# MALE AND FEMALE LANGUAGE FEATURES IN *A STAR IS BORN* MOVIE

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**Abstrak.** Karakter utama pria dan wanita dalam *A Star Is Born* memiliki ciri bahasanya. Penelitian ini merupakan penelitian kualitatif dimana data penelitian ini berupa ujaran yang dihasilkan oleh pemeran utama pria dan wanita dalam film *A Star Is Born*. Pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan metode observasi non partisipan dan dianalisis dari perspektif Lakoff (1973) dan Xia (2013) tentang fitur bahasa, dan Holmes (2013) tentang faktor sosial. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa terdapat perbedaan dan persamaan karakter utama pria dan wanita dalam menggunakan bahasa. Karakter utama pria dan wanita menggunakan fitur kata sifat untuk mengekspresikan perasaan mereka dan menggunakan kata umpatan untuk menunjukkan emosi mereka. Selanjutnya dalam hal saling emmanggil satu sama lainnya, pemeran utama pria menggunakan intonasi meninggi, sedangkan pemeran utama wanita menggunakan bentuk yang sangat sopan. Selain itu, dalam hal membuka uatu pertunjukan, pemeran utama pria menggunakan leksikal *hedges* dan *filler*, sedangkan pemeran utama wanita menggunakan bentuk yang super sopan. Meskipun demikian, pemeran utama pria cenderung menggunakan adverb dan leksikal *hedges* dan *filler* dalam pengucapannya, sedangkan pemeran utama wanita tidak menggunakan fitur tersebut. Kemunculan fitur bahasa dalam karakter utama dipengaruhi oleh peserta, latar, topik, dan fungsi.

Kata kunci: *fitur bahasa, bahasa gender, A Star is Born, film*

**Abstract.** Lead male and female characters in *A Star Is Born* have their language features. This is a qualitative study in which the data of this study are in the form of utterances produced by lead male and female characters in *A Star Is Born* movie. The data were collected by using a non-participant observation method and analyzed from the perspectives of Lakoff (1973) and Xia (2013) on language features, and Holmes (2013) on social factors. The result of the study shows that there are differences and similarities of lead male and female characters in using language. Both lead male and female characters use adjective feature to express their feeling and utilize swear word to show their emotion. Subsequently, in inviting each other, lead male character utilizes rising intonation, while lead female uses super polite form. Besides, in opening a show, the lead male character uses lexical hedges and fillers, while lead female applies super polite form. Nonetheless, the lead male character is inclined to use adverb and lexical hedges and filler in his utterance, while the lead female does not utilize those features. The occurrences of the language features in the lead characters are influenced by participants, setting, topic, and function.

*Keywords: language features, gender language, A star is born movie, film*

 **INTRODUCTION**

Gender issue is one of the most interesting issues to discuss. It could not be separated from human's life. The study of gender and language can be started by investigating the way males and females differ in using language. However, there are numerous studies about language and gender in some different fields such as Critical Discourse Analysis (CDA), Pragmatics, Sociolinguistics, and so on. Subsequently, this study utilizes Sociolinguistics in doing the analysis. Sociolinguistics is employed as the main field of this study in examining language and gender. This is because by using Sociolinguistics, the differences of society can be seen through the gender, age, job, and so on. Correspondingly, gender is used in order to understand the differences of them in using language. Further, the dissimilarities between males and females in using language can be seen through several linguistic aspects, such as vocabulary, syntax, pronunciation, and intonation.

The differences of male and female in using language can also be seen through the storyline of a movie. Hence, the real-life setting in society can be depicted through a storyline in a movie. The dialogues in a movie can reflect the real situation in society, as well as the setting and the characterization of particular gender (Mazidah, 2013). In this manner, a musical romantic drama movie entitled *A Star Is Born* (2018) is chosen to be analyzed. *A Star Is Born* (2018) is an American movie which was released in 05 October 2018. It is the third remake of the original 1937 film with the same title, after the 1954 and 1976.In particular, the main characters in this movie, Ally and Jack, are taken as the object of the analysis.A number of studies related to the differences of language use by both males and females were previously conducted by some researchers such as Ishikawa (2015), Sardabi and Afghari (2015), Dewi (2016), Dina and Ariyanti (2017), Sari (2017), and Wahyuningsih (2018). From those earlier studies, none of them utilized movie as their object of analysis. Therefore, in view of analyzing male and female in using language from different point of view, this study is needed to be conducted. By using the high technology like movie in doing the analysis, it can help people to see male and female differences through a controlled condition. Also, it can enrich the studies which related to the language and gender comprehensively. Based on those reason, this study is decent to be done since it gives a new perspective on the study of language and gender.

