

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

In social life, every human being, whether men or women, certainly wants to communicate well. One of the communication tools that has been used since ancient times is language. According to Chaer & Agustina (2010), language is a tool used to convey something that comes to mind. In more detail, it is said that language is a tool used to interact in the form of thoughts, ideas, concepts or feelings. Language is one of the characteristics of humans that distinguishes them from other creatures. Language has a social function, both as a means of communication and as a way of identifying social groups. De Saussure's view (Chaer, 2010) states that language is a social institution, which is the same as other social institutions, such as marriage, inheritance of inheritance, and so on, which has signaled the importance of paying attention to the social dimensions of language. In linguistics, language and society is studied in the field of sociolinguistics.

Sociolinguistics places the position of language in relation to its use in society. In line with what Holmes (1994) said, "sociolinguistics studies the relationship between language and society". This means that sociolinguistics views language first as a social system and communication system, and as part of a particular society and culture. Appel, R (1976) stated that what is meant by language use is a form of social interaction that occurs in concrete situations. When a person is in society, he is no longer seen as an individual who is separate from others. He is a member of his social group. Therefore, language and language use are not observed individually, but are related to their activities in society or in other words, language is not only seen as an individual but also a social phenomenon. Language and language use are seen as social phenomena not only determined by linguistic factors, but also influenced by non-linguistic factors, including social factors. For example, social status, education level, age, economic level, gender, and so on.

One of the interesting social factors studied by scientists today is gender. The gender issue has become a controversial issue since the term was first introduced in the 19th century. In general, gender is usually defined as men and women in terms of biological characteristics. Meanwhile, the understanding of gender which is related to social aspects and identity is also lexically called sex. These two definitions are often used interchangeably. Gender is described as not only about the character of men and women, but also related to biology, but gender is everything about the social aspects of a person's build (FAO, 2003).



In sociolinguistic studies, discussions related to language and gender emphasize the influence of gender on language use. Gender is an idea of the social attributes inherent in men and women. The relationship between language and gender is the relationship between language, opinions and views about men and women (Goddard et al; 2000). Gender is determined by society's impressions and thoughts about the behavior of a particular gender and how to carry out their duties in social life (Adam & Wabang, 2020; Eckert & Ginet, 2003). Men and women have their own language characteristics. In language, whether we realize it or not, there are differences between men and women. These differences certainly occur as a result of the social and cultural factors that surround them. In various groups of society with religious, ideological, ethnic, geographical, educational and economic backgrounds, registers of language use emerge. Each group has the potential to give birth or give rise to its own "language style", including language styles between men and women (Suhaeb & Asri, 2009).

Several linguists have conducted research on language differences between men and women. One of the most famous is Lakof (1975) with his idea known as dominance theory. Dominance theory considered that men and women could express language differently because there was an inequality of power relations between men and women. Men dominate the language because men have more power in politics and culture in social life. Due to their power, men can have control over many aspects, including language use. This theory was supported by the findings of O'Barr and Atkins (1980), Zimmerman and West (1975), Swacker (1975), Spender (1980) and Hultz (1990). Nonetheless, some studies argue against this theory by mentioning that the term of power in this theory is oversimplified. They argued that in a communication process, the sex of the communicant is less crucial than experience and social status. It means that women can express language better if they have a higher level of status than men's in society. This theory was born in an era of patriarchy, where the feminist movement was just being fought for. In a patriarchal culture, for example, men have a higher position than women. In that position, men appear to dominate over women. Men can speak openly, while women cannot. Men can interrupt the conversation, use words that tend to be harsh, while women cannot. Women in this context must show politeness and gentleness (Wahyudi, 2016: 18).

However, as time goes by this patriarchal culture begins to disappear due to the success of the women's emancipation movement which has resulted in gender equality or gender emancipation in modern times. Gender equality is a the natural rights, responsibilities and equal opportunities of men (Dong, 2014; Tanwir, 2017). This may also influence society (Chaer & Agustina, 2004).

ty's views on gender relations also affect language practices. ext, women are beginning to be given more space to speak even lead in various fields. In the world of communication, from how women use language that is more expressive,



argumentative, and equal to men, no longer limited to passive or subordinate communication patterns. This means that the differences in language style between men and women are no longer absolute, but rather depend heavily on the social context, the roles they play, and changes in cultural values about equality.

