness for men or feminine for women. These practices are communicated in the marking of words, activity, or conduct as manly or ladylike (Coulmas, 2005). Men naturally show their masculinity by using their non-standard speech and physical strength as a sign of masculine supremacy. Women consistently use standard forms that are more loyal to the correct grammatical. Women reflect sentimentality more and use less harsh swear words, dirty words, obscene words but use words of praise such as good, excellent, and wonderful. More women avoid using dirty words.

The word is forbidden by women and seems to be a monopoly of men. This is because women are expected to be more polite in speaking. Not only in speaking, but the differences between men and women are not only related to language and structure, but also other things. Such as, limb movements and facial expressions. These two things must exist in society, but differ from community group to other community groups, also differ between women and men (Wardhaugh, 2010). There are many things that become the basis for the emergence of differences between women and men in language. It is described that the male language is more assertive, likes to speak openly with the right vocabulary. However, it is different from the language used by women who are not assertive, do not overtly or often use figurative words, and are careful when expressing something, and often use more subtle and polite words or through gestures (Lakoff, 1975). *Hedging* is one of the characteristics of women's language. This shows a less sure answer and reflects women's feelings of insecurity. Hedges and fillers reflect a woman's lack of confidence. It is a variation of a feature by which one can say something a little succinctly to show that something is not entirely.

Examples of *hedges* that are often used by women: *I mean. I'm not really pretty as you said.*

Examples of *fillers* that are often used by women: *Hmmm. I don't really like this food.*

Tag questions have the ability to increase (boost) or weaken (hedge) speech, depending on the context, because there is no relationship between form and function. Moreover, since this linguistic feature is multifunctional in its form, it can be considered a sign of social concern.

Tag questions generally occur at the end of an utterance and are pronounced with rising or falling intonations, including:

1. *Are they?*
2. *Isn't he?*
3. *Can't you?*

Asking a question is the best example of a woman's insecurities and doubts. Women use questions to each other when they are talking. The problem is that many researchers who study the use of question tags assume that question tags have only one function, namely a tentative trait that manifests women's inferior social position. On the other hand, as we shall see, questions actually represent multiplicity and multiplicity of meaning. tags can express the meaning of 'modal' or 'affective' depending on the situation. According to its classification, the role of the 'modal' tag is to confirm information that the speaker is uncertain about.

Example: *"You were missing yesterday, weren't you?"*

In other words, affective tags have two roles: The first is a softening tag which is used to show concern for the recipient to reduce threatening actions and the other is a 'facilitative' tag which

is used to offer the recipient an opportunity to enter into the conversation.

Example:

"This is a nice car, isn't it?"

Women tend to ask three times more often than men. It can be used in a variety of different ways. Questions can be used to seek information, to get to know a new topic, to encourage the interlocutor to engage in a conversation, to invite someone to tell a story, and much more (Chaika, 1982).

Sometimes the use of question tags is used in cases when the speaker and recipient already know the answer and do not require confirmation from the interlocutor, because the question tag is a form of question that does not require an answer.

Example:

Is Albert here?

Intonation is at the last place of inquiries. Likewise with label questions, this should transform explanation into an inquiry, accordingly debilitating the power of it and making the speaker sound unsure.

Women also often use high intonation in declarative sentences to show their emotions or empathy for something. In addition, one of the other female speech characters that often appear is the 'ask' intonation when the woman is asked a question. This shows the tendency of women who often feel unsure about the questions that are asked to them, or they want to highlight their politeness by asking the interlocutor back.

In addition, there is also a hypercorrect grammar in women language. It is a symptom where something that is already right is then re-justified so that it ends up being wrong or at least considered a non-standard form. However, the definition of hypercorrect is different from the notion of hypercorrect in the features of women's language. In female language features, hypercorrect can refer to the use of language according to standard rules. The use of this hypercorrect includes avoiding harsh language, apologizing more often, and using the politest form as additional features. In other words, women spoke as close to the standard form of English as possible. It attributes these features to one another because they all boil down to the fact that women are not expected to speak harshly or disrespectfully than men.

Example:

I would be very happy if you could show me how to make the cookies.

It can be concluded that to avoid bad words or sentences, women use the standard verb form, which is a complete pattern for a sentence to be more polite. Empty Adjectives are the word concerns only emotional reactions rather than specific information. What is implied by *empty adjective* descriptors are a particular class of modifiers that other than their particular and strict significance, they additionally demonstrate the speaker's adoration to something. There are several groups of adjectives in vocabulary terms that have specific and literal meanings and also indicate the speaker's approval or admiration for something. Some of these adjectives are neutral, regardless of the gender of the speaker; both men and women are allowed to use them. But there are adjectives that seem to give the impression of being limited to use by women only. Some adjectives are neutral; as *great*, *neat* and only for women as *adorable*, *charming*, *sweet*, *lovely*, *divine*, *gorgeous* and *cute*.