From the rationale above, the study attempts to discuss the language features of male and female's lead characters in *A Star Is Born* movie and the social factors underlie the differences of the language features used by male and female's lead characters in *A Star Is Born* movie.

**RESEARCH METHOD**

In carrying out the study, qualitative study is applied since the data of this study are entirely in the form of words, sentences or texts. Source of data of this study is an American movie entitled *A Star Is Born* movie. Subsequently, this study applies non-participant observation method in gathering the data. The steps of data collection are downloading the transcript of *A Star Is Born* movie from the internet, watching and re-

watching *A Star Is Born* movie through DVD, then checking the downloaded script with the movie, reading the script of the movie and finding the language features of man and woman lead characters in *A Star Is Born* movie, putting the findings into a table which consist of the language features and the utterances of lead male and female characters, coding the data for the each language feature, and dividing the finding data into several scenes based on the settings of the movie.

Besides, in analyzing the data, this study utilizes content analysis method. According to Kothari (2004), content-analysis is a method of investigating the content of documentary material such as books, magazines, speech and the content of other verbal material which can be either spoken or printed. In addition, the data are analyzed based on Lakoff's (1973) and Xia's (2013) theory on gender differences in using language and followed by Holmes' (2013) theory on the social factors which possibly influence the language use. The steps of analyzing the data are; distinguishing the language features of Ally and Jack based on Lakoff's (1973) and Xia's (2013) theory, describing the social factors proposed by Holmes (2013) which possibly influence the use of language features in the utterances of Ally and Jack in *A Star Is Born* movie, interpreting the findings based on the related theories which have been determined in the previous chapter, and formulating conclusions of the research.

**RESULT AND DISCUSSION**
**Result**
This part depicts the results of the study which have been found in the movie entitled *A Star Is Born* movie. Further, the data are categorized based on the two theories which have been explained before. Those theories are gender and differences in using language and social factors.

*Gender and Differences in Using Language*
In analyzing gender language features, the theory of Lakoff (1973) and Xia (2013) were used. This study used two theories in order to enrich the reference which related to the result of the study. Also, both theories provide the language features which used by male and female comprehensively. There are ten language features as like color words, adjectives, adverbs, swear word and expletives, diminutives, super polite forms, tag questions, correctness of grammar, lexical hedges or fillers, and rising intonation on declaratives.

This study focused on the utterances of male and female lead characters in *A Star Is Born* movie. Further, after watching the movie, reading the script, gathering the data, and analyzing the data, the result was obtained. There were 12 utterances of Jack who acts as male lead characters and 8 utterances of Ally who performs as female lead characters which indicated gender language features.

Subsequently, the lead characters used six out of ten gender language features. They were two (2) features of adjective, three (3) features of adverb, five (5) features of swear word and expletives, two (2) features of super polite forms, four (4) features of

lexical hedges or fillers, and four (4) features of rising intonation on declaratives. On the contrary, the language feature of precise color words, diminutives, tag questions, and correctness of grammar were not found in Ally and Jack's utterances in the movie.