The phenomenon of changes in language styles between men and women is interesting to study in the context of media, especially film. Film is not only a medium of entertainment but can be a form of cultural expression that has the power to reflect social values and the realities of people's lives. Through film, it can be observed how men and women characters build relationships, express opinions, defend arguments, or even challenge prevailing social norms. One film that strongly represents gender issues is "On the Basis of Sex", which is based on the true story of Ruth Bader Ginsburg, a women supreme court justice who fought for justice and equal rights through legal channels.

Through this film, the researcher is interested in studying the language features used by men and women in this film that depict gender equality. Therefore, the researcher raised the research title "Men's and Women's Language Features in the "On the Basis of Sex" Film: A Sociolinguistics Approach.

## 1.2 Identification of Problem

After reading several journals that are quite relevant to the proposal title "Men's and Women's Language Features in the "On the Basis of Sex" Film: A Sociolinguistic Approach" the researcher summarizes these problems as follows:

- a. The men's language features in the "On the Basis of Sex" film
- b. The women's language features in the "On the Basis of Sex" film
- c. The differences men's and women's language features in the "On the Basis of Sex" film
- d. The similarities men's and women's language features in the "On the Basis of Sex" film
- e. The reasons why men and women use different language features in the "On the Basis of Sex" film
- f. The influence of gender equality on the men's and women's language features in the "On the Basis of Sex" film

## 1.3 Scope of Research



As found six points that can be researched in this thesis. limited to only three issues, namely the men's language the Basis of Sex" film, the women's language features in the f Sex, and the influence of gender equality in the "On the Basis

## 1.4 Research Questions

Based on the scope of the problem, the writer formulated three main problems to be answered as follows:

- a. How are the men's language features in the "On the Basis of Sex" film?
- b. How are the women's language features in the "On the Basis of Sex" film?
- c. How is gender equality represented in the "On the Basis of Sex" film in related to men's and women's language features?

## 1.5 Research Objectives

- a. To find out the men's language features in the "On the Basis of Sex" film
- b. To describe out the women's language features in the "On the Basis of Sex" film
- c. To reveal the extent to which the use of language features by men and women characters in the "On the Basis of Sex" film reflects the values of gender equality.

## 1.6 Significance of Study

This research is expected to provide benefits both theoretically and practically. Theoretically, this research can contribute to sociolinguistic research related to scientific explanations in the use of men and women language features theories. Practically, this research can provide useful data to be used by researchers or readers as a reference for analyzing men and women language features.

## 1.7 Previous Studies

Previous studies are literature reviews or previous research that have similar themes which are usually used by subsequent researchers to compare and find research areas that have not been researched by previous researchers. This sub-chapter contains a review of several previous studies related to the research that has been conducted namely the first previous study was written by Rahma (2022), the second by Machyudin (2021), the third by Arip Hidayat (2022), the fourth by [unclear] and the last by Adinda Oktaseska (2022). A review of the five below:



As study entitled "Language and Gender in Film Athirah: A Study" by Rahma (2022). The Researcher uses a descriptive means that data is collected by analyzing signs in the form of words as well as pieces of images of people and the behavior

observed. The data collection technique used in this research is the listening and taking note method. This listening method is realized in a technique for obtaining data, the researcher uses a free listening technique. The study found that gender and language are interconnected. Different genders mean different languages are spoken. Each language spoken has characteristics and specificities. So it can differentiate between men speakers and women speakers, all are also influenced by cultural and social factors of a speaker.

The second previous study has been conducted by Machyudin and Susri (2021) entitled "Language in Gender Communication" from Bengkulu University. This study discusses language differences between men and women in communication with the aim of illustrating gender differences in linguistic and cultural stereotypes. In this study, researchers used the literature study method to collect reading materials related to the topics and cases to be discussed in the form of books, journals and other literature related to this study. This study found that there are language differences in gender communication which are understood as diversity in the interactions of men and women which are motivated by cultural differences and social constructions formed regarding gender. The communication process also shows the involvement of the perpetrators. In other words, the communication process can create a dominant relationship between men and women.

