

Women's Language of Male Characters in *Elemental* Movie

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ABSTRACT

This undergraduate thesis is entitled "Women's Language of Male Characters in Elemental Movie". The study examines the features and functions of women's language used in the Elemental movie, which features a male lead character. The research is based on the framework proposed by Lakoff (2004) for understanding women's language features and the language function framework developed by Pearson (1985). The primary data for this study was collected through documentation and the note-taking method was used to analyze the data. Informal methods were used to present the analysis of the data, providing information on the frequency of women's language features used by male characters. This study is expected to contribute to the understanding of how women's language is used by male characters in movies, specifically in Elemental, and how it can be analyzed using different frameworks and methodologies. The result of this study found that there were four functions of women's language features used in this movie. In this thesis, the data from the Elemental movie has been analyzed to identify the features and functions of women's language. There are seven features found in the data including lexical hedges or fillers, empty adjectives, intensifiers, hypercorrect grammar, super polite forms of language, avoiding strong swear words, and emphatic stress. The characters in the movie use these features. The functions of these features are to express uncertainty, start a discussion, express feelings, and soften an utterance.

Keywords: *Women's Language; Features; Function*

ABSTRAK

Skripsi ini berjudul "Women's Language of Male Characters in Elemental Movie". Penelitian ini mengkaji ciri dan fungsi bahasa perempuan yang digunakan dalam film Elemental yang menampilkan tokoh utama laki-laki. Penelitian ini didasarkan pada kerangka yang dikemukakan oleh Lakoff (2004) untuk memahami ciri-ciri bahasa perempuan dan kerangka fungsi bahasa yang dikembangkan oleh Pearson (1985). Data primer penelitian ini dikumpulkan melalui dokumentasi dan metode pencatatan digunakan untuk menganalisis data. Metode informal digunakan untuk menyajikan analisis data, memberikan informasi tentang frekuensi fitur bahasa perempuan yang digunakan oleh tokoh laki-laki. Penelitian ini diharapkan dapat berkontribusi pada pemahaman tentang bagaimana bahasa perempuan digunakan oleh karakter laki-laki dalam film, khususnya di Elemental, dan bagaimana bahasa tersebut dapat dianalisis menggunakan kerangka kerja dan metodologi yang berbeda. Hasil penelitian ini menemukan bahwa terdapat empat fungsi ciri bahasa perempuan yang digunakan dalam film ini. Dalam tesis ini, data dari film Elemental dianalisis untuk mengidentifikasi ciri dan fungsi bahasa perempuan. Terdapat tujuh ciri yang ditemukan dalam data tersebut antara lain leksikal lindung nilai atau pengisi, kata sifat kosong, penguat, tata bahasa yang sangat tepat, bentuk bahasa yang super sopan, menghindari kata-kata makian yang keras, dan tekanan yang tegas. Karakter dalam film menggunakan fitur-fitur ini. Fungsi ciri-ciri tersebut adalah untuk mengungkapkan ketidakpastian, mengawali diskusi, mengungkapkan perasaan, dan memperhalus suatu ucapan.

Kata kunci: *Bahasa Perempuan; Fitur; Fungsi*

INTRODUCTION

Language gender in sociolinguistics describes how languages represent and uphold ideas of masculinity and femininity. This can appear in language through vocabulary selections, speech patterns, or grammatical constructions connected to or interpreted as masculine or feminine in a specific community or culture. Although men and women are frequently associated with gender, terms like gender and sex category are discussed here. Though biological differences between "male" and "female," suggested by Coates (2004), are the basis for sex categories, these differences are not always obvious. Additional culturally specific groups may exist for those who don't fit these categories. Sex categories are considered to be separate groups, whereas gender is more about being more masculine or feminine. This implies that people are typically expected to remain in one category for the rest of their lives. Therefore, gender is about our behavior and cultural traits, while sex category is about what we are born with. Gender is related to cultural traits and behavior, whereas the sex category is related to biology. As a result, language may change depending on these characteristics associated with gender. People use their ideas about what it means to be a man or a woman to express their gender; for instance, men and women may joke around praising each other's appearances. These actions reflect widespread beliefs that men establish dominance through dialogue, and women assist one another. For instance, men and women joke about praising each other's appearances.

