

Women's Language Features in *Dora and The Lost City of Gold* Movie Script

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Abstract

This research discusses the women's language features used in *Dora and the Lost City of Gold* movie script. This research aims to find out the features of women's language style in the *Dora and the Lost City of Gold* movie script. The research methodology used in this study is a qualitative descriptive method. The data of this research is taken from the *Dora and the lost city of gold* movie script. The results of the research showed that not all types of women's language features were used by the characters of *Dora and the Lost City of Gold* movie script. The women character used five types of women's language features, namely lexical hedges or filler 5 data, tag question 2 data, rising intonation on declaratives 1 data, intensifiers 5 data and emphatic stress 1 data. Meanwhile, men's characters used only three types, they were lexical hedges 3 data, intensifiers 1 data, and emphatic stress 1 data. The features that were not used by the characters were empty adjectives, precise color terms, avoidance of strong swear words, hypercorrect grammar, and super polite form. Based on the comparison of women's and men's characters could be found that women used women's language features much more than men's characters.

Keywords: *dora, sociolinguistics, women's language features*

INTRODUCTION

In society, there are two instruments in order to make the community alive, which are the speakers themselves. In general, the speakers who use a language consist of men and women living life. So in this case it's relevant to language and gender which discuss women and men in using language itself. Language and gender is the study of the gender-language use relationship. Gender is one of sociolinguistics aspects that can affect the difference in using language. Therefore, the difference of language used by speakers concerned to the language and gender in sociolinguistics as a field of linguistics that studies the interaction of language and society. According to Wardhaugh (2010) speech is influenced by several factors, including social and cultural background, age, gender, ethnicity, occupation, and group loyalty.

Furthermore, as part of society, men and women use language in different ways. According to Lakoff (2004), women and men have different styles in using language. Man's language is more

assertive and mature, and they like to talk openly with the appropriate word. Instead, women's language style is not decisive, not openly (using figurative words), and is cautious when presenting something, often using gentle and courteous words or gestures. Based on Lakoff's hypothesis, there are ten features of women's language style namely lexical hedges or fillers, tag question, rising intonation on declaratives, empty adjectives, precise color terms, intensifiers, hypercorrect grammar, super polite forms, avoidance of strong swear words, and emphatic stress.

Men are usually known as the dominant speaker while women are considered in a subordinate status. Women often utilize the speech style they do because they have less powerful positions than men (Romaine, 2000). In society, when a man speaks, he appears to be virile, confident, and also certain, which differs from a woman who speaks soft, sweet, serene, and also avoids swearing words. This women's language style can be shown in many types of conversations such as movies, speeches, interviews or even movie scripts that include dialogue in it. Movies are the way people get entertained quickly without reading novels. However, in this present study will use a movie script as the main data source and movie as a supporting data source. Movie script is different from a movie that means a document that comprises characters, dialogue, setting, and stage directions for movies, tv shows and stage plays that are used as references in carrying out the scenes. One of the movie scripts that includes women's language is shown in *Dora and the Lost City of Gold* (2019). It is a 2019 American adventure comedy movie. It is a direct adaptation of the Nickelodeon television series *Dora the Explorer*. The movie is directed by James Bobin. It tells the story of Dora with her friends doing the adventure to rescue her parents.

The writer chooses this movie as the unit of analysis because it contains many aspects that can be taken, one of the cases, it includes contents of women's speech that dominates so that its movie script is suitable to analyze using women's language theory. On the other hand, the movie itself depicts the main character, Dora, as a well-known cartoon character who likes adventures. However, this movie is shown in a human version, not a cartoon character, which is making this movie more interesting to watch by people from different ages. As a woman who is much closer to the natural environment, she knows the forest well. Unlike her friends who live far away in urban areas. So when Dora and her friends explore the forest that they're very familiar with to find her parents who are missing in their expedition, she can guide her friends through the forest.

Dora as a woman as well as leading the group really keeps her ego and calms her friends when they're confused and panic. She tries to entertain her friends by singing songs containing words of encouragement to cheer her friends up. However, encouraging and making situations better sometimes makes Dora in a hard position to speak. In this case the language used by Dora is a significant thing because women's language style dominates. Besides, it also can be found that the man's character, namely Diego is Dora's cousin, on several occasions shows of women's language using. Here can be seen how women and men use women's language style. This is what makes this movie interesting for the writer to choose as the title of this research coupled with it is important to understand the way women speak in society, especially with their language. The researcher analyzes this movie script based on Lakoff's hypothesis of women's language style (2004).

