

WOMEN'S LANGUAGE FEATURES USED BY *ELSA AND ANNA* IN *FROZEN II* MOVIE

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to find women's language features used by Elsa and Anna in *Frozen II* movie using Lakoff's theory. This research used the qualitative method. The data were generated from the movie and movie scripts in the form of utterances and conversations expressed by Elsa and Anna. The researcher generated the data from the movie and movie script in the utterances and conversation. The result of the study showed that there were 35 data that contained women's language features in the movie. There were nine types of women's language features found in the movie. The women's language features were found in the movie are Lexical hedges or filler, tag question, rising intonation, and empty adjective, intensifier, hypercorrect, superpolite, avoidance of strong words, and emphatic stress. In this movie, lexical hedges or fillers are the dominant women's language features were found in this research.

Key words: Women's Language, Frozen II Movie, Lakoff's Theory

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan fitur bahasa wanita yang digunakan oleh Elsa dan Anna dalam film Frozen II menggunakan teori Lakoff. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif. Data diperoleh dari film dan naskah film berupa tuturan dan percakapan yang diungkapkan oleh Elsa dan Anna. Peneliti menghasilkan data dari film dan naskah film dalam ucapan dan percakapan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 35 data yang memuat fitur bahasa perempuan dalam film tersebut. Ada sembilan jenis fitur bahasa wanita yang ditemukan dalam film. Ciri-ciri bahasa perempuan yang ditemukan dalam film tersebut adalah Lexical hedges atau filler, tag question, rising intonation, dan empty adjective, intensifier, hypercorrect, superpolite, avoidance of strong words, dan emphatic stress. Dalam film ini, lexical hedges atau filler adalah fitur bahasa wanita yang dominan ditemukan dalam penelitian ini.

Kata Kunci: Bahasa Wanita, Film Frozen II, Teori Lakoff

A. INTRODUCTION

Sociolinguistics is the term that studies the relation between language and society. Sociology refers to a science of society which is a grouping of individuals and linguistics refers to the science of language which is communicating. So, the possible relationships between language and society can be various. It depends on their regional aspect, ethnic social, gender and sex (Wardhaugh, 1992).

In society, men and women are different in many factors such as, situation, context, and social background which also affect their way of speaking. Men and women have different ways in using language styles in their daily lives, such as tone, vocabulary, and choice of topics (Tannen, 1990). Sometimes, men prefer using a low tone, while women prefer using a rising tone. In terms of vocabulary, men use more straight words than women. And by using the choice of topics, men and women will choose different words to express what they want to say.

Robin Lakoff conducted her work entitled *Language and Women's Place* that identifies women's language and explores a phenomenon women's language. Language restricted in use to women and language descriptive of women alone, submerges a women's personal identity by denying her the means of expressing herself strongly and encouraging expressions that suggest triviality in subject matter and uncertainty. Women view themselves and everyone's assumption about the nature and role of women from the use of language. Lakoff explains a constitutive relationship between women and the language she describes: women are systematically taught to speak with specific language features, and those language features are associated with a lack of power. The women's language features are lexical hedges or fillers, tag questions, rising intonations on declarative, empty adjectives, precise color terms, intensifiers, hypercorrect grammar, superpolite forms, avoidance of strong swear words, and emphatic stress.

The researcher focused on the women's language features that are used by the main characters, Elsa and Anna in *Frozen II* movie. There are some reasons why the researcher is interested in choosing this movie as the object of this research. The first reason is the movie as an object of this research is based on the best movie and sequel *Frozen* movie (2013). The second is women's language is very interesting to discuss because unconsciously they use women's language features in this movie. Elsa and Anna have conversations with different people from different social roles and there is a relation between her language use in society and her social role. The last one is the researcher wants to deepen the knowledge about the women's language and influences the reader's perception.

The objectives of this research were to find out the women's language features that found in the main characters in *Frozen II* movie. It was expected that this research can inspire another researcher to analyze women's language in sociolinguistic point of view.

B. THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

1. Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is one of the linguistics branches which take language as an object of the study and define the relationship between language and society. According to J.A. Fishman (1972:4), sociolinguistics is the study of the characteristics of language varieties, the characteristics of their functions, and the characteristics of their speaker as these three constantly interact, change and change one another within a speech community.