Gender is not just a sexual category but a style of language that is commonly used in everyday life. Women can use language in ways that come across as more expressive, cooperative, or sympathetic, as suggested by Tannen (1990). Rather than being founded on a distinct language, this concept is based on cultural and societal expectations. It's crucial to remember that language use varies widely among people and isn't solely influenced by a person's gender. Women's language does not show people based on their biological gender; it shows language style or how people communicate. Lakoff (2004) suggested that women's speech was characterized by linguistic features such as lexical hedges, the hedging function of which indicates doubt or confidence in what has been said. Some examples of hedging in women's language are like kind words, you know, sort of, well, and you see. As discussed, different sexual categories can also use different language styles.

Women's language appears in everyday life and is reflected in fictional works such as movies. Disney is one of the production houses that uses many women's language in its films; one of the most visible is the "Elemental" movie. In the movie Elemental, one male character shows an utterance that performs women's language features: "I guess I just say what I feel, and I don't think a temper is so bad." This shows that women's language does not show people based on their sexual gender; it shows language style or how people communicate. Rather than only affecting language style or the way people communicate, the knowledge of color association with gender has undergone a significant transformation. Initially, pink was identified as a color symbol specifically for women. However, history records that in the past, pink was considered a color that describes men. However, there was a paradigm shift where pink began to be identified as feminine, while blue was considered masculine.

The study of linguistic characteristics associated with women is not limited to female characters. Examining how male characters use these elements is essential, as it provides insights into communication dynamics and language's role in shaping perceptions and reinforcing gender norms. This deeper understanding of language usage and its implications for gender representation in various contexts is crucial. Furthermore, exploring linguistic characteristics associated with women in the speech of male characters offers a comprehensive understanding of how gendered language operates within broader communication dynamics. A writer can uncover gendered communication patterns by examining how male characters employ linguistic features traditionally associated with females, such as emotional expression, politeness strategies, or certain lexical items.

This not only enriches our understanding of language and gender but also sheds light on the complexities of gender identity construction and negotiation. It is needed to validate and extend existing findings, ensuring that the insights gained from studying language and gender in male characters are robust and applicable across diverse contexts. This kind of research helps us learn more and can guide us in making communication more fair and inclusive.

RESEARCH METHOD

The research method is used as a basis for data research to make the data easier to research. These research methods can also guide research to become organized, and the data presented is easy for readers to understand. This study uses descriptive qualitative methods to analyze the data. The data of this study was taken from the movie dialogue of the *Elemental* movie, which contains the utterances of the male characters included in the women's language features. *Elemental* is the latest animated film produced by Walt Disney Pictures and Pixar Animation Studios. It was produced on 23rd June 2023. This research examines the role of the Disney production house in promoting LGBT representation, which was previously reflected covertly in several films, then openly displayed LGBT identity through physical attributes or obvious masculine traits in the characters. However, the specific analysis in the movie "*Elemental*" shows a new approach taken by Disney, where they use the aspect of language as a tool to convey LGBT identity by featuring male characters who use women's language as a form of self-expression and identification. Therefore, the author chose this movie as the data for this research.

The study used documentation and note-taking techniques to collect the data. The information was collected in several steps; the first step was watching the *Elemental* movie on Disney Hotstar and paying attention to the English subtitles that can be classified as women's language, according to Lakoff (2004). The second step was taking the transcription of the dialogue. The final step was to read the movie dialogue carefully and double-check the data with the movie transcription to avoid missing any dialogue related to the main characters.

The qualitative method was used in this study because research focuses on how the language or linguistics properties work in the language. It works on the relation within the language units or linguistics properties. This study used the theory from Lakoff (2004) to categorize the features and Pearson (1985) to find the functions of women's language utterances. The following techniques were used to analyze the data: first, categorizing the data based on the types of women's language features. Secondly, the functions of women's language are classified and described using Pearson's theory (1985). Thirdly, the data analysis is based on the theory applied in this study.

The data is presented using the informal method by Zaim (2014:114), which describes the analyzed data. Several techniques are used in the presenting analysis, such as first writing all dialogue, which uses women's language spoken by male characters. The following step will explain why the dialogue can reveal the use of women's language features of the male characters.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Synopsis of Elemental Movie

Elemental is a 2023 American animated romantic comedy-drama film produced by Walt Disney Pictures and Pixar Animation Studios and distributed by Walt Disney Studios Motion Pictures. Directed by Peter Sohn and produced by Denise Ream, it was written by Sohn, John Hoberg, Kat Likkell, and Brenda Hsueh.

