

An Analysis Women's Language Feature Used by Erin Gruwell in Freedom Writers Movie

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Abstract

All Gender is one of the factors that can influence the way a people used a language. Gender is a characteristic of men and women that influences their social environments. people have various styles of language when communicating with people with different social classes in society. Therefore, the researcher chose to analyze the women's language used by Erin, an English teacher who tried to change his students' point of view in the movie entitled The Freedom Writers. The research method used in this study is a qualitative research design it investigates the utterances of women's language feature used by Erin as the main character in Freedom writers movie by using human as the instrument. In content analysis, the researcher watch and read to understand the movie, listing the utterances by Erin as the main character in Freedom Writers movie. Then the researcher analyzed by identifying the data which were categorized as type of women's language feature. Analyzing the data based on Lakoff's theory: lexical hedges or fillers, tag questions, rising intonation on declaratives, 'empty' adjectives, precise color terms, intensifiers, 'hypercorrect' grammar, 'superpolite' forms, avoidance of strong swear words, and emphatic stress. From the data analysis, the result of this study showed that: (1) there are eight type of women's language feature used by Erin as the main character in freedom writers movie consisted lexical hedges or fillers, tag questions, rising intonation on declaratives, 'empty' adjectives, intensifiers, 'hypercorrect' grammar, 'superpolite' forms and avoidance of strong swear words. (2) the dominant type used by Erin in freedom writer movie is "hypercorrect" Grammar.

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INTRODUCTION

In society, there are only two types of human: man and woman (Debora, 2005). The study of gender is a very interesting study to discuss. The phenomenon of language and gender is included in the scope of sociolinguistics. Sociolinguistics is a linguistic subdiscipline that studies the relationship between language and society. According to Holmes, sociolinguistics does not only study about the relation between language and its society but it also refers to the language use in multilingual communities.

women are often subordinated to men in language which is manifested in various elements of vocabulary, expressions, terms, and grammatical levels. This is already symptomatic in almost all domains. For example, in the field of immoral work, the terms prostitute, prostitute, prostitute, slut, cougar, and the like are attached to women. Whereas for men who like to do the same 'work', they only get the terms "masher" and "womanizer". This shows that the subordination of language to women is more than to men.

Women are a very marginalized people, even to the most important part of their life, language. This is evidenced by women who are always expected to speak like women (feminine). Based on this, the researcher wants to analyze "An Analysis of Women's Language Feature Used by Erin Gruwell in Freedom writers Movie."

The researcher also has several reasons for choosing the freedom writers movie as a research object, firstly The Freedom Writers movies ia an educational themes and Erin Gruwell is an English teacher who is fiercely passionate about standing up for the rights of her students. Secondly, freedom writers got 2 awards, namely the Golden Camera in 2008 in the Best International Actress category and the Humanitas Prize in 2007 (feature film). Data from the Rotten Tomatoes website shows that Freedom Writers has a score of 87 percent from more than 250,000 viewers. lastly, there has not been a research of women's language conducted using this film as their object. Erin used some of women language feature like "Excuse me, may I please get some help in her" that refers to superpolite form," they might be lining up at the door, Right?" that refers to tag question.

In this research, the researcher focuses on women's language feature used by Erin gruwell on the Freedom Writers movie. The researcher is interested to analyzing Freedom Writers movie because language is something complex, it is so complex that a woman's language has characteristics in her language, this was also explained by Lakoff in his book.

LITERATURE REVIEW

A. Linguistic

Linguistics is the science that studies language. Language is a human verbal communication tool whose embodiment can be in the form of spoken language or written language. It is said to be a verbal communication tool because this communication tool is based on lingual units produced by human speech organs. Verbal communication systems that are not produced by human verbal tools, such as the sound of kentongan, the crow of a cock indicating that it is already morning, various signs in the form of sounds from people selling something, and so on are not a communication system that is being studied in linguistics. The lingual units studied by linguistics are in the form of combined sounds of language based on the systems or rules that apply in a particular language. The sounds of language arranged hierarchically produce various types of lingual units, such as syllables, words, phrases, clauses, sentences, paragraphs, and discourse. In essence, the main language is spoken language, while written language is the representative of spoken language. Written language is produced when the speakers for some reason are unable to carry out direct or face-to-face communication (wijana,2021).

B. Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is the descriptive study of the effect of any and all aspects of society, including cultural norms, expectations, and context, on the way language is used, and the effects of language use on society. Sociolinguistics differs from sociology of language in that the focus of sociolinguistics is the effect of the society on the language, while the latter's focus is on the language's effect on the society. (Buhari,2021) Sociolinguistics is a time that emphasizes and bases its approach on things that are outside of language,

which are related to the use of language by its speakers in social groups (Mujib,2009). According to holmes, Sociolinguists study the relationship between language and society. They are interested in explaining why we speak differently in different social contexts, and with identifying the social functions of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning. Examining the way people use language in different social contexts provides a wealth of information about the way language works, as well as about the social relationships in a community, and how people convey and construct aspects of their social identity through their language(holmes,2022).

C. Language and Gender

Gender and sex are different, Sex distinguishes people from their biological traits, whereas gender can be established by social factors. In their research Cameron and kulick compare the understanding of gender based on 'Modern' feminist approach and 'postmodern' feminism. Eckert in her book entitled Language and Gender describes that gender as differences in function and social roles and responsibilities of men and women who are regulated by the community. Gender refers to the process conditions how should men and women play a role and act in accordance with the values of structured, social and cultural provision where they are (Eckert and Ginet,2003). In this research gender will refer to Erin especially to her attitude and her behavior in the movie.

D. Women's Language Feature

In the opinion of Cameron "whatever men's language is, women's language is not". Women's language was developed to distinguish women's identity from those of men. In various contexts, it shows how the minor and immobilized women speak and express their emotions (Cameron,2003). In another book, Lakoff also argues women's style as a reflection of their powerlessness and men's power of them. Lakoff mention that women and men in the language have differences style. Male language more assertive, mature and men like to talk openly with the right vocabulary. Instead, the language used by women does not assertive, does not openly (to use the word figuratively), and be careful when presented something and often using Lakoff provides a list of ten women's language features. These ten types of women's language features are lexical hedges or fillers, tag questions, rising intonations on declarative, empty adjectives, precise color term, intensifiers, hypercorrect grammar, superpolite forms, avoidance of strong swear words, and emphatic stress.

1. Lexical Hedges or Fillers

Lexical hedges are used to weaken the strength of an assertion. Jakobsson said Hedges are linguistic forms such as I think, I'm sure, you know, sort of and perhaps. These expressions can show both uncertainty and certainty about the topic that is being discussed, and can also be used to mitigate the force of what is being said (jakobsson,2010). In addition, there are many different ways of reducing the pressure illocutionary speech, and hedges done using a number of linguistic features. Hedges as one example of the characteristics of women's language including could, might, may,

would, should. Fillers refer to some meaningless words that women always use, such as umm, uh, ah. Holmes explains about 'Hedge' and 'filler' in Introduction to Sociolinguistics. Another study, for instance, made a distinction between 'fillers' and 'hedges', with sort of classified as a hedge, while well and you see were describe as meaningless particle, and assigned to the same category as "pause fillers' such as uh, um, and ah". In another study, make a distinction between a filler and hedges, such as well and you see are considered as 'meaningless particles' and put in the same category as the pause fillers such as uh, um, ah.

Seller : can I help you

*Titi : **umm**, I'm looking for fruits*

2. Tag Questions

Tag questions or also known as a yes-no question is used when the speaker states a claim but is not confident enough about its claim. The speaker declares a statement in a form of question in order to gain certainty of it from the interlocutor. However, the use of tag questions can sometimes indicate a question which does not need a confirmation like in this sentence: Sure is Hot here, isn't it?. Sometimes the questions are used because the interlocutor is believed to have a correct answer just as this sentence: "I have a headache, don't I?" Another sentence like "The war in Vietnam is terrible, isn't it?" is used to show the speaker's opinions. Lakoff also states that "a yes-no question is less assertive than the former, but more confident than the latter" (However, the tags may also express affective meaning to facilitate conversation (Holmes). Another example is shown in this conversation:

*Tata: Fahra, this is my friend named titi she looks beautiful, **isn't she?***

Fahra: yes she is beautiful

3. Rising Intonations on Declarative

Lakoff proposes this feature to be used when women are hesitant while giving an information or a statement. Therefore, they tend to give their answer by changing the tone into the rising one. The example :

(A) When will lunch be ready?

