

Language by Gender in Audiovisual on Bridgerton Series

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Abstract

This research aimed to find out women's language features that used by female characters in Bridgerton series and how expressions affect in women language. This research used Lakoff's theory (1975) on women's language features and Baker's theory (2001) on semiotic channels. This research was using descriptive qualitative method and used note-taking as a technique to find the data. There were nine out of ten types of women language features used by female characters in Bridgerton Series. From ten women's language features mentioned by Lakoff (1975), only nine women's language features appeared in Bridgerton series. Based on the research, lexical hedges or filler became the dominant type of women's language features uttered in this drama, From ten women's language features mentioned by Lakoff (1975), only nine women's language features appeared in Bridgerton series. They are lexical hedges or fillers (34), tag question (4), rising intonation on declaratives (16), empty adjectives (11), intensifiers (5), hypercorrect grammar (4), super polite forms (7), avoid using strong or swearing words (9), and emphatic stress (7). The lexical hedges or fillers feature is most often used by the female characters in this drama, because they need time to express their feelings so that the conversations keep going.

Keywords: *women language features; audiovisual; expression*

1. INTRODUCTION

Communication is an exchange of facts, ideas, opinions or feelings through two or more individuals. There are two types of communication, verbal and nonverbal. Verbal communication is the usage of words to share information with different humans. It is able to encompass both spoken and written communication. While nonverbal communication is the way people exchange messages through gesture, eye-contact, facial expression, and body language. This series is adapted from the novels of Julia Quinn who is famous as a historical romance writer. Bridgerton is a Netflix series with Shonda Rhimes' first script.

Language has a relationship with gender, this is one of the social phenomena in language life. According to Ehrlich (2014), gender is about person life choices and their possibilities. Men tend to use language to show their strength, while women are

more concerned with feelings. Women have a tendency to be more expressive in using language than men. Women are also more likely to use various intonations of voice to express their emotions. Women tend to avoid using harsh words when disappointed or irritated and prefer to go round and round, in contrast to men who communicate directly to the point. Many people are being stereotypically suppose that women are more talkative or talk too much.

Bridgerton and Lakoff's theory (1975) of women's language feature are chosen. There are 23 female characters who will be analyzed by the research. Various aspects such as age differences, experiences, and attitudes can affect the way these women speak to each other.

This research used Bridgerton drama series where in a kingdom people must act based on the norms and have polite behavior, there are negative stereotypes referring to women. Many people are being stereotypically suppose that women are more talkative or talk too much.

1.1. Research Questions

- 1) What are the features of women in language used?
- 2) How do the expressions affect in language used?

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Gender

Gender is not something we are born with, and not something we have, but something we do (West and Zimmerman, 1987). Gender is about people existence choices, their possibilities (including access to formal education), and the way those choices and possibilities are evaluated through the community at large (Ehrlic, 2014). According to Norton and Pavlenko (2004), gender as one of the essential elements of social identity which interacts with different elements which includes race, ethnicity, class, sexuality, (dis)ability, age and social status. . Gender identity is not only limited to men and women or boys and girls, because of its impermanent nature.

Gender is a process of beliefs approximately the position of women and men concerning control and their role. So that, gender is the process of social position that distinguishes between women and men. Gender can take place in social life due to the fact there is support from the gender perception system (Deaux and Kite, 2013). Gender has several roles, including: productive roles, reproductive roles, and social roles. The productive role is the role when producing goods and services for trade and consumption (Bhasin, 2000). Even though, women and men both do a job through productive activities, society still assumes that men who play a role to earn a living.

2.2 Women's Language Features

Lakoff (1975) claimed that women hire a distinct style of speech, 'women's language', which incorporates linguistic features that demonstrate and support women's inferior role in society. Lakoff (1975) states there are 10 women's language features, such as: lexical hedges or fillers, tag question, rising intonation on declarative, empty adjectives, intensifiers, hyper correct grammar, super polite forms,

precise color terms, avoidance of strong or swear words, and emphatic stress.

a. Lexical hedges or fillers

Lexical hedges or fillers are signal of loss of confidence or expressing of uncertainty within the conversation, which purpose to fill the distance among the conversation or to take and keep on the turn of the conversation, to begin the conversation, and to hold the conversation on the track (Lakoff, 1975). Lexical hedges show a loss of self-confidence, information that is not completely correct, uncertainty, doubt, and confusion, examples of lexical hedges in women's language, including: I think, if that, if we, if I, it seems like, I guess, well, may, can, believe, and perhaps.