Elemental tells the story of life from natural anthropomorphic elements. These elements consist of the elements water, fire, air, and earth, which coexist. They live in a city called Element City. Of these four elements, two elements are difficult to unite. These two elements are the elements of fire and water. The fire element has a strong, passionate, and loud character, while the water element has a calm, pleasant, and easygoing character.

Bernie and Cinder, who are fire elements, move to Element City, where they face discrimination from other elements. They opened a store called the Fireplace.

Bernie plans to retire and pass the store to their daughter, Ember. One day, Ember accidentally causes a flood in the store. Wade, a water element, discovers the problem and threatens to shut down the store. Ember and Wade work together to fix the issue and develop feelings for each other. Despite their differences, they save the store from closure. Ember decides she doesn't want to run the store, causing tension with her family. Later, a flood threatens the city, and Ember and Wade get trapped together. Ember saves Wade's life, and they confess their love for each other.

Women's Language Features

Provided within the framework, women's language can be classified into several types or features. The following section provides information about how it is classified into particular features.

Lexical hedges or fillers

Many lexical hedges or fillers were found in *Elemental* movie uttered by male characters. *You know, well, I think, and I guess* often added. As proposed by Lakoff (2004) these words are part of lexical hedges or fillers. This feature was the most frequently used by male characters in this movie.

Different women's language function was presented in each data. The words *you know, I think, and I guess* functioned to express uncertainty, as stated by Lakoff (2004). Meanwhile *well* functioned to start a discussion, as stated by Pearson (1985). Some information about lexical hedges or fillers is explained below.

Utterances	Function
<p>[3-1] (00:25:49-00:26:07)</p> <p><i>Ember: I'm waiting to talk to your boss. So make it like a stream and... flow somewhere else.</i></p> <p><i>(ember settles back down on the ground)</i></p> <p><i>Wade: Actually, Gale won't be in today. She's a huge airball fan, and the windbreakers are finally in the playoffs! Toot toot!</i></p> <p><i>(Ember is unaffected by Wade's enthusiasm. She flares up in frustration.)</i></p> <p><i>Ember: UGH!</i></p> <p><i>Wade: Okay... well, I just came by because I left my passes for the game here last night.</i></p>	To start a discussion

The word *well* was used in Wade's utterance above. It can be seen in the data [3-1] that *well* was a part of the lexical hedges of women's language type proposed by Lakoff (2004).

The word *well* was used in data [3-1] to start a discussion. It was coherent with the women's language function proposed by Pearson (1985). *Well* was added to start a discussion with Ember because Wade left his ticket for the game last night. Data [3-1] show this character has started the conversation and tries to get into his purpose which is taking back the game passes. In short, the purpose or function of the utterance, which has women's language features, can be classified to start a discussion.

Utterances	Function
<p>[3-2] (01:02:50-01:03:16)</p> <p><i>Bernie: What's going on? I wake up and nobody upstairs?</i></p> <p><i>Ember: It was just me. I was... double-checking the locks. And mom came down and...</i></p> <p><i>Cinder: Yes and we... began looking at this door. We don't talk about this door enough!</i></p>	To start a discussion

<p><i>Ember: Pull it together!</i></p> <p><i>(Bernie smiles)</i></p> <p><i>Bernie: Well, since you are awake... I was going to tell you tomorrow, but... I'm too excited to sleep. In two days... I retire!</i></p>	
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As proposed by Lakoff (2004), data [3-2] was included in lexical hedges performed by the character of Embers' Father. Within the utterance, the word *well* provides there are several pieces of information that Ember's father wants to deliver which is about his retirement.

One of the women's language functions proposed by Pearson (1985) matched data [3-2] which was to start a discussion. In this scene, Bernie tries to start a new topic with Ember and Cinder since they are still awake.

Utterances	Function
<p>[3-3] (01:40:25-01:40:27)</p> <p><i>Wade: Ember, it's time.</i></p> <p><i>(Ember smiles, a little sad)</i></p> <p><i>Wade: You know, I'm not really one for tearful goodbyes.</i></p>	To express uncertainty

The expression *you know* clearly shows in the data [3-3]. *You know* is a part of lexical hedges of women's language type proposed by Lakoff (2004). This utterance shows hesitation as these characters because Wade and Ember, are going to leave their parents and their home.

Data [3-3] has a function to express uncertainty proposed by Pearson (1985) the expression of uncertainty is shown through the expression of *you know*. The dialogue shows that Wade is talking to Ember about how Wade expresses his goodbye without tears. This situation leads us to evidence that Wade is feeling uncertain about being apart from their parents.