*(B) Umm, **around six o'clock..?***

From B's utterance, B is saying 'six o'clock' (if that's OK with you). That is why B responds hesitantly to A's question

4. Empty Adjectives

Lakoff contends that men may not use 'empty' adjectives in most occupations and social strata because if so, they will be seen suspicious. Unlike men, women have different views of the subject matter by their choice of words. 'Empty' adjectives are used when women want to express their feeling towards something in a particular situation. The words such as divine, charming, and cute have trivial meanings that are used by women to amuse themselves. For example, when it is actually a very bad idea, a normal person

will say *What a terrific idea!* However, women will say *What a divine idea!* Because for women, the word *divine* sounds more amusing than *terrific*.

Tata : what do you think about my performance tonight

*Titi : it was the most **gorgeous** performance I have ever seen*

5. Precise Color Term

As stated to Lakoff, women have their own vocabularies in naming the colors. The words aquamarine, lavender, ecru, beige, persimmon, mauve, and peach are unfamiliar for men. Arliss also argues that women probably have larger color vocabularies than men because colors are important for women's life. Stereotypically, women are concerned with home decoration and fashion. One example in the conversation is below

*Tata : I want to buy this dress but which one do you think is better for me? **Mauve** or **lavender***

*Titi : I think **lavender** is more suitable*

6. Intensifiers

Intensifiers are classified as boosting devices. Holmes reveals that women use boosters or intensifiers more than men. Women often use *just*, *so*, *really*, and *very* as an intensifier to stress, to strengthen their intended meaning, and to make sure that the interlocutor receive the message. The sentence *I like him so much* shows that the speaker says it emotionally that she is into this person and the speaker wants the interlocutor to take this message seriously. Arliss states that "intensifiers tend to focus attention toward the emotional message and away from the cognitive meaning of the statement".

Tata : I don't want to talk about yesterday

*Titi : tata, I came up here to say sorry for yesterday, im **so** sorry tata.*

7. Hypercorrect Grammar

As stated in Holmes It is the feature in which women consistently use standard verb forms (Holmes). Instead of saying 'goin' which men mostly do, women tend to stick with its original form and they will say *going* with the *g* word at the end. Women use standard forms of English all the time to reflect politeness. The purpose of using hypercorrect grammar is to reveal the speakers' identities. It serves as a tool for women to claim her identity as an educated individuals. When the speaker uses a comparison degree and parallel structure in their sentence, it can be interpreted as hypercorrect grammar. The use of hypercorrect grammar when people speak politely is another example. Language makes it clear whether someone is speaking strongly, gently, or roughly. According to Lakoff, women are discouraged from using harsh language because they are assumed to speak politely from an early age. The example is below:

"My name is Sophia K. Jacobs. I'm employed by Krabie, Parsons and Donley. I've been employed there for ten years as a bookkeeper an' junior accountant. My husband is employed by (Amphitheater) school district. He's a teacher. And he's worked there for ten years. I have never been on a trial jury before/ I don't have any formal legal training"

8. Superpolite Forms

'Superpolite' forms tend to be used as polite language and commands. This feature refers to how women choose more polite words to use when speaking. 'Superpolite' forms are also related to 'hypercorrect' grammar. As said by Lakoff as cited in Holmes indirect request and euphemisms are categorized as 'Superpolite' forms. Through this feature, women ask a favor to their addressee by suggesting something to be done as a favor for themselves. Or, they want to speak to the interlocutor politely without harming the feeling using this feature. 'Superpolite' form is also an imperative statement but women use it in a more polite way. The phrases such as thank you and please are often used in this feature.

The sentences of illustrate these points: (a) is a direct order; (b) and (c) simple requests,

and (d) and (e) compound requests.