Filler is a word or sound that has no meaning, but it is very often spoken unconsciously by the speaker. There are two types of fillers, including lexical fillers, and non-lexical fillers. Lexical fillers are actual words, such as: like and you know. However, non-lexical fillers are actually sounds that stated filled pause (Rose, 1998), for example: hmm, oh, and um. Women use fillers when expressing something while do conversation but the conversation is not finished, this is used to prevent interruptions when they are talking.

b. Tag question

According to Lakoff (1975), women have a tendency to show a statement into a question on the way to reduce the force of the statement. Tag questions are used while speakers feel uncertain with topic being mentioned. Besides that, tags are not continually used to express uncertainty (Holmes, 1992). It could function as facilitative devices. Tag question including: Do not you?, have you?, could you?, and do you?.

c. Rising intonation on declarative

Declarative describes something that can make information recognized, gives a specific explanation, or describes something that can give a reliable statement. Declarative sentences commonly use to make a statement. While, rising intonation express about how voices rising at the end of sentence. Rising intonation frequently occurs on interrogative sentence or yes-no question. Lakoff (1975) stated rising intonation on declaratives with showing tentativeness. People use rising intonation to confirm or to ask something that they want to know. It can express a huge variety of emotions depending at the context and the tone changes in the sentence. Another use is when someone feels uncertainty or doubt, and they are asking the statement as a question.

d. Empty adjectives

Adjectives are carried out to soften and add pleasant elements to the sentence, despite the fact that they do not add any particularly meaningful content. Empty adjectives are the phrase only concerns emotional reactions instead of specific information (Lakoff, 2004). Empty adjectives used by women are rarely used by men. Women assume that by saying an empty adjective, it means that it represents the entire meaning of something they are going to convey. There are some empty adjectives that are neutral because they can be

used by both men and women such as: cool, terrific, great, neat, and so on. Even though, there are some empty adjectives that commonly used by women during conversation including: adorable, charming, lovely, sweet, and divine.

e. Intensifiers

Intensifiers are often used by men, but women use them more often (Lakoff, 1975). Intensifiers are used to modify a sentence or add more emotion when speaking. Intensifiers are words in particular adverbs or adjectives, that have little mean itself, however it is used to add force to another adjective, verb, or adverb. Intensifiers such as: so, very, extremely, absolutely, and completely.

f. Hypercorrect grammar

Hypercorrect grammar includes avoidance of harsh language, more common apologies, and use of tremendous polite forms Lakoff (1975). Hypercorrect express is about the incorrect use or pronunciation of a word or phrase based on the concept and the substitution in an irrelevant context, of a pronunciation, grammatical form, or usage concept through the speaker or writer. It results generally from overgeneralizing in order to replace seemingly incorrect forms.

g. Super polite forms

Women tend to use polite words, this is useful to protect their self-esteem. According to Wardhaugh (2006), women more often use prestigious (authoritative) forms of language because women are more careful in choosing words when communicating. Lakoff (1975) emphasizes super polite forms into three matters, such as: avoidance of swearing words, tremendous use of euphemism (the indirect expression used to utter taboo words in communication), and using greater particles in a request sentence.

h. Precise color terms

Color is not only used in design science but color is also used in the field of sociolinguistics. This concept is explained in language and gender as one of the features of women's language about how women identify color classification. Women give more specific or detailed color terms than men (Lakoff, 1975). Women even have unique color terms that even men do not understand, such as: beige, mauve, lavender, maroon, turquoise, and lilac.

i. Avoidance of strong swear words

Women tend to rarely say harsh words or swear words than men, this is based on society tends to assume that women who speak rudely have no ethics or manners, because women are known for their gentle nature. Instead of using strong swear words, women generally replace them with the words 'oh dear', 'goodness', or 'oh fudge' (Lakoff 1973).

j. Emphatic Stress

Emphatic stress is a test used to observe ability to identify a particular word in a sentence that desires to be emphasized or pronounced with more force, power or loudness.

2.3 Semiotic Channel

Semiotics is the science of signs that is used to understand the signs that appear in human life (Hoed, 2011). Semiotic is used to describe something, this use aims to convey the messages in a drama properly. Baker (2001) states that in a drama there are 4 semiotic channels, including: verbal auditory channels, nonverbal auditory channels, verbal visual channels, and nonverbal visual channels.

