

*Annual International Conference on Islamic Education and Multiculturalism
(AICIEM) Fakultas Tarbiyah dan Ilmu Keguruan [FTIK] IAIN Manado 2024*

Identifying Gender-Based Language through Analysis of Social Interaction in the Film *Pride and Prejudice* by Jane Austen

Fitrianita Febrina Ali

Universitas Negeri Gorontalo, Gorontalo, Indonesia

febrinaali99@email.com

Febrianto Hakeu

Universitas Ichsan Gorontalo Utara, Gorontalo Utara, Indonesia

febriantohakeu@unisan-gorut.ac.id

Abstract

Identifying Gender-Based Language through Analysis of Social Interaction in the Film *Pride and Prejudice* by Jane Austen. The study delves into the analysis of women's language features in the movie "*Pride and Prejudice*," focusing on the main characters' dialogue. It identifies and examines intensifiers, tag questions, super polite form, lexical hedges, and rising intonations as key features used in the interactions, shedding light on women's speech in diverse contexts. The research aims to uncover the types of women's speech features present in the film and how they are employed by female and male characters. By exploring gender-based language through the lens of Lakoff's theory, the study provides valuable insights for sociolinguistics scholars and students, serving as a springboard for future investigations into women's language practices. The theoretical framework encompasses discussions on language and gender, women's language, Lakoff's hypothesis on women's speech features, and illustrative examples of linguistic features identified by Lakoff. The findings reveal the varied use of women's language by characters in "*Pride and Prejudice*," with the female character employing six types of women's speech features compared to the male character's use of two types. The study suggests the need for further exploration of women's speech features in real-life conversations, emphasizing the potential for analyzing women's language from an Islamic perspective, particularly in examining women in influential societal roles.

Keywords: Gender-based language, Robin Lakoff, *Pride and Prejudice*

Abstrak

Mengidentifikasi Bahasa Berbasis Gender melalui Analisis Interaksi Sosial dalam Film *Kebanggaan dan Prasangka* oleh Jane Austen. Studi ini menyelidiki analisis fitur bahasa wanita dalam film "*Pride and Prejudice*," dengan fokus pada dialog karakter utama. Ini mengidentifikasi dan memeriksa intensifier, pertanyaan tanda, bentuk super sopan, lindung nilai leksikal, dan intonasi yang meningkat sebagai fitur utama yang digunakan dalam interaksi, menjelaskan pidato perempuan dalam konteks yang beragam. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengungkap jenis fitur ucapan wanita yang ada dalam film dan bagaimana fitur tersebut digunakan oleh karakter wanita dan pria. Dengan mengeksplorasi bahasa berbasis gender melalui lensa teori Lakoff, studi ini memberikan wawasan berharga bagi para sarjana dan mahasiswa sosiolinguistik, berfungsi sebagai batu loncatan untuk penyelidikan masa depan terhadap praktik bahasa perempuan. Kerangka teoritis mencakup diskusi tentang bahasa dan gender, bahasa perempuan, hipotesis Lakoff tentang fitur ucapan perempuan, dan contoh ilustrasi fitur linguistik yang diidentifikasi oleh Lakoff. Temuan ini mengungkapkan beragam penggunaan bahasa wanita oleh karakter dalam "*Pride and Prejudice*," dengan karakter wanita menggunakan enam jenis fitur ucapan wanita dibandingkan dengan penggunaan dua jenis karakter pria. Studi ini menunjukkan perlunya eksplorasi lebih lanjut tentang fitur pidato perempuan dalam percakapan kehidupan nyata, menekankan potensi untuk menganalisis bahasa perempuan dari perspektif Islam, terutama dalam meneliti perempuan dalam peran sosial yang berpengaruh.

Kata kunci: Bahasa berbasis gender, Robin Lakoff, *Kebanggaan dan Prasangka*

Introduction

Woman tends to have unique features in their language compared to men. Recently, many sociolinguistics found that men and women have different ways of speaking. They have different features although they speak the same language. Women as a social group have their language characteristics whether in spoken or written language (Aini 2016). It can be in form of the vocabulary, grammar, pronunciation, etc.