The third previous study from Arip Hidayat (2022) with the title "Language Variations Based on Gender in Matangaji Village, Sumber District, Cirebon". The research method used in this research is descriptive analysis, with a case study approach. In this research, existing data was collected using interview, observation and documentation techniques. This study found that the differences between men's and women's language variations lie in the subtlety of the language, the length and shortness of sentences, and the types of words used. If men tend to be rude, use short sentence patterns, and are more dominant with verbs, then women tend to be smoother and more organized, have longer sentences, and always find adjectives in their speech. The subtlety, length and shortness of sentences, and the types of words used are influenced by psychological differences between men and women. Men tend to be rational while women tend to be emotional. Women tend to be more expressive in words. Besides that, women are more refined in their language because of the norms that bind them to speak more smoothly and politely.

The fourth previous study has been conducted by Deden et al (2022) entitled "Linguistic Differentiation Based on Gender in the Podcast *Conan O'Brien Needs A Friend*" in Sociolinguistic Studies". This research aims to identify the language features used by men and women in the "Conan O'Brien Needs A Friend" podcast



mode. The Researchers used qualitative methods as a research method. The results of the research show that the language features used contained 5 reference to emotions data, 2 uncertainty verbs data, 2 hedges data, and 1 locative data. The men found were 2 judgmental adjectives data and 1 directiveness data. Cultural factors that dominantly influence the use of women's

language features are affective style and direct style and instrumental style are the dominant intercultural factors that influence the use of men's language features.

The Last previous study entitled "Variety of Languages on Instagram Captions: Gender Analysis" by Adinda and Aceng (2022) from Pendidikan Indonesia University. This study aims to describe the influence of gender on the variety of language in Instagram captions and realize the intended meaning. This study uses a computer mediated discourse analysis (CMDA) approach. The data collection technique is in the form of screenshots containing captions with the theme of make up on Instagram social media. The results of this study show that the various languages used by men and women in Instagram captions have several similarities in the use of language features and also vary in realizing their intentions.

From the explanation of the five previous studies above, the researcher can conclude that the differences between the five previous studies and the research has been conducted lie in the research objects and research objectives. Previous studies generally use film or general entertainment media, while the research conducted uses film with gender equality themes produced in the modern era. In addition, what distinguishes previous studies from the research has been conducted lies in the research objectives. The objectives of previous studies mostly analyze the differences in language features used by men and women, while the current research has the objective of not only analyzing men's and women's language features but also reviewing the extent to which gender equality affects the language features used by men and women.

## 1.8 Theoretical Framework

### 1.8.1 Sociolinguistic approach

Sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that studies the relationship between language and language communities. In connection with the definition of sociolinguistics, Kridalaksana (in Rohmani, 2012: 20) explains that, "Sociolinguistics is a science that studies the characteristics and various variations of language as well as the relationship between language users and the functional characteristics of language variations in language communities"

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In sociolinguistic studies, language is defined as a system of symbols, in the form of sounds, arbitrary, productive, dynamic, diverse and human. As a social phenomenon, language and language use are not only determined by linguistic factors, language is influenced by social and situational factors. Social factors, for example, social status, education level, age, economic level, gender, etc. Situational factors, for example, who speaks, in what language, to whom, when, where, and on what issue. A linguistic distinguishing aspect that is not always present in language, namely gender. According to research, there are indeed a number of people who use men's speech with women's speech. This is in line with Sholikhah's statement (2015), she states language differences do not mean two completely different and separate languages, but their language is still one, it's just that men and women use language with different characteristics. Women are more likely to maintain language while men are innovative and reformative.

For sociolinguists, language always varies and this variation in language is caused by social factors, such as who the speaker is, the people involved in the speech, where the speech takes place, for what purpose the speech is conveyed. People who use language are always diverse, whether in terms of age, social status, economic status, education, gender, occupation, and so on. Likewise, the identity of the person being spoken to always varies when viewed from these sociolinguistic variables. The time when the speech is uttered also varies, it can be at night, during the day, in the middle of the night, and so on. The place where the conversation takes place may also be at the wedding venue, at school, in court, at the patrol place, and so on. The atmosphere of the speech may also vary, it can be very formal, semi-official, very informal and so on.

In the use of language, it is clear that there are variations in language whose existence is influenced by social factors, such as who is speaking, who the person is speaking to, when he is speaking, where he is speaking, and for what purpose he is speaking. The language used by groups of teenage speakers will of course be different from the language used by adults. Not only that, language variations appear related to differences in social status, gender, type of work and religion. So, it can be said that language variation arises as a result of social diversity and diversity of language functions. Language can reflect and transmit social differences and gender differences. Trudgill (2003) defines gender language varieties as language varieties that are identical to men and women.