2.3.1 Verbal auditory channels

Verbal auditory channels encompass speech and dialogue (Baker, 2001). Speech is the capacity to communicate thoughts and emotions through gestures and vocalizations. While dialogue is a spoken conversation among two or more people. Dialogue can be found anywhere, including in drama.

2.3.2 Nonverbal auditory channels

Nonverbal auditory channels including music and sound effects (Baker, 2001). Without employing language, music or sound effects can be used to express a story or convey a creative point. In a drama, it is essential because it can create the atmosphere in the film as well as define the drama itself. With music and sound effects, people can feel what the characters feel.

2.3.3 Verbal visual channels

In a drama has verbal visual channels. Verbal visual channels such as subtitles and written sign (Baker, 2001). Subtitles have benefits for viewers with deaf disabilities, autism, and dyslexia. Besides that, subtitles are useful for people who like to watch a drama with subtitles to improve reading habits. While written sign means symbol that repeats throughout a story or drama. It is able to be as clear as repetitive dialogue, or as subtle as a color scheme. The subject of a film is frequently reflected through its motives.

2.3.4 Nonverbal visual channels

Nonverbal visual channels including picture composition and flow (Baker, 2001). In a drama there is a picture composition, picture composition is the elements that appear in the layers, including actors, scenery, and props. These elements appear to support a drama because they are related to one another.

2.4 Verbal and Nonverbal Communication

Verbal communication refers to the producing of spoken language to send an intentional message to a listener. According to Muhammad (2005), verbal communication is communication by using symbols or words both expressed orally or verbally or in writing (written). The characteristics of verbal language such as: communication is done orally or in writing, communication is two-way because the speaker and listener both respond, using words from one or more combined languages.

Nonverbal communication is the procedure of transmitting messages from the

sender (communicator) to the recipient (communicant) without using words and letter symbols. Nonverbal communication including: gesture, facial expression, body language, and eye-contact. Non-verbal communication is necessary to support verbal communication, people generally believe in nonverbal communication because it is indirectly used to know the intent and purpose of a message.

2.4.1 Types of Nonverbal Communication

According to Charles Darwin in his book entitled *The Expression of The Emotions in Man and Animals* in 1872. There are nine types of nonverbal communication, including:

1) Facial expression

Facial expression is one of the most frequently used nonverbal communication. Facial expression is essential in drama. Facial expression convey emotion that tell approximately the person and the way they react to the situation. It can additionally inform us something about that situation, if the character is very shocked while something occurs. Facial expression can also convey the character's actual emotions.

2) Gestures

Gesture is a movement within part of body, particularly arms, it uses to express emotion or information. There are three main types of gestures: adaptors, emblems, and illustrators (Andersen, 1999). Adaptors are touching behaviors and actions that imply internal states usually related to arousal or anxiety. There are several self-adaptors that come from internal sources such as coughing, and making noises to relieve nervousness.

3) Paralinguistics (such as loudness or tone of voices)

Paralinguistics is the part of communication without using words, this is including volume, speed, intonation of voices while communication. Vocalics is the study of paralanguage, which incorporates the vocal features that go with verbal messages, such as pitch, volume, rate, vocal fine, and verbal fillers. Tone of voice can convey with pitch, volume, and emphasis, otherwise voice has a distinct quality known as a vocal signature.

4) Body posture

Body posture is a part of nonverbal communication. Body posture is the way people move and carry themselves when do communication. Posture is essential since it sets the tone for all of the other body language that conveys meaning. There are two types of postures, namely open posture and closed posture. Open posture is preserving the trunk of the body open and exposed. This type of posture shows friendliness, openness, and willingness. Meanwhile, closed posture includes hiding the trunk of the body frequently through hunching forward and keeping the legs and arms crossed. This type of posture can be an indicator of hostility, unfriendliness, and anxiety.

5) Proxemics or personal space

Scholars have categorized four zones, which are public, social, personal, and intimate distance (Hall, 1968). Personal space is the distance between a person to

others. This space occurs when people have conversation with people that really close to them or close acquaintances.

6) Eye gaze

People commonly do communication through their eyes, especially eye contact. Through the eyes, one can perceive the emotions of others. According to Patti Wood, an expert on body language and nonverbal communication, actually this communication problem can still be overcome by relying on the eyes not covered by masks.

