

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the findings and discussion of the research based on the data analysis.

4.1 Findings

In section findings shows the analysis of the data which is shown in the tables. The data were taken from the utterances of the main characters in *The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, The Witch, and The Wardrobe* movie. They are Lucy Pevensie, Susan Pevensie, and the Witch. This section identifies and describes the types and functions of women's speech features used by the main characters of the movie. The theory for identifying the types of women's speech features is based on Lakoff's theory. Besides, there are four tables present in the section findings. The first table presents about women's speech features which are used by Lucy Pevensie. The second table presents about women's speech features which are used by Susan Pevensie. The third table presents about women's speech features which are used by The Witch. The last table presents about the total and the percentage of women's speech features which are used by Lucy Pevensie, Susan Pevensie, and The Witch.

4.1.1 Women's Speech Features used by the main characters in *The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, The Witch, and The Wardrobe* movie.

There are ten types of women's speech features proposed by Lakoff (1975), they are lexical hedges or filler, tag question, rising intonation on

declaratives, empty adjectives, precise color term, intensifier, hypercorrect grammar, superpolite forms, avoidance of strong swear words, and emphatic stress. Several examples of each type of women's speech features used by the main characters in *The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, The Witch, and The Wardrobe* movie is presented as bellow:

4.1.1.1 Lexical Hedges or Filler

Lakoff claimed that lexical hedges or filler is one of women's speech features. It expresses a lack of confidence and reflects of women's insecurity. She also said that women use hedging devices to express uncertainty. Lexical hedges are shown by the use of *well, you see, sorta/sort of, like, you know, kinda/kind of, I guess, I think, and it seems like*. "Pause fillers" such as *uh, um, and ah*, also categorized as "hedges" because of their function is expressing uncertainty. This feature is found in the main characters of this movie as the example below:

➤ Lexical hedges or filler used by Lucy Pevensie:

Mr. Tumnus : You mean to say that you're a Daughter of Eve?
 Lucy : **Well**, my mum's name is Helen.
 Mr. Tumnus : Yes, but you are in fact human.
 Lucy : Yes, of course.

Lucy uses lexical hedges 'well' in her utterance. She uses lexical hedges when she talked to Mr. Tumnus. She uses lexical hedges to express her insecurity to Mr. Tumnus' question. So, it is used to make her easier to express her felling. Besides, she still uses lexical hedges to Mr. Tumnus when Mr. Tumnus asked her about what she has been doing in Narnia as the example below.

Mr. Tumnus : What are you doing here?
 Lucy : **Well**, I was hiding in the wardrobe in the spare room, and...

Mr. Tumnus : Spare Oom? Is that in Narnia?
 Lucy : Narnia? What's that?

Lucy uses one of lexical hedges 'well' in her utterance to answer Mr. Tumnus' question about what she was doing in Narnia. She uses lexical hedges to express her uncertainty about what she has been doing until she entered to Narnia. Lucy uses lexical hedges in the past sentences when she talked to Mr. Tumnus below.

Mr. Tumnus : It's not something I have done, Lucy Pevensie. It's something I am doing.
 Lucy : What are you doing?
 Mr. Tumnus : I'm kidnapping you. It was the White Witch. She's the one who makes it always winter, always cold. She gave orders. If any of us ever find a human wandering in the woods, we're supposed to turn it over to her.
 Lucy : But, Mr. Tumnus, you wouldn't. **I thought** you were my friend.

Lucy says "*I thought you were my friend*" when she knew about what had Mr. Tumnus done to her. She uses hedges in past sentences 'I thought'. She uses hedges *I thought* in her utterance because she lack of confidence with her opinion. She did not believe about what had happened to her and what had Mr. Tumnus done.

Lucy : Peter, Peter, wake up! Peter, wake up! It's there! It's really there!
 Peter : Shhh! Lucy, what are you talking about?
 Lucy : Narnia! It's all in the wardrobe **like** I told you!
 Susan : You've just been dreaming, Lucy.

Lucy uses lexical hedges to Peter in their conversation too. Lucy uses lexical hedges or filler 'like' when she told Peter about Narnia. She told Peter that she had entered Narnia for twice. But Susan thought that Lucy had been dreaming. Besides, Lucy uses lexical hedges or filler when she talked to Father Christmas in her central utterance as the example below.

Father Christmas: The juice of the fire-flower. One drop will cure any injury. And though I hope you never have to use it.

Lucy : Thank you, sir, but **I think** I could be brave enough.

Father Christmas: I'm sure you could. But battles are ugly affairs.

Lucy uses lexical hedges '*I think*' in her utterance when she talked to the Father Christmas. When Father Christmas showed the knife as Lucy's present, he hoped Lucy never used it. Then, Lucy said that she maybe did not have brave enough to use it. She uses lexical hedges '*I think*' in her central utterance to reflect her insecurity about her braveness. Moreover, lexical hedges or filler has used by Lucy, Susan also uses it in her utterance as the example below.

➤ Lexical Hedges or filler used by Susan Pevensie:

Peter : Lucy thinks she's found a forest inside.

Susan : She won't stop going on about it.

The Prof. : What was it like?

Susan : **Like** talking to a lunatic.

Susan uses lexical hedges '*like*' when she talked to The Professor. She told Professor about Lucy's journey in the inside wardrobe and found a magical land called Narnia. When the professor asked about how the Narnia it is, Susan answered it with uses lexical hedges '*like*' because she felt uncertain about it. Susan also uses lexical hedges or filler when she talked to Peter as the example below.

Peter : When are you gonna learn to grow up?

Edmund : Shut up! You think you're Dad, but you're not!

Susan : **Well**, that was nicely handled.

The example shows that Susan uses lexical hedges '*well*' when she told to Peter about what had Peter done. She uses '*well*' to express her insecurity about

the condition at that time will be better or not. The example below also shows that Susan still uses lexical hedges or filler to Peter when they had entered Narnia.

Lucy : I'd like you all to meet Mr. Tumnus!
 Peter : Well, then Mr. Tumnus it is.
 Susan : But we can't go hiking in the snow dressed **like** this.
 Peter : No. But I'm sure the professor wouldn't mind us using these. Anyway, if you think about it logically, we're not even taking them out of the wardrobe.

Susan uses the lexical hedges '*like*'. She uses '*like*' to express her uncertainty when Peter wanted to follow Lucy met with Mr. Tumnus. She hesitated that she will go to meet Mr. Tumnus in the snow with usual dress, without coat. Susan also uses lexical hedges or filler in the negative sentences when she talks to Lucy as the example below.

Susan : All right. Now we are really should go back.
 Lucy : But what about Mr. Tumnus?
 Susan : If he was arrested just for being with a human, **I don't think** there's much we can do.
 Lucy : You don't understand, do you? I'm the human. She must have found out he helped me.

Susan wanted to come back to the Professor's house after she knew that Mr. Tumnus had arrested. She thought Narnia is dangerous for her and her sibling at that time. But, Lucy wanted to help Mr. Tumnus. Susan uses lexical hedges in the negative sentence '*I don't think*'. She convinces Lucy that there is no much they can do to help Mr. Tumnus. She uses lexical hedges to express her insecurity to help Mr. Tumnus. Moreover, Susan uses lexical hedges or filler to Mr. Beaver.