Utterances	Function
<p>[3-4] (00:35:26-00:35:47)</p> <p><i>Ember: How do you do that?</i></p> <p><i>Wade: Do what?</i></p> <p><i>Ember: Draw people in! You got a whole stadium to connect with you. I-- I can't even connect with one customer. My stupid temper always kicks in.</i></p> <p><i>Wade: I guess I just say what I feel, and I don't think a temper is so bad. Sometimes, when I lose my temper... I think it's just me trying to tell me something I'm not ready to hear.</i></p>	To express uncertainty

The following data [3-4] are also categorized as a lexical hedge as it shows an expression of uncertainty proposed by Lakoff (2004), which is represented by the utterance of *I guess* and *I think* within "*I guess*, I just say what I feel, and *I think* it's just me trying to tell me something I'm not ready to hear".

Data [3-4] also has the function of women's language, which was to express uncertainty, as proposed by Pearson (1985). The dialogue above shows Wade talking to Ember in the hot air balloon. Wade is giving Ember advice about having a temper, which is normal for a human because humans have different emotions to express. Ember is wondering why it is easy for Wade to be connected to people and control his emotions. Wade's advice also expresses uncertainty about how he has been doing that, which is shown by the lexical hedges. Therefore, based on that situation, the function of the women's language feature is to express uncertainty.

Empty adjective

This terminology describes how to convey the feeling with the representation of the adjective that describes what is referred to. These data provide information about how the adjectives are categorized as conveying feelings adjectives.

Utterances	Function
<p>[3-5] (00:54:56-00:55:38)</p> <p><i>Brook: Alan! That was new!</i></p> <p><i>Alan: My bad. I'm all whirlpools tonight...</i></p> <p><i>Ember: I can fix it.</i></p> <p><i>Harold: That... was... incredible</i></p> <p><i>Ember: It's just melted glass.</i></p> <p><i>Brook: Just melted glass? Every building in the new city is built from "just melted glass." Oh no, you have to do something with that talent.</i></p>	To express the feeling

An empty adjective existed at the end of Harold's utterance in data [3-5], which was *incredible*. Lakoff (2004) stated that women convey their feelings without providing any particular details.

Data [3-5] has a function to express the feeling. It was related to the women's language function proposed by Pearson (1985). The data above takes place when Wade's family gathers for dinner in their apartment. While reminiscing about funny stories from Wade's childhood, laughter reverberates in the room. Wade's brother Alan accidentally dropped his mother's new teapot. Ember collects all the pieces, heats the broken glass, melts it, and shapes it into a beautiful and colorful work of art. In this dialogue, Harold uses the adjective *incredible* to express his mutual attraction and appreciation for Ember. This suggests that the use of empty adjectives can create positive feelings between speakers.

Utterances	Function
<p>[3-6] (00:57:50-00:58:10)</p> <p><i>Wade: Hello? Gale, hi.</i></p> <p><i>Gale: Glass? Did you repair it with glass?</i></p> <p><i>(Wade swallows hard. Ember looks nervous)</i></p> <p><i>Gale: Tempered glass? Solid as a rock. I like it. Consider the tickets canceled.</i></p> <p><i>Ember: We did it?!</i></p>	To express the feeling

<i>Wade: Yup! Awesome!</i>	
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This conversation [3-6] belonged to empty adjectives as proposed by Lakoff (2004). Data [3-6] takes place when Wade gets a call from Gale, Wade's boss, who comes to the place where the big leak occurred, which caused water to enter the city. Wade and Ember rushed to where the leak had occurred. Gale and two air city workers stood hesitantly in front of the repaired glass door. Gale noticed two other workers slamming the glass barrier hard with hammers and other heavy equipment, and the workers gave a thumbs up as a sign that they liked Ember and Wade's work to block the big leak that occurred in the elemental city.

Data [3-6] shows that Wade said *awesome* is a function of expressing feelings, as proposed by Pearson (1985). As women frequently convey their feelings towards others, this data can be classified as women's language.

Intensifier

These features were also used by Male characters in this movie. *Really*, *very* and *so* were often added. The following feature is represented to highlight or strengthen words that have distinct meanings. The data are provided to show how intensifier works within utterances.

