

LANGUAGE AND GENDER FOUND IN “RAYA AND THE LAST DRAGON MOVIE” (SOCIOLINGUISTICS ANALYSIS)

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ABSTRACT

This research analyzes about Linguistics Feature and kind of Genderlect Style, particularly focusing on language and gender different between men and women in Raya and The Last Dragon Movie. The purpose of this research is to analyze the form of linguistics feature and find out the kind of Genderlect Style used between men and women in language and gender based on Raya and The Last Dragon Movie. In this research, the writer uses a descriptive qualitative method, meanwhile for collecting the data used the non participant observational (SBLC). the data is formed in Pictures and conversation were also used to help the writer draw conclusions. In analyzing the data, the writer use data reduction and data display. The data codes in the form of word, phrase, and sentences spoken by the men and women characters.

The result of the study reveals some finding: first, the writer analyzed nine forms of linguistic feature based on Robin Lakoff (1975) but through the analysis, the writer only found six of them out of linguistic form that existed in conversation between men and women are contained in 69 data. There are 33 data of Lexical Hedges and Fillers, 5 data of Tag Questions, 14 data of Super Polite Forms, 4 data of Adjectives, 2 data of Avoidance of strong swear words, 10 data of emphatic stress. The most dominant linguistics features is lexical hedges and fillers with total number 33 data. Second, the writer found five kinds of Genderlect Style based on Tannen (2012) theory. Those are private vs. public, telling story, listening, asking question, and conflict. Finally from five kinds of differences language use between men and women based on Tannen theory, all of the kind can be clearly proven. In this movie, dialogue/codes are dominated by women than man. In addition, the codes between men and women in one scene are limited.

Keywords: *Sociolinguistics, Language and Gender Different, Linguistics Features, Genderlect Style*

I. INTRODUCTION

In the era of globalization as it is now, men and women have equal position. This also happens in various aspects of life, as shown through the language used by both gender. According to the Wardhaugh (1998), language is a system of verbal symbol which is used by the

member of certain society speaks to convey their messages to other. It means that, one of the important functions of language is for communication. We can communicate or deliver our message by using language. Then, it also can be a tool for sharing our knowledge

and information with other, moreover language than become vital for human, because it appears on society, which is known as Sociolinguistics.

In sociolinguistics, there are several kinds of topics, one of them is language and gender. This topic is not widely known, because this is a complex topic. It is supported by Holmes and Meyerhoff (2003) state that Language and gender is a particularly vibrant area of research and theory development within the large study language and society and the contribution, in this volume focus especially of more recent trends and development. Then, language and gender is an interdisciplinary field of research that studies varieties of speech (and to a lesser extent, writing) in term of gender, gender relations, gendered practices, and sexuality.

Language and gender is an area of study within sociolinguistics, applied linguistics and relates field that investigates varieties of speech associated with a particular gender, or social norms for such gendered language use (Tannen 2006). She also explain that A variety of speech

associated with a particular gender is called a Genderlect. The difference between men and women language are approach of equality it is belonging to different 'sub-cultures' as they have been socialized to do seen childhood. Then, the results in the varying communicative style of man and women (Tannen 1990). She compares between gender differences in language to cultural differences.

In every conversation between men and women there are contrasting differences, such as from the language style they use and also the topic discussion. These differences can be seen in several forms. According to Lakoff (1975:53) in her book entitled 'Language and Women's Place' she published a set of basic assumptions about what marks the language of women. She makes some differences in linguistic feature used by men and women. There are nine linguistics features such as Lexical Hedges and Fillers, Tag Questions, Super Polite Forms, Emphasis Stress, prices color term, Adjectives, avoidance of strong swear word, vernacular form, and Hypercorrect Grammar.

The study of gender is important to the study of language, and the first step to study gender is to explore the difference between men and women. It is quite clear that men and women have a lot of differences in many fields. Both of genders use different language to communicate with the others include in *Raya and the Last Dragon Movie*. Language different in women and men can be seen in *Raya and the Last Dragon Movie*.

For this research, the writer gives an example by showing conversation that particular the use of different Language and Gender in *Raya and the Last Dragon Movie*.

Sort of tag question is much more apt to be used by women than by men. Lakoff (1975) suggested that tag questions are often used by women than by men. This form of question avoids assertion of agreeing or disagreement one such situation is when the speaker is making ‘small talk’, trying to elicit conversation from addressee”. It means that sometimes they use the question tags in cases when the speaker and the recipient already know the answer and do not need any more answers from the other person.

Example (22:13 – 22:38)



Raya : You're so easily distracted. You're getting a little too big for this, bud. Six years of searching and we end up at a literal shipwreck. That's not bad sign, is it?