- (a) Close the door.
- (b) Please close the door.
- (c) Will you close the door?
- (d) Will you please close the door?
- (e) Won't you close the door?

(d) is more polite than (b) or (c) because it combines them: Please indicating that to accede will be to do something for the speaker, and will you, as noted, suggesting that the addressee has the final decision

9. Avoidance of Strong Swear Words

Lakoff states that women use expletives or avoidance of strong swear words to show how strongly they feel about something. Usually, phrases such as fudge, my goodness, oh my, oh sugar, and shoot will come from their mouth when they are surprised of something without saying the swear words. The examples can be seen form these sentences:

- (a) Oh **dear**, you've put the peanut butter in the refrigerator again.

It is safe to predict that people would classify the sentence as part of 'women's language'. It is true that many self-respecting women are becoming able to use sentences like that. (It is of interest, by the way, to note that men's language is increasingly being used by women, but women's language is not being adopted by men, apart from those who reject the American masculine image (e.g. homosexuals). This is analogous to the fact that men's jobs are being sought by women, but few men are rushing to become housewives or secretaries.

10. Emphatic Stress

Emphatic stress is also known as boosting devices. This feature is used when women try to convince their message and their intended meaning to the interlocutor. It is also used to strengthen the meaning (Holmes, 2013). Some phrases which indicate emphatic stress are it was a BRILLIANT performance, it is a GREAT movie, I had a BEST DAY ever!

Tata : *what do you think about yesterday?*

Titi : *I had a **best day** ever*

E. Movie

Adlina, Gassani in movie is a mass communication medium that is very important for communicating about a reality that occurs in everyday life. Movie has a strong reality, one of which tells about the reality of society. Film is defined as a product of culture and means of artistic expression. In the movie, genre refers to the primary method of categorizing movie. Main type is often used to categorize film genres; setting, mood, and format. The film location is specified as the setting. The emotional charge that is carried throughout the movie is known as its mood. Movie may also be made using certain equipment or presented in a certain way or format. Freedom writers movie is typically Long Story Films. Long story films are films that are screened in cinemas, this film is a film for public consumption that functions as entertainment or public viewing. These types of films have a duration of 60 minutes and above, generally around 100-120 minutes in duration.

F. Freedom Writers Movie

Freedom Writers is a 2007 American drama film written and directed by Richard LaGravenese and starring Hilary Swank, Scott Glenn, Imelda Staunton, Patrick Dempsey and Mario. It is based on the 1999 book *The Freedom Writers Diary* by teacher Erin Gruwell and students who compiled the book out of real diary entries about their lives that they wrote in their English class at Woodrow Wilson Classical High School in Long Beach, California. The movie is also based on the DC program called *City at Peace*. The title of the movie and book is a play on the term "Freedom Riders", referring to the multiracial civil rights activists who tested the U.S. Supreme Court decision ordering the desegregation of interstate buses in 1961.

The idea for the film "ame from journ" list Tracey Durning, who made a documentary about Erin Gruwell for the ABC News program *Primetime Live*. Durning served as co-executive producer of the film. The film was dedicated to the memory of Armand Jones, who was killed after filming *Freedom Writers*. He was fatally shot at age 18 in Anaheim, California, after a confrontation with a man who robbed Jones of a necklace in a Denny's restaurant.

METHOD

This research used descriptive method in order to describe what are women's language used in freedom writers movie. In qualitative research, numbers tend to get ignored. After all, the hallmark of qualitative research is that it goes beyond how much there is of something to tell us about its essential qualities. qualitative research is conducted through intense or prolonged contact with participants in a naturalistic setting to investigate the everyday and exceptional lives of individuals, groups, societies, and organizations (miles & Huberman 2004)

Descriptive qualitative method means that the data collected is in the form of words, pictures, and not numbers. Used by Erin Gruwell, played by Hillary Swank in the film *Freedom writer* Richard which was released on January 5, 2007. The variety of women's language that will be obtained consists of ten types of varieties of women's language according to Robin Lakoff's theory. The method that the researcher uses in this research is

descriptive-qualitative because this method is very suitable for finding out the variety of women's language used by Erin Gruwell, played by Hillary Swank in the freedom writers movie. This method is also chosen by the researcher because the data to be searched for is in the form of words and sentences.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