In this occasion, women usually use empty adjectives to express something that is considered amazing for them; and the use of *adorable* is also an adjective that is more often used by women. Women are also relating to interest, such as color vocabulary. Women have more specified term color such as *mauve*, *chartreuse*, and *baby blue*. In this case, of course, women give far more detailed color details and are more precise in naming colors. In contrast to men who think the talk about the term colors is not too important and women tend to give color specifications. Women have the ability to distinguish colors very observantly. Women are able to recognize some red colors well, whereas according to men all red is the same. In this case, women are considered very detailed in describing colors.

In addition, women also use intensifiers; that are commonly used when emphasizing superlative factors, emphasizing, and intensifiers are used more in the language characteristics of women

than men.

Intensifiers are words that can strengthen a statement that aims to make the listener believe in what the speaker is saying. Women use intensifiers more often than men. In addition, intensifiers are also used to make the meaning of other words stronger. Some characteristics of intensifiers such as *so, just, very, and quite* indicate more characteristics of women's language than men's. It can be concluded that the use of intensifiers seems to be a way to give a stronger opinion than the use of question tags for an opinion. If women use tag questions to express uncertainty, the use of intensifiers in women's speech is to persuade or accept their opinion. Intensifiers as boosting gadgets mirror the speaker expectation that the recipient may stay unconvinced so the person utilizes intensifier to supply additional consolation. Women help the power of their expressions since they feel that else, they won't be heard or given the consideration.

Method

The research method used in this research is descriptive method. Descriptive method can be interpreted as a problem-solving procedure that is investigated by describing the state of the subject or object in the study which can be in the form of people, institutions, communities and others which are currently based on visible facts or what they are. Descriptive method is a method in examining the status of a group of people, an object, a condition, and a system of thought or a class of events in the present. The purpose of this descriptive research is to make a systematic, factual and accurate description, picture, or painting of the facts, characteristics and relationships between the phenomena being investigated.

Finding And Result

The data that will be analyzed are the features of women's language and social factors that affect the use of language in speech based on Lakoff's theory. For the first data taken from the movie; *Lara Jean*: "Ummm... *The seat is taken?*".

Josh: "Yes! Well, by you".

The use of Lexical hedges or fillers in the sentence "*UmmThe seat is taken?*" can be interpreted as meaningless particles and can be included in the same category as a pause filler such as "um, hmm, ah, yeah". In the conversation above Lara Jean actually already knew that the seat she was going to sit next to Josh was actually still empty, but in this conversation, Lara Jean was still asking Josh as if she was doubtful and was heard asking a simple question that is usually said by people. In this conversation there are features of Lexical hedges or fillers such as "*umm..*" which is interpreted as a filler and shows an expression of doubt. The use of hedges or fillers is also one form of a woman in showing expressions of doubt, confusion and uncertainty and this is one of the characteristics of women who are considered less assertive in expressing something.

The social factor contained in data 1 is the setting or context. The setting or context in the conversation occurred when Josh was sitting alone in the garden and Lara Jean suddenly came to sit next to Josh. In the conversation above, Josh was actually just sitting alone listening to music in the park, but Lara Jean suddenly came and revealed her speech which showed an uncertainty and doubt that the chair beside Josh was really empty. For the next analysis is dealing with *tag question* as the women language. This conversation takes place between Gen and Peter while in the park.

Gen: *You don't have time for me anymore. Literally all you do is hang out with her.*

Peter: *am I supposed to just wait around like an idiot while you're off with this college guy?*

Gen: *Seriously, he's not a good listener.*

Peter: *It's because he's not at your beck and call like I am. Gen you can't keep doing this to me.*

Gen: *But she is not coming on the ski trip, is she? Because that's our thing.*

In the conversation between Gen and Peter, the use of the question tag in the sentence "*she is not coming on the ski trip, is she?*" used by Gen aims to ensure that Lara Jean will not come to the ski trip, even though Gen already knows the answer that Lara Jean will definitely come to the ski

trip but Gen still asks Peter to make sure and expects a confirmation from Peter.

The social factor that influences the speech is the topic of conversation. Gen is Peter's ex-lover but Gen feels he still loves Peter and hopes Peter will return and leave Lara Jean. In his speech, Gen tries to make sure that Peter will not take Lara Jean to the ski trip because he thinks the ski trip was one of Peter and Gen's favorite events when they were still dating, even though Gen already knows the answer, but to make sure, Gen uses the question tag in his speech for the sake of get a reassurance from Peter. For the next feature in women language is *raising intonation*. This data is taken in the conversation of Lara Jean and her sister Margot. This conversation begins when Margot enters Lara Jean's room to share her feelings.