Utterances	Function
<p>[3-7] (00:50:38-00:51:09)</p> <p><i>Ember: I'll take care of it. You need to rest. And that's an order.</i></p> <p><i>(Bernie salute)</i></p> <p><i>Bernie: Ember, I see a change in you. Happier. Calmer with customers, and always putting shop first. You prove I can trust you. I'm so lucky I have you.</i></p>	To express the feeling

Lakoff (2004) stated that *so* is a part of intensifiers, data [3-7] has a word that belonged to an intensifier, *so* in utterances spoken by Bernie, the data are also placed before the adjective *lucky*. It can be seen that the word *so* in data belonged to the intensifier.

Bernie's feelings were expressed in this data, and the women's language function in this data is coherent with one of the functions proposed by Pearson (1985) to express the feelings. The data were taken from the scene when Bernie was looking at his beloved son. He was very happy because Ember always cared about the shop; it made his father believed that one day Ember could be relied upon to take over the shop before his father retired.

Utterances	Function
<p>[3-8] (01:15:35-01:15:44)</p> <p><i>Wade takes a hot coal from Flarry and Flarrietta's table. He let's it boil down his throat. His head bubbles and pops.</i></p> <p><i>Wade: I can't eat your delicious food! Very unpleasant.</i></p>	To express the feeling

Data [3-8] are another utterance spoken by a male character that has an intensifier. According to Lakoff (2004), the data [3-8] above has an intensifier in features '*very*'. It also can be seen that it was uttered by Wade before the adjective *unpleasant*.

The data also included women's language function, which was related to Pearson's (1985) theory. It was expressed feeling. The context is when Wade claims to be a food inspector to trick Ember's father, but unfortunately, Bernie doesn't immediately believe him. Bernie asks Wade to taste the food he made. Bernie slammed a plate of burnt cabbage beans onto the table in front of Wade and asks Wade to eat it right in front of Bernie. *Very* was added to the data to convey his feelings about how bad the food is.

Utterances	Function
<p>[3-9] (00:46:10-00:46:14)</p> <p><i>Wade: Actually... after the heat dies down, that's really good.</i></p> <p><i>Wade grabs a mug and scoops up more kol-nuts. He then drips water on top of them with his finger. The coals go out with a HISS. Ember realizes what Wade is doing and tries to get his attention and wave him off.</i></p>	To express the feeling

According to Lakoff (2004), women address attention by emphasizing or bolstering words that have specific meanings or are more difficult to convey. In the data above [3-9] the word '*really*' is the part of intensifiers. *Really* as the intensifier uttered by Wade before adjectives.

Really is used in data [3-9] to fully express his feelings about the food. It is coherent with the women's language function as proposed by Pearson (1985). In this situation, Wade had tasted Ember's father's food; after cooling down the food, he realized that its taste was not as bad as he had expected.

Hypercorrect grammar

The following feature is represented to show the grammatical context of the main character. The data are provided to show how hypercorrect grammar is implied. Lakoff (2004) stated that women are more likely to speak proper grammar than men to be polite to the people they talk to. It is connected with the women's language function proposed by Pearson (1985). It is stated that women use hypercorrect grammar to be decent when they speak. The related function is to soften an utterance. Some data are explained below.

Utterances	Function
<p>[3-10] (00:44:09-00:44:26)</p> <p><i>Just then the basement door opens. It's Bernie, coming down the stairs.</i></p> <p><i>Bernie: Ember, did you fix the leak?</i></p> <p><i>(Bernie sees Wade)</i></p> <p><i>Bernie: Huh? It's you again!</i></p> <p><i>Wade: Who, me?</i></p> <p><i>Bernie: You're a guy who started all this! (Bernie grabs a poker and swings at Wade)</i></p> <p><i>Ember: No, dad! Different guy. Not all water looks alike.</i></p>	To soften an utterance

<p><i>Bernie: You are the city inspector?</i></p> <p><i>(Sees Wade's badge)</i></p> <p><i>Ember: No! Right?</i></p> <p><i>Wade: Right. I am not an inspector.</i></p>	
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According to Lakoff (2004), *I am* indicated as hypercorrect grammar, this data [3-10] showed Wade's use of "*I am*" instead of "*I'm*" is an example of hypercorrect grammar. This is likely due to reinforcing Wade's social status and education level as he would have been taught to speak with a high level of correctness and formality.

It can be said that the hypercorrect grammar used in the data [3-10] has a function that is related to the women's language function purposed by Pearson (1985) to soften an utterance. In this situation, Wade tried to convince Bernie that he was not the city inspector, he already knew how to use proper grammar as he used a more formal form.