The monologue above takes place six years after the dragon gem broke and causes the return of Drun, which destroyed the entire land of Kumandra. Seeing her father turned to stone, Raya want to try uniting

Kumandra again and then Raya to try find the last dragon but, the only thing she found is just an abandoned boat. So, she hopes that search is going to be a waste.

From the example above, we can see that Raya used a tag question, by saying “that’s not a bad sign, is it?” Raya doubt with her feeling, so she try to make it sure with use tag question, she try to enter the place directly, and Raya ask herself, she has made the right decision. Here, we can obviously see how women tend to ask everything.

From the example above, the writer found a kind of Genderlect Style, According to Deborah Tannen there are five kinds of Genderlect Style, such as: *Private Speaking Vs Public Speaking, Telling Story,*

Listening, Asking Question, and Conflict. So from the example above, the writer found example from asking question of Genderlect Style, “That’s not a bad sign, is it?” At that situation Raya established a connection with Tuktuk (raya’s pet). In this case is in accordance with Tannen theory that asking question in the women is they ask question to establish to connection with other.

As a comparison, take a look at a data by man speaker in this movie bellow:

Example (57:15 -- 57:43)



Raya : Hey! What do you plan on doing with us?
Tong : Oh. It’s gone be bad... horrifying!! It’ll take me two weeks to clean up.
Raya : You have no idea, **do you?**
Tong : Yes, I do..
 I’m formulating this gruesome plan in my head. Make me sick just thinking about it. You,.. you just wait. Until then, why don’t you just hang around? Good on, huh?

From the conversation above, it takes place in the spine land. Raya and Sisu are hit a trap made by tong, then locked them in the tong hiding place.

In this situation tong is suspicious of the highway will steal fragments of dragon gem.

From the example above, we can see difference between Raya's language use and Tong's. In her codes, Raya used tag question: is it? Mean while Tong didn't use tag question in his codes, he only use a question word: good one, huh? So, this proves that in most contexts women are more likely to use tag question than men, because women want to be surer of the trust of information and trend to ask themselves or others for their opinion. While, men are more realistic and use their logic based on what he sees, so that men no longer ask other people's opinions.

According to Tannen in Griffin (2012), men don't ask question where they need help, this is considered to lower their status. In the example above, we can see when Raya ask "You have no idea, do you?" tong also said affirmation on the word: "Yes, I do?" which mean he didn't want to be belittled for lying about his plans because he was lonely in that place.

The use of tag question is a common thing among women, because women tend to doubt things unlike men who easily, belief a

legend. This is supported by Lakoff (1972) in which he said that "sometime we find a tag question used in cases where the speaker knows. As well as the addresses what the answer must be and doesn't need confirmation.

Based on the explanation above, the writer is interested to understanding and know the differences between men and women's language in linguistics forms in Raya And The Last Dragon Movie, the writer is intended to choose the title of this research : **LANGUAGE AND GENDER IN "RAYA AND THE LAST DRAGON" MOVIE.**

II. METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

In this research, the writer uses descriptive qualitative method. Isaac and Micheal (1981:42) state that "the purpose of descriptive method is to describe systematically situation or area of interest factual and accurately." Bogdan and Taylor (In Moleong, 2003:3) state that "Qualitative method is a research procedure that results in descriptive data, either in written and oral form of people or other behavior that can

be studies.” It is called the qualitative method since the collected data analysis is in the form codes, and they are classified into their categories for getting conclusion.

1. Source of the Data

The source of data is the origin of the obtained from a study. Data as research objects are generally information or language provided by nature, which are collected, and selected by researchers (Sudaryanto, 1993). There are two kind of the source of the data, locational data and substantial data.

a. Locational Data

According to Sudaryanto (1993), Locational data is a data source that indicates the people who produce or create the data, namely the speaker of language. Therefore speakers of language who are being observed are the source of data. In this research, the locational data is the movie *Raya and the Last Dragon*. The movie was downloaded from *layarkaca21* website <https://51.222.99.97/raja-and-the-last-dragon-202> and the script was obtained from *Sublikescript.com*.

https://sublikescript.com/movie/Raya_and_the_Last_Dragon-5109280

The movie was released on March 5, 2021 and the movie was directed by Don Hall and Carlos Lope Estrada. The movie is set in a fantasy land called Kumandra, inspired by the Southeast Asian culture of Brunei, Singapore, Laos, Thailand, Timor-Leste, Indonesia, Cambodia, Vietnam, Myanmar, Malaysia and Philippines. This movie was produced by Walt Disney picture and Walt Disney animation studios.

b. Substantial Data

Substantial data is a data show the material that is being used or analyzed, which is obtained from the sample (Sudaryanto, 1993). The substantial data in this research is the codes by women characters in *Raya and The Last Dragon Movie*. In this research, the writer took the data from the conversation and codes by men and women in *Raya and The Last Dragon Movie*.