**Table 1. Language Features of Lead Male and Female in *A Star Is Born* Movie**

| No | Features | Frequency | | Data and Code of the Data |
|----|----------|-----------|---|---------------------------|
| 1. | Adjectives | M | 1 | **(01/ML/ADJ)** It's pretty **good** |
|    |            | F | 1 | **(02/FL/ADJ)** The words are **beautiful** |
| 2. | Adverbs | M | 3 | **(03/ML/ADV)** You **just** write that now? **(04/ML/ADV)** It's **pretty** good **(05/ML/ADV)** You're **just** fucking ugly |
|    |         | F | - | **-** |
| 3. | Swear word and expletives | M | 2 | **(06/ML/SE)** You're just **fucking** ugly, that's all. **(07/ML/SE)** You're just **fucking** ugly. |
|    |          | F | 3 | **(08/FL/SE)** Clean your **shit** up **(09/FL/SE)** You're **fucking** messy **(10/FL/SE)** Get the **fuck** out |
| 4. | Super polite form | M | - | **-** |
|    |          | F | 2 | **(11/FL/PF)** Would anybody like some French tips tonight? **(12/FL/PF)** Why don't you come with me? |
| 5. | Lexical hedges or Fillers | M | 4 | **(13/ML/LH)** **All right,** let's do it. **(14/ML/LH)** **All right,** let's get ready. **(15/ML/LH)** You're just fucking ugly**, that's all.** **(16/ML/LH)** **Well,** that's not true. |
|    |          | F | - | **-** |
| 6. |          | M | 2 | **(17/ML/RI)** You just write that now? |

| Rising Intonation | | | **(18/ML/RI)** You wanna come? |
|---|---|---|---|
| | F | 2 | **(19/FL/RI)** You hiding love song? **(20/FL/RI)** I'm what? |
| **Total** | | | **20** |

**Discussion**

This section represents the analysis of the data which have been found in *A Star Is Born* movie.

***Gender and Differences in Using Language***

There are 20 data in 17 conversation between the lead characters which obtained based on the utterances of lead characters in the movie which indicated the language features proposed by Lakoff (1973) and Xia (2013). Subsequently, there are six features which discovered in this movie such as adjectives, adverbs, swear word and expletives, super polite forms, lexical hedges or fillers, and rising intonation on declaratives. On the other hand, there are four features which absent in this movie, such as color words, diminutives, tag questions, and correctness of grammar. The following discussions illustrate broader explanation about each of the features which covered and discovered from *A Star Is Born* movie.

*Adjectives*

In this movie, there are two utterances of both lead characters which indicate the use of adjectives feature. There is one utterance of lead male character that is *good* and one utterance of lead female character that is *beautiful*. Here is the evidence of the lead male character's conversation.

(1) JACK: You just write that now?

    ALLY: Yeah.

    JACK: It's pretty good. (01/ML/ADJ)

Based on the conversation (1) above, Jack and Ally talked about a song that Ally just made. Jack is amazed by the lyrics that she composed. Further, Jack shown his admiration to Ally's ability. He used the word *good* to appreciate and to show how he admired what Ally did. In this case, *good* is belonged to the type of neutral adjective which proposed by Lakoff (1973). *Good* is counted as one adjective feature which is used by Jack in his utterance when he's talking with Ally. That feature is applied in an outdoor place which sets informally. In this case, the conversation takes place in a parking area of a supermarket. Jack uses the word *good* to refer to the words of the lyrics which have been made by Ally. He talks about how good the lyrics are. However, the language feature which contain in his utterance carried expressive function. He wants to express his feeling of adoration and makes Ally feel appreciated by using the feature.

Nonetheless, lead female also used this language features. The illustrated conversation is below.

(2)  JACK: It's nice to hear it. I only heard it in my mind for so many   weeks...
     ALLY: The words are beautiful. (02/FL/ADJ)

In the conversation (2), Ally praised the song lyrics that Jack made for her. She is very fond of it. Therefore, she used the word *beautiful* which indicated as the type of women adjective which listed by Lakoff (1973) to express her adoration and to give compliment on Jack's talent in making a song lyric. Further, this case is in line with Lakoff"s (1973) statement which said that women are inclined to use adjective which has trivial meaning such as *beautiful, lovely, sweet* in order  to make it sound more amusing. Hence, Ally used *beautiful* because this word contains amusing meaning and that she wanted Jack to be happy while complimenting him. *Beautiful* which is utilized by Ally in her conversation is used in a casual and relaxed situation. In this case, Ally and Jack are having conversation in a living room of their house. They are not in charge of talking formally since it is in private area. Ally uses the word *beautiful* to talk about the lyrics that Jack made. She brings the expressive function in her utterance. This is because, by using the adjective feature, she intends to show that she is content by what Jack has made.