Utterances	Function
<p>[3-11] (01:16:07-01:16:12)</p> <p><i>They look deep into one another's eyes. Suddenly Bernie erupts, exasperated.</i></p> <p><i>Bernie: Enough; what kind of food inspection is this?</i></p> <p><i>(This yanks Ember back to reality.)</i></p> <p><i>Wade: A food inspection of the heart, sir. (Bernie steps up to Wade, confrontational. Ember is frozen.)</i></p>	To soften an utterance

An example in the data of hypercorrect grammar is shown in this data [3-11]; the *kind of* words was rarely spoken clearly. It was pronounced as *kinda*. It can be seen in the data that Bernie was still trying to speak clearly, which is related to hypercorrect grammar as proposed by Lakoff (2004). The data provided information about Bernie, Wade, Ember, and the family staging a grand opening of the shop.

In this situation Bernie was confused and asked Ember about the food inspection by saying, 'Enough; what **kind of** food inspection is this?' the grammatical form is performed, although the situation shows that Bernie is in anger. The utterance is grammatically performed to show sarcasm, being polite but in anger. In other words, it was aimed to soften an utterance in terms of politeness, which was proof that Bernie still showed politeness even when he felt angry. It was also related to the women's language function as proposed by Pearson (1985).

Utterances	Function
<p>[3-12] (01:03:43-01:04:09)</p> <p><i>We're back in Fire Land. A group of Fire Elements watch as two figures, Bernie and Cinder, walk toward a boat.</i></p> <p><i>Bernie: When I left Fire Land, I gave my father the "Bà Ksô," the Big Bow.</i></p>	To soften an utterance

<p><i>Bernie turns back toward his parents and does the ceremonial bow on his knees, arms outstretched.</i></p> <p><i>Bernie: It is the highest form of respect. But my father didn't return the bow, and he did not give me his blessing.</i></p>	
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This data [3-12] are example of hypercorrect grammar similar to the previous data proposed by Lakoff (2004). There were two different ways pronounced by Bernie. In the first utterance, *didn't* was pronounced. However, pronunciation is corrected by uttering *did not*. It can be said that Bernie still tried to pronounce words clearly, which is consistent with the meaning of hypercorrect grammar.

The situation is shown when Bernie recounted his journey from Fire Land to Element City as Bernie was about to give the authority of the shop to Ember. Bernie reminisced the story of himself when he left the Fire Land without any blessing from his father. Bernie turned towards his parents and bowed, but his parents did not give their blessing to him. They said that if Bernie left Fire Land, then he would lose who he really was. It can be said that the hypercorrect grammar used in the data has a function related to the women's language function. It softens an utterance as proposed by Pearson (1985).

Super polite form

The following feature is represented to show how politeness in the main character's dialogue. The data is provided to show the politeness of the main character in the movie and her femininity. Women tend to know more about the right thing to say rather than men as stated by Lakoff (2004). Pearson (1985) also argued that women would try to speak politely in society. It is stated that women often use super polite forms that will help them soften their utterances. It can be said that super polite forms have the function of softening an utterance. Some data are explained below.

Utterances	Function
<p>[3-13] (00:08:42 – 00:09:12)</p> <p><i>Bernie: Oh, please forgive my daughter. She burns bright but sometimes too bright.</i></p> <p><i>Ember: Sorry Àshfá. I don't know why that one got away from me.</i></p> <p><i>Bernie: Oh, you are tense because of the big red dot sale tomorrow. It has us all at a broil.</i></p> <p><i>Ember: I guess. It's just that some of these customers get me all, grrr.</i></p> <p><i>Bernie: I know, I know. Just do what we practice. You are so good at everything else.</i></p>	<p>To soften an utterance</p>

As stated by Lakoff (2004) a super polite form in the data [3-13], *please forgive*, was shown in the data. It was uttered whenever Bernie felt bad for the customers in the store because Ember had not been able to control her emotions when dealing with the customers. All of these things happened when he talked to a large number of customers.

Person (1985) argued that super polite forms have the function of softening an utterance, it can be said that the data above had the same function. Data [3-13] showed his apology and his sense of responsibility as a shop

owner to be able to serve customers in a friendly and polite manner and provide the best service for his loyal customers.