7) Haptics (touch)

Haptics is the study of touch. touch is the primary type of nonverbal communication we experience as humans and that is crucial to development and health (Dolin & booth-Butterfield; Wilson, et al., 1993). Touch operates at many levels, which include functional-professional, social-polite, friendship-warmth, and love-intimacy.

8) Appearance

Appearance is part of nonverbal communication. There are 3 types of appearance, including: personal appearance, object appearance, and artifact appearance. Appearance states anything that comes from oneself, such as hairstyle, clothing, jewelry, and automobile, as the way to maintain someone's body.

9) Artifacts

Artifacts is part of nonverbal communication which is related to objects and images as a means of communication (Darwin, 1897). This object is used to describe identity and personalization of the surrounding environment.

3. METHODS

This research used descriptive qualitative method. According to Creswell (2014), qualitative method is a technique for exploring which means describe to human problem. Bridgerton is a famous Netflix series stimulated through the novels by Julia Quinn. Bridgerton features a romantic story coupled with conflict, scandal, family, friendship, and the look for true love. There are 23 female characters will be analyzed by the research. The data was collected by watching the drama and note-taking the conversation. Note-taking is one of the methods used in aspects. Note-taking is the method of extracting best the information that answers your research question or supports your running thesis directly. The data was analyzed through discourse analyze by using Lakoff's theory (1975) and Baker's theory (2001). The data were collected and categorized through women's language features.

4. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

There were 97 utterances that can be categorized as the types of women language features used by the female characters in *Bridgerton* series. The type of women language features showed in the table below.

No	Women Language Features	Total	Percentage
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1	Lexical hedges or fillers	34	34,7%
2	Tag question	4	4,1%
3	Rising intonation on declaratives	16	16,5%
4	Empty adjectives	12	12,2%
5	Intensifiers	5	5,1%
6	Hypercorrect grammar	4	4,1%
7	Super polite forms	7	7,1%
8	Precise color terms	-	-
9	Avoidance of strong or swear words	9	9,1%
10	Emphatic stress	7	7,1%
TOTAL		98	100%

Table 1: The Types of Women Language Features on Bridgerton Series

4.1 Lexical Hedges or Fillers

Lexical hedges or fillers are part of women's language features. Lexical hedges or fillers commonly occurs in Bridgerton Series, as shown below:

(1) Data 6 (scene 00:12:16-00:12:21)



Penelope : “**Mm**, those blemishes on her face are quite difficult to conceal.”

Philippa : “**Perhaps** some arsenic and lead might help.”

Based on the data above. Penelope said “Mm” which is filler and Philippa said “Perhaps” which is lexical hedges. Penelope utilized filler “Mm” because she used it to fill the empty space in her utterance and to prevent interruption while speaking. While Philippa used lexical hedges because she was expressing of uncertainty within the conversation and she used it in her utterance to keep on the turn of the conversation. She said “Perhaps some arsenic and lead might help.” to satirize Penelope but she was not sure. It could be seen from Philippa's expression, Philippa's eyes widened with her eyebrows raised as if showing a surprised expression. Philippa's expression showed she satirized Penelope, she also looked at Prudence as a sign that Prudence also agreed with Philippa's opinion but Penelope ignored her sisters since she knew responding to Prudence and Philippa's babble only

made them scorn Penelope more. So that, Prudence and Philippa felt happy because Penelope did not do self-defense.

(2) Data 27 (scene 00:02:53-00:02:56)



Benedict : “I do not know”

Lady Violet Bridgerton : “**Hmm.**”

Lady Violet Bridgerton said “Hmm” which is a filler. Lady Violet Bridgerton used filler because she lost her confidence while communicated with Benedict, but she wanted to hold the conversation with him, Lady Violet Bridgerton used that filler since the information that Benedict gave was not completely correct. Lady Violet Bridgerton used filler “Hmm” since she lost her confidence with Benedict. In accordance with her expression, Lady Violet Bridgerton frowned, she raised and pulled in her eyebrows, her eyes stared at Benedict, her forehead showed horizontal wrinkles. Through the expression shown, Benedict knew that his mother was mad even if she only said a word “hmm”. So that, Benedict did not try to answer or replay his mother utterance to avoid the wrath of his mother. Lady Violet Bridgerton turned to leave Benedict since he did not give what Lady Violet wanted to know.

(3) Data 25 (scene 00:47:25-00:47:35)



Lady Violet Bridgerton : “Horrible enough for us to be rid of him, let us pray.”