Nonetheless, this study is not in line with the result of Wahyuningsih (2018) since in her study presented that women mostly use this feature in their utterances, while men rarely use it. Further, Dina and Ariyanti (2017) also found that women's skincare advertisement use more adjective than men's. Thus, it is contrary to the result of the present study which portrayed the equal amount of adjective usage between both lead male and female character. In addition, the present study is in the opposite side with the Xia (2013)'s theory which stated that most women use more adjectives to describe things and express their feeling toward something rather than most men. This is because both lead characters utilized adjectives feature in the same frequency. Besides, the differences are only laid on the type of adjectives feature which listed by Lakoff (1973) that are; lead male used neutral adjective while lead female utilized women adjective.

### *Adverbs*

In this movie, there are three utterances of lead male characters which contain adverbs feature such as *pretty* and *just*. Besides, there are no utterances of lead female characters which indicated the use of this feature. Thus, it can be said that, in this study, lead male character tend to use adverb more than lead female character which lead to different opinion with Xia's (2013). However, the use of this feature can be seen as follows.
(3)  ALLY: (singing)
     *'Tell me something boy,*
     *Aren't you tired tryin' to fill that void?*
     *Or do you need more,*
     *Ain't it hard keepin' it so hardcore?'*
     JACK: Is that me?
     ALLY: That's you.
     JACK: You **just** write that now? (03/ML/ADV)

In the conversation (3), Ally suddenly sang a song lyric which she made for Jack after hearing a bit of Jack's life story. Jack was surprised by the lyric and asked whether it is about him. Then, Ally confirmed that this song is for him. Therefore, Jack inserted the word *just* in order to stress his statement and ascertain that Ally recently writes that song at that moment. The word *just* which is used in Jack's utterance is applied during his small conversation with Ally. Jack uses the adverb feature that is *just* when he asksabout the song which suddenly sings by Ally. This conversation are taking place in a parking area. They talk in a convenient and tranquil place where they do not need to speak formally. Besides, Jack utilizes the adverb feature in order to express and emphasis his shocking feeling on Ally's unexpected song.

The same case also occured in (05/ML/ADV) with the same function but in different situation. In (05/ML/ADV), the word just is used to emphasize and express the bad feeling of Jack upon Ally when they were in an awful argument. Thus, both the word *just* carried the same role that is as emphasizing word.

(4)  JACK: Youjust write that now?

ALLY: Yeah.

JACK: It's **pretty** good. (04/ML/ADV)

Next, based on the conversation (4), it can be seen that Jack also used the word *pretty* which belong to adverbs feature. In this case, Jack used *pretty* in order to emphasize his compliment about the song that Ally made. Jack utilizes the adverb feature that is *pretty* in his utterance. He uses that feature when he talks with Ally. In this case, the conversation is occurring in an informal setting. This feature is utilized when he comments about the song lyrics which made by Ally. He adds the word *pretty* which functions to state his thought on the song. However, this conversation proved that Xia's (2013) principle is not compatible since she stated that men like to use adverbs such as *very, utterly,* and *really* rather than *awfully, terribly, pretty, vastly, quite, so* which most women use. Besides, the lead male character in this movie chose to use *pretty* which tend to be the adverb whichutilized mostly by women. However, under the same situation, Ally which acts as the lead female character does not use this feature at all. She tends to use adjectives rather than adverbs in expressing her emotion.

Relating to the reviewed research, the result of the present study is also contradictory. In Wahyuningsih (2018), her case study of men and women students at STAIN Kudus found that females tend to use a number of adverbs as like *so* and *quite* whereas males tend to use *very*. Then, in Dina and Ariyanti (2017) which examined men and women's skincare advertisement showed that intensifiers as like *so* are frequently used in women's ads. Subsequently, in Ishikawa (2015) also reported that in the written form, females tend to use intensifiers to express their idea upon a topic, while males tend to use noun to deliver their notion.Besides, Sardabi and Afghari (2015) also demonstrated the contrary result with this research.

### Swear Words and Expletives

In *A Star Is Born* movie, there are five utterances which belonged to the group of swear words and expletives. There are three utterances of lead female character which indicated the use of this feature such as *shit, fucking,* and *fuck*. While, there are one word of lead male character which contain this feature such as *fucking* that are mentioned twice. Therefore, it has been exemplified as follows.