Utterances	Function
<p>[3-14] (00:37:39-00:37:53)</p> <p><i>Ember: You've got a little... sand</i></p> <p><i>(Wade touches his face.)</i></p> <p><i>Wade: Oh. Here? Here?</i></p> <p><i>(Ember points and reaches toward him; she almost touches his cheek.)</i></p> <p><i>Ember: It's...right there</i></p> <p><i>Wade: Um, oh. Thank you!</i></p>	To soften an utterance

Wade uttered a *thank you*, which is shown in this data [3-14]. It belongs to the super polite form as mentioned by Lakoff (2004). It was usually used when he got help from other people, as can be seen in the data above. Therefore, after Ember helped Wade, he showed his gratitude to Ember.

Pearson (1985) argued that super polite forms has a function of softening an utterance, it can be said data [3-14] also has the same function. Data [3-14] happened from the scene when they fixed the leak to prevent water flooding to the fire town. After they finished fixing the leaks, Ember saw that Wade's face was a little dirty because of the sand, so Ember helped Wade clean it. *Thank you* was uttered by Wade as can be seen in the data [3-14]. It can be said that it was used to soften utterances related to the theory of women's language function.

Utterances	Function
<p>[3-15] (00:33:51-00:34:01)</p> <p><i>Wade and Ember stare as they float away. After a beat, they turn to each other and burst out laughing. A moment of connection. Wade looks at Ember's amazing fire. She catches him, her light refracting in his water.</i></p> <p><i>Wade: So, uh, what do you do at the shop, if you don't mind me asking?</i></p> <p><i>Ember: My dad's retiring and I'll be taking over. Someday, when I'm ready.</i></p>	To soften an utterance

A form of *if you don't mind* was uttered by Wade, the data [3-15] can be identified as a super polite form as the one proposed by Lakoff (2004). The data [3-15] are taken from the scene where Wade and Ember are on top of a hot air balloon, passing over tall buildings while enjoying the serene atmosphere of the night. This utterance is performed by Wade when he asks Ember about what she is doing at the shop. Ember explained to Wade that her father is retiring and Ember will take over the shop someday when she is able to do it.

It can be implied that it is used to soften utterances related to women's language function proposed by Pearson (1985). Wade asked permission from Ember by saying 'if you don't mind', this shows that he still respects Ember's privacy and does not force Ember to answer his questions about the shop, Ember answers Wade's question happily and says that she will take over the shop and replace his retiring father.

Avoidance of strong swear words

The following feature shows how the main character tries to avoid strong swear words in her dialogue. The data is provided to show the politeness of the main character in the movie and her femininity.

Utterances	Function
<p>[3-16] (00:17:37- 00:17:54)</p> <p><i>Wade: I'm gonna have to write that up too. First, I'm sucked into a pipe, and now I have to write citations that could get this place shut down. Oh gosh, it's just too much!</i></p> <p><i>Ember: Shut us down?</i></p> <p><i>Wade: I know! It's awful!</i></p> <p><i>Ember: No! You can't shut us down. Please! This is a big day for me. It's our Red Dot Sale!</i></p>	To soften an utterance

The first data [3-16] showed that *oh gosh* was uttered at the end of Wade's utterance. It belonged to the avoidance of strong swear words as the one proposed by Lakoff (2004). He chose more polite words even though he had the chance to use strong swear words, which is coherent with women's language features theory about the avoidance of strong swear words.

According to Lakoff (2004), the function of softening an utterance was shown in this data since Wade tried to speak decently. This was related to a women's language function, which is that women are expected to speak decently. The data above was collected when Wade began to write down the problems that were happening at the Ember store. Wade immediately reported for follow-up and did not rule out the possibility that the Ember store would be closed. More polite words were still used to soften his utterance by saying *oh gosh* because he was talking to Ember.

Emphatic stress

Lakoff (2004: 81) found that women tend to speak in italics more than men. It will make the hearer immediately understand what the women are saying; moreover, it is related to women's language function proposed by Pearson (1985), which is to express feelings. It is stated that women express their feelings to build a close connection with the hearer. They tend to stress words to emphasize their meaning in their utterances. Therefore, it can be said that emphatic stress is a function of expressing feelings. Some data are explained below.

Utterances	Function
<p>[3-17] (00:29:39-00:29:40)</p> <p><i>Ember opens her umbrella just as the wave splashes over them. On the court, Lutz is energized. He blasts up to the top of the stadium and slams the ball into the net for a score. The crowd goes wild. Ember even gets caught up in the moment. It's a stadium electrified!</i></p> <p><i>Wade: Yeah Lutz! That was amazing, Lutz!</i></p>	To express the feeling

Word stress can be identified from the data above [3-17] the word *amazing* was stressed in the data. According to Lakoff (2004), women like to stress some words, which makes it one of the women's language types, emphatic stress. It can be said that the word *amazing* in this data is a part of emphatic stress.