Daphne : “**Well**, he-- he will only deny it. And who will believe a group of women over a man’s word?”

Based on the data above, the conversation took at Bridgerton’s house. Daphne used one of women’s language features which is lexical hedges. In her utterance,

Daphne said “Well” because it showed uncertainty and she wanted to keep on the turn of the conversation and to hold the conversation with Lady Violet Bridgerton on the track. Daphne felt unsure when her mother said “horrible enough for us to be rid of him, let us pray”. Daphne looked confused by Lady Violet Bridgerton conversation with a maid and Mrs. Wilson. So that, she used lexical hedges in her utterance. It can be seen from Daphne's expression that she looked uncertain. Her eyebrows are wrinkled, her eye-gaze is straight, with her mouth slightly open. Daphne also touched her lips and bit her nails, because she felt nervous and confused at the same time. Through her expression occurred especially she touched her lips and bit her nail, it showed Daphne felt anxiety with her situation. Daphne did nail biting to calm herself down when feeling anxious or stressed because she thought that Berbrooke would argue if he ever impregnated his maid for lack of sufficient evidence. And she touched her lip, it means she wanted to hide the truth and try to lie about what she said since she felt unsure with what she said. Because Daphne walked and looked away from her mother to hide her anxiety.

4.2 Tag Question

Tag question appeared in Bridgerton Drama Series. Tag question is one of women’s language features, it could be seen from the data below:

(1) Data 35 (scene 00:24:46-00:24:52)



Anthony : “Hastings! The Duke of Hastings, now known for evermore.”
Daphne : “The Duke of Hastings, is it?”

The data found in the conversation happened between Anthony and Daphne. Tag question has pattern if it is not a sentence, tag question should be ‘isn’t it’. The use of tag question “Is it?” by Daphne showed that she needed a confirmation. By using tag question in her utterance, she wanted to express a request to show politeness in women language and she wanted a response from Simon as The Duke of Hastings because Anthony said a man in front of Daphne was The Duke of Hastings. From Daphne’s expression could be seen that she really needed a confirmation from Simon. Even she showed smile on her face and her eyes stared to Simon, which indicated that Daphne was kind. Thru her expression appeared, Daphne expected Simon Basset’s attention, so he would see Daphne and give what Daphne wanted to know. Anthony also told Simon Basset that the girl besides him is his sister. Hence, Simon Basset looked at Daphne for a while because Anthony introduced Daphne and it made Daphne smiled although she smiled to hide her annoyance with Simon Basset since

she was peeved because Simon did not answer her question.

(2) Data 37 (scene 00:04:41-00:04:48)



Daphne : “Eight balls.”

Simon Basset : “No.”

Daphne : “Eight balls. You do want our plan to succeed, **do you not?**”

The data found in dialogue between Daphne and Simon Basset, Daphne used tag question. Tag question is a short question at the end of statement. The pattern of negative tag question when the main sentence is positive, the tag question should be in negative. When she was walking around the park with Simon, she used tag question “Do you not?” because Daphne wanted a confirmation from Simon that he would agree to her idea about matchmaking agreement. “Do you not?” is tag question, it same with “don’t you?” but “Do you not?” is taken into consideration more formal in some situations. Thru using tag question in her utterance, she desired a request and a response from Simon. It can be seen from Daphne’s expression that occurred. Daphne walked hand in hand with Simon Basset, even holding Simon Basset’s arm in her hand. Soon Daphne was facing Simon Basset, but she did not see Simon Basset’s face but her gaze to the side, as if observing the surroundings again without people knowing that Daphne was watching them. Therefore, she needed a confirmation from Simon Basset through her idea, and her expression told that she was hesitate since Simon Basset did not want to do what Daphne wanted. Thru her expression, it showed that Daphne was peeved with Simon Basset because Simon saw that Daphne was peeved, he tried to make an offer with Daphne.

(3) Data 38 (scene 00:47:07-00:47:16)



- Lady Violet Bridgerton : [gasph] “What have you found?”
Daphne : “What is going on?”
Lady Violet Bridgerton : “You could not think I’d ask that woman for tea without a though for you, **could you?** The help hears everything, as we all know.”