(5) ALLY: Why don't you have another drink and    we can just  get fucking drunk until we fucking disappear, okay? Hey... do you got those pills in your pocket?

JACK: You're just **fucking** ugly, that's all. (06/ML/SE)

ALLY: I'm what?

JACK: You're just **fucking** ugly. (07/ML/SE)

The word *fucking* which expressed twice by Jack in the conversation (5) above, are used to intensify his expression of anger towards Ally who he considers always never feel enough about herself. He used this expression to show that he was fed up with Ally whom he thinks to seek approval for other people. Subsequently, the use of swear words and expletives of lead female character are exemplified by following conversation. Jack uses the swear word in his conversation with Ally. He is out of control at that time. This conversation is taking place in their house. This case also considers as informal setting so that it is permitted to use word informally. He uses the feature to talk about Ally's thing which annoys him. By using the swear word, Jack wants to express and stress his statement which saying about Ally's appearance. Therefore, his utterance in this talk brings expressive function.

(6) ALLY: You're my boyfriend!

You're my boyfriend if you don't treat me like your wife.

JACK:  I don't even know what that fucking means.

ALLY: It means clean your **shit** up. (08/FL/SE)

You're **fucking** messy. (09/FL/SE)

That's what it means.

The word *shit* and *fucking*, which are expressed by Ally in the conversation (6) is used to emphasize an emotion of anger. In this case, Ally was annoyed by Jack who cannot understand that all Ally needed is his affection and attention. She ended up using swear words to make her utterance bold so that Jack can get the meaning of her utterance. Ally utilizes two kinds of swear word that is *shit* and *fucking*. She uses this feature in a bad argument with Jack. They are having the conversation in their home. Therefore, it is counted as informal setting. Besides, Ally speaks about Jack who doesn't perform his duty as a husband. Thus, she uses this feature to express her feeling of irritation on Jack. By using this feature, she wants to intensify her message to Jack.

(7) ALLY: Get the **fuck** out! Get out! I said get out!

JACK: Fine. (10/FL/SE)

The word *fuck* which uttered by Ally in the sentence (7) above, are used to amplify her utterance. In this case, Ally repelled Jack who has annoyed her by saying an unpleasant word to her. Therefore, she used this word to express her feeling of

disappointment and anger toward Jack who said that she is ugly during their argument. Based on the data above, it can be seen that Ally uses the swear word in her utterance. In this case, she uses this feature in a private room of their house. She applies it when she is in an argument with her husband, Jack. Ally uses this feature since she has had enough of Jack. Therefore, by using the swear word feature, she wants to intensify her requests to Jack to leave their room.

Subsequently, this study is opposed to Xia's (2013) theory and also the reviewed related research by Sari (2017) which stated that men tend to use more swear words than women. This is because in this study found that lead female character are swearing much more than lead male character. However, the same case happen with a research from Wahyuningsih (2018) at STAIN Kudus which found that there are no utterances of male which indicated swear words and expletives while female found using this feature although in the form of weak swear words as like *oh my god*.

### *Super Polite Forms*

In this movie, there are two utterances of lead female character which belonged to the type of super polite forms. The further explanations of the super polite forms data are illustrated as follows.

(8)  ALLY: **Would anybody like some French tips tonight?**
     ALLY: (singing in French)
     *Des yeux qui font baisser les miens,*
     *Un rire qui se perd sur sa bouche,*
     *Voilà le portrait sans retouches,*
     *De l'homme auquel j'appartiens...*(11/FL/PF)

In the conversation (8) above, Ally used this feature to start her show. In this moment, she knew that she has been waited by the audiences. Therefore, she invited them to enjoy her French-singing performance in polite way. Generally, in a concert, singers will likely say *do you want some French tips tonight?* rather than *would anybodylike some French tips tonight?* to get closer to the audience. However, Ally chose to use the second option as her way to open the show which reflects her politeness and as her way to be intimate to her fans.

In this movie, there is a term which is only used in a certain occasion such as to start a performance. Ally applied the sentence *would anybody like some French tips tonight?* only in a stage where she is going to open her concert. She uses the feature to talk to her audiences. This utterance occurred when she got to perform in a bar which considered as informal setting. However, Ally still maintained to speak formally although she is in the informal situation where it is acceptable to speak less formally. By applying this feature, she intends to ask to the audience to enjoy her french-singing performance.