The situation within the dialogue shows that Lutz was in a game match, and Ember was accidentally watching the match. Seeing that Lutz was in the play, Ember gave some attention to the way how Lutz scored. Therefore, an expression of being amazed is performed by the utterance of *'that was amazing, Lutz!'*. This data [3-17] has functioned to express his feelings about how proud he is of Lutz because he did the game as well as Wade expected. As previously stated by Pearson (1985) argued that women like to emphasize their meanings in utterances by stressing some words.

Utterances	Function
<p>[3-18] (00:53:58-00:54:18)</p> <p><i>Brook: Oh nonsense, I'm just an architect. The real artist is my brother Harold.</i></p> <p><i>(Reveal Harold, standing in front of a very large painting)</i></p> <p><i>Harold: Oh, I just dabble in watercolors. (Dad joke) Or as we like to call them, "colors."</i></p> <p><i>Alan: Oh, don't listen to him. He's a wonderful painter. One of his paintings just got in the Element City Museum's permanent collection.</i></p> <p><i>Ember: Wow. That is so cool. My only talent is "clean up on aisle four!"</i></p>	To express the feeling

The bold word in the data above [3-18] can be identified as a stress word. Lakoff (2004) stated that women frequently stress words in their utterances. The word *wonderful* is stressed in the data, which means it was an emphatic stress. The meaning of what he was saying was emphasized. The data above existed when Alan told Ember that his uncle was a very great painter. Although Harold did not want to show off his achievement. Alan tried to reveal the truth that the painting of Harold had been exhibited in the Element City Museum as the permanent collection.

The word *wonderful* is stressed to emphasize the context of expressing his feelings about his pride in having such a great uncle. This was consistent with the women's language function as proposed by Pearson (1985).

Utterances	Function
<p>[3-19] (01:16:47-01:17:13)</p> <p><i>Wade: I love you, Ember Lumen! And I'm pretty sure you love me too.</i></p> <p><i>Ember: No Wade. I don't.</i></p> <p><i>Cinder: That's not true! I did their reading!</i></p> <p><i>Cinder: Bernie, it's love. It's true love.</i></p> <p><i>Ember: No mom, you're wrong. Wade, go.</i></p>	To express the feeling

As stated by Lakoff (2004), data [3-19] can be inferred as the emphatic stress. The words, *pretty sure*, were stressed to emphasize Wade's meaning; the words *pretty sure* are stressed in this data to express Wade's feelings. It was connected with the women's language function. Wade expressed his feelings for Ember in front of everyone, including Ember's parents. The situation shows that Wade is convincing Ember and everyone that both Wade and Ember loved each other. Wade said he loved her and was sure Ember also had the same feelings for him. However, everyone, especially Ember's Father, does not allow them to be together. In contrast, Ember's mother found out that Wade and Ember deserve to be together.

Based on the situation and as well as the context of the data [3-19] has the function of expressing feelings. It was related to the theory proposed by Pearson (1985), that women occasionally utilize intense stress when expressing their emotions to highlight what they are saying.

CONCLUSION

Based on the results above, it can be concluded that male characters applied women's language features and functions in Elemental movies. The features within the data were found in various types. The types include lexical hedges, empty adjectives, intensifiers, hypercorrect grammar, super polite form, avoidance of strong swear words, and emphatic stress. Of all the features found, lexical hedges or fillers were the most frequent features used by male characters in Elemental movies. One of the reasons lexical hedges or fillers were often used in one utterance is because lexical hedges or fillers are one of the most recognizable types of women's language therefore more easily identified by lay audiences.

The functions of women's language were also found in male character utterances. Four functions are found in the Elemental movie. Lexical hedges were aimed to start a discussion and to express uncertainty. Intensifiers, emphatic stress, and empty adjectives had the same function: expressing feelings. Hypercorrect grammar, super polite forms, and avoidance of strong swear words also had the same function to soften an utterance. The function of women's language in the context of this film is more focused on the expression of feelings, as reflected in the dominant use of words related to expressing feelings in the movie.

It is expected that this undergraduate thesis will provide some insight into the following studies about women's language features, especially uttered by males and the functions of those women's language features uttered by males. Moreover, it is also expected that this will give a clear understanding to future writers who plan to take the data source from actual or nonfiction conversations, such as how women's language feature is used within the tourism sector or in an actual conversation like a presidential debate.

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