Mr. Beaver : There's a prophecy. "When Adam's flesh and Adam's bone sits at chair Paravel in throne, the evil time will be over and done."
 Susan : **You know**, that doesn't really rhyme.
 Mr. Beaver : I know it don't. You're kinda missin' the point!

Susan uses lexical hedges ‘*you know*’ when she talked to Mr. Beaver. As Fishman said that ‘*You know*’ is a way to get attention or a way to check with one’s interactional partner to see if they are listening, following and attending to the one’s remark. Lexical hedges or filler also used by the Witch in her utterances as the example below.

➤ Lexical hedges or filler used by The Witch:

The Witch : Edmund, I would very much **like** to meet the rest of your family.
 Edmund : Why? They’re nothing special.
 The Witch : Oh, I’m sure they’re not nearly as delightful as you are. But **you see**, Edmund, I have no children of my own. And you are exactly the **sort of** boy who I could see, one day, becoming Prince of Narnia. Maybe even king.

The Witch uses two lexical hedges in one utterance. They are ‘*you see*’ and ‘*sort of*’. She used lexical hedges ‘*you see*’ to get Edmund attention in conversation, and used ‘*sort of*’ as a way to express her uncertainty. Besides, The Witch uses pause filler in her utterance when she talked to Edmund as the example below.

Edmund : Couldn’t I have some more now?
 The Witch : No! Don’t want to ruin your appetite. Besides, you and I are going to be seeing each other very soon.
 Edmund : I hope so, Your Majesty.
 The Witch : Until then, dear one. **Mmm**, I’m gonna miss you.

The Witch uses pause filler ‘*Mmm*’ in her utterance. She talked to Edmund that she will miss him. But she uses pause filler in her central utterance ‘*Until then, dear one. Mmm, I’m gonna miss you*’. Pause filler is also categorized as hedges because it is used to express uncertainty. So, The Witch uses pause filler

because she feels uncertain. The Witch uses lexical hedges or filler in her utterance when she talked to Edmund in the past sentence too.

The Witch : Like it?
 Edmund : Uh... Yes, Your Majesty.
 The Witch : **I thought** you might. Tell me, Edmund... are your sisters deaf?
 Edmund : No.

The Witch uses lexical hedges in past sentence '*I thought*'. She uses hedges '*I thought*' when she told to Edmund that someday he will sit in the Chair Paravel as a King. But, it is not certain happen to him, because The Witch will kill him and his sibling first before it will really happen. Below is the example of lexical hedges or filler which is used by The Witch when she talked to Edmund.

Edmund : They just don't listen to me!
 The Witch : You couldn't even do that.
 Edmund : I did bring them halfway. They're at the little house at the dam with the Beavers.
 The Witch : **Well**. I suppose you're not a total loss then, are you?

The Witch uses lexical hedges '*well*'. She uses '*well*' because she feels lack of confidence with Edmund's utterance that he had been bringing his family until halfway. The Witch also uses pause filler in her utterance when she talked to The Wolf. It happens when The Wolf found The Fox.

The Wolf : Your Majesty. We found the traitor. He was rallying your enemies near the Shuddering Woods.
 The Witch : **Ah**. Nice of you to drop in. you were so helpful to my wolves last night. Perhaps you can help me now.
 The Fox : Forgive me, Your Majesty.
 The Witch : Oh, don't waste my time with flattery.

We know on dialogue above that The Witch uses pause filler '*ah*' in her utterances. She uses it when the wolf brought the fox, as the traitor, to her. She

uses pause filler to express her uncertainty. Pause filler is categorized as hedges because it shows uncertainty

4.1.1.2 Tag Question

Tag question is a syntactic device which may express uncertainty. Lakoff said that tag question is usable under certain contextual situations: not those in which a statement would be appropriate, nor those in which a yes-no question is generally used, but in situations intermediate between these. Tag question is mostly featured with the word, isn't it?,, wasn't he?,, do you?, and etc. The main characters in this movie used this feature in their dialogue. The writer found two tag question used by Lucy Pevensie, one tag question used by Susan Pevensie, and one tag question used by The Witch as the example:

➤ Tag question used by Lucy Pevensie:

The example below is tag question that used by Lucy Pevensie in her utterance. She uses tag question for twice. She uses tag question when she talked to Edmund and Susan in the different aspect. First tag question used when she talked to Edmund as below.

Lucy : Edmund? Oh, Edmund! You got in too! **Isn't it wonderful?**
 Edmund : Where have you been?
 Lucy : With Mr. Tumnus. He's fine. The White Witch hasn't found out anything about him meeting me.

Lucy uses tag question '*Isn't it wonderful?*'. She uses it when she knew that Edmund entered Narnia too. She uses tag question '*Isn't it wonderful?*' to ask

Edmund's confirmation about Narnia. Then, second tag question used by Lucy when she talked to Susan.

Susan : All right. Now we really should go back.
 Lucy : But what about Mr. Tumnus?
 Susan : If he was arrested just for being with a human, I don't think there's much we can do.
 Lucy : **You don't understand, do you?** I'm the human. She must have found out he helped me.

Lucy uses tag question '*you don't understand, do you?*' when she told to Susan that she was the human who made Mr. Tumnus had been arrested by The Witch. She knows as well as Susan what the answer must be, and does not need confirmation about it.

In addition, Susan also uses tag question in her utterance. She uses one tag question when she talked to Lucy. It is used when Susan and Lucy had entered in Narnia. The use of tag question by Susan Pevensie is showed as the example below.

➤ Tag question used by Susan Pevensie:

Lucy : You look like mum.
 Susan : Mum hasn't had a dress like this since before the war.
 Lucy : We should bring her one back. A whole trunk full!
 Susan : If we ever get back. I'm sorry I'm like that. **We used to have fun together, didn't we?**

Susan uses a tag question in her utterance '*We used to have fun together, didn't we?*'. She uses tag question when Lucy had an idea to bring a dress like they used to her Mum when they back home. She uses tag question to express her uncertainty and does not need confirmation.

Tag question also used by The Witch in her utterances. It is found one tag question that used by The Witch in the movie. She uses tag question when she talked to Edmund as the example below.

➤ Tag question used by The Witch:

Edmund : They just don't listen to me!
 The Witch : You couldn't even do that.
 Edmund : I did bring them halfway. They're at the little house at the dam with the Beavers.
 The Witch : Well. **I suppose you're not a total loss then, are you?**
 Edmund : Well, I was wondering, could I maybe have some more Turkish delight now?

The Witch uses a tag question '*I suppose you're not a total loss then, are you?*' in her utterance. She feels uncertain with Edmund's utterance that he had been bringing his family to Narnia. She uses a tag because she is seeking confirmation to Edmund.