(9)   ALLY: So, tonight's gonna be my last show.
      Going out with a bang at the Forum.
      JACK: Great.
      ALLY: Yeah. **Why don't you come with me?**

We can sing 'Shallow' together.

The fans will go crazy to see you.

Come on, cowboy. (12/FL/PF)

In the conversation (9), Ally and Jack were talking about Ally's last show due to the cancellation of Europe tour. Here, Jack looked so sad because he thought Ally cancelled the Europe tour because of him. Therefore, Ally intended to ask Jack to see her concert in order to comfort him. Ally's utterance *why don't you come with me?* reflects the use of super polite forms. Further, it is considered as polite request. Ally's utterance showed the polite request which does not need the obedience of Jack overtly but just suggesting to be done as a favor to Ally about her desire. The utterance "*why don't you*" indicates the request that does not need the agreement but just suggesting.

*Why don't you come with me*? in Ally's utterance is counted as super polite forms. By using this feature, she asked and pursued Jack to go to her concert to sing their song together which makes fans happy. This conversation is taking place in their house yard which considers as informal setting. Here, Ally uttered *why don't you come with me?*as a request to Jack to be in her show. That utterance is indicated as directive function. This is because it required the addressee to do something for the sake of the speaker.

Those sentences (8) and (9) of super polite forms above prove right the theory of Lakoff (1973) which stated that women use this feature to ask a favor to their addressee by suggesting something to be done as a favor for themselves. This theory is reliable since it is compatible with the present study result which showed that Ally used this feature twice to ask or suggest the interlocutor politely without harming the interlocutor's feeling. Further, this study is also in accordance with Xia's (2013) theory which said that the girls used more polite way by inserting modal verbs such as *can, could, may,* to request or suggest something while the boys tend to use direct imperative sentence. However, under the same situation, there are no utterances of Jack which belonged to this feature. This is because there is no evidence which showed that Jack utilized this feature in doing such manner as Ally.

### *Lexical Hedges or Fillers*

Regarding to the use of this feature, there are four utterances of lead male character which indicated the use of lexical hedges or fillers. Whereas there are no utterances of lead female character which signified the use of this feature. Therefore, it has been exemplified as follows.

(10) JACK: **All right, let's do it.**

JACK :(singing)

*'Black eyes open wide, It's time to testify,*

*There's no room for lies,*

*And everyone's waitin' for you, And I'm gone,*

*Sittin' by the phone, And I'm all alone, By the wayside,* (13/ML/LH)

(11) JACK: (over speaker) **All right, let's get ready.**

One, two, three, four.

JACK: (over speaker; singing)
*'Killin' me baby with the things you do,*
*You put me in the ground.* (14/ML/LH)

In the dialogue (10) and (11) above represented the utterance of Jack which utilized lexical hedge or fillers such as *All right* to open his concert. Those dialogues occurred in different time but under the same situation. Further, the word *All right* is categorized as fillers since in that situation that word isconsidered as a meaningless particle which is used to fill the gap in which Jack uses before he starts and invites the audience to enjoy his performance.

The conversation (10) above is taking place in a Dome outdoor stage. In this case, Jack applies the terms *All right* to start his performance. He only utilized those terms when he was about to open the show. He uses the feature of lexical hedges and fillers to talk to his audiences. Considering the place of the dialogue occurs, it is considered as informal setting. Thus, Jack speaks casually since he is not in charge to use formal language. By using this feature, Jack carries the directive function in his utterance that is to ask his audiences to relish the performance. Meanwhile, the word *All right* in (11) is mostly used by Jack in his concert. In this case, Jack applied the terms *All right* to start his performance in an Amphitheatre outdoor stage. In view of the place of the dialogue happens, it is considered as informal setting. Thus, Jack speaks informally since the setting of the conversation is not demanding to use formal language. Therefore, by using the lexical hedges and fillers feature, Jack intends to invite his audience to enjoy the show.

(12) ALLY:  Why don't you have another drink and  we can just  get fucking drunk until we fucking disappear, okay? Hey... do you got those pills in your pocket?