Women are systematically taught to speak with specific language features associated with a lack of power. Women's language shows their social condition of being men and women rather than their gender identity (Labotka 2009).

Women are thought to act and speak like a lady, which means gently and politely. If they refuse to speak like a lady they will be ridiculed as unfeminine. The same goes for men, if they tend to speak like a lady which shows their powerlessness, they will be judged as feminine. Sometimes women's language shows their powerlessness and weakness. Women are more aware of the fact that the way they speak signals their societal background or social status in their community (UMAMI 2013).

This research aims to investigate how women's language is used by the main characters of "Pride and Prejudice" movie related to the types of women's language and the characteristics of women's language in the movie. Two major reasons make this movie justifiable to select: First, it contains linguistic features of women language use both by female and male characters, so it gives more data to be analyzed. Second, is the powerful role of the main character, which takes society's intention in the way she leads society (Bucholtz 2003).

Despite becoming a symbol of the revolution that has to have power and authority in each of her speeches, she also has a femininity side as shown in her use of women's speech feature (Cameron 2014). This movie is interesting to investigate because the male character sometimes shows his powerlessness towards the female character. Then, the researcher was interested in exploring women's speech features used by the male characters (Eckert and McConnell-Ginet 2013).

This research is provided to answer the following questions:

1. What are the types of women's speech features found in the "Pride and Prejudice" movie?
2. How do the female and male characters use women's language in "Pride and Prejudice" movie?

By the problem of study, the objectives of this study are intended to achieve:

1. To illustrate how the main characters of "Pride and Prejudice" movie use women's language related to the types of women's language
2. To describe the way male and female characters in "Pride and Prejudice" movie use women's language features.

Theoretical Studies

The result of this study is expected to give a practical contribution to Sociolinguistics lecturers to be a source and empirical data in teaching about women's language. They can use this study as an example of how women's language is used in the movie. It is hoped that this research becomes a reference for linguistics students to learn more about women's language (Holmes and Wilson 2022). This study also contributes to and foundation for the next researchers who are interested in women's language in various contexts (Jakobsson 2010).

The scope of this research is focused on the Sociolinguistics study since the study is about the phenomena that are often found in society, especially in women's language as seen through the speech of the male and female characters of the "Pride and Prejudice" movie (Weatherall 2005). To avoid broadening the discussion, the researcher limits the research and focuses on the types and features of women's language found in the "Pride and Prejudice" movie (Permatasari 2010).

The researcher used Lakoff's theory (1975) about the types of women's speech features and the use of women's speech features based on social conditions. The researcher also realizes the limits of the data because the object of this study is a movie that has an unnatural setting. Accordingly, it could be the element that has been set up that will give unnatural phenomenon of women's language (Labotka 2009)

Method

Research Design This research is categorized as descriptive qualitative. It is called descriptive qualitative because this research investigates the Women's language used in "Pride and Prejudice" movie by using the theory Lakoff (1975 cited in (Labotka 2009). Besides, this research is also considered qualitative research because the analysis primarily aims to obtain a deep understanding of women's language types in movie dialogue.

Research Method This section discusses the research method applied in the study. It consists of research design, data source, research instrument, data collection, and data analysis. **Research Instrument** The researcher is considered the main instrument of this research. She obtains the data by observing the conversations in the movie. Then, she analyses the data by interpretation because the data are in the form of utterances.

Data Source The data source used in this research is the movie "Pride and Prejudice" which was released in 2005. The data is analyzed in the form of words, word phrases, and sentences containing the types of women's speech features which is related to the topic.

Data Collection This research uses the following steps to collect the data.

- First, the researcher observes the conversation in the movie.
- Second, the researcher compares the subtitle and the conversation in the movie to make the data more effective.