### 1.8.2 Language and gender



Wardhaugh (1986) argue that language consists of 3 essences namely; first, the arbitrary view which states that language is an arbitrary system of sounds and symbols. Second, the functional view which states that language is a tool for interaction between people. Third, the communicative meaning view which states that language is a functional meaning or communicative meaning. In this regard, Wardhaugh (2006) in the book, "An Introduction to Sociolinguistics",

Introduction to Sociolinguistics" says that language is personal, where language is a tool for thinking and a tool for expressing desires. Language is also an important part of our personal and social identity. In linguistic practice, language is often interpreted as an individual device that can reflect the individual's life journey and experiences.

The word gender comes from English which means sex. In Webster's New World Dictionary, gender is defined as the visible differences between men and women are seen in terms of values and behavior. Gender is a concept that used to identify differences between men and women in terms of socio-cultural influence. Gender is defined as a mental and cultural interpretation of differences between men and women sex. Pateda (1987) said gender is a thing traits inherent in men and women that are socially and culturally constructed.

According to Muhtar (2002), gender can be interpreted as social sex or the societal connotation for determining social roles based on sex. Meanwhile, Fakhir (2008) defines gender as a characteristic inherent in men and women that is socially and culturally constructed. The term gender is distinguished from the term sex. Oakley, a British sociologist, was the first to differentiate between the two terms.

Gender identity explains that what is recognized as gender is men and women. This leads to those who do not behave according to gender categories being considered deviant. Butler's two models of sex and gender division define gender as a consequence of sex, where men must be masculine and women must be feminine. This facilitates the identification of their sex (Sanger, 2010).

In our society, we are familiar with the terms transgender and transsexual, which are considered gender identities outside of the natural male and female. In her book, The 'O' Project, Purwanti (2010) attempts to explain what transgender and transsexual are. Transgender is a person who wears gender attributes that differ from the socially constructed gender concept. This group does not discuss sexual attraction but rather attitudes and roles that differ from what is expected based on what has been constructed. Transsexual, on the other hand, is someone who feels they have the wrong gender.

Transgender is something that encompasses many people with certain identities. Essentially, someone with a transgender identity is a biologically different gender. There are various forms of transgender, including transgender, waria, masculine women, and graceful men (NLGJA, 2008). Only a few countries have begun to legalize or recognize transgender, such as Germany, Thailand, India, and several other countries. Indonesia has the motto "*Bhineka Tunggal Ika*" which means although different but one goal. This motto does not represent the existence



Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender) people. The differences here are in ethnicity and race, but sexual orientation is not included. The researcher only used two genders that are men and women, and to equalize.

Gender have are interrelated, where the way a person uses language affects and reinforces the gender norms that exist in society. Research shows that men and women tend to use language in

different ways, depending on the social expectations attached to their gender role. Women, for example, tend to use more “refined” and “polite” forms of language to demonstrate compliance with social norms that require them to appear more gentle. Mamentu et al (2022) revealed that women often choose words that are more “prestigious” or more formal, especially in situations where they want to emphasize their social status or show professionalism.

- a. **Women’s language features by Lakof’s (1975) theory.** The figure who is often called the most influential in the field of language and gender is Robin Lakoff. Robin Lakoff is a professor of linguistics at the University of California, Berkeley. Her areas of expertise are sociolinguistics and language and gender. His book *Language and Woman’s Place* is often considered to have laid the foundation for the birth of the subfield of language and gender in linguistics. Lakoff (2003) states that women’s language is based on the fact that women are marginalized in an important part of life, namely language. Women’s marginality and powerlessness is reflected both in the way women are expected to speak and the way women are spoken about. These aspects can be explored from the lexicon and syntax aspects.

Table 1. Adjectives that indicate praise

Neutral	Woman Only
Great	Adorable
Cool	Sweet
Neat	Lovely
Terrific	Charming

A woman will be criticized if she does not speak like a “lady” (an elegant woman) because it is considered unfeminine. However, if she speaks she is considered unable to think clearly and unable to participate in serious discussions (Lakoff, 2003). We tend to understand outbursts of emotion/anger from men in the form of cursing, but we don’t understand the same thing from women. “Women can complain but cannot express their anger in the form of curses” (Lakoff, 2003: 51). In terms of praise, the following are a group of adjectives that indicate the speaker’s praise for something. Some adjectives



either gender. However, in other columns, some are limited to each.