RESEARCH METHOD

In this research, the researcher used a descriptive qualitative method. The researcher used Lakoff's hypothesis to analyze the data. Data collection was done by downloading, reading the movie scripts, watching the movie, note taking, selecting and coding the data. The data were analyzed by presenting, describing, interpreting, and concluding the data findings based on the research question.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Women Character

Lexical Hedges

Data 1

Dora's Mom: Honey, you scared us to death today. If boots hadn't found us

Dora: I'm sorry. I'm pretty sure it's from the reign of Pachacuti. I mean, the markings, they look like some **sort of...**

Dora's parents: Map

Dora: What?

In the conversation above, Dora's parents just already found Dora trapped in a cave when exploring the forest. In the cave, Dora found a statue which she thought was a clue about Parapata. But she was not sure about the statue she found, so it made Dora's parents answer Dora's doubts that it was indeed a map that led to Parapata. Dora was confused when her parents

said that as a map. In fact, her parents already knew the location of Parapata properly meanwhile Dora thought it hadn't found it yet. The sentence spoken by Dora is a lexical hedges or fillers data because, in the sentence spoken by Dora, there is a word included in lexical hedges or fillers, namely the phrase "sort of," that can be interpreted as as a hesitation from the speaker because when she said the phrase she paused her sentence to think for a moment and then looked at the statue. So her parents then continued Dora's sentence with the answer that it was a map.

No.	Data 1	Types of Women's Language Features	Data Interpretation
1.	sort of...	Lexical Hedges or Fillers	The conversation above shows the using of words " sort of " which is a part of features in women's language style, namely lexical hedges or fillers. In her conversation, Dora shows a hesitation to express her confusion in stating a thing about the statue.

Tag Question

Data 2

Dora: This is the missing piece. We found Parapata. Wait, why aren't you guys more excited?

Dora's parents: uh...

Dora: **You guys figured it out, didn't you?**

Dora's parents: What?

Dora: You know where Parapata is

Dora's parents: No

In this conversation, here the situation was in Dora's house. She just already found a statue that she thought was the guidance to find Parapata. However, she found her parents didn't feel excited for something she got. They just acted like it was not something new for them. Then, it made Dora say "you guys figured it out, didn't you?". She tried to ensure her thoughts about her parents' behavior. It could be meant that her parents already knew that thing or it was just her feeling. This data is concluded into a tag question because it can be seen from the conversation that Dora uses a tag question to express her utterance.

No.	Data 2	Types of Women's Language Features	Data Interpretation
1.	You guys figured it out, didn't you?	Tag question	Here the data shows that Dora uses a tag question to express her feelings. In this context, she talked with her parents that she trusted. However, when she said this sentence it seems that she had two answers.

Rising intonation on Declaratives

Data 3

School Guard: Oh, and what are these?

Dora : Iodine pills to sanitize water. Personal generator. Two-way radio. Five-day emergency food supply kit. OneLink Shelter System with DoubleNest Hammock. You know, for cliff sleeping.

School Guard: You can't bring any of this in here. Pick it up after school.

Dora : What's going on? **But can I bring my yo-yo?**

The conversation above occurred when Dora and Diego were near the school gate. Before entering the school, they must be checked for their belongings by the school guard. When it was Dora's turn, it got really long. This was because she carried quite a lot of things in her bag. This data is categorized into rising intonation because when the school guard took her luggage, Dora was still trying to ask that she could carry her yo-yo with a slightly raised tone. The speaker in her sentence does not force the listener to follow the will of the speaker. However, the speaker just tries to ask a bit awkwardly though.

No.	Data 3	Types of Women's Language Features	Data Interpretation
1.	But can I bring my yo-yo?	Rising intonation on Declaratives	Here the data shows that it is concluded as rising intonation on declarative because the speaker raised her voice to make sure she could carry her belongings but without pushing the listener.

Intensifier

Data 4

Dora: And Diego, wow

Diego: Hi!

Dora: Wow! You're **so** skinny and tall! Like a palmito tree. You don't even look like you.

Diego: Um...thank you?
 Dora: We're gonna have so much fun.

The conversation above shows that Dora talked with Diego. She just arrived in New York where Diego lived. It took place in the airport where not only Diego came but also his parents too. It was the first time they met after Diego went home from Dora's house in Amazon forest. It took ten years for them to meet again. Not much has changed about them except growing up and Diego's demeanor turning cold when he first met Dora at the airport. The sentence spoken by Dora is an intensifier because in the sentence spoken by Dora, there is a word namely "so," which is a word that can be aimed to intensify her sentence. In this case, the speaker uses this word to intensify how tall and skinny the listener is.

No.	Data 4	Types of Women's Language Features	Data Interpretation
1.	So	Intensifiers	Here the data shows that there is a use of intensifiers. It can be seen in the sentence of Dora's conversation that used "so". It's one example of intensifiers that shows that the speaker tries to strengthen her words.