Third, she selects the utterances produced by the male and female characters to ease the researcher when it comes to analyzing the data. Then, she makes sure that the list of the utterances is not repeated. Finally, the data are reduced and coded to analyze further. In this step, the researcher marks selected utterances based on Lakoff's (1975) theory. Then, in terms of identifying the speaker, the coding process is done by giving the symbol to each character to ease the researcher in analyzing the data. At the same time, similar data will be eliminated so that there is no repetition of data (Lakoff 1973)

Results

1. Findings

Findings In this section, the researcher explains the analysis of women's speech features used by the main characters in *Pride and Prejudice* movie. The data are analyzed descriptively by using Robin Lakoff's theory (1975) on women's language and supported by social factors that affect language use. The researcher found twenty-five data from the analysis, but in this chapter, there are some data reduced into ten data to analyze.

Analysis

In the following analysis, the data are given the symbol as coding for each main character in the movie. This movie contains two main characters, a female and a male character. The female character is named Elizabeth Bennet and the male character is Mr. Darcy. To categorize the data, the researcher gives the code to the female character as "FM" and the male character as "M".

Elizabeth Bennet Analysis

1. Intensifiers

Elizabeth Bennet (FM): I'm so sorry to intrude. They said that the house was open for visitors. I had no idea.

Mr. Darcy (M): May I see you back in the village?

Elizabeth Bennet: No! I'm very fond of walking

Mr. Darcy: Yes. Yes, I know.

Elizabeth Bennet: Bye, Mr. Darcy

Context In the first data, Elizabeth Bennet ran after Mr. Darcy and caught him seeing Mr. Darcy and his sister. He did not think that Mr. Darcy was there too, because he was supposed to be out of town. When Mr. Darcy chased after her, Elizabeth looked embarrassed. Mr. Darcy finally offered to take Elizabeth home, but she refused. He said that he was used to walking.

The utterance above in data 1 reflects women's speech features which can be classified as intensifiers. It is a kind of intensifier as persuading. The sentence "No! I'm very fond of walking", shows that the Female reflects strong intensity to strengthen the meaning of her statement. According to Lakoff (1975) said that the purpose of using intensifiers is to show strong emotion. Besides, intensifiers signify the lack of the power to make strong assertions. So, data 1 indicates intensifiers because the speaker wants to make a strong assertion about her sentence.

2. Tag Question

Data 2

Elizabeth Bennet: How could you do it?

Mr. Darcy: Because I believed your sister was indifferent to him.

Elizabeth Bennet: Indifferent?

Mr. Darcy: I watched them most carefully and I realized his attachment was deeper than hers.

Elizabeth Bennet: That's because she's shy.

Mr. Darcy: Bingley too is modest and was persuaded she didn't feel strongly for him. Elizabeth Bennet: Because you suggested it.

Mr. Darcy: I did it for his good.

Elizabeth Bennet: My sister hardly shows me her true feelings to me!

Elizabeth Bennet: I suppose you suspect that his fortune had some bearing.

Mr. Darcy: No I wouldn't do your sister the dishonor! That was suggested

Elizabeth Bennet: What was?

Context:

Elizabeth was very disappointed in Mr. Darcy because that man separated his eldest brother from Mr. Bingley. He suspected that Mr. Darcy influenced Mr. Bingley to end his relationship with his brother. Mr. Darcy explained that it was best for both of them, because of the social status discrepancy. Elizabeth felt very offended by Mr. Darcy who thinks family only wants wealth.

The utterance in data 2 used one type of women's speech features as a tag question. It is a kind of tag question as persuading. Someone makes a statement when he/she is confident with his/her knowledge and sure that his/her statement will be believed. But if they are not sure about their statement, they will use the device to show uncertainty. One of the devices is a tag question. It is used when the speaker is stating a claim but lacks full confidence in the truth of that claim. Sometimes we find a tag question used in case the addressee knows what the answer must be and does not need confirmation. The tag question is midway between an outright statement and a yes-no question. An example of tag questions in this context is "How could you do it?", "Indifferent?", and "What was?" that has the characteristic of yes-no questions.

Super Polite Form

Data 3 Mr. Darcy: It was made clear that an advantageous marriage.

Elizabeth Bennet: Did my sister give that impression?

Mr. Darcy: No! no! There was, however, I have to admit, the matter of your family.