JACK: You're just fucking ugly, **that's all**. (15/ML/LH)

In the conversation (12), Jack and Ally were involved in an argument. They ended up mocking each other. Here, Jack added the word *that's all* which indicated as fillers. This is because that word has no significant influence in his utterance. That word is only used to confirm the certainty of what has been said. It can be seen that Jack applies lexical hedges and fillers in his utterance. He uses the feature when he is talking with Ally. The conversation is taking place in their house. Thus, it is considered as informal setting. He applies the word *that's all* to deliver his view. Besides, by using the feature, he wants to express his feeling to Ally who is the interlocutor that he means it.

(13) ALLY: It means clean your shit up. You're fucking messy. That's what it means.

JACK: **Well**, that's not true. (16/ML/LH)

The same case happens as the sentence (12). Here, the sentence (13) is the response which Jack gave in his argument with Ally. Jack applied the lexical hedges or fillers feature by using the word *well* in his utterance. The word *well* is used to show his lack of confidence while saying that Ally's utterance is not accurate. He probably did not know whether Ally's statement is true or not so that he inserted *well* in his utterance. *Well* is used in Jack's utterance when he is talking to Ally. In this case, he uses the feature to state that Ally's opinion which mentions the mess of him is not true. The conversation of Ally and Jack are taking place in their room. Thus, the room is counted as informal place.

Jack's utterance carries the expressive function. This is because by utilizing this feature, he intends to defend himself and express that he is not as what Ally thinks.

This result of the study is opposed to the reviewed related research from Ishikawa (2015).Besides, this study proves that Lakoff's (1973) theory which stated that this feature mostly used by women is not completely true. This is because the lead female character in a star is born movie did not use this feature at all.

### *Rising Intonation on Declaratives*

In this study, both lead male and female characters used this feature. There are two utterances of Jack which denoted the use of rising intonation on declaratives feature. Further, there are also two utterances of Ally which signaled the use of this feature. Thus, it has been exemplified as follows.

(14) ALLY: (singing)

*Tell me something boy,*
*Aren't you tired tryin' to fill that void?*
*Or do you need more,*
*Ain't it hard keepin' it so hardcore?'*

JACK: Is that me?
ALLY: That's you.
JACK: **You just write that now?**(17/ML/RI)

In the conversation (14), Jack and Ally were talking together. Then, Ally suddenly sang a song that he has not listened before. Jack wanted to know if this song is about him. Further, Jack also asked when she made that song. He used the rising intonation to raise information that Ally composed the song just right at that moment.  Jack applies rising intonation feature that is *you just write that now?* when he is having a small yet deep conversation with Ally. The conversation is occurring in an outdoor area at a warm night. The set of the talk is considered as informal since it happens in outside of a department store. Jack uses the feature when he is talking about a song that Ally made. Further, by using the feature, Jack intends to ask to Ally and ensure if she made the song at the moment.

(15) JACK: Hey, I got a gig. **You wanna come?**
     ALLY: When? (18/ML/RI)

In the conversation (15) above, Jack indirectly invited Ally to come to his concert. He used rising intonation on his utterance *you wanna come?* in order to get the confirmation of Ally. He really wanted Ally to come to his show but he did not want to force her. Thus, he used this feature so that Ally will not be burdened by his invitation. Based on the data above, Jack told Ally that he will have a show. The conversation is taking place when both of them are in a car on the way to Ally's house. At that time, Jack wants to drive Ally home. The topic in his utterance is an indirect invitation to Ally. He uses the rising intonation feature to invite Ally to see his performance. Thus, there is an utterance of Jack which said *you wanna come?*.  That utterance carried the directive

function since it is intended to get Ally which acts as the addressee to come to his concert and enjoy his performance.

(16) JACK: You're just fucking ugly, that's all.

   ALLY: **I'm what?**(19/FL/RI)

In the conversation (16) , Jack and Ally were in a bad argument. Out of a sudden, Jack said that Ally is ugly. Thus, Ally was shocked by his utterance. She used the rising intonation to get the confirmation of what Jack has said by saying *I'm what?*. She wanted Jack to reinforce yet consider about his words. Ally uses rising intonation feature in her utterance which occurs in a private room where she has an argument with Jack. The set of the conversation is set informally since it happens in their house. Ally applies the feature to talk about the certainty in Jack's utterance. Furthermore, by using this feature, Ally intends to make Jack as the interlocutor to reconsider what he said. She wants Jack to retract the words that he has been said.