2. Context

Context is one of give an effect to people how they use the language. According Dell Hymes in Wardhaugh (1998: 243-244) there are some of the feature of context situation he used by the word of SPEAKING. Those are setting and scene, participants, ends, act, key, instruments, norms, and genre.

3. Language and Gender

The study of language and gender focuses on the effects of gender on language use. Gender is a distinguishing characteristic between men and women, in the way of speaking. Gender refers to the roles of men and women that determine how to think, act and feel. Gender is also a social responsibility for men and women, which are governed society. According to Eckert (2003) in her book entitled 'Language and Gender', gender are differences in function and social roles and responsibilities of men and women who are regulated by the community.

4. Women's Language Features

Lakoff in her research entitled *Language and Women's Place* (1975) stated that women's language has as foundation of the attitude that women are marginal to the serious concerns of life, which are pre-empted by men. Women and men have many differences in language. Women's language features show their role in society. Women language has ten features, there are lexical hedges or fillers, tag questions, rising intonations on declarative, empty adjectives, precise color terms, intensifiers, hypercorrect grammar, super polite forms, avoidance of strong swear words, and emphatic stress.

(1) Lexical Hedges or Filler

Lexical hedges or fillers are used to weaken the strength of an assertion. Lexical hedges are linguistics forms such as *I think, well, like, kind of I'm sure, you know, maybe, in my opinion, and perhaps.*

(2) Tag questions

Lakoff (1975) explained that a tag question is a yes-no question that is less assertive than the former, but more confident than the latter. Tag question is used when the speaker is stating a claim, but full of confidence in the truth of that claim. Women use tag questions to another when they are talking and use tag questions more often than men, but the use is not much different. Sometimes tag question is used in the case when the speaker and addressee already know the answer and do not need information. Tag question is linguistics forms as *isn't, aren't.*

(3) Rising Intonation on Declarative

These features used when are hesitant while giving information or a statement. Therefore they tend to give their answer by charging the tone into the rising one. Rising information is also used mostly when the person wants to seek for responses or feedback. For the question not only declarative answer is needed, but also a rising inflection of a yes-no question and seems like being especially hesitant (Lakoff 1975 cited in Cameron, 2003).

(4) Empty Adjectives

Lakoff (1975) stated that empty adjectives which specific and literal meanings indicate the speaker's approbation or something. It is can be used when women want to express their feeling towards something in a particular situation. The kind of vocabularies called empty adjectives, some adjectives that neutral are great, neat and just women only adorable, charming, sweet, lovely, divine, gorgeous, and cute).

(5) Precise Color Term

Women make far more precise in naming colors than do men, in another words they have their own vocabularies in naming the colors. It mean that women give details of color named than men. The words *lavender, maroon, beige, mauve*, are unfamiliar for men and men do not concern about it.

(6) Intensifiers

Intensifiers are that indicate stress and make sure that the meaning Lakoff (1975) stated that intensifiers such as *so, really, such, just* and *very*, and qualifiers as *not exactly* and *a bit*, are more frequently spoken by women than men.

(7) Hypercorrect Grammar

According to Lakoff in Speer (2005), women frequently use hypercorrect grammar and correct forms when they speak rather than men do. Using hypercorrect grammar is the identity of the speakers and consistently use of standard verb forms. Holmes (1992) said that women tend to use more grammatical standard form than men do, it is can be said that women use more -ing pronunciation, and less -ing pronunciations, in words such as *swimming* and *doing* than men do.

(8) Superpolite Forms

Superpolite form is used by women to show politeness in speaking. Lakoff (1975) stated that superpolite forms are usually in the form of indicate requests and euphemisms and women's speech sound is more polite than men's.

(9) Avoidance of Strong Swear Words

According to Lakoff (1975), women use expletives or avoidance of strong swear words to show how strongly they feel about something such as words like 'shit, damn, hell and etc. Usually, phrases such as *my goodness, oh my, fudge, oh sugar* and *shoot* will come from their mouth when they are surprised of something without saying the swear words.

(10) Emphatic Stress

Emphatic means having, showing or using emphasis on say something, while stress is used when the women try to signal emphasis on what they are going to say. Emphatic stress is special stress that is given by the speaker to some word in a sentence.