using words in the “women only” column can have a negative air reputation even though women can freely use words in the men (Lakoff, 2003). Once again women are defined by their

sexuality, as a special aspect of their relationship with men (Lakoff, 2003). Lakoff then divides women's language into the following 10 features:

- 1) Hedge (confined/limited). Opinions are expressed in language that is not absolute, for example sort of, kind of, it seems like, and so on.
- 2) Use a variety of (very) polite language. For example, using words such as would you mind..., I'd appreciate it if..., ...if you don't mind, and so on.
- 3) Use tag questions to express opinions. For example: "You are going to dinner, aren't you?"
- 4) Using intensifiers. For example: "You are so very kind"
- 5) Using "empty" adjectives. Namely insignificant adjectives, such as divine, charming, cute
- 6) Using hypercorrect grammar. Rarely use slang (a variety of informal language) compared to men, for example: "I would be very appreciative if you could show me the way".
- 7) Avoid swear words.
- 8) Increase intonation in statements. For example: what's for dinner? roast beef?
- 9) Very precise use of color vocabulary. Examples: Magenta, Aquamarin.
- 10) Use emphatic stress. For example: It was a BRILLIANT performance.

The ten women's language features proposed by Lakoff (1975) are then widely used as a theoretical basis for language and gender research throughout the world.

Dominance theory considered that men and women could express language differently because there was an inequity of power relations between men and women. Men dominated the language because men had more power in politics and culture in social life. Due to their power, men could have control over many aspects, including language use. This theory was supported by the findings of O'Barr and Atkins (1980), Zimmerman and West (1975), Swacker (1975), Spender (1980) and Hultz (1990). Nonetheless, some studies argued against this theory by mentioning that the term of power in this theory is oversimplified. They argued that in a communication process, the sex of communicant is less crucial than experience and social status. It means the women can express language better if they have higher level status than men's in society.



**age features by Coates's (2004) theory.** Coates (2004) gave  
ture that used by men. First, minimal responses, this is also  
ckchannel. These include term such as mhm, yeah, and right.  
use these terms to assert dominance. Second, command and  
en tend to use explicit commands especially when they were in  
groups, for example: gimme, gonna, and gotta. Third, swearing

and taboo language, there is a widespread belief that men used more taboo forms than women. Research showed that men and men conversation used substantially more taboo words than women and women conversation, while mixed conversations tend to accommodate both sides. For example, damn, fuck, suck, shit, etc. Fourth, compliments, research show that men tend to compliment each other based on skill and possessions. For example, it's cool, good boy, good job. And the last, question, men ask the questions to gain information, it has different pattern to women which sometime use question tag to ask question. They ask the question directly.

So, this study will use both theories above to analyze the language features of men and women in the "On the Basis of Sex" film. Analysis of men's language features in the "On the Basis of Sex" film will be based on Coates' theory, in which there are 4 men's language features that will be studied, namely, the use of minimal response, command and directives, compliments, and question. While for women's language features using Lakof's (1975) theory, in which there are 10 women's language features that will be studied, namely hedges, polite language, tag question, intensifier, empty adjective, hypercorrect grammar, avoid swear words, rising intonation on declarative, very precise use of color vocabulary, emphatic emphasis.

### 1.8.3 Gender equality

The term gender equality at a practical level is almost always interpreted as a condition of inequality experienced by women. So the term gender equality is often associated with terms of discrimination against women, such as subordination, oppression, violence and the like. According to Herien Puspitawati, gender equality is a condition where women and men enjoy equal status and have the same conditions to fully realize their human rights and development potential in all areas of life. According to Agung et al (2014), gender equality can also be interpreted as the existence of equal conditions for men and women in obtaining opportunities and rights as human beings, so that they are able to play a role and participate in political, legal, economic, social, cultural, educational and defense activities. security and equality in enjoying the results of development.

Draft law on gender equality and justice, Chapter I Article I states that gender equality and justice is the condition of the relationship between women and men as equal partners so that they receive fair treatment in accessing resources, ating and obtaining development benefits. Thus, the realization and justice is characterized by the absence of discrimination and men, having access, opportunities, participation and control is well as obtaining equal and fair benefits from development. hat you have full authority to make decisions on the use and with gender justice means there is no longer freezing of roles,



double burdens, subordination, marginalization and violence against women and men.