4.1.1.3 Rising Intonation

Rising intonation is a peculiar sentence intonation pattern only among women. It is not only has the form of declarative answer to a question, but also has the rising inflection typical of a yes-no question and seems like being especially hesitant. This make someone was seeking information and thought that the speaker may has the requisite information. This feature is found only in Lucy Pevensie utterance. The writer does not find any rising intonation in Susan Pevensie and The Witch utterance in the movie. Tag question is used by Lucy as the example below:

➤ Rising intonation on declarative used by Lucy Pevensie

Lucy : Well, I was hiding in the wardrobe in the spare room, and...

Mr. Tumnus : Spare Oom? Is that in Narnia?
 Lucy : Narnia? What's that?

Lucy uses rising intonation just for one time in all her speech in the movie. It is used in her dialogue with Mr. Tumnus. She uses rising intonation 'Narnia? What's that?' when Mr. Tumnus asked to her about spare room. She may have the requisite information to Mr. Tumnus about Narnia. Because she is not sure that she entered Narnia as Mr. Tumnus question.

4.1.1.4 Empty Adjective

The adjective such as *adorable, charming, sweet, lovely, divine, gorgeous, nice, and cute* are used by women than by men. These kind adjectives called 'empty' adjective, which means that those only convey an emotional reaction rather than specific information. It also called 'empty' because it is meaning less, can be omitted or changed into another words. Empty Adjective is used by the main characters of this movie as the example below.

➤ Empty adjective used by Lucy Pevensie:

The writer finds eight empty adjectives which are used by Lucy Pevensie in this movie. For example she uses empty adjectives in her dialogue with Mr. Tumnus, Edmund, Peter, and Susan. It shows as below.

Mr. Tumnus : Now, that... that is my father.
 Lucy : He has a nice face. He looks a lot like you.
 Mr. Tumnus : No. No, I'm not very much like him at all, really.

First example is empty adjective used by Lucy when she told Mr. Tumnus about his father's face. Lucy uses empty adjective 'nice' in her utterance. She uses it when she looked at to the Mr. Tumnus' father's picture. She uses empty

adjective for indicates her admiration for the picture and convey an emotional reaction rather than specific information.

Empty adjective also used by Lucy in superlative sentence '*niciest*'. She uses it when she talked to Mr. Tumnus. It happens after she got up from her sleep in Mr. Tumnus house.

Lucy : Oh, I should go.
 Mr. Tumnus : It's too late for that now. I'm such a terrible faun.
 Lucy : Oh, no. you're the **niciest** faun I've ever met.
 Mr. Tumnus : Then I'm afraid you've had a very poor sampling.

Lucy says '*You're the **niciest** faun I've ever met*' to Mr. Tumnus. It shows that empty adjective '*niciest*' is used by Lucy in her utterance. She uses it to convey her emotional about Mr. Tumnus that he was a good faun.

Empty adjective is used by Lucy when she talked to Edmund too. She uses it after she knew that Edmund had entered Narnia too. She met him after she visited Mr. Tumnus house in Narnia. She met Edmund in her central way when she came back home. The dialogue is showed as the example.

Lucy : Edmund? Oh, Edmund! You got in too! Isn't it **wonderful**?
 Edmund : Where have you been?
 Lucy : With Mr. Tumnus. He's fine. The White Witch hasn't found out anything about him meeting me.

Lucy uses empty adjective '*wonderful*' in her utterance '*Edmund? Oh, Edmund! You got in too! Isn't it **wonderful**?*'. She uses '*wonderful*' to express her admiration for Narnia. She asked to Edmund about his opinion about Narnia. Besides, she shows that it was wonderful like she had told.

Lucy also uses empty adjective in her utterance to her sibling about Mr. Tumnus house. It happens when Lucy and her sibling visited Mr. Tumnus house. Lucy explained about Mr. Tumnus house in their central journey.

Lucy : ... lots and lots of **lovely** food, and we'll have lots and lots of...
 Peter : Lu? Lucy!
 Lucy : Who would do something like this?

In her utterance '*... lots and lots of **lovely** food, and we'll have lots and lots of...*' shows that empty adjective '*lovely*' is used by Lucy. She uses it to show her emotion to her sibling that Mr. Tumnus was a kind faun. She also shows her admiration in her utterance by used empty adjective '*lovely*'.

Empty adjective '*lovely*' also used by Lucy when she talked to Mr. Beaver about his house. Lucy utterance is found as example below.

Mr. Beaver : Ah, blimey! Looks like the old girl has got the kettle on. Nice cup o'Rosy Lee.
 Lucy : It's **lovely**.
 Mr. Beaver : It's merely a trifle, still plenty to do, ain't quite finished it yet. It'll look the business when it is, though.

Lucy uses empty adjective '*lovely*' in her utterance '*It's lovely*' when Mr. Beaver showed his home. At that time, Lucy amazed about it and used '*lovely*' to show her admiration.

Moreover, Susan Pevensie uses empty adjective in her utterance too. It is found just one empty adjective she used. Empty adjective which is used by Susan Pevensie presented below.

➤ Empty adjective used by Susan Pevensie:

Edmund : It was just a joke!
 Peter : When are you gonna learn to grow up?
 Edmund : Shut up! You think you're Dad, but you're not!
 Susan : Well, that was **nicely** handled.

Based on the example, Susan uses empty adjective in her utterance ‘*nicely*’. She uses empty adjective ‘*nicely*’ to convey her emotional reaction to Peter. It shows that she felt little disappointed with Peter who made the condition worse.

Two empty adjective are also found in the Witch utterance. First empty adjective is used when she met Edmund in Narnia. It presents in the dialogue below.

➤ Empty adjective used by The Witch:

The Witch : Edmund? I would very much like to meet the rest of your family.
 Edmund : Why? They’re nothing special.
 The Witch : Oh, I’m sure they’re not nearly as **delightful** as you are. But you see, Edmund, I have no children of my own. And you are exactly the sort of boy who I could see, one day, becoming Prince of Narnia. Maybe even King.

The example shows that The Witch uses empty adjective ‘*delightful*’ in her utterance. She uses it to show her approbation and her admiration to Edmund. She uses it when she talked to Edmund that he was a god one than his another sibling.

Second empty adjective is used by The Witch in her dialogue with the fox. It happens when The Wolf found The Fox and dropped him in front of The Witch. The dialogue presents as below.

The Wolf : Your Majesty. We found the traitor. He was rallying your enemies near the Shuddering Woods.
 The Witch : Ah. **Nice** of you to drop in. You were so helpful to my wolves last night. Perhaps you can help me now.
 The Fox : Forgive me, Your Majesty.

'Ah. Nice of you to drop in. You were so helpful to my wolves last night. Perhaps you can help me now' is the Witch utterance when the Wolf dropped the Fox in front of her. It shows that the Witch uses an empty adjective 'nice'. She uses an empty adjective 'nice' to show her emotion. She feels satisfied with the Wolf work.