Elizabeth Bennet: Our want of connection? Mr. Bingley didn't seem to vex himself about that.

Mr. Darcy: No, it was more than that.

Elizabeth Bennet: How, sir?

Mr. Darcy explained that Mr. Bingley and his eldest sister Elizabeth separated due to unequal social status. Mr. Darcy felt that Elizabeth's family wanted to marry off their eldest sister because the marriage was profitable for Elizabeth's family. Elizabeth felt very offended, and asked "Did my sister make that impression?". Mr. Darcy explains that it is not her sister, but the rest of her family.

In data 3, the researcher found one type of female speech feature. The phrases “Did my sister give that impression?” and “How sir?” reflect the features of female speech in a super polite form. This is a very polite form of a polite request. This shows that FM wants an explanation, but he's still trying to be polite. Elizabeth still maintains her dignity as a woman, even though Mr. Darcy had offended him for thinking that he and his family only wanted profit from his sister's marriage.

Data 4

Mr. Darcy: I trust your family is in good health, Miss Elizabeth? Elizabeth: They are, thank you. My eldest sister is currently in London. Perhaps you happened to see her there?

Mr. Darcy: I haven't been fortunate enough, no.

Elizabeth and Mr. Darcy are having dinner with Lady Catherine. Mr. Darcy asks how the Elizabeth family is doing. Elizabeth said they were fine. She informed me that her eldest sister was in London. She asked Mr. Darcy, has he met her youngest sister in London or not. Mr. Darcy said that he hadn't met Elizabeth's sister in London.

The utterance in data 5 reflects women's speech features as super polite form. The super polite form “thank you” indicates the feeling of gratitude. Elizabeth in this scene, describes that she is a woman who is polite and respects others, by saying “Thank you” when Mr. Darcy asks about his family.

Lexical Hedge

Data 5:

Mr. Darcy: I do not have to talent of conversing easily with people I have never met before.

Elizabeth Bennet: Perhaps you should take your aunt's advice and practice.

The utterance in this data 5, is categorized as lexical hedge because there is uses the word “Perhaps” to hedge the speaker's utterance. The utterance is categorized as a hedge to show the uncertainty of the statement because the speaker also lacks confidence. The word “Perhaps” is considered a hedge because it indicates that the speaker is trying to avoid making a definite statement since the speaker is not sure about her statement. Hence, the use of a hedge to cover the speaker back from any kind of criticism since she does not have confidence in her statement.

Rising Intonations

Data 6

Mr. Darcy: Mr. Wickham is blessed with such happy manners. He is sure to make friends. Whether he's capable of retaining them is less certain.

Elizabeth Bennet: He's had been so unfortunate as to lose your friendship. And I dare say that is an irreversible event?

Mr. Darcy: it is. Why do you ask such a question? Elizabeth Bennet: To make out your character Mr. Darcy.

Elizabeth suddenly changed their topic with Mr. Darcy, after they had each other express emotions. She deliberately talked about Mr. Wickham to satirize Mr. Darcy breaking their friendship. Mr. Darcy was very offended that Elizabeth thought of herself as a very evil, selfish, and heartless person.

The utterance in data 6 also can be included in women's speech features. There is one type of women's speech feature called rising intonation. The utterance "He's had been so unfortunate as to lose your friendship. And I dare say that is an irreversible event?" indicates women's speech features as rising intonation because it is in the form of declarative sentences by using question intonation in conjunction. The function of using rising intonation is to make sure or to seek agreement from the listeners. The speaker raised her intonation similar to the question meanwhile the form of the sentence is declarative. Those sentences have question intonation which is uttered like a yes-no question, even in the form is not. The aim of using rising intonation is to get confirmation from the listeners about certain ideas which are stated by the speaker. The speaker raised her intonation to stress so that it can evoke the audience's attention and that the audience will consider that the question is something important to be concerned about.

Data 7

Mr. Darcy: Mr. Wickham?

Elizabeth Bennet: What excuse can you give for your behavior towards him?

Mr. Darcy: You take an eager interest in that gentleman's concerns.

Elizabeth Bennet: He told me of his misfortunes.