After analyzing the data, the researcher got some result. First, based on the theory of women's language feature, not all features of women's language features used in freedom writers movie, they were lexical hedges/ fillers, tag question, rising intonation, empty adjective, intensifiers, hypercorrect grammar, superpolite, avoid of strong swear word. The dominant type of women's language feature that used by Erin in freedom writers movie was hypercorrect grammar and superpolite the researcher classified the data found in the Freedom Writers movie in table below:

Table 1. The sample of Data analysis result

No	Types Utterances	Frequency	Percentage
1	Lexical hedges/ fillers	15	18%
2	Tag question	9	11%
3	Rising intonation	11	13%
4	Empty Adjectives	2	2%
5	Precise Color Term	0	0%
6	Intensifiers	12	14%
7	Hypercorrect Grammar	19	23%
8	Superpolite Forms	14	17%
9	Avoidance of Strong Swear Words	1	1%
10	Emphatic Stress	1	1%
	Number of women's language	84	100%

1. Lexical Hedges / Fillers

Lexical hedges or fillers are used to weaken the strength of an assertion. Hedges as one example of the characteristics of women's language including could, might, may, would, should. . Fillers refer to some meaningless words that women always use, such as umm, uh, ah.

In this movie, the the researcher found 15 fillers.



Figure 1. the example of using lexical hedges/ fillers feature

Setting: Classroom at (10:54)

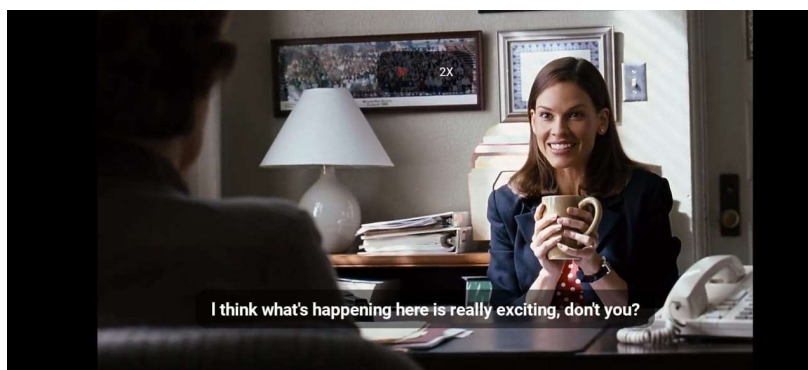
Erin : “well, for some reason they have you registered in this class”

As Erin said in the scene at 10:25 minutes Erin said “Well, for some reason they have you registered in this class”. This sentence is said to be lexical hedges because Erin said well after Erin confirmed that one of her students named Jamal, Erin said well with the intention of giving a thought pause to reply to Jamal’s chattering words. As the researcher classified above, most of hedges or fillers features in this movie are “well.” The sentence is said to be lexical hedges because when Erin said well..., she used language expressing uncertainty about what is being expressed by her. And also when Erin used some hedges or fillers, it means that Erin avoided making any definitive statements and instead provides a choice that stays open over her mind. Meanwhile, Erin also used the sentence “I just...” when she expressed uncertainty towards her statements.

2. Tag Questions

Tag questions or also known as a yes-no question is used when the speaker states a claim but is not confident enough about its claim. The speaker declares a statement in a form of question in order to gain certainty of it from the interlocutor. However, the use of tag questions can sometimes indicate a question which does not need a confirmation. Based on Lakoff’s research, using tag questions is one of the best examples of indications of women’s nervousness and unpredictability. The research found 10 (ten) tag question in this movie.

One of the example of the tag question is below.