4.1.1.5 Precise Color Term

One of women's speech features according Lakoff is *precise color term*. Lakoff gives the example of the lexical difference when women make more precise in naming colors, like *mauve, plum, ecru, lavender, magenta, aquamarine*, and etc. Discrimination of color is relevant for women, but not for men because women are not expected to make decisions on important matters, such as what kind of job to hold. In this movie, the writer does not find any precise color term which is used by the main characters in the movie.

4.1.1.6 Intensifiers

Intensifiers such as *so, really, just, quite* and *very* are used by the main characters in this movie. Intensifiers are commonly used by women as her attempt to show their strong feeling about something. Lakoff claimed that women use intensifying devices to persuade their addressee to take them seriously.

Intensifiers are found in the main characters utterance. Where Lucy Pevensie uses eight intensifiers, Susan Pevensie uses eleven intensifiers, and The Witch uses seven intensifiers. First example shows the intensifiers used by Lucy Pevensie.

➤ Intensifiers used by Lucy Pevensie:

- Mr. Tumnus : Well, then, Lucy Pevensie from the shining city of War Drobe in the wondrous land of Spare Oom, how would it be if you came and had tea with me?
- Lucy : Well, thank you **very** much, but I... I probably should be getting back.
- Mr. Tumnus : It's only just around the corner. And there'll be a glorious fire with toast and tea and cakes. And, perhaps, we'll even break into the sardines.
- Lucy : I don't know.

The utterance '*Well, thank you very much, but I... I probably should be getting back*' is said by Lucy Pevensie to Mr. Tumnus who wanted to invite her came to his house. Lucy uses intensifier '*very*' in her utterance to make Mr. Tumnus knows about how her thankful to him. She uses intensifier '*very*' to strong her utterance and shows her feeling.

Next example shows that Lucy uses intensifiers when she talked to Peter about Narnia. She told Peter that Narnia was real. She found and entered it when they played hide and seek. The utterance shows below.

- Lucy : But... it was **really** there.
- Peter : Susan's right, Lucy. That's enough.

The utterance '*But... it was really there*' is Lucy's utterance when her siblings did not believe her. Lucy uses intensifier '*really*' in her utterance. In her utterance, she used intensifier '*really*' to make Peter believed her story about Narnia. She wanted her sibling completely believed her. Then, she uses '*very*' to persuade Peter to take her seriously.

Moreover, Lucy also uses intensifiers when she told Edmund about Jadis, The Witch. It presents as her utterance below.

- Edmund : Where have you been?
 Lucy : With Mr. Tumnus. He's fine. The White Witch hasn't found out anything about him meeting me.
 Edmund : The White Witch?
 Lucy : She calls herself the Queen of Narnia, but she **really** isn't. Are you all right? You look awful.

Lucy uses intensifier 'really' in her utterance '*She calls herself the Queen of Narnia, but she really isn't. Are you all right? You look awful*'. She uses it when she told Edmund about Jadis, The White Witch. She told Edmund that Jadis was not the Queen of Narnia. She uses intensifier 'really' to persuade Edmund about her information about The Witch.

Lucy also uses intensifiers 'just' in her utterances to Edmund. She uses it when Peter asked to Edmund to say his sorry to Lucy. Then, Lucy answered Edmund's sorry uses intensifiers. It shows as the example below.

- Peter : Apologize to Lucy. Say you're sorry.
 Edmund : All right! I'm sorry.
 Lucy : That's all right. Some children **just** don't know when to stop pretending.
 Edmund : Oh, very funny.

'That's all right. Some children just don't know when to stop pretending' is Lucy's utterance to Edmund. Lucy uses intensifier 'just' to strong her statement. She uses it when Edmund asked sorry to her because he ever said her that she sometimes did not know when to stop pretending. Then, Lucy teased him with Edmund's statement in the past with the use intensifier to strong it.

Next, the example of intensifiers which is used Lucy to Susan. The utterance is presented below.

- Susan : We should go.
 Lucy : I'm **so** cold. Ah! Susan! Where's Aslan?
 Susan : What have they done?

Lucy uses intensifier ‘so’ in her utterance “*I’m so cold. Ah! Susan! Where’s Aslan?*”. She uses it when she talked to Susan that she was cold. She uses ‘so’ in her utterance to strong her utterance and show her really condition.

Intensifiers also use by Susan Pevensie in her utterance. She uses it for eleven times. There are five examples which are presented by the writer.

➤ Intensifiers used by Susan Pevensie:

The first example presents the intensifier which is used by Susan Pevensie when she talked to Lucy. It happens when Lucy woke up Peter and told him about Narnia again.

Peter : Shhh! Lucy, what are you talking about?
 Lucy : Narnia! It’s all in the wardrobe like I told you!
 Susan : You’ve **just** been dreaming, Lucy.
 Lucy : But I haven’t! I saw Mr. Tumnus again! And this time Edmund went too.

The utterance ‘*You’ve just been dreaming, Lucy*’ is said Susan to Lucy. It shows that Susan uses intensifier ‘*just*’ in her utterance. She used it to persuade Lucy that she did not enter to Narnia again. She persuaded Lucy that she had been dreaming.

Susan uses intensifiers in her utterance to Peter too. She uses it after Peter read Maugrim’s letter, The Witch’s secret police, in Mr. Tumnus house. The letter told her and her siblings about Mr. Tumnus that they had arrested him.

Lucy : Who would do something like this?
 Peter : “The Faun Tumnus is hereby charged with High Treason against Her Imperial Majesty, Jadis, Queen of Narnia, for comforting her enemies and fraternizing with humans. Signed Maugrim, Captain of the Secret Police. Long Live the Queen.”
 Susan : All right. Now we are **really** should go back.

Susan uses intensifier ‘*really*’ in her utterance ‘*All right. Now we are really should go back*’. She uses it when she knew that Mr. Tumnus had arrested with The Witch. She knew that The Witch looked for the Human. So, she wanted to make her siblings believed her to go back to the professor house with the used of intensifier ‘*really*’ in her utterance.

Susan also uses intensifier in her utterance to Lucy. The utterance uttered by Susan when Lucy asked Susan about Mr. Tumnus who has been arrested by The Witch. The dialogue shows below.

Lucy : But what about Mr. Tumnus?
 Susan : If he was arrested just for being with a human, I don’t think there’s much we can do.
 Lucy : You don’t understand, do you? I’m the human. She must have found out he helped me.

Susan uses intensifier ‘*just*’ in her utterance ‘*If he was arrested just for being with a human, I don’t think there’s much we can do*’. She uses it to persuade Lucy that they can not do anything to help Mr. Tumnus. So, she strengthens her utterance with intensifier ‘*just*’. Besides, Susan also uses intensifier when she talked to Mr. Beaver that she should go home with all her siblings.

Susan : Thank you for your hospitality. But we really have to go.
 Mr. Beaver : No, You can’t just leave!
 Lucy : He’s right. We have to help Mr. Tumnus.
 Peter : it’s out of our hands. I’m sorry, but it’s time the four of us were getting home. Ed? Ed? I’m gonna kill him.
 Mr. Beaver : You may not have to. Has Edmund ever been to Narnia before?