2. Technique of Collecting the Data

According to Sudaryanto (1993), there are two methods in collecting the data, the first is non participant observational method (SBLC) which means that in observing the writer does not participate or involve in the codes or conversation and participant observation method (SLC) which mean that in observing the writer participate or involve directly in the codes or conversation.

The writer uses the non participant observational method because this method is appropriate for this research and the writer does not participate directly to the collect the data. The implementation of this method is realized through some technique:

1. Download is copy (data) from one computer system to another, typically over the internet Hornby (1995), the first step the writer downloaded the movie file from *layarkaca21*, <https://51.222.99.97/raya-and-the-last-dragon-2021> And the script was obtained from *Sublikescript.com*,

https://sublikescript.com/movie/Raya_and_the_Last_Dragon-5109280

2. The next is watching technique. Based on Hornby (1995), watch means look at or observe attentively over a period time. Watching technique is the process of observe or lookout the movie to get the data that the writer needs. After that the writer watching the movie and read the script of the movie for several times. Specifically listening to conversation between men and women in the movie.
3. According to Mahsun (2005), Note taking technique is done by writing some relevant data from the source or informant. In this research, the writer notes the important points from the conversation that have been read in the script of *Raya and the Last Dragon Movie*. After watching the film several times and reading the script thoroughly, the research then proceeded to the next stage, it is the continuing technique of this method.

3. Technique of Analyzing the Data

In analyzing the data, the procedure of the data is analyzed according to Miles and Huberman (2014) based on the following:

1. Data Reduction

Data reduction is a form of analysis that sharpens, sort, focuses, discard, and organizes data. In data reduction, writer identified of all conversation, focusing into each important conversation, and then classified it by selecting the important data that related on the use of linguistic features and Genderlect style.

2. Data display

Data display is a format that presents information data. The data be simplified in the form of sentence and table. The writer described the data by tabulating the data that useful to facilitate in compile, calculate and structuring the data had been analyzed in linguistic features and Genderlect style.

3. Drawing and Verifying Conclusion

The last step is the stage of withdrawn the means of the data

that has been displayed, and this is the final step of the process collection data. In verification the data was collected to get the gender language differences in the use of linguistic forms which is temporary, after that the writer concludes the data and make a conclusion.

4. Data Presentation

According to Sudaryanto (1993:144), in presenting analysis there are two methods: informal and formal method.

1. Informal method

Informal method is a method of presenting the result of data analysis with an informal method which is carried out by formulating with ordinary word.

2. Formal method.

Formal method is a method of presenting the result of data analysis is carried out by formulating with using sign, symbol and codes.

The method of presenting data that is applied in this research is formal and informal method where the result of analysis be presented and descript in natural language with pictures.

III. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Research finding is answering the problem statements that formulated before. The data present based on observation non participant in the conversation are movies whit the informant, and analysis of the document. In this section, the writer will be present the type of linguistics features use by the men and women, and type of the Genderlect Style used by the men and women.

After analyze all of the conversation between men and women in *Raya and the Last Dragon Movie*, and then classified based on the type of linguistic feature. From nine linguistic features, only six of them existed, namely lexical hedges and fillers, tag question, super polite form, adjectives, avoidance of strong swear words and emphatic stress.

Furthermore, in analyzing the movie, the writer finds the data discusses to clarify the data that focuses on the discussion of two points: 1. The form of linguistics feature used in language and gender between men and women, 2. The kind of Genderlect style used in language and gender.

1. The Form of Linguistics Features

a. Lexical hedges and filler

“ Holmes opinion quoted from Lakoff theory in his book too, Introduction to Sociolinguistics (2001:2:87) state that “So, according to Lakoff, both hedges and boosters reflect women’s lack of confidence.” For example: well, you see, you know, I think. It is assigned to the same category as “pause fillers” such as “uh, um, oh, ah, wait, ehh, yeah“.

b. Tag question

Sort of tag question is much more apt to be used by women than by men. Lakoff (1975) suggested that tag questions are used far more often by women than by men. This form of question avoids assertion of agreeing or disagreeing.

c. super polite form

Lakoff (1973) adds such features are probably part of general fact that women’s speech sounds more polite than men’s. Lakoff (1975) noted that “women are supposed to be particularly

careful to say 'please' and 'thank you'.

d. adjective

Women like to use many adjectives such as *adorable, charming, lovely, beautiful, fantastic, heavenly*, but men seldom use them. Lakoff's (1975) list of female adjectives includes *adorable, charming, lovely, and divine*. Male adjectives are *great, good, terrific and neat*. In our everyday life, we can notice that women like to use many adjectives than men.

e. avoidant of strong swear word

Lakoff (1973:50) states that "The difference between using '*shit*' (or '*damn*', or one of many others) as opposed to '*oh dear*' or '*oh god*' lies in how forcefully one says how one feels- perhaps, one might say, choice of particle is a function of how strongly one allows oneself to feel about something, so that the strength of an emotion conveyed in a sentence corresponds to the strength of the particle" For example: "*Oh dear, you've put the peanut butter in the refrigerator again*".

f. emphatic stress

Based on Quoted from Talbot (2010:38) Lakoff, said that women use a firm emphasis with the rise of their intonation. Let see the example "*what amazing concept!*" it shows that women use a firm emphasis over-the-top because they are not taken seriously by the other person. The explanation shows that women use emphatic stress to convince the listener of what she is talking about.