Figur 2. The example of using Tag question feature

Setting : School office, conversation with head of the department teacher at 05:18

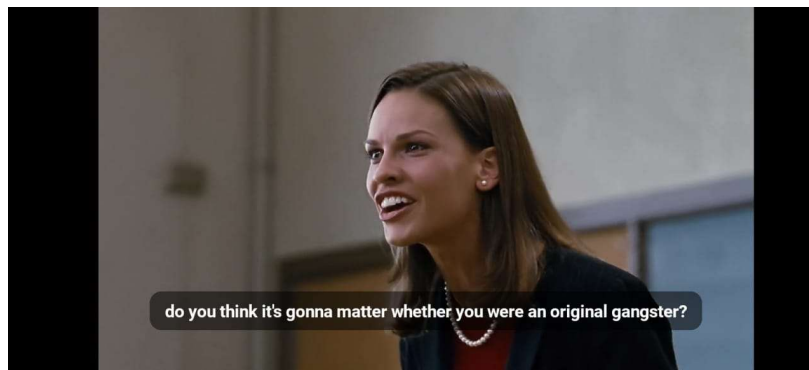
Erin : I think what’s happening here is really exciting, don’t you?

Based on the conversation, Erin uses a tag question in order to gain certainty from Margaret. It is also used to express her opinion and the reason why she chose to teach at the Wilson high school was because she thought the real fight should take place in the classroom not in the courtroom. Erin uses

the tag question is sure that margaret say yes to her. She also uses this feature to get response from margaret.

3. Rising Intonations

Lakoff proposes this feature to be used when women are hesitant while giving an information or a statement. Therefore, they tend to give their answer by changing the tone into the rising one. When a speaker is seeking confirmation yet may also be the only one with the essential knowledge, they use rising intonation in declarative phrases. Rather of asking a question, the rising intonation occurred on the declarative phrase based on that information. In this movie researcher found 8 (eight) of women's language feature that includes in rising intonation on declarative. One of the example is:



Figur 3. The example of using Rising Intonation feature

Setting : classroom at 35:35:05

Erin : do you think it's gonna matter whether you were an original gangster?

When a speaker is seeking confirmation yet may also be the only one with the necessary information, they use rising intonation in declarative sentences. This utterance has question intonation which is considered as yes- no question even the form is not like that. The purpose of using rising intonation is to get information from the audience about certain idea which is stated by the speaker. The speaker raises her intonation while uttered the sentence in order to give stressing so that it can evoke audience's attention so that the audience consider the question is something important to be concerned. At the end in Erin utterance "were an original gangster" there is rising intonation. By using rising intonation indicated that Erin was not really sure with her students statement so that to make it valid she ask her students. Thus, rising intonation is used to check the validity of an opinion. In this case, Erin wants to confirm the situation that happened to her students. he didn't believe his students risked their lives just because they believed that dying in the middle of a war between gangs would make them heroes. so he asked them using a hesitant expression to reflect uncertainty. He refused to make these remarks because he wanted to know the validity of the information from his students.

4. 'Empty' Adjectives

Both genders often use empty adjectives. However, when used by women, it seems that the adjective is exclusively used by women. The one of example of conversation that contain women's language feature and identified as empty adjective The researcher found 1 utterances of women's language feature that includes in empty adjective feature.



Figur 4. The Example of using Empty Adjectives feature

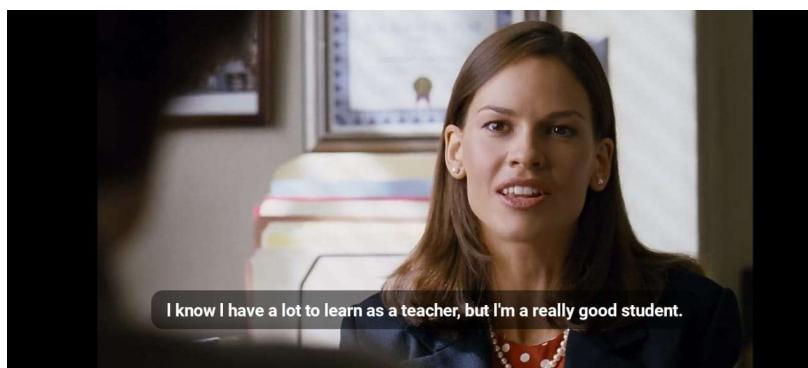
Setting : Classroom at (20:29)

Erin : What he does is very sophisticated and cool, actually.