In the United States, the issue of gender equality began to emerge, marked by the feminist movement. According to Humm (2002), feminism is divided into two waves. The first wave followed the Seneca Falls Convention in 1848-1920. Key thinkers and playwrights were Margaret Fuller, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, and Charlotte Perkins Gilman. The second wave of feminism began in the 1960s. The characters are Betty Friedan, Schulamith Firestone, Kate Millet, and Gloria Steinem (Madsen, 2000). Meanwhile, in the 1970s, American feminism was characterized by thoughts about race expressed by Angela Davis and Bell Hooks; and thoughts on lesbians by Adrienne Rich and Audre Lorde. Furthermore, in the 1980s French feminist theory influenced feminists in America, namely cultural feminists or postmodern feminists represented by Judith Butler.

Gender equality is implemented in real terms in the United States began to come in 1920, when the 19th Amendment to the US Constitution was passed. This amendment gave women the right to vote in elections, and stated that voting rights should not be limited based on gender. The 19th Amendment was the culmination of the women's civil rights movement that began in 1848 in Seneca Falls, New York. There, women held the world's first women's rights convention. The struggle for gender equality in the United States continued until 1920, when the US Congress adopted the 19th Amendment which gave women the right to vote. This amendment is also known as the "Susan B. Anthony Amendment". To commemorate the certification of the 19th Amendment, the US Congress designated August 26 as Women's Equality Day in 1973. This day is celebrated to celebrate the struggle of activists to gain women's rights.

Gender justice and equality in Indonesia was pioneered by RA Kartini since 1908. The struggle for equal rights between men and women, especially in the field of education, was started by RA Kartini as a form of resistance to injustice against women at that time. In the next journey, RA Kartini's spirit of struggle was followed up on December 22 1928 by the Indonesian Women's Congress which was later designated as Mother's Day. In the first two decades of independence, women's progress was marked by the existence of women's organizations, both those that had been established before independence and those that were established after Indonesia's independence. Broadly speaking, the post-independence women's movement fought for equal social and political rights such as education, work opportunities, polygamy and other socio-political issues (Darwin, 2004).

One form of the government's efforts to achieve gender equality in Indonesia the CEDAW convention is by realizing Gender Mainstreaming. ning is instructed directly through Presidential Instruction concerning Gender Mainstreaming in National Development. ning is a strategy to achieve gender equality and justice through ms that take into account the experiences, aspirations, needs men and men to gain access to, participate in, have control over nefits in the development process.



Laelatuss'dah (2007) revealed that gender equality can be identified by 4 indicators, whether men and women: (1) receive the same development resources; (2) participate equally in development, including decision making; (3) have equal control over development resources; (4) obtain the same benefits from development results. A similar thing was also stated by Efendi (2014) that the realization of gender equality and justice is marked by the absence of discrimination between women and men, and can be seen from 4 indicators of gender equality, namely: (1) they have access; (2) opportunity to participate; (3) control over development as well as; (4) obtain equal and fair benefits from development.

The widespread issue of gender equality circulating in various countries often makes film producers raise this issue for film. For example, in film originating from the United States, namely "On the Basis of Sex" .

"On the Basis of Sex" is a film produced in 2018 with a duration of 120 minutes set in the United States, directed by Mimi Leder and written by Daniel Stiepleman, this film stars Felicity Jones as Ginsburg, with Armie Hammer, Justin Theroux, Jack Reynor , Cailee Spaeny, Sam Waterston, and Kathy Bates in supporting roles. This film tells the story of Ruth Bader Ginsburg's early career before becoming Supreme Court Justice of the United States. "On the Basis of Sex" film highlights her struggles with gender discrimination in the courts and efforts to fight for women's rights as a whole.

The "On the Basis of Sex" film opens with the figure of a woman in the middle of a 'sea' of men at Harvard University law studies, in 1956. The women figure is Ruth Bader Ginsburg, who is familiarly called Kiki. She is one of the students there who can be counted on the fingers of one hand - a reality that is still 'strange' and difficult for many students to accept, even for the lecturers, who are all men. The idea that 'Harvard is a place for men' is still the basis of their thinking, even though this is the sixth year that Harvard University has opened opportunities for women to study law. Of course, this is a very clear beginning that this film really highlights gender discrimination.

However, it's not just about Ruth's study period. The "On the Basis of Sex" film invites us to continue looking at various other forms of gender discrimination, specifically what Ruth experienced at the start of her career as a lawyer. How does Ruth get very limited space, just because she is a woman (moreover, married, has children, and is Jewish).