2. The Kind Of Genderlect Style

a. Private Vs Public

According to Tannen in Griffin (1994;2012), that huge disparity is built up mainly in private conversation. In the public area, men vie for ascendancy and speak much more than women do.

b. Telling Story

Tannen (2012), recognizes that the stories people tell reveal a great deal about their hopes, needs, and values. Consistent with men's focus on status and Billy Crystal's portrayal of Harry, Tannen notes that men tell more stories than women do-especially jokes. Telling jokes is a masculine

way to negotiate status. Men's humorous stories have a *can-you-top-this?* flavor that holds attention and elevates the storyteller above his audience.

c. Listening

When a woman who is listening starts to speak before the other person is finished, she usually does so to add a word of agreement, to show support, or to finish a sentence with what she thinks the speaker will say. Tannen labels this *cooperative overlap*.

d. Asking Question

According to Tannen (2012), men don't ask in situation where they need help, this is considered for men as an attempt to lower their status. Men use the process asking questions to find opportunities and make opponents his became weak. Every admission of ignorance whittles away at the image of self-sufficiency that is so important to a man.

e. Conflict

Conflict is a threat to connection to be avoided at all costs. Tannen (2012) says men

have an early warning system that's geared to detect signs that they are being told what to do.

IV. CONCLUSION

Gender as an analytical category continues to motivate, this research has seen the differences between the use language of men and women from some aspects, and notice that there are many differences in using language between the two genders, and also there are some changes through time. After analyzing language and gender in *Raya and The Last Dragon* movie, the writer found the result of this research sum up the forms and kinds of the language and gender different between men and women in *Raya and The Last Dragon* movies. Te writer uses Language and Gender theory by Robin Lakoff (1975) and Genderlect Style Theory by Debora Tannen (2012).

Based on the research question in the previous chapter, the writer makes classification of the forms and kinds of language and gender in *Raya and The Last Dragon* Movies. In order to answer the first question of the research the writer uses Lakoff theory. There are nine linguistics

forms types, but through the analysis, the writer only found six of them. Namely lexical hedges and filler, tag question, super polite form, adjective, emphatic stress and avoidance of strong swear words. The writer found 69 data conversation between men and women in Raya and The Last Dragon Movie. They were divided into 9 types of linguistics forms. such us 34 data of Lexical Hedges and Filler, 5 data of Tag Question, 14 data of Super Polite Forms, 4 data of Adjectives, 2 data of Avoidance Of Strong Swear Words, 10 data of Emphatic Stress, 0 data of Vernacular Form, 0 data of Precise Color Term, and 0 data of Hypercorrect Grammar.

In addition, in order to answer the second question, the writer found five kinds of Genderlect Style Theory by Debora Tannen in the Raya and The Last Dragon Movie. Namely Private Vs. Public, Telling Story, Listening, Asking Question, and Conflict. Theory by Tannen has

an interesting side because it is proven to have an effect on the differences in language used between man and women. From five kinds of differences theory by Tannen, all of the kind can be clearly proven. In this movie, actually scenes are dominated by women than man and the limited of conversation that occurs between men and women in one scene, which makes it difficult for the writer to find the data.

Based on the result of analysis, the most dominant linguistic features found in Raya and The Last Dragon Movie is the lexical hedges and fillers with total number 33 of data. This can be seen from the data conversation in this movie, hedges and fillers is used in almost every scene, namely to make a breath pause in a conversation.

The frequency of linguistic forms in the conversation between men and women in Raya and The Last Dragon Movie can be seen on the table 4.1 below:

No	Linguistics Features	Form	Men	Women
1.	Lexical hedges and fillers	Um, mm, uh, oh, yeah, well, I mean, I know, I think, you know, actually	4	30
2.	Tag question	Did I? , May I? , Is it? , Will ya? , Do you? , Did you? , Right?	-	5
3.	Super polite forms	Please, sorry, thank you.	3	11
4.	Adjectives	Nice, good, smart, cute	1	3
5.	Avoidance of strong Swear words.	Oh, mighty! Divine	1	1
6.	Vernacular form	-	-	-
7.	Emphatic stress	It's, too, so, what a/an	2	8
8.	Precise color term	-	-	-
9	Hypercorrect grammar	-	-	-

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