The utterance ‘*Thank you for your hospitality. But we really have to go*’ is said by Susan to Mr. Beaver. Susan uses intensifier ‘*really*’ in her utterance. She attempted to show her strong feeling to Mr. and Mrs. Beaver that she must leaved their home and went back home. Then, she uses ‘*really*’ to strong her utterance.

Susan also uses intensifiers in her utterance to Mr. Beaver when Edmund entered to the castle of The Witch. Susan and her siblings wanted to help Edmund but Mr. Beaver forbidden it. Because, he knew that it was just The Witch trap to kill them. The dialogue presents below.

Lucy : Edmund!
 Mr. Beaver : Shhh! They'll hear you! No!
 Peter : Get off me!
 Mr. Beaver : You're playing into her hands.
 Susan : We can't **just** let him go!
 Lucy : He's our brother!

Susan uses intensifier '*just*' in her utterance when she told to Mr. Beaver that they can not let Edmund entered The Witch's castle. She uses intensifier '*just*' to persuade Mr. Beaver with her utterance that they must help Edmund.

Intensifier not only used by Susan and Lucy, but The Witch uses it in her utterance. Some examples of intensifiers which are used by The Witch presented below.

➤ Intensifiers used by The Witch:

The Witch : Your sister? How many are you?
 Edmund : Four. Lucy's the only one that's been here before. She said she met some faun called Tumnus. Peter and Susan didn't believe her. I didn't either.
 The Witch : Edmund, you look **so** cold. Will you come and sit with me? Now, how about something hot to drink?
 Edmund : Yes, please, Your Majesty.

Based on the example above, it is found that the Witch uses intensifier '*so*' in her utterance '*Edmund, you look so cold. Will you come and sit with me? Now, how about something hot to drink?*'. Intensifier is used by The Witch to strong her utterance and persuade Edmund that he looks chilled. The Witch still uses intensifier in her utterance when she talked to Edmund as the dialogue below.

The Witch : Edmund? I would very much like to meet the rest of your family.
 Edmund : Why? They're nothing special.
 The Witch : Oh, I'm sure they're not nearly as delightful as you are. But you see, Edmund, I have no children of my own. And you are exactly the sort of boy who I could see, one day, becoming Prince of Narnia. Maybe even King.

'Edmund? I would very much like to meet the rest of your family' is said by The Witch to Edmund. The Witch uses intensifier '*very*' in her utterance. She uses it when she talked to Edmund that she wanted to meet with his family. She persuades Edmund with the used intensifier to show her strong feeling. Intensifier also used by The Witch to Edmund as below.

Edmund : Couldn't I have some more now?
 The Witch : No! Don't want to ruin your appetite. Besides, you and I are going to be seeing each other very soon.
 Edmund : I hope so, Your Majesty.
 The Witch : Until then, dear one. Mmm, I'm gonna miss you.

The Witch uses intensifier '*very*' in her utterance '*.... Besides, you and I are going to be seeing each other very soon*'. She uses intensifier '*very*' to show her strong feeling that she wanted to meet Edmund as soon as possible. The Witch also uses intensifier when Edmund came alone to her castle. So, she felt angry about it. It presents as below.

The Witch : Then how dare you come alone?!
 Edmund : I tried!
 The Witch : Edmund, I asked so little of you.
 Edmund : They just don't listen to me!
 The Witch : You couldn't even do that.
 Edmund : I did bring them halfway. They're at the little house at the dam with the Beavers.

The Witch uses intensifier '*so*' in her utterance. She felt disappointed to Edmund because he can not brough his family to her. To show her feeling about this, she uses intensifier '*so*' in her utterance "*Edmund, I asked so little of you*".

Besides, The Witch uses intensifier when she talked to Peter too. It happens when The Witch came to Aslan dominion and asked him to give Edmund to her. The dialogue shows below.

Aslant : Do not cite the Deep Magic to me, Witch. I was there when it was written.
 The Witch : Then you'll remember well that every traitor belongs to me. His blood is my property.
 Peter : Try and take him then.
 The Witch : Do you **really** think that mere force will deny me my right... little King? Aslan knows that unless I have blood, as the law demands. All of Narnia will be overturned and perish in fire and water. That boy will die on the Stone Table as is tradition. You dare not refuse me.

The Witch uses intensifier 'really' in her utterance '*Do you really think that mere force will deny me my right... little King? Aslan knows that unless I have blood, as the law demands. All of Narnia will be overturned and perish in fire and water. That boy will die on the Stone Table as is tradition. You dare not refuse me*'. She uses intensifier 'really' among her question to Peter. She uses intensifier to strengthen her question to Peter.

4.1.1.7 Hypercorrect Grammar

Hypercorrect grammar is the consistent use of standard verb forms. Women tend to use hypercorrect grammar than men. It involves avoidance of coarse language. The writer found two hypercorrect grammars which are used by The Witch, but it does not found in Lucy and Susan Pevensie utterances.

➤ Hypercorrect grammar used by the witch.

Peter : Try and take him then.
 The Witch : Do you really think that mere force will deny me my right... little King? **Aslan knows that unless I have blood, as the law demands, all of Narnia will be overturned and perish in fire**

and water. That boy will die on the Stone Table as is tradition.
 You dare not refuse me.
 Aslan : Enough. I shall talk with you alone.

The Witch uses hypercorrect grammar in her utterance *'Do you really think that mere force will deny me my right... little King? Aslan knows that unless I have blood, as the law demands, all of Narnia will be overturned and perish in fire and water. That boy will die on the Stone Table as is tradition. You dare not refuse me'*. As a Queen, she uses standard verb form when she talked to Narnian. She still gives the honor to her addressee. She also uses standard verb form in her utterance to show her authority as a Queen.

The Witch : Wait! Let him first be shaved. Bring him to me. You know, Aslan, I'm a little disappointed in you. **Did you honestly think by all this that you could save the human traitor? You are giving me your life and saving no one.** So much for love. **Tonight... the Deep Magic will be appeased! But tomorrow, we will take Narnia forever!** It that knowledge, despair... and die! The great cat... is dead!
 The Witch : General. Prepare your troops for battle. However short it may be.
 Susan : It's too late. He's gone. He must have known what he was doing.

The Witch uses hypercorrect grammar in her utterance as the example above. She uses correct grammar when she talked to Aslan, The King. Besides, she also uses correct grammar when she declared to her people before she killed Aslan. She uses the standard verb form to keep her good attitude as a Queen.

4.1.1.8 Superpolite Form

Women often use superpolite forms, the decision is living up the willingness of the addressee. It also makes the implicit assumption that the

addressee will answer 'yes'. This feature is found in the main characters' utterances in this movie.

The first example is Lucy utterance when she uses superpolite forms in the movie. There are five examples presented below.

➤ Superpolite forms used by Lucy Pevensie

Lucy : We could play hide and seek.
 Peter : But we're already having so much fun.
 Lucy : Come on, Peter, **please. Pretty please?**

Lucy uses superpolite form when she asked to play hide and seek to Peter. She uses superpolite form in her utterance '*Come on, Peter, please. Pretty please?*' to make Peter agreed with her opinion and will answer 'yes'. Besides, Lucy also uses superpolite forms when she talked to Mr. Tumnus as below.

Lucy : **If you don't mind my asking**, what are you?
 Mr. Tumnus : Well, I'm a... well, I'm a faun. And what about you? You must be some kind of beardless dwarf?
 Lucy : I'm not a dwarf! I'm a girl! And actually, I'm tallest in my class.

Lucy used superpolite form in her utterance '*If you don't mind my asking, what are you?*' when she asked to Mr. Tumnus. As a young woman, she uses superpolite form to give honor to people who older than her. It shows that she was a good woman.

Lucy : This is an awfully big wardrobe.
 Mr. Tumnus : War Drobe? I'm sorry. Please allow me to introduce myself. My name is Tumnus.
 Lucy : **Pleased to meet you**, Mr. Tumnus. I'm Lucy Pevensie. Oh, you shake it.

Lucy uses superpolite form '*Pleased to meet you, Mr. Tumnus. I'm Lucy Pevensie. Oh, you shake it*' when Mr. Tumnus introduced himself to Lucy. As a

woman, she was a polite woman. She does not use rough sentence when she talks to her addressee.

Lucy still uses superpolite forms when she talked to Mr. Tumnus. It shows when she came to Mr. Tumnus' house and offered her help to Mr. Tumnus.

Mr. Tumnus : Well, here we are. Come along. After you.

Lucy : **May I help you with that?**

Mr. Tumnus : Thank you very much.

Lucy uses superpolite form '*May I help you with that?*' when she offered her help to Mr. Tumnus. She uses a polite language with the used '*may*' in her sentence. Moreover, Lucy also used superpolite forms in her utterance to Mr. Tumnus when Mr. Tumnus offered some music to her. The dialogue presents below.

Lucy : What? No presents for a hundred years?

Mr. Tumnus : Always winter, never Christmas. It's been a long winter. But you would have loved Narnia in summer. We fauns danced with the dryads all night, and you know, we never got tired. And music. Oh, such music! Would... would you like to hear some now?

Lucy : **Oh! Yes, please.**

Lucy uses superpolite form by using '*please*' in her utterance '*Oh! Yes, please*'. '*Please*' indicated that to accede will be to do something for the speaker. Lucy wanted Mr. Tumnus to play the music of his flute with polite request.

Superpolite forms not only used by Lucy in her utterance but Susan uses superpolite forms also in her utterance. It is found two superpolite forms used by Susan in the movie.

➤ Superpolite forms used by Susan Pevensie:

The first superpolite forms show when Susan talked to Peter. The utterance is uttered by Susan when Peter asked to her to cross the frozen waterfall.

Peter : Come on!
 Susan : Wait! **Will you think about this for a minute?**
 Peter : We don't have a minute.
 Susan : I'm just trying to be realistic.

Susan uses superpolite form in her utterance '*Will you think about this for a minute?*'. She uses '*will you*' in her utterance indicated as suggesting that the addressee has the final decision to do. She suggested to Peter that they have to think first the way before they cross the frozen waterfall.

The second example is superpolite forms used by Susan when she talked to Aslan. She asked Aslan to follow him. The dialogue shows below.

Aslan : Shouldn't you both be in bed?
 Lucy : We couldn't sleep.
 Susan : **Please, Aslan. Couldn't we come with you?**
 Aslan : I would be glad of the company for a while. Thank you.

Susan uses superpolite form '*Please, Aslan. Couldn't we come with you?*' in her utterance. She uses phrase with a negative '*couldn't*' indicates that she seems to suggest with the stronger request. The assumption is the addressee will not refuse it. So, Susan uses a polite request to Aslan with the use a negative phrase to make Aslan can not refuse it.

Superpolite forms also used by The Witch in her utterances. It is found one superpolite forms which is used by The Witch. It presents as below.

➤ Superpolite forms used by the Witch:

The Witch : Edmund, you look so cold. **Will you come and sit with me?**
 Now, how about something hot to drink?
 Edmund : Yes, please, Your Majesty.
 Ginarrrik : Your drink, sire.

The Witch uses a superpolite form in her request utterance '*Will you come and sit with me?*'. She uses it when she met Edmund and asked him to sit with

her. She wanted Edmund will do something as her request. So, she uses polite form ‘*will you*’ in her utterance.

4.1.1.9 Avoidance of Strong Swear Words

Women tend to use the softer strong swear words as like *goodness me, oh dear, oh fudge, etc.* In the data analysis, the writer finds an avoidance of strong swear word which is produced by The Witch. The writer does not find in the Lucy and Susan’s utterance.

➤ Avoidance of strong swear words used by The Witch.

Edmund : Couldn’t I have some more now?
 The Witch : No! Don’t want to ruin your appetite. Besides, you and I are going to be seeing each other very soon.
 Edmund : I hope so, Your Majesty.
 The Witch : Until then, **dear one**. Mmm, I’m gonna miss you.

The Witch uses strong swear word ‘*dear one*’ in her utterance ‘*Until then, **dear one**. Mmm, I’m gonna miss you*’. Although she had been angry to Edmund, but she still used polite swear word to keep her attitude. She wants Edmund considers her as a good woman in their first meeting.

4.1.1.10 Emphatic Stress

Emphatic stress used to emphasize the utterance or strengthen the meaning of an utterance. The words such as brilliant, great, efficient, etc. are some of the examples of emphatic stress. This feature is used by the main characters, Lucy and The Witch, in the movie. This feature does not find in Susan utterance.

➤ Emphatic stress used by Lucy Pevensie:

There is an emphatic stress which is used by Lucy in her utterance in the movie. Lucy uses an emphatic stress when she talked to Mr. Tumnus. Mr. Tumnus told Lucy that she had entered Narnia. The dialogue shows below.

Lucy : Well, I was hiding in the wardrobe in the spare room, and...
 Mr. Tumnus : Spare Oom? Is that in Narnia?
 Lucy : Narnia? What's that?
 Mr. Tumnus : Come on, dear girl, you're in it. Everything from the lamppost all the way to Castle Cair Paravel on the Eastern Ocean, every stick and stone you see, every icicle is Narnia.
 Lucy : This is an **awfully big** wardrobe.

Lucy uses an emphatic stress '*awfully big*' in her utterance. She uses it after Mr. Tumnus told her that she was in Narnia. She uses an emphatic stress because she used to emphasize her utterance about her journey inside wardrobe.

Moreover, The Witch also uses emphatic stress in her utterance. There are two emphatic stresses that she uses in her utterance in the movie. They are emphatic stress that she used to talk to Ginarrbrik and her people. It presents as the dialogue below.

➤ Empty adjective used by The Witch

The Witch : Behold the **great** lion.
 Ginarrbrik : Do you want some milk?
 Lucy : Why doesn't he fight back?

The Witch uses an emphatic stress '*great*' in her utterance '*behold the great lion*'. She called Aslan as a '*great lion*' to show that he is a high King of Narnia. She emphasizes her utterance uses emphatic stress '*great*'.

The Witch : Bind him!
 Voice #1 : Tie him up! Get him!
 The Witch : Wait! Let him first be shaved. Bring him to me. You know, Aslan, I'm a little disappointed in you. Did you honestly think by all this that you could save the human traitor? You are giving me your life and saving no one. So much for love. Tonight... the Deep

Magic will be appeased! But tomorrow, we will take Narnia forever! It that knowledge, despair... and die! The **great** cat... is dead.

The Witch uses emphatic stress ‘*great*’ when she told to her people that Aslan is died. She uses the word ‘*great cat*’ to call Aslan. She uses it to strengthen her utterance and show that Aslan is an important animal in Narnia.

4.1.2 Type of women’s speech features which occurs most frequently by the main characters in “*The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, The Witch and The Wardrobe*” movie.

Based on the transcribed data, the writer finds 38 women’s speech features from 119 utterances produced by Lucy Pevensie, 22 women’s speech features from 94 utterances produced by Susan Pevensie, and 23 women’s speech features from 48 utterances produced by The Witch. From those findings it can be concluded that there are 83 women’s speech features from 261 utterances produced by all main characters which have been identified based on the theory women’s speech features proposed by Lakoff. According to the findings, the analysis below is presented.

Table 1 shows the total of women’s speech features produced by Lucy Pevensie.

Table 4.1 Women’s Speech Features Used by Lucy Pevensie

CHRT	WOMEN’S SPEECH FEATURES										TTL of WSP	TTL of UTR
	LH/F	TQ	RI	EA	PCT	I	HG	SF	AoSSW	ES		
Lucy Pevensie	12	2	1	8	0	8	0	6	0	1	38	119

Notes:

CHRT	: Character
LH/F	: Lexical Hedges or Filler
TQ	: Tag Question
RI	: Rising Intonation
EA	: Empty Adjective
PCT	: Precise Color Term
I	: Intensifiers
HG	: Hypercorrect Grammar
SF	: Superpolite Form
AoSSW	: Avoidance of Strong Swear Words
ES	: Emphatic Stress
TTL of WSP	: Total of Women's Speech Features
TTL of UTR	: Total of Utterance

The total of women's speech features which is used by Lucy Pevensie are 38 utterances, from 119 utterances, and the percentage is 31,9 %. It means that Lucy Pevensie adopted women's speech features proposed by Lakoff.

Based on the table above, it can be concluded that the most women's speech features uttered by Lucy Pevensie is lexical hedges or filler. It is used for twelve times. Lakoff stated that the used of lexical hedges or filler expresses a lack of confidence and reflects of women's insecurity. She also said that women use hedging devices to express uncertainty. So, it means that Lucy Peveny has tendency to be lack of self confidence and sometimes uncertain. Empty adjective and intensifier be the second rank. It is used for eight times. The third rank is superpolite form which is used for six times. The next is tag question which is used for two times. Rising intonation and emphatic stress are used by Lucy Pevensie for one times each type. Three features which do not find in Lucy Pevensie's utterances are precise colour term, hypercorrect grammar, and

avoidance of strong swear words. Finally, based on the describing and explanation above, the writer concludes that:

First, there are only seven types of women's speech features used by Lucy Pevensie. They are lexical hedges or filler, tag question, rising intonation, empty adjective, intensifiers, superpolite form, and emphatic stress. Second, the most dominant of women's speech features used by Lucy Pevensie is lexical hedges or filler. Third, some features do not find by the writer in Lucy Pevensie's utterance. They are precise color term, hypercorrect grammar, and avoidance of strong swear word. Last, emphatic stress and rising intonation are the least women's speech features which is used by Lucy Pevensie.

Table 2 below presents about the women's speech features produced by Susan Pevensie.

Table 4.2 Women's Speech Features Used by Susan Pevensie

CHRT	WOMEN'S SPEECH FEATURES										TTL of WSP	TTL of UTR
	LH/F	TQ	RI	EA	PCT	I	HG	SF	AoSSW	ES		
Susan Pevensie	7	1	0	1	0	11	0	2	0	0	22	94

Notes:

- CHRT : Character
 LH/F : Lexical Hedges or Filler
 TQ : Tag Question
 RI : Rising Intonation
 EA : Empty Adjective
 PCT : Precise Color Term
 I : Intensifiers
 HG : Hypercorrect Grammar
 SF : Superpolite Form

AoSSW : Avoidance of Strong Swear Words
 ES : Emphatic Stress
 TTL of WSP : Total of Women's Speech Features
 TTL of UTR : Total of Utterance

The total of women's speech features of Susan Pevensie are 22 utterances, and the total of her utterances are 94 utterances. It means that the total of women's speech features used by Susan Pevensie is 23,4 %. It can be concluded that Susan Pevensie uses women's speech features proposed by Lakoff.

Intensifiers get the highest rank of women's speech features which is used by Susan Pevensie. It is used for eleven times. Lakoff claimed that intensifiers are commonly used by women as her attempt to show their strong feeling about something. Women use intensifying devices to persuade their addressee to take them seriously. It means that Susan Pevensie often has strong feeling about something. The second rank is lexical hedges or filler which is used for seven times. Superpolite forms be the third rank with occur for two times. Susan Pevensie uses tag question and emphatic stress for one time each type. Rising intonation, precise colour terms, hypercorrect grammar, avoidance of strong swear words, and emphatic stress do not find in Susan Pevensie's utterances. Based on the analysis above, the writer concludes that:

Five types of women's speech features which are used by Susan Pevensie are lexical hedges or filler, tag question, empty adjective, intensifiers, and superpolite form. Besides, the most dominant of women's speech features which is used by Susan Pevensie is intensifiers. Next, five types of women's speech features which do not find in Susan Pevensie's utterances. They are rising intonation, precise color terms, hypercorrect grammar, avoidance of strong swear

word, and emphatic stress. So, tag question and empty adjective are the least of women's speech features used by Susan Pevensie.

The third table below presents about women's speech features used by The Witch.

Table 4.3 Women's Speech Features Used by The Witch

CHRT	WOMEN'S SPEECH FEATURES										TTL of WSP	TTL of UTR
	LH/F	TQ	RI	EA	PCT	I	HG	SF	AoSSW	ES		
The Witch	7	1	0	2	0	7	2	1	1	2	23	48

Notes:

CHRT : Character

LH/F : Lexical Hedges or Filler

TQ : Tag Question

RI : Rising Intonation

EA : Empty Adjective

PCT : Precise Color Term

I : Intensifiers

HG : Hypercorrect Grammar

SF : Superpolite Form

AoSSW : Avoidance of Strong Swear Words

ES : Emphatic Stress

TTL of WSP : Total of Women's Speech Features

TTL of UTR : Total of Utterance

The total of women's speech features used by The Witch is 23 features, and the total of her utterances are 48 utterances. It means that the total of women's speech features by The Witch is 47,9 %. It can be concluded that The Witch uses women's speech features proposed by Lakoff with the most dominant are lexical hedges or filler and intensifier. It is used for seven times each type. Empty adjective, hypercorrect grammar and emphatic stress become the second rank

which is used by The Witch for two times each type. The third rank is tag question, superpolite form, and avoidance of strong swear words. It is used by The Witch for one times each type. In this movie, the writer does not found rising intonation and precise colour terms which uttered by The Witch. Finally, based on the table and description above, the writer concludes that:

First, the Witch used of eight types women's speech features. They are, lexical hedges or filler, tag question, empty adjective, intensifiers, hypercorrect grammar, superpolite form, avoidance of strong swear word, and emphatic stress. Second, the most dominant of women's speech features used by The Witch are lexical hedges or filler and intensifier. Third, rising intonation and precise color terms do not find in The Witch utterances. Last, tag question, superpolite forms and avoidance of strong swear words are the least of women's speech features used by The Witch.

For the further information, in the following, the writer encloses table four presents about the percentage of each women's speech features used by all main characters.

Table 4.4 Women's Speech Features used by Lucy, Susan, and The Witch

CHRT	WOMEN'S SPEECH FEATURES									
	LH/F	TQ	RI	EA	PCT	I	HG	SF	AoSSW	ES
Lucy Pevensie	12	2	1	8	0	8	0	6	0	1
Susan Pevensie	7	1	0	1	0	11	0	2	0	0

The Witch	7	1	0	2	0	7	2	1	1	2
TTL	26	4	1	11	0	26	2	9	1	3
%	31,3 %	4,8 %	1,2 %	13,3 %	0%	31,3 %	2,4 %	10,8 %	1,2%	3,6 %

Notes:

- CHRT : Character
 LH/F : Lexical Hedges or Filler
 TQ : Tag Question
 RI : Rising Intonation
 EA : Empty Adjective
 PCT : Precise Color Term
 I : Intensifiers
 HG : Hypercorrect Grammar
 SF : Superpolite Form
 AoSSW : Avoidance of Strong Swear Words
 ES : Emphatic Stress
 TTL : Total
 % : Percentage

In the fourth table, it can be concluded that the most frequently used of women's speech features from all main characters' utterances are lexical hedges or filler and intensifier. It is used by all main characters for 26 times each types from 261 utterances and the percentage is 31,3%. These two features are the common features used by all main characters. Once again, based on Lakoff theory, all main characters can be categorized as people who might has a tendency to be lack of self-confidence and has strong feeling about something. The second rank is empty adjective which is used for 11 times, with the percentage 13,3%. The third rank is superpolite form with 10,8%. The next is tag question with 4,8%. Emphatic stress got 3,6%, hypercorrect grammar got 2,4%. The least features are

rising intonation and avoidance of strong swear word with 1,2%. Precise color terms do not find in the main characters' utterances in this movie.

Based on the describing above, the writer makes a final note that: First, the main characters use nine types of women's speech features in their utterances. They are lexical hedges or filler, tag question, rising intonation, empty adjective, intensifier, hypercorrect grammar, superpolite form, avoidance of strong swear words, and emphatic stress. Second, the most frequently features that used by the main characters are lexical hedges or filler and intensifier. Third, the least women's speech feature that used by main characters rising intonation and avoidance of strong swear word. Last, the main characters do not use one of women's speech features in their utterances. That is precise color term.

4.2 Discussion

This section discusses about the finding of the data. The result of the finding shows that the main characters, Lucy Pevensie, Susan Pevensie, and The Witch, as the object of the study used some types of women's speech features according to Lakoff's theory. The writer finds that Lucy Pevensie used some types of women's speech features in her dialogue such as *lexical hedges or filler, tag question, rising intonation, empty adjective, intensifiers, superpolite form, and emphatic stress*. She does not use *precise color term, hypercorrect grammar, and avoidance of strong swear word* in her dialogue. Five types of women's speech features are found in Susan Pevensie are *lexical hedges or filler, tag question, empty adjective, intensifiers, and superpolite form*. So, it shows that *rising intonation, precise color terms, hypercorrect grammar, avoidance of strong swear*

word, and emphatic stress do not find in Susan Pevensie's dialogue. There are eight types of women's speech features which used by the Witch are *lexical hedges or filler, tag question, empty adjective, intensifiers, hypercorrect grammar, superpolite form, avoidance of strong swear word, and emphatic stress*. While *rising intonation and precise color terms* do not find in The Witch's utterances.

Based on the percentage of women's speech features used by all main characters in the section findings shows that *lexical hedges or filler and intensifier* are the most frequently used in the dialogue. It shows with the use 26 times each types from 261 utterances and the percentage is 31,3%. The lexical hedges or filler are showed by the main characters with the use of *well, you see, sort of, like, you know, and I think*. Pause fillers like *mmm* and *ah* also used in main characters' utterances. It is used by the main characters to express a lack of confidence, reflects of her insecurity and express uncertainty. Besides, intensifiers such as *so, really, just, and very* also often used by the main characters in the dialogue. Intensifiers are commonly used by the main characters of this movie as her attempt to show their strong feeling about something and devices to persuade their addressee to take them seriously.

There are differences in this research's findings among previous studies' findings. In previous studies, they use particular analysis choose adult movie and TV series as their corpus of the study and data sources. Here, the writer of this study tries to use fantasy adventure movie to make different with others. The writer also uses the tables to know the total number and the percentage of each

feature which used by the main characters of the movie. The writer analyzes three main characters that has different characteristic. Below is the finding of previous studies.

Table 4.5 The Findings in Previous Studies

No.	Name	Year	Movie	Total of Features	Not Available Features
1.	Farida Mas Huriyatul Mu'minin	2010	Thirteen	7	Precise color terms, hypercorrect grammar and avoidance of strong swear words.
2.	Futika Permatasari	2010	Sex and The City	8	Precise color terms and hypercorrect grammar.
3.	Nuri Februariani	2008	Desperate Housewives	5	Rising intonation, empty adjectives, precise color terms, hypercorrect grammar, and avoidance of strong swear word.
4.	Khoirul Umami Mazidah	2009	The Iron Lady	9	Precise color term
5.	Isni Al Rofi'	2014	The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, The Witch, and The Wardrobe	9	Precise color term

Based on the table above, it shows that precise color term is not used by the actresses in all these movies. Precise color terms deal with women specific use to mention some colors more specifically. Lakoff gives the example of the lexical difference when women make precise in naming colors like *mauve*, *plum*, *beige*, *ecru*, *lavender*, *magenta*, *aquamarine*, etc are unremarkable in a woman's active

vocabulary but most men do not use it. Women tend to use color words which indicate femininity. But in this movie, the writer does not find any precise color term which used by the main characters.

Additionally the writer hopes for the possible future research can analyze about women's speech features with different approach especially in social media such as facebook, twitter, path, etc. because we know that nowadays technology is very influence in human sociality. Besides, the writer suggests the future research can analyze women's speech features in women's community such as *hijabers* to know more deeply in the use of women's speech features. So, they do not only analyze women's speech features by watching movie. As previous researches, they only analyze the conversations in main female character in the movie, so that the research has weakness. They cannot analyze in all females character.