Margot: "Are you okay?"

Lara Jean: "Yeah"

Margot: "I just broke up with Josh"

Lara Jean: "You did what?" (Rising intonation)

"Why?" (Rising intonation)

In this data, found that one of the features of women's language proposed by Lakoff is in the use of rising intonation in the sentence *"You did what? and Why?"*. This sentence shows that Lara Jean raises her intonation. Women do tend to have a declarative answer that turns into a yes-no question, and sounds hesitant. The effect is as if it is seeking confirmation, although at the same time the speaker may be the only person who will have the necessary information. On the use of Rising Intonation in the sentence *"You did what?" and "Why?"* Lara Jean gave an unconvinced expression by raising her intonation. This is as explained in the book an introduction to sociolinguistics that rising intonation on declarative is the tendency of women who often feel unsure of the answers given by the speaker and thus, he asks again by raising his intonation.

The social factor that can affect the occurrence of rising intonation on declarative is the topic. When the speaker is unsure of what the interlocutor is saying, the speaker needs confirmation because he is unsure of his interlocutor's answer on the topic discussed earlier. However, apart from the topic of conversation, there are other factors, namely, speakers or participants. In the conversation above, Lara Jean is Margot's sister, to get an answer from Margot, Lara Jean doesn't hesitate to raise the intonation in her conversation with Margot. The other example is the use of the empty adjective which in this conversation was spoken by Christine who suddenly came to praise the shoes used by Lara Jean in front of Gen who previously insulted Lara Jean's shoes.

Gene: "Cute!" (Points to Lara Jean's boots) "Thank you for your service!" (While mocking Lara Jean shoes)

Lara Jean: "They are a vintage but I got them on Etsy"

Christine: "They are so amazing! Not, everybody can pull them off! Lara Jean can rock em'! But for you Gen let's just say it's probably a good thing you're playing it safe with those Uggs".

Gen: "Know what, Chrissie? Screw you, because, you know that my feet are always cold".

In this data, the characteristics of empty adjectives are found in the sentence *"They are so amazing!"* used by Christine is to show an exaggerated expression of admiration for the boots worn by Lara Jean. In the conversation above, Christine praised that the boots used by Lara Jean are really good than the boots that Gen uses. There is the word *"amazing"* to express his admiration. The use of empty adjectives by women shows admiration for something and women prefer to use adjectives in expressing their feelings.

The social factor in this conversation is the function of the conversation. The function of the conversation is to compliment that the boots that Lara Jean is wearing really look good and make Gen feel insecure about the boots he is wearing. In this conversation, Christine tries to defend her best friend, Lara Jean, because previously Gen tried to insult the boots worn by Lara Jean.

In the first conversation Gen revealed that Lara Jean's shoes were cute but at the same time Gen's

expression seemed to mock Lara Jean. In addition to the function of the conversation, there are other social factors, namely the setting or context. The setting or context in the conversation above is when Christine is defending Lara Jean in front of Gen, who previously insulted the boots that Lara Jean was wearing. This setting was in front of the classroom and coincided with the time when all the students were gathering to get ready to enter their respective classrooms, so Christine said this so that the other students too could hear what she was saying to Gen. For the other analysis, this research applies *intensifiers*. This utterance was spoken by Lara Jean to her best friend Christine.

Lara Jean: "She is my best friend, my only friend, really".

The use of intensifiers in the sentence "*really*" used by Lara Jean is to show that Christine is a close friend or friend. One of the characteristics of women is that they always exaggerate their words and things according to several characteristics of intensifiers such as *so*, *just*, *very*, *really* and *quite* more indicative of the language characteristics of women than men. Lara Jean uses the "*really*" intensifier in her sentence to strengthen her statement. The use of intensifiers aims to make the listener believe in what the speaker is saying. In addition, intensifiers are also used to make the meaning of other words stronger.

Based on the data above, the social factor that influences the speech is the function of the speech. In the story above, Lara Jean said that it was just to provide information to the audience and at the same time emphasize that Christine is her only friend. In the scene above, Lara Jean uses intensifiers to strengthen her speech.

The other example of intensifier in this conversation takes place between Lara Jean and Peter. When Lara Jean tries to reverse her car and almost hits Peter in the back.

Peter: "I think you're gonna be able to make it out of the parking lot?"

Lara Jean: "Yeah. We're fine". "Really, seriously. Umm.. so, you should Just go seriously."