Emphatic Stress

Data 5

Dora's Mother : Oh, honey, you have the whole world to explore! Go see it. Make friends. That's **real** exploring.
 Dora: But...I don't know how. Yes, you do. Just be yourself, Dora. Okay?
 Dora's Mother: Come on. You're gonna miss your flight.

The conversation above took place in front of Dora's house. At that time Dora was going to the city to go to school. At first, she wanted to go with her parents to explore the forest. However, they did not allow it. They did this to make Dora also have friends. The sentence spoken by Dora's mother is included in emphatic stress. This is because it can be seen that she emphasizes the word "**real exploring**". In her sentence, the speaker tries to convince the listener that it is really what exploring means. The emphasis of the word shows that Dora's mother is trying her best through her words to convince or confirm the meaning of her words. The speaker uses double power to ensure the listener understands what she is talking about.

No.	Data 5	Types of Women's Language Features	Data Interpretation
1.	real	Emphatic Stress	In this data, the speaker uses the word real to empower her statement in order to make the listener believe what she is saying.

Men Character

Lexical Hedges

Data 6

Diego: What is that?

Dora: The candy bar that we split before you left the jungle. Remember? Where's yours?

Diego: **Well**, I...probably ate it. Like ten years ago

This scene took place in Diego's house. When Diego showed Dora the bedroom, she then took out the candy they shared when they were children to remind each other. Unfortunately, Diego was not like that. He felt disgusted to see the candy that was not worth eating. So he said "**Well**, I...probably ate it. Like ten years ago". In this case, he felt doubtful to respond to Dora. It could be seen from his sentence that used words such as "*well*".

No.	Data 6	Types of Women's Language Features	Data Interpretation
1.	Well	Lexical hedges or fillers	This data is included in the lexical hedges or fillers because it can be seen that the speaker uses the word <i>well</i> . It indicates lexical hedges or fillers. The speaker is doubtful about what he's going to answer. Here he uses the word <i>well</i> to express his uncertainty about something.

Intensifier

Data 7

Sammy: Where are those guys?

Randy: They're **definitely** dead. It's just you and me now. Of course... We'll have to start a family.

Sammy: We are not starting a family.

The conversation above took place in a river between Sammy and Randy. They were separated from Dora and the others when they decided to go home. However, when they were about to leave the forest they suddenly re-entered the forest to stay with Dora and the others.

The sentence uttered by Randy “*They're **definitely** dead...*” is included in the intensifier. It is because the speaker emphasizes his sentence with words such as “*definitely*” to express and make the meaning of his words clearer.

No.	Data 7	Types of Women's Language Features	Data Interpretation
1.	Definitely	Intensifier	This data is concluded as intensifier because it can be seen from the speaker in expressing his feeling through the word. He emphasizes his words to convince the listener.

Emphatic Stress

Data 8

Dora: Is this to fit in with the indigenous people?

Diego: I just want you to have a good first day.

Dora: Mm.

Diego: And if I don't talk to you, don't take it personal, okay? We're all just trying to survive high school. It's a **horrible** nightmare.

The conversation above took place on the side of the road. At that time Diego and Dora were going to board a school bus. However, before boarding the bus, Diego told Dora about the school he had never been to. This is because Diego is worried about Dora who has never experienced the world of school in the city at all. Coupled with Dora's attitude is all curious. The reason the researcher categorizes this data into empathic stress is because it can be seen that Diego's speech is trying to express the meaning of his words by using emphatic stress. He uttered the words “It's a horrible nightmare” indicating that what they were facing was truly a nightmare. The speaker here uses double power to make the listener understand what the speaker means.

No.	Data 8	Types of Women's Language Features	Data Interpretation
1.	Horrible	Emphatic Stress	Here the data shows the using of <i>horrible nightmare</i> words. It indicates that the speaker strengthened his statement to convince the listener about how bad that thing was.

CONCLUSIONS

Based on the findings and discussion above, the researcher formulates the conclusion which is related to the research question about what kind of women's language features used by the main characters in *Dora and the Lost City of Gold* movie script based on Lakoff's hypothesis. According to Lakoff's hypothesis, the researcher found out that there are ten features: lexical hedges or fillers, tag questions, rising intonation on declaratives, empty adjectives, precise color terms, intensifiers, hypercorrect grammar, super polite forms, avoidance of strong swear words, and emphatic stress. In this research, the researcher found the features of women's language style namely lexical hedges or fillers eight data, tag question two data, rising intonation on declaratives one data, intensifiers six data, and emphatic stress two data.

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