C. RESEARCH METHOD

This research used qualitative method research to describe research design which has an aim to give description clearly about research. Qualitative research in general, can be used for research on the history, social activities, behavior, people's lives, and more. According to Moleong (2012) stated that qualitative research is research that aims to understand the phenomenon of what is experienced by research subjects, for example behavior, perception, motivation, action, etc. So, the researcher used qualitative data to analyze, because the data collection in this study were taken from Anna's and Elsa's utterances in *Frozen II* movie and generated to look for the types of women's language features.

There are some processes in analyzing the data in this research based on Miles and Huberman (1994). First the researcher selected and categorized the data based on types of women's language features. Second, the researcher uses the Lakoff's theory to analyze types of women's language features. The researcher will use data sheets to display the data. The arrangements of the codes used in the data are data number, the types of women's language features, and the dialogue's duration that shows utterances that indicate as data. After the data has been reduced and presented, the researcher draws conclusions from the entire data described in the previous discussion based on research questions. The researcher presented the table that shows the codes of data which can help the researcher to identify the data.

Table. 1 Types of Women's Language Features

Types of Women's Language Features	Code
Lexical Hedges / Fillers	L/F
Tag Question	TQ
Rising Intonations	RI
Empty Adjectives	EA
Prience Color Terms	PCT
Intensifiers	I
Hypercorrect Grammar	HG
Superpolite Forms	SF
Avoidance of Strong Swear Words	AS
Emphatic Stress	ES

Table. 2 Coding of Data

Name	Code
Scene	SN
Data	D

D. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

1. Types of Women's Language Features

1) Lexical hedges or fillers

Setting: In Young Elsa and Anna's room

Agnarr : Save them for another night, Anna.

Anna : **Ugh, you know** I don't have that kind of patience. Why did the

Northuldra attack us anyway? Who attacks people who gave them gifts?

Elsa : Do you think the forest will wake again?

Iduna : Only Ahtohallan knows.

(D5/L/F/SN5 00:05:20- 00:05:38)

In data 05 the researcher found one type of women's language features. The utterance "Ugh, you know I don't have that kind of patience" reflects women's language features as lexical hedges or fillers. It shows that Anna wanted to express uncertainty and lack of confidence in the conversation, also in this dialogue Anna wanted to keep the conversation still on track by asking questions that keep the conversation going without ending with dissatisfaction.

2) Tag questions

Setting: At the enchanted forest when Elsa changed a small lizard

Elsa : They're all looking at us, **aren't they?** Got any advice? Nothing? (The Fire Spirit licks(?) it's eye)

Elsa : Hmm, Should I know what that means?

(D20/L/F/TQ/SN20 00:39:52- 00:40:04)

Elsa utterances reflect women's language features which tag question form in this data. The utterance "They're all looking at us, aren't they? Got any advice? Nothing?" which "aren't they?" indicates that Elsa asked something she already knew and she asked the question to the little lizard which indeed could not answer her question. This question is only confirming what she had already known. Tag questions usually emphasize what the speakers are talking about and also to make the speakers more believe of what the speakers said. But in this conversation Elsa is talking to a lizard, so the goal is to make the listeners believe what she is saying could be directed at the speakers who are Anna, Kristoff, and the inhabitants of the magical forest.

3) Rising Intonation

Setting: At the Arendelle forest when Elsa disturbed by the voice she heard.

Anna : Why would you do that?

Elsa : Because of the voice... I know it sounds crazy, but I believe whoever is

calling me, isn't good.

Anna : **How can you say that?** Look at our kingdom!

Elsa : I know, it's just that my magic can feel it. I can feel it

(D14/RI/SN14 00:21:50- 00:22:08)

From the conversation in data 14, the researcher found that the utterance “How can you say that? Look at our kingdom!” indicate women’s language features as rising intonation because it is in the form of declarative sentence by using question intonation. The function of using rising intonation is to ensure or to seek agreement from the listener. Anna applied rising intonation in order to know the reason for everything that happened that night, by rising her intonation she hopes that Elsa will give reasons that can satisfy Anna's question.

4) **Empty Adjectives**

Setting: At the kingdom of Arendelle when Anna’s coronation

Mattias : Ah Your Majesty. I'll be right back, you can look at our photograph while I'm gone I am just kidding, How do I look?

