# ABSTRACT

**Valentin, Vena Ise**. Gender Differences In Language Features In *Enola Holmes (2020)*: A Sociolinguistics Study. Thesis. Supervisor 1: Ika Mar'atus Solikhah, S.S., M.A Supervisor 2: Imam Subuhi, S.S., M.Hum External Examiner: Usep Muttaqin, S.S., M.Hum. Ministry of Research, Technology, and Higher Education, Jenderal Soedirman University, Faculty of Humanities, English Department, English Literature Study Program, Purwokerto.

This research entitled "Gender Differences In Language Features In *Enola Holmes (2020)*: A Sociolinguistics Study" is aimed to analyse the form of language features used by the main characters that have different gender and to analyze the consistency of language features. This research uses qualitative method to analyse the data. The primary data is the dialogue uttered by the main characters, Enola and Tewksbury. To find the language features, the theory of women's language features by Lakoff and men language features by Coates are used. The result of this research shows that Enola uses nine out of ten women's language features which are lexical hedges with sixteen instance (12.21%), intensifiers with fourteen instances (10.7%), tag questions with seven instances (5.4%), empty adjectives with eight instances (6.11%), super polite with twenty two instances (16.8%), rising intonation with twenty eight instances (21.4%), avoid strong swear words with eight instances (6.11%), and emphatic stress with 25 instances (19.08%). On the other hand, Tewksburry employs seven out of ten women's language features which are lexical hedges with thirteen instances (26%), intensifiers with seven instances (14%), tag questions with eight instances (16%), super polite with five instances (10%), rising intonation with four instances (8%), and emphatic stress with twelve instances (24%). For men's language both of them also use it. Enola uses questions with twenty five instances (44%), minimal responses with four instances (7%), compliments with six instances (10.5%), strong swear words with one instance (1.5%) and commands with twenty one instances (37%). Tewksburry uses questions with twenty eight instances (49%), minimal responses with seven instances (12%), compliments with five instance (9%), swea strong words with two instances (3.5%) and commands with fiveteen instances (26%). The consistency showed that both Enola and Tewksburry are inconsistent of using the language features.

Keywords: language features, Enola, Tewksburry, lexical hedges, intensifiers, tag questions, rising intonations, avoid strong words, emphatic stress, super polite, questions, minimal responses, compliment, command.

# ABSTRAK

**Valentin, Vena Ise**. Gender Differences In Language Features In Enola Holmes (2020): A Sociolinguistics Study. Thesis. Pembimbing 1: Ika Mar'atus Solikhah, S.S., M.A Pembimbing 2: Imam Subuhi, S.S., M.Hum Penguji: Usep Muttaqin, S.S., M.Hum. Kementrian Riset, Teknologi dan Pendidikan Tinggi, Universitas Jenderal Soedirman, Fakultas Ilmu Budaya, Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris, Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Purwokerto.


Penelitian yang berjudul "Gender Differences In Language Features In Enola Holmes (2020): A Sociolinguistics Study" bertujuan untuk menganalisis jenis-jenis fitu bahasa yang digunakan oleh karakter utama yang berbeda jenis kelamin dan untuk menganalisis konsistensi penggunaan fitur bahasa. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif untuk menganalisis datanya. Data utamanya adalah dialog yang diucapkan oleh karakter utama dalam film, Enola dan Tewksburry. Untuk menemukan jenis fitur bahasa yang digunakan, teori fitur bahasa wanita dari Lakoff dan bahasa laki-laki dari Coates digunakan. Hasil dari penelitian ini menunjukan bahwa Enola menggunakan sembilan dari sepuluh fitur bahasa wanita diantaranya adalah, lexical hedges dengan enam belas ujaran (12.21%), intensifiers dengan empat belas ujaran (10.7%), tag questions dengan tujuh ujaran (5.4%), empty adjectives dengan delapan ujaran (6.11%), super polite dengan dua puluh dua ujaran (16.8%), rising intonation with dua puluh delapan ujaran (21.4%), avoid strong swear words delapan ujaran (6.11%), and emphatic stress dengan dua puluh lima ujaran (19.08%). Di sisi lain, Tewksburry menggunakan tujuh dari sepuluh fitur bahasa wanita seperti lexical hedges dengan tiga belas ujaran (26%), intensifiers dengan tujuh ujaran (14%), tag questions dengan delapan ujaran (16%), super polite dengan lima ujaran (10%), rising intonation empat ujaran (8%), and emphatic stress dengan dua belas ujaran (24%). Untuk bahasa laki-laki, keduanya juga memakainya. Enola menggunakan questions dengan dua puluh lima ujaran (44%), minimal responses dengan empat ujaran (7%), compliments dengan enam ujaran (10.5%), strong swear words dengan satu ujaran (1.5%) and commands dengan dua puluh satu ujaran (37%). Tewksburry menggunakan questions dengan dua puluh delapan ujaran (49%), minimal responses dengan tujuh ujaran (12%), compliments dengan lima ujaran (9%), swea strong words dengan dua ujaran (3.5%) and commands dengan lima belas ujaran (26%). Konsistensi menunjukan baik Enola maupun Tewksburry tidak konsisten dalam menggunakan fitur bahasa.


Kata Kunci: language features, Enola, Tewksburry, lexical hedges, intensifiers, tag questions, rising intonations, avoid strong words, emphatic stress, super polite, questions, minimal responses, compliment, command.