Mr. Darcy: Oh, yes his misfortunes have been very great indeed.

Elizabeth Bennet: You ruin his chances, and yet you treat him with sarcasm?

Elizabeth quipped Mr. Darcy about Mr. Wickham who told her about his misfortune, as a result of Mr. Darcy who had cut off Mr. Wickham. Mr. Darcy looks very jealous when Elizabeth talks about the man because Elizabeth seems very concerned about Mr. Wickham.

The utterance in data 7 above is classified as rising intonation on declarative. This utterance has question intonation which is considered as a yes-no question even if the form is not like that. The purpose of using rising intonation is to get information from the audience about certain ideas which is stated by the speaker. The speaker raises her intonation while uttering the sentence to stress so that it can evoke the audience's attention so that the audience considers the question as something important to be concerned about.

Precise Discriminations

Data 8

Elizabeth: Well, if every man in this room does not end the evening in love with you then I am no judge of beauty.

Jane: Or men.

Elizabeth: Oh, they are far too easy to judge.

Jane: They are not all bad. Elizabeth: Humourless poppycocks, in my limited experience.

Jane: One of these days, Lizzie, someone will catch your eye and then you'll have to watch your tongue.

Elizabeth and her older sister Jane are at the dance. They were talking about a man named Mr. Darcy who came to the dance with Mr. Bingley. Elizabeth felt that Mr. Darcy was not a proud man for not talking to anyone during his fast.

Humourless Poppycock in my limited experience, is an expression of exasperation. This is one of the women's languages that is proper discrimination. Because Elizabeth uses her term which is an expression of annoyance. This film uses a lot of typical 18th-century expressions, where women and men often use terms to express admiration, happiness, and even anger in the form of satirical words.

Avoiding using strong expletives

Data 9

Charlotte: Count your blessings, Lizzie. If he liked you, you'd have to talk to him.

Elizabeth: Precisely. As it is, I would not dance with him for all of Derbyshire, let alone the miserable half.

Context On data 9 Charlotte insinuated to Elizabeth that Mr. Darcy was looking at her. but Elizabeth felt no empathy for Mr. Darcy. According to him dancing with Mr. Darcy was the last thing he would ever do in this world because he hated Mr. Darcy.

Precisely. As it is, I would not dance with him for all of Derbyshire, let alone the miserable half. This sentence contains an insinuation that Elizabeth does not like Mr. Darcy. "let alone the miserable half." Elizabeth avoids using strong expletives

because she still has manners. No matter how sorry she was, she would not say rude to anyone. This is also influenced by the British culture of the early 18th until 19th centuries, that men and women have highly valued manners. They are very careful with the words that come out of their mouths, because if they say something bad, then they will be judged by their social environment.

Hypercorrect grammar

Data 10

Elizabeth: Yes! I adore her.

Mrs. Bennet: It is a pity she is not more handsome. Elizabeth: Mama!

The Bennets are in Assembly Rooms, Meryton Village, where they attended the dance that Mr. Darcy had organized. when they confronted Mr. Bingley and Mr. Darcy, Elizabeth's mother immediately promoted her children to Mr. Bingley and Mr. Darcy. When Mr. Bingley asked Elizabeth that her friend, Miss Lucas, was the cutest young lady. But Elizabeth's mother immediately said that she was no longer beautiful because of her age.

"It is a pity she is not more handsome." This sentence belongs to Hypercorrect grammar. Because the word handsome should be shown to men. However, the word handsome in this conversation refers to women. It can be seen that in 18th until 19th century in England. Many terms that do not fit today, and it is no longer used. Why use the word handsome for

women, when there is a beautiful word to describe someone's beauty? That is the uniqueness of the language in its era.

Mr. Darcy Analysis

Rising Intonations

Data 11

Mr. Darcy: It is. Why do you ask such a question?

Elizabeth Bennet: To make out your character Mr. Darcy.

Mr. Darcy: And what have you discovered?

Elizabeth Bennet: Very little. I hear such different accounts of you as puzzle me exceedingly.