Anna : **Fantastic**

(D35/EA/SN35 01:29:11- 01:29:20)

In data 35 Anna used one example of empty adjective. The word “fantastic” is commonly used by women than by men to express approval and admiration. In this data Mattias asks Anna about the formal outfit that he wearing, Anna then expresses his admiration with the use the word “fantastic” to make Mattias satisfied face.

5) **Intensifiers**

Setting: At the family room when Anna feels guilty about Elsa

Anna : Did Elsa seem weird to you?

Kristoff : She ... seemed like Elsa.

Anna : That last word, when it **really** seemed to throw her, what was it?

Kristoff : I don't know, but...

Anna : Ah. Ice? Oh come on, she couldn't act out ice? I better go check on her.

Thanks honey, love you.

(D9/L/F/I/SN9 00:14:3300:14:57)

The sentence that is uttered in data 09 reflects women’s language features as an intensifier. It was proven from the existence of words “really” in the sentence. Intensifiers are used to emphasize certain opinion, some people use the device to strengthen the meaning of their utterance. The word “really” shows that women’s language features as intensifiers. Women use intensifier because they think that otherwise they will not be heard. The use of intensifiers is used to make the addressee know the strong feeling of the speaker. The utterance “That last word, when it really seemed to throw her, what was it?” indicate that Anna was curious about what happened to Elsa. She is encouraged to utter it related to her tough to express her

curious about Elsa as the reason of her intensifier “really”. By intensifying the utterance, she wants to convince Kristoff to believe her that is something happened to Elsa.

6) Hypercorrect Grammar

Setting: At the Arendelle forest when all the people evacuated

Anna : Okay, I don't understand. **You've been hearing a voice and you didn't think you would tell me?**

Elsa : I didn't wanna worry you.

Anna : We made a promise not to shut each other out! Just tell me what's going on!

(D12/HG/SF/SN12 00:21:25- 00:21:38)

The utterance in data 12 can be categorized in women's language features because it has the characteristic of hypercorrect grammar. Hypercorrect grammar is to avoid the gap between speakers and listeners because hypercorrect grammar is the consistent use of standard verbs form. The utterance “You've been hearing a voice and you didn't think you would tell me?” indicates that Anna was angry because Elsa does not tell about anything even they are already making a promise not to shut each other out. Hypercorrect grammar is also followed by politeness, the uses of both of them needed when communicating to be polite to the speakers. Even in this utterance, Anna was annoyed by what happened, she kept soften her utterance. By soften her utterances, Anna hopes that she can get what she wants.

7) Superpolite Forms

Setting: In the enchanted forest

Elsa : (Steps forward) Wait, **please**. Someone has called me here. If I can just find it, I believe they have the answer that may help us free this forest.

Trust

me, I just want to help.

Yelana : (Rejects...) We only trust nature. When nature speaks, we listen.

(D18/L/F/SF/SN18 00:37:09- 00:37:30)

In data 18, the word “please” reflects women's language features as superpolite form. It is a kind of superpolite form as a polite request. It shows that Elsa reflects polite begging. The utterance “wait, please” indicate that Elsa wants to show her request to Yelana for agreeing to give trust to Elsa in order to free the enchanted forest. The word “please” indicates the request that does not need the agreement but just suggesting. But, in this conversation, Elsa who had offered to help, turned out to be rejected by Yelana because Yelana trusted nature that had given her her needs while being trapped in the enchanted forest.

8) Avoidance of Strong Swear Words

Setting: At kingdom of Arendelle when with sven and olaf

Anna : Sven, don't you look nice? **Oh my goodness!** Olaf!

Olaf : Charmed? I'm sure

Anna : Charming

(D34/EA/AS/SN34 01:28:27- 01:28:37)

The utterance in data 34 the word “my goodness” reflect to women’s language features as avoid strange swear word. The word “my goodness” indicates that the speaker was surprised about what her see. As we know Anna is a woman who likes to express herself but not in this conversation, Anna prefers to use polite words because she is a queen. Avoid strange swear words are also usually used by a woman to avoid misunderstandings in communication, therefore women prefer to avoid impoliteness in speaking than men.

9) Emphatic Stress

Setting: At young Elsa and Anna’s room

Anna : whoa, papa, that was **epic**. Whoever saved you, I'd love that.

Agnarr : I wish I knew who it was.