In the dialogue, it found word indicated empty adjectives feature, “sophisticated” Based on Lakoff, some of these adjectives were neutral, meaning that native speakers of either gender, men or women, may use them. But there are adjectives that seem to give the impression restricted for use by women. This dialogue was happened when Erin was talking about song of 2pac shakur empty adjectives are adjectives that are specifically used to show a reaction or response to something, and do not act as carries of certain information like adjectives in general. In this dialogue, the empty adjectives is used to show admiration for something very complicated as a mere compliment. In this context, the emoty adjectives used by Erin “sophisticated”

5. Intensifiers

Intensifiers are used to make the addressee taking the speaker's statement seriously. Thus, the researcher has found 10 data of intensifiers in freedom writers movie, for example:



Figur 5. The example of using Intensifiers feature

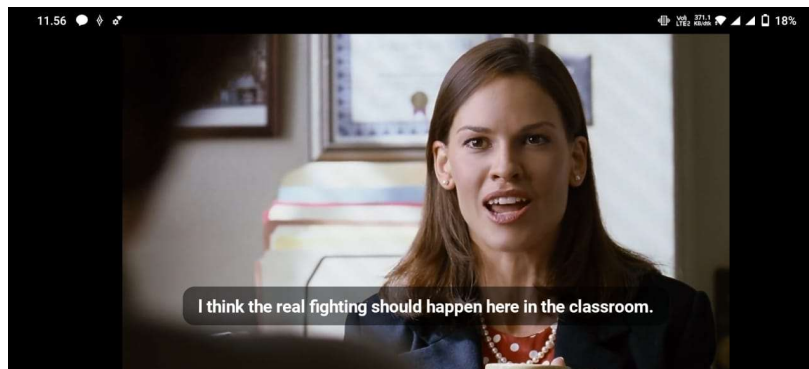
Setting : School office at 06:12

Erin: but I'm a really good student, and I really want to be here.

Salman states that intensifiers are language devices that indicated the level of emphasis for other language categories. Based on the statement, Erin used intensifiers feature. It was clear because in statement above there is word “Really” can indicated intensifiers feature. It can be seen that Erin was making sure Margaret believe her by using word “Really” to convince Margaret she is really want to be a teacher there. From conversation showed that Erin used “Really” to strongly their statement.

6. 'Hypercorrect' Grammar

Holmes said It is the feature in which women consistently use standard verb forms. Instead of saying "goin" which men mostly do, women tend to stick with its original form and they will say going with the g word at the end. In this movie the researcher found 16 (sixteen) hypercorrect grammar. For the example



Figur 6. The Example of using 'hypercorrect grammar' feature

Setting : staff room at 5;15

Erin : Well, actually, I chose Wilson because of the integration program. I think what's happening here is really exciting, don't you? My father was involved in the civil rights movement. And I remember when I was watching the LA riots on TV, I was thinking of going to law school at the time. And I thought, "God, by the time you're defending a kid in a courtroom, the battle's already lost. I think the real fighting should happen here in the classroom"

From the data found in the Freedom Writers movie, the researcher found that there was consistency in the use of formal forms where the ending sound [ɪŋ] was still read as [ɪŋ] in various contexts. In the example above, Erin says 'Happening, Exciting, Watching, Thinking, Going, Defending And Fighting' while still pronouncing the [ɪŋ] sound at the end of verbs or adjectives that end in -ing (V-ɪŋ). Women use standard forms of English all the time to reflect politeness. According to Pearson, as cited in Rubynti, several characteristics of women's language such as 'superpolite' form and "hypercorrect" grammar are needed when they want to be polite to other people. Erin uses hypercorrect grammar to achieve politeness.

7. 'Superpolite' Forms

As said by Lakoff as cited in Monica indirect request and euphemisims are categorized as 'Superpolite' forms. Through this feature, women ask a favor to their addressee by suggesting something to be done as a favor for themselves. For example



Figur 7. The example of using 'Superpolite' Forms feature

Setting : staff room at 39:09

Erin : Since you know Margaret better than I do, if I could just get some backup from you. I really think that the stories like The Diary of Anne Frank and... That they'd be so great for them, and she doesn't seem to understand that they could relate to these stories considering all that they face.