In her conversation, Lady Violet Bridgerton used the question tag. Tag question is a construction wherein an interrogative element is brought to a declarative or an imperative clause. The positive tag question is when the main statement in negative and it follows by positive tag question. The pattern of positive tag question is auxiliary + subject. Lady Violet used tag question “Could you?” to reduce the force of the statement that she could not have invited Lady Berbrooke for no reason, because Lady Violet Bridgerton wanted to protect her daughter, Daphne She looked at Daphne because Daphne said “What is going on?”. Lady Violet Bridgerton glanced at Daphne and said “You could not think I’d ask that woman for tea without a though for you, could you?” because she did not know what Daphne though about the purpose she invited Lady Berbrooke to their house. It supported by her expression, Lady Violet Bridgerton’s eyebrows furrowed slightly, a horizontal line appearing on her forehead. Lady Violet Bridgerton’s expression showed that she was worried about Daphne’s situation since Berbrooke wanted to purpose to her so that she told Rose searched information about Berbrooke through Lady Berbrooke’s maid. Based on Lady Violet Bridgerton’s expression appeared even she was worried with Daphne, she also was happy since Rose and Mrs. Wilson could get information about Lord Berbrooke from the maid, Rose told Lord Berbrooke was terribly man.

4.3 Rising Intonation on Declarative

Rising intonation on declaratives were found in Bridgerton Series, as shown below:

- (1) Data 39 (scene 00:00:59-00:01:07)



Lady Fetherington : “Thighter!”
Penelope : “Is she to breathe, Mama?”
Lady Featherington : “I was able to squeeze my waist into the size of an orange and a half when I was **Prudence’s age**. Your sister should do same”

The data found in dialogue between Lady Fetherington and Penelope in walking closet. Lady Featherington used rising intonation on declarative which is one type of women’s language features. It found in her utterance “Prudence’s age”. She used it to explain her feeling and she wanted to give explanation but she did not feel completed with her idea, since she wanted Prudence looked slimmer than before. So, the maids helped put on a corset for Prudence Featherington. Lady Featherington wanted that her utterance was giving information and she was uncertain since she did not remember, whether she did it at Prudence’s age or not. She also wanted to compare herself to Prudence because she looked slimmer when she was Prudence's age. She used rising intonation on declarative because she did not want Penelope would ask a question again. It showed that Lady Featherington was mad with Prudence’s situation. People who are angry tend to use rising intonation when speaking and accidentally hurt other people’s feelings, the impact of the expression shown by Lady Featherington made Prudence, Philippa, and Penelope silent and were reluctant to respond the statement from Lady Featherington.

(2) Data 40 (scene 00:01:52-00:02:03)



Eloise : “Daphne! You must make haste! **Should you think she heard me?**”

The data found in Eloise’s utterance. She used one of women’s language feature namely rising intonation on declaratives. Eloise used rising intonation because she felt uncertainty about Daphne. She did not know Daphne heard it or not. Since her bother, Benedict was asking about Daphne but Daphne still prepared. She was screaming to Daphne from grand floor “Daphne! You must make haste!” after that she saw Benedict, Colin, and Francesca and she said “Should you think she heard me?”. She changed her expression into a smile showing her teeth. Eloise’s face reflected the shade because she had expressed his emotions through her scream earlier. When she said “Should you think she heard me?”, she smiled even she was mad with Daphne since Daphne made them wait a very long time. Based on nonverbal communication which is expression that Eloise showed it opposite with what she felt. Eloise showed her smile but smile not always indicates that someone is

happy. Eloise's expression made Benedict, Colin, Francesca, and Hyacinth knew that Eloise felt mad with Daphne and they did not any comments about what Eloise already did, so that they just replied by giggling to Eloise.

(3) Data 41 (scene 00:10:33-00:10:38)



Lady Violet Bridgerton : "What does it say, dearest?"

Daphne : "She loathes the fact that we've been named alphabetically, **oldest to younger**."

Daphne used rising intonation in her utterance "oldest to younger". It showed uncertainty, so the statement became a question. Daphne did not know about Bridgerton's children's names were alphabetically ordered from oldest to youngest. At first Eloise said that the gossip letter contained her name. Daphne walked towards the living room followed by Lady Violet and Eloise behind her. From Daphne's expression could be seen that she felt uncertainty. Daphne read it seriously and even the direction of her gaze could not be separated from the gossip letter. . Daphne's expression showed that she was mad with Lady Whistledown since Lady Whistledown wrote everything about everything that happened. Thru Daphne's expression appeared, it made her mother felt curious with what Daphne read, so she tried to follow Daphne to drawing room.