(17) ALLY: I wanna know what this is, Jack.

   JACK: **You hiding love songs?** (20/FL/RI)

In the conversation (17) above, Ally brought and showed a notebook which contained a song lyric to Jack in a rehab center. Ally used rising intonation to raise information that Jack hid the love song for her or not. She wanted to confirm whether her assumption is valid or not. By asking confirmation through the using of rising intonation, she tried to avoid making any judgment. Based on the data above, Ally wants to ask Jack about the thing that she found. This conversation is occurring between Jack and Ally in a lounge of a rehab center. The set of the conversation is informal. This is because they talk in between Jack's time off during rehab. Ally uses the feature to talk about the song lyrics that Jack made. Additionally, by using this feature, she carries the directive function since she wants Jack to tell her about the truth behind the song that he hid.

Regarding the Lakoff's (1973) theory which mentioned that this feature mostly found in women utterance, it is not exactly proper. This is because both lead male and female characters in this movie utilized this feature in the same amount.

However, under the same situation and among the ten features of gender language, four features did not occur in the movie. They were Precise Color Words, Tag Questions, Diminutives, and Correctness of Grammar. Those features did not use by both lead male and female characters probably due to their characterization in the movie. Ally is depicted as a modest woman who loves to wear a simple outfit except for a concert and an award. So as Jack, his outfit is quite the same even for a concert. However, there is no scene in the movie which shows Jack or Ally referencing or describing colors.

Besides, in inquiring and acquiring information, both characters did not apply tag questions. This is because the two lead characters did not want to invite their addressee to agree with their opinion. Subsequently, Diminutives is not found in this movie since Ally and Jack are not displayed as a couple who has a sweet nickname even though they love each other. They show their affection through song and actions. Also, there is no Correctness of Grammar feature in this movie since both lead characters tend to say their utterance in casual language. This is because Jack and Ally are intimate to each other and

they do not need to utter in a formal way since they have been closed to and known each other well.

The lead male and female in this movie showed that there are numerous differences in using language features based on a certain situation. The differences of the use of language by male and female or different gender were also found by Haas (1979), Mulac, et all (1985, 2006), Tepper & Cassidy (1999), Varol & Yilmaz (2010), Gu (2013), and Kenneth (2017). In this movie, both lead male and female characters use adjective feature to show their appreciation on the song that they made. Further, both lead characters utilize swear word to express their emotion when they are in an argument. Subsequently, in inviting each other to come to the concert, lead male character utilizes rising intonation, while lead female uses super polite form. Besides, in opening a show, the lead male character uses lexical hedges and fillers, while lead female applies super polite form. Nonetheless, the lead male character is inclined to use adverb in order to give stress in his utterance. He also uses lexical hedges and filler in his words. However, those differences are affected by the social factors as like the people who involved in the conversation, the place where the dialogue takes place, the topic which is discussed, and the reason why the characters are speaking.

**CONCLUSION**

This study which examined lead male and female characters of A Star Is Born movie in using language found that the utterances of lead male and female in this movie are having some differences and similarities. The differences are laid on the use of some language features. The lead male character in the data shows that he tends to use adverbs to emphasize his utterances, while the lead female character is not. She tends to use common adjective in expressing her utterance. Further, the lead male character is inclined to use lexical hedges or fillers in his utterance which functioned to show the uncertainty and to fill in the gap in between a statement, especially in opening his concert, while the lead female is not. Her utterances do not show any doubtfulness. Conversely, in opening a concert, the lead female tends to use super polite forms. Subsequently, in inviting each other, the lead female tends to use the feature of super polite forms as well, while the lead male chooses to use the rising intonation feature. Nonetheless, there are some features which utilized by both of the lead characters, such as adjectives, swear words and expletives, and rising intonation. The lead male and female characters applied adjectives to praise each other. Then, they use the feature of swear words and expletives to express their feeling of annoyance. Subsequently, rising intonation is utilized to raise information of their addressee's utterances. Thus, the differences and similarities which occurred between the lead characters are influenced by the social factors such as participants, setting, topic, and function.

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