Generally, people will say "can I get some backup from you?", rather than "could I just get some backup from you?" Instead of saying the "Can I" Erin is asking Brian using more polite form. Erin realizes that she is talking to Brian who is a teacher at high school and also a teacher who has known Margaret longer than her.

8. Avoidance of Strong Swear Words

The researcher found 1 utterance of women's language feature that include in avoidance strong swear word feature. This is a example of statements that contains women's language features and identified as avoidance strong of swear word features.



Figur 8. The example of using Avoidance of strong swear word feature

Setting: school office at 04:44

Margaret : Also, for most of them to get here it takes three buses, almost 90 minutes each way.

Erin: My God.

The data found in the dialogue by Erin when she get a information from Margaret about her students who always late almost 90 minutes each way. the information making Erin shocked. Erin used swear word "My God" to express the feelings. Avoidance of strong swear words are also used by women in their language patterns to show the politeness strategies avoidance of strong swear words is done to show the politeness of women while still showing the strength of their expressions.

9. Emphatic strees

Emphatic stress is also known as boosting devices. This feature is used when women try to convince their message and their intended meaning to the interlocutor. It is also used to strengthen the meaning. In this research the researcher found 1 emphatic strees.

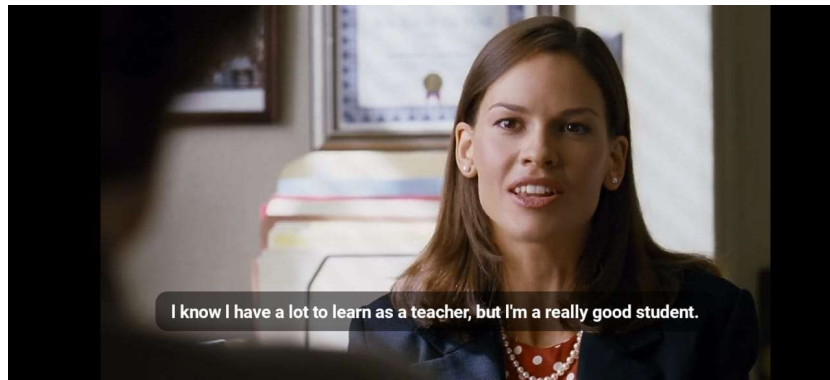


Figure 9. The example of using Emphatic stress feature

Setting : school office at 05:39

Erin : I am, I know I have a lot to learn as a teacher, but I'm a really good student.

The data found in Erin's utterances. She said "I am. I know I have a lot to learn as a teacher, but I'm a really good student" This situation occurred in the school office when Erin, as a new teacher, was discussing the season plan with the department head. When Margaret doesn't believe Erin, who is a new teacher, Erin tries to convince Margaret using one of the features of women's language, Emphatic stress. To convince Margaret that she is indeed a new teacher at the school, but she is a good student so she can learn how to be a good teacher.

CONCLUSION

Among the ten features of women's language proposed by Lakoff, two features did not occur in the movie. They were precise color terms and emphatic stress, the researcher also provide possible reasons and some of them are: Precise color terms feature cannot be found in the movie because Erin's character does not show she is fashionable, Erin's character shows that she is a simple teacher. She likes to wear simple clothes when she is outside of school and formal when she is at school. In this film there are no scenes that show Erin referencing or describing colors

After classifying the data, the researcher also found the dominant type of women's language in Freedom Writers movie. As seen in research finding above, there are 19 hypercorrect Grammar that dominated the type of women's language that used by Erin in freedom writers movie. Erin is an English teacher so she also studies linguistics well. Erin always uses correct spelling and grammar, and she sounding the final 'g' in word such as 'going' instead of more casual 'goin'. Women's language feature that is least used in this movie is avoidance of strong swear words. Erin uses this feature because Erin is an educated woman and she is also a teacher so she really avoids swearing or curse words, instead of using swear words Erin prefers to use the words "my god" to soften her speech.

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