4.4 Empty Adjectives

Empty adjectives commonly use by the female characters in Bridgerton Series, as shown below:

(1) Data 44 (scene 00:06:55-00:07:19)



The Queen Charlotte : "**Flawless**, my dear."

Daphne : "Did that truly just happen, Mom?"

Lady Violet Bridgerton : "Keep smiling dearest. They are watching you... now more than ever."

The conversation occurred at Hall. The queen said “flawless” which is an empty adjective, it means very perfect. She used empty adjective to express her approval about Daphne. Queen Charlotte was impressed by Daphne's stunning performance during matchmaking season. She touched Daphne's chin since Daphne just looked down. As a queen, of course The Queen Charlotte is very limited in expression, so that she said flawless to express her feeling. Because The Queen Charlotte has a high position and she is very limited in showing her expression either happy or sad, so she prefers to use the empty adjective “flawless” which is a women's language feature to express herself. But Daphne and her mother knew that The Queen Charlotte was amazed with Daphne since they could see it clearly that The Queen Charlotte showed her little smile, so that Daphne and her mother gave their smile as reaction to show their feeling.

(2) Data 46 (scene 00:21:03-00:21.16)



Lady Danbury : “Good evening. Miss Bridgerton, you look rather **lovely** this evening. Is there a reason I’ve yet to see you on the dance floor?”

Anthony : “All in good time, Lady Danbury.”

Lady Danbury used one of women’s language features namely empty adjective. She said “lovely” because she wanted to show her feeling to Daphne Bridgerton. Lady Danbury used empty adjective to expressing admiration, since Daphne looked good with that dress and make up that day, so Lady Danbury gave her a compliment. It supported by her expression smiled to show her kindness and her awe. The smile shown by Lady Danbury was a dominance smile, because this smile has the meaning of maintaining social status related to social power or social position. Lady Danbury is so expressive that there is even an emphasis on the word “Lovely”. Through her expression occurred, it tells that she was teased Daphne subtly even she showed her smile.

(3) Data 52 (scene 00:05:13-00:05:19)



Lady Featherington : “Her needlework is **divine**. And, of course, she sings and plays the pianoforte very prettily.”

Lady Featherington used empty adjective in her utterance because she said “divine”. She used empty adjective to express her approval about Marina Thompson’s needlework. It explained her emotional reaction instead to give specific information about Marina Thompson’s needlework. It also supported by her expression, the corners of her lips pulled up, her gaze fixed on Marina Thompson. Based on Lady Featherington’s expression occurred she did compliment Marina Thompson even she showed pride, in the fact she did not like Marina Thompson. Lady Featherington’s eye-gaze fixed on Marina Thompson showed that she observed Marina Thompson. Her lips pulled up stated underestimated to Marina. Through her expression, Lady Featherington was be capricious with Marina Thompson. Instead of being amazed with Marina Thompson, Lady Featherington actually hated Marina Thompson. Since Marina Thompson knew that Lady Featherington did not like her, she just showed her flat face and did not try to answer Lady Featherington’s words.

4.5 Intensifiers

Intensifier showed in Bridgerton as part of women’s language features, as shown below:

(1) Data 54 (scene 00:09:08-00:09:13)



Hyacinth : “You **absolutely** sparkled, Sister.”

Daphne : “Come, now. I merely simpered and minced in a pretty dress like everyone else.”

Based on the data, Hyacinth said “absolutely” that is intensifier. She used intensifier because she wanted to give Daphne a compliment. She said absolutely to assert her feeling about Daphne’s look during The Queen Charlotte chose her as the main character of nowadays marriage season. The word “absolutely” here used to emphasize the word “sparkled”. Hyacinth’s expression was delighted. She could stop smiling, she smiled broadly and she showed smile Duchenne which depicts a happy

smile. Her eye-gaze was focused to Daphne and sometimes her eyes narrowed as proof that she was not lying with her statement. Hyacinth's expression showed that her expression matched with women language that she used in her utterance. By the expression was shown by Hyacinth, it made Daphne happy with it and she was blushing.

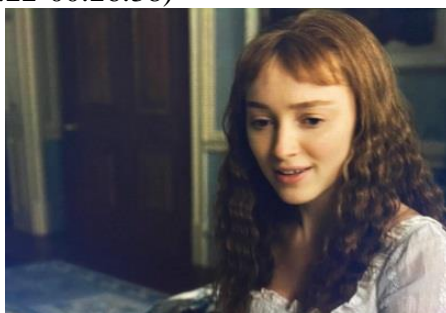
(2) Data 55 (scene 00:22:55-00:23:00)



Anthony : “I shall fetch you a glass of lemonade.”
Daphne : “No. You have already done **so** much for me tonight. I shall return in a mere movement.”