(D3/ES/SN3 00:04:43- 00:04:50)

The utterance in data 03 reflects women’s language features as emphatic stress. It is included in emphatic stress because of the use of words, which is used to emphasize the utterance or strengthen the meaning of an utterance. The use of emphatic stress is to aim the speaker wants the listener to take them seriously. So they add the certain words to strengthen the meaning of the utterance. In this utterance, Anna realizes heard by her father, mother, and her sister Elsa, so she used emphatic stress “epic” to strengthen her meaning about the story that her father told. Anna wants the people to agree that his father's story is very good. In this conversation, she used emphatic stress to given the stress in her utterance, so the people will convince.

2. Discussion

This section discussed the finding of data analysis. From the findings above, the researcher found 9 types of women’s language features, and 1 type were not found out from Lakooof’s theory. The types of women’s language features used by the character in *Frozen II* are Lexical hedges or filler is the most women’s language features about 22 out of 35 data, after that tag question, rising intonation, and empty adjective became the least women’s language features about found 2 from each other of 35 data in the movie, there were about 15 data indicated as intensifier, hypercorrect grammar found 3 data, superpolite form was found about 8 data from 35 data, avoidance of strong words 3 data, and emphatic stress were found about 3 data. In addition, the types of women’s language features which were not out is price color terms.

The first feature of women's language which were expressed by the character in the *Frozen II* movie is Lexical Hedges / Fillers. The researcher found 22 utterances of women's language features by the characters. The characters delivered information such as when their lack confidence, this happens because they feel lack confidence in the situations.

The second feature is tag question which was used by the characters in *Frozen II* movie. Tag question is a phenomenon in applied the utterance spoken by the speaker. The researcher found the women's language features found in the *Frozen II* movie. The characters using tag question that it gives the listener way, to emphasize what the speakers are talking about and to make the listener more believe of what the speaker said.

The third features is rising intonation. In the movie, the characters utterance which reflects that the speaker seems like being hesitant in seeking the confirmation and request. By applying rising intonation, the speaker avoids making the wrong statements that harmed the speaker so that to get the right facts about the characters or right assumptions they using rising intonation.

The fourth type is empty adjectives features. The researcher found utterances of women's language features that include empty adjectives. The data exist in *Frozen II* used words *charming* and *fantastic* to express something admiration and excitement. The characters give more emphasis to what the speaker said; to reveal the emotional reaction rather than give specific information about the speaker's opinion. In the movie, precise color term is not found out.

The next features is intensifiers. Based on the characters in the *Frozen II* movie, the researcher found out intensifiers that exist, they are *really*, *so*, and *just*. The characters used intensifiers to indicate to show the speaker to strongly depict her emotional feeling and opinion at the time. The situation happened because more frequently in women's than men's language.

The next features of women's language which were expressed by the characters in *Frozen II* movie is hypercorrect grammar. The finding shows that the characters used hypercorrect grammar to expressed how the characters used the verb forms to avoid a gap between the listener.

The next feature of women's language which were expressed by the character in *Frozen II* movie is superpolite forms. In the movie, because the researcher analyzed Elsa and Anna as a princess, therefore the characters certainly used super polite form to communicate with others. The characters show the power of superpolite to show politeness in speaking and to expressed to ask the listener politely.

The next features of women's language which were expressed by the character in *Frozen II* movie is avoidance of strong swear words. In the movie, the characters used this type to express their expression and made other people know that they were made without using strange swear words.

The last features of women's language which was expressed by the character in *Frozen II* movie is emphatic stress. In the movie, the characters used these features to expressed strengthen the meaning of the utterance to order to get responses from the addressee about their feeling because they are not confident to convey it to the addressee.

E. CONCLUSION

The following are the conclusions drawn after analyzing the obtained data related to the women language features by the main characters in the *Frozen II* movie. From the result of the analysis, the researcher could draw one conclusion associated with the research questions and the objective of the research.

With regard to the data dealing with the women language features performed by characters within the movie, it was found that the researcher found nine types of women language, lexical hedges or fillers, tag questions, rising intonations, empty adjectives, intensifiers, hypercorrect grammar, superpolite forms, avoidance of strong swear words, and emphatic stress were used by main characters within the movie. Lexical hedges or fillers were the most types of women language used by the main characters, and tag questions were the least of types of women language found in the movie. Moreover, the reason Precise Color Term did not found because characters Elsa and Anna did not mention these features at all, but other characters did.

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