In the data above, the use of Intensifiers aims to strengthen the statement that Lara Jean said to Peter. The use of *Really... Seriously... and just...* above is a characteristic of Intensifiers which are words that can strengthen a Lara Jean statement that aims to make Peter believe or believe in what he is saying. In addition, intensifiers are also used to make the meaning of other words stronger.

Social factors that can influence the speech is the setting or social context. It started when Lara Jean reversed her car and almost hit Peter who was standing behind Lara Jean's car. In addition, the setting in Lara Jean and Peter's conversation is in a car park.

Peter: I don't usually talk about it. I just felt like maybe you'll understand cause your mom'. No that it is anywhere near the same thing.

Lara Jean: No, it's totally fine. I completely understand.

The use of intensifiers used by Lara Jean aims to strengthen her statement so that Peter believes in Lara Jean's statement that he really understands Peter's feelings, because Lara Jean has felt the same way. This is in accordance with the notion of intensifiers which are words that can strengthen a statement that aims to make the listener believe in what the speaker is saying. In addition, intensifiers are also used to make the meaning of other words stronger. The social factor that can influence the speech is the function of speech. The background in the conversation that occurs between Peter and Lara Jean is Peter hopes that Lara Jean can understand his feelings and vice versa to convince Peter, Lara Jean uses intensifiers to strengthen his speech so that Peter really believes that Lara Jean really understands his feelings and position. In this conversation, Lara Jean is at a party with Peter. However, suddenly someone sitting with Gen called Lara Jean to join him and sit with Gen.

Gen: I'm gonna refill, umm. can I get you anything? Like a juice or chocolate milk?

Lara Jean: No, Peter going to get me a drink but thank you so much for offering.

Another feature of female language is *super polite*. The conversation that occurred between Lara Jean and Gen began when Gen offered Lara Jean a drink. But in her speech, Lara Jean politely refuses Gen's offer, this can be seen when Lara Jean answers Gen's question with the sentence "thank you for offering". A woman uses more often more polite or polite language than a man in a conversation.

The social factor in Lara Jean's speech is the topic of conversation. In the conversation that occurred between Lara Jean and Gen, Lara Jean actually wanted to give an answer that Peter was getting her a drink but because she felt bad about refusing, therefore Lara Jean used more polite words to refuse Gen's offer. The last utterance was spoken by Christine to Lara Jean.

Christine: This Kavinsky thing is insane! Who knew you had a secret boner for the king of the cafeteria crowd?

Lara Jean: I know, I'm just as shocked as you are.

The female language feature in the conversation above shows that there is the use of empathic stress in the sentence "*This Kavinsky thing is insane!*" shows Christine's distrust of Lara Jean and Peter. Because Peter is one of the most popular students at school and Christine can't believe it when Lara Jean has a relationship with Peter. Christine heard and saw as everyone was watching and talking about Peter and Lara Jean who were in the cafeteria. In her speech above, Christine shows disbelief. The use of the word insane in Christine's speech emphasizes the speech to strengthen the meaning of an utterance.

The social factor that can influence the conversation above is the topic of conversation they talk about. Christine's statement made to Lara Jean made Christine raise her intonation because she was shocked and couldn't believe the relationship between Peter and Lara Jean. Christine's use of emphatic stress shows a strong feeling towards her speech.

Conclusion

After doing the analysis in chapter III about the features of women's language and what social factors can influence the actors in using the features of women's language. Based on the data found, the authors describe according to the largest to the smallest number.

1. There are 6 features of female language found by the female lead in the film *To All the Boys I've Loved Before*. 16 lexical hedges or filler data (53%), 4 empty adjectives data (13%), 3 data intensifiers (10%), 2 tag question data (7%), 2 emphatic stress data (7%) and 2 *super polite* data (7%), and 1 data rising intonation on declarative (3%). According to the data that the authors found, the most common use of female language features in the film *To All the Boys I've Loved* is Lexical Hedges followed by empty adjectives, intensifiers, tag questions, emphatic stress, *super polite* and rising intonation. Meanwhile, 3 features of female language were not found in use. The 3 features are hypercorrect grammar, precise color terms, and avoidance of strong swear words.

2. The most dominant social and geographical factors that influence the use of the female language feature in the film *To All the Boys I've Loved* before are the topic of conversation (67%), setting or context (20%) and speech function (13%).

After drawing conclusions in the analysis of this data research, there are still 3 features of female language that are not found in the film *To All the Boys I've Loved Before*, including hyper-correct grammar, precious color terms and Avoidance strong words. Therefore, this research is still very possible to be continued and developed by adding or linking the features of women's language with several other aspects.

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