## CHAPTER II

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

#### 2.1 Research Design

This study uses qualitative research. This type of descriptive research is used to identify, record and analyze data carefully as found in the reality of language use (Subroto, 2007). The final aims of this research are, to identify men's language features, to identify women's language features and examine how the use of language in the "On the Basis of Sex" film reflects gender equality.

#### 2.2 Population and Sample

The population in this study consists of all scenes in the "On the Basis of Sex" film. From this population, the researcher selected a sample using a purposive sampling technique. According to Arikunto (2010), purposive sampling is a sampling technique based on certain considerations, for example, based on previously known characteristics or traits of the population. In this study, the researcher selected the sample based on the following criteria:

2.2.1 Utterances containing men's language features

2.2.2 Utterances containing women's language features

#### 2.3 Data and Data Source

The data that researcher used in this study were in the form of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences which were conducted from the whole utterances related to Men's and Women's. The data source are from "On the Basis of Sex" film.

#### 2.4 Data Collection

Bungin (2007, p. 61) explains that in "qualitative research, data collection typically uses observation, documentation, and interviews". Based on this explanation, the



technique in this research was observation. Observation was conducted intensively in the "On the Basis of Sex" film which served as the data source. This observation method was used to collect data that provided an overview of men's language features and women's language features, and how these features reflect gender equality.

The researcher did it in three stages, namely as follows ;

### 2.3.1. Watching “On the Basis of Sex” film several times as much as it needs.

Researcher watched the "On the Basis of Sex" film repeatedly to understand the context, conversational situations, and characters involved. The film was watched in English with subtitles to facilitate comprehension and recording of the characters' utterances.

### 2.3.2. Transcribing dialogue in film

After watching the film, researcher transcribed the dialogue spoken by the men and women characters in the film. The transcriptions were done carefully to ensure accuracy of the speech, including pauses, intonation, and emphasis relevant to language features.

## 2.5. Data Analysis

In essence, data analysis is an activity to organize, sort, group, code or mark, and categorize so that findings are obtained based on the focus or problem to be answered. Through this series of activities, qualitative data which is usually scattered and piled up can be simplified so that it can finally be understood easily. The data analysis section describes the process of systematically tracking and organizing interview transcripts, field notes and other materials so that researcher can present their findings. This analysis involves working on, organizing, breaking down and synthesizing data as well as looking for patterns, uncovering important things, and determining what is reported (B. Milles dan Huberman, 2014). The following are the stages of data analysis in this research;

### 2.4.1 Categorizing utterances based on gender

At this stage, the researcher categorized all utterances (dialogue) in the "On the Basis of Sex" film based on the gender of the speaker, namely men and women characters. This categorization process aims to differentiate the language use by each gender as a basis for further analysis of the distinctive language features.



#### 2.4.2 Identifying men's and women's language features based on Lakoff's (1975) and Coates (2004) theory

After categorizing the dialogue, researcher identified language features that reflect men and women characteristics, according to the theory proposed by Robin Lakoff and Jennifer Coates. The features examined included the use of hedges, tag questions, intensifiers, rising intonation, questions, and compliments. This stage is crucial for exploring gender-based linguistic patterns in film dialogue.

#### 2.4.3 Classifying utterance based men's and women's language features

Once the language features have been identified, the researcher classify each utterance based on those features. For example, if an utterance contains a question tag and is spoken by a woman, it is classified as belonging to the women language feature used by women classification.

At this stage, the researcher classified the speech data into four different tables based on the type of language feature and the speaker's gender. The purpose of this classification was to determine not only who used which feature, but also whether there was a shift or exchange in the use of features between genders. The tables are divided as follows:

- Table 1 : Displays men's language features used by men characters.
- Table 2 : Displays men's language features used by women characters.
- Table 3 : Displays women's language features used by women characters.
- Table 4 : Displays women's language features used by men characters.

This classification allows the researcher to observe whether there is overlap or mismatch between gender and the type of language feature used. It also helps in analyzing the extent to which language use in the film reflects gender equality.

#### 2.4.4 Describing and discussing in detail

The final stage is to explain and discuss the findings in detail. Researcher analyzing and function of each gender's use of language features contexts, communication situations, and character roles. This compares the findings with the theory used and examines the use in the film reflects gender inequality or equality.