Mr. Darcy: I hope to afford you more clarity in the future.

Mr. Darcy asked, what did Elizabeth hear from his character? Then Elizabeth said that there wasn't much information she could get from people about his character, of course, she had heard stories about Mr. Darcy was confusing to her. Mr. Darcy said hopefully Elizabeth can get more information in the future.

Based on the theory proposed by Lakoff (1975) about women's speech features the utterance above is classified as rising intonation on declaratives. It was considered as rising intonation since the utterance was similar to yes-question intonation; however, the form of the question was not. The use of rising intonation was to get confirmation whether the speaker's statement was accepted by the addressee or not. On the other hand, the function of rising intonation is to get the audience's attention.

In this utterance, Mr. Darcy as the speaker used rising intonation on declarations to get the audience's attention about what he says. The utterances "Why do you ask such a question?" and "And what have you discovered?" in data 8 use the utterance similarly with yes-no questions, even if the form is not. So, it can be categorized as rising intonation, because the utterance is said to get people's attention. The speaker raised his intonation while uttering the sentence to give stress so that it could evoke the audience's attention. By raising his intonation he hopes that the audience will consider that the question is something important to be concerned about.

Tag Questions

Data 12

Mr. Darcy: Are you laughing at me?

Elizabeth Bennet: No.

Mr. Darcy: Have you rejected me?

Mr. Darcy confesses his love for Elizabeth in the rain. However, Elizabeth took all her anger out on Mr. Darcy. He finally asked Elizabeth if she was laughing at him, but Elizabeth said no, then Mr. Darcy asked again if Elizabeth rejected him. Elizabeth didn't know what to say to reciprocate the feelings. In the end, Elizabeth spilled all his anger on Mr. Darcy.

The utterance of data 9, reflects women's speech feature which can be classified as a tag question. It is a kind of tag question as responding and confirming. It shows that M reflects uncertainty to Gale about his question. He states the claim but is still unsure about the truth. The form of a tag question is less assertive than the former, but more confident than the latter. If the person uses a tag question, it can mean that the person wants approval from the utterance or wants to check if the information is correct or not. But in this context, the function of the tag question is to accept the approval from the statement.

In this utterance, M as the speaker used rising intonation on declarations to get the audience's attention about what he says. The utterances "Are you laughing at me?" and "Have you rejected me?" use the utterance similarly with yes-no questions, even in the form is not. So, it can be categorized as rising intonation, because the utterance is said to get people's attention. The speaker raised his intonation while uttering the sentence to give stress so that it could evoke the audience's attention. By raising his intonation he hopes that the audience will consider that the question is something important to be concerned about.

Intensifier

Data 13

Elizabeth Bennet: And those are the words of a gentleman. For the first moment I met you, your arrogance and conceit, your selfish disdain for the feelings of others made me realize that you were the last man in the world I could ever be prevailed upon to marry.

Mr. Darcy: Forgive me, madam, for taking so much of your time.

Mr. Darcy was very surprised when Elizabeth concluded everything about him so badly. He was also very offended when Elizabeth said that he was the last man in the world that she would marry.

The utterance that is uttered in data 10 reflects one of the women's speech features as an intensifier. It was proven by the existence of the word "Forgive me" in the sentence. Intensifiers are used to emphasize certain opinions. To emphasize their opinion, some people use the device to strengthen the meaning of their utterances. The word "Forgive me" has the function of intensifying the utterance. The sentence "Forgive me, madam, for taking so much of your time." shows women's character than men. It can be considered as an intensifier. The use of intensifiers can be used to make the addressee know the strong feelings of the speaker.

Discussion

This part discussed about the result of data analysis of women's speech feature theory proposed by Lakoff (1975) stated that there are ten features. They are women who have a large stock of words related to their specific interests, Avoiding using strong expletives, empty adjectives, tag questions, rising intonation, lexical hedge, hypercorrect grammar, intensifier, emphatic stress, and super polite form. Based on the data that have been analyzed, the researcher found eight types of women's speech features in *Pride and Prejudice* movies. There are two main characters in this movie. So, it can be classified into two codes; the first is Elizabeth Bennet (FM) who used ten types of women's speech features. Those were specific interests, avoiding using strong expletives, tag questions, rising intonation, lexical hedge, hypercorrect grammar, intensifier, and super polite form.

Meanwhile, Mr. Darcy (M) only used three types of women's language, they are tag questions, intensifiers, and rising intonation. The types that cannot be found are precise color discrimination, hypercorrect grammar, empty adjectives, avoiding strong expletives, lexical hedges, and emphatic stress. It can be concluded that women's language can also be found in men.

Based on the data above, the researcher proves that of the ten women's languages based on Robin Lakoff's theory, there are three women's languages that also appear in men in this movie. This is because *Pride and Prejudice* is a film that was released in 2005 and tells about British life in the late 18th and early 19th

centuries. At that time, men and women had the habit of using very polite language in their daily lives. Many figurative language, satire, and expressions contain implied meaning. When they feel angry, they will express it, in polite language. This is also due to their social status. The higher their social status, the more embarrassed they are to use impolite sentences. Because people will judge negatively. Likewise, people from the lower middle class, also use words that tend to be polite to interact and talk every day.

Therefore, women's language can be found in men in England in the early 18th and late 19th centuries. Perhaps when compared to the present, it will be found less and less. Because the world is getting more advanced, people's language is getting simpler. Not too much figurative language and satire are used. People prefer to use language that is easy to understand and use slang. However, women's language will most likely be difficult to find in men today.

Conclusion

Based on the first research problem, the finding shows that the female character (Elizabeth Bennet) uses six types of women's speech features in "Pride and Prejudice" movie, they are lexical hedge, tag question, rising intonation, intensifier, super polite form, and precise discrimination which shows Elizabeth's concern to her addressee that makes her lack of confident, insecurity, allowing the addressee and giving high appreciation. Meanwhile, the male character, Mr. Darcy also uses six types of women's speech features, they are: Rising intonation and intensifier.

This study contributes to the improvement of understanding language studies, especially on women's speech features used by female and male characters in the movie. Thus, it is hoped that this research becomes a reference for linguistics students to learn more about women's language used in movies. It is also expected to give a practical contribution to sociolinguistics lecturers to be a source and empirical data in teaching about women's language.

This study gives an example of women's language that is used in the movie. Thus, the researcher suggests that further research analyze women's speech features in real live conversation. It can be suggested to analyze the conversation of women who have important roles in society such as women with religious competence in the society. Then, they can analyze the data using the comparison between the concept of women's speech features and the concept of women in

Islam. Thus, it will be more challenging since no research analyzes women's speech features using the concept of women from an Islamic perspective.

References

- Aini, Lisda Miftahul. 2016. "Women Language Used by the Main Characters of 'Mockingjay' Movie."
- Bucholtz, Mary. 2003. "Theories of Discourse as Theories of Gender: Discourse Analysis in Language and Gender Studies." *The Handbook of Language and Gender* 43–68.
- Cameron, Deborah. 2014. "Gender and Language Ideologies." *The Handbook of Language, Gender, and Sexuality* 279–96.
- Eckert, Penelope, and Sally McConnell-Ginet. 2013. *Language and Gender*. Cambridge University Press.
- Holmes, Janet, and Nick Wilson. 2022. *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*. Routledge.
- Jakobsson, Sofie. 2010. "A Study of Female Language Features in Same-Sex Conversation."
- Labotka, Lori. 2009. "Language and Women's Place in Drag: Power, Femininity, and Gay Speech." *University of Arizona*.
- Lakoff, Robin. 1973. "Language and Woman's Place." *Language in Society* 2(1):45–79.
- Permatasari, Futika. 2010. "Women's Speech Features Used by the Characters of Sex and The City Movie."
- UMAMI, KHOIRUL. 2013. "WOMEN'S SPEECH FEATURES USED BY CHARACTER MARGARET IN THE IRON LADY MOVIE." *LANGUAGE HORIZON* 1(3).
- Weatherall, Ann. 2005. *Gender, Language and Discourse*. Routledge.