Daphne used intensifiers “so”. She said “so” to strengthen the word “much”. She wanted to tell Anthony which Anthony did almost everything to her at the Hall. She wanted Anthony to know that she could do everything by herself and did not want to keep Anthony busy or overacting to Daphne, since she was the main character of this marriage season, and Anthony did not want fall for the wrong men. It could be seen from Daphne’s expression. she was looking at Anthony to convince Anthony because he did too much for Daphne, she wanted Anthony to believe that she could do everything by herself. Thru Daphne’s expression, it made Anthony believed Daphne and let her to do whatever she wanted by herself because she could make Anthony believed by her expression that she showed.

(3) Data 56 (scene 00:26:22-00:26:38)



Rose : “Miss! You’ve already awakened!”
Daphne : “Have cook prepare as many biscuits as he can this morning. And, perhaps we might move a few extra chairs into the drawing room too. I do wonder which gentleman will be **very** first to call. I have so much to ask of them all.”

Based on the dialogue between Rose and Daphne, it could be seen that

Daphne used one of women's language features, namely intensifiers. She said "very" and "so" in her utterance. Daphne wanted to strength her utterance "I do wonder which gentleman will be very first to call.", she wanted to give strength the word "first" since Daphne was so excited and curious about the arrival of the men who will propose to her. The use of intensifier in her utterance showed that Daphne was so curious and happy about who would come to their house to purpose her. It could be seen from her expression, Daphne's face looks radiant, her eye-gaze was directed to the lower right which meant that she was carrying out an internal dialogue with her own mind, the corners of her lips lifted up and showed her teeth. Daphne's expression showed that she believed there would be a lot gentlemen would come to purpose her. Thru Daphne's expression occurred, Rose who came to Daphne's room also felt ecstatic since she saw Daphne was happy too.

4.6 Hypercorrect Grammar

There was hypercorrect grammar in Bridgerton Series, as shown below:

(1) Data 58 (scene 00:12:13-00:12:19)



Prudence : **“What she is is two stone heavier than she ought to be.”**

Philippa : “Mm, those blemishes on her face are quite difficult to conceal.”

The data found in Prudence's utterance. Prudence used hypercorrect grammar. She said "What she is is two stone heavier than she ought to be.", it showed hypercorrect grammar because there were two verb in this statement and it showed of incorrect use of grammatical form. Based on Prudence's expression, she wanted to satirized Penelope. Since Penelope did not mind if she had to debut next year with Eloise. Prudence made a haughty expression with lifting her chin high which proved that she was very confident, her eyes stared at Penelope. She satirized Penelope because she was mad with Penelope, since Penelope wanted to debut next year with Eloise. Prudence sneered Penelope, so that she did not care about grammar form in her utterance. The essential thing was her emotion was conveyed. Prudence was happy since Philippa had the same thoughts as Prudence.

(2) Data 59 (scene 00:19:13-00:19:19)



Lady Violet Bridgerton

: “The pearls, of course.”

Daphne

: “Mama, **perhaps the rubies would better catch the eye of even more new suitors?**”

Based to the data above. It found hypercorrect grammar that used by Daphne. It could be seen from her utterance “Mama, perhaps the rubies would better catch the eye of even more new suitors?”, she used an incorrect use of grammatical form and incorrect in less precise concept. However, Daphne though that rubies would better for her while attend that tea party. But she used declarative while asking her mother. While she wanted to ask it, the pattern must be “Perhaps would the rubies better catch the eye of even more new suitors?” or the pattern must be “Perhaps the rubies would better catch the eye of even more suitors” in case she wanted to give a statement. Her expression also supported that she wanted to give statement instead of asking a question. Her face showed that she believed rubies would be more appropriate. Her face looked radiant when she wore the rubies, her lips and mouth line up, her cheeks lifted up and widened. Based on her expression, Daphne showed that she was confident and happy at same time. She believed she could get everyone’s attention with the rubies. As Daphne was happy when she saw herself on the mirror with the rubies and the way Daphne tilted her head showed that she was more interested in using the rubies, Lady Violet Bridgerton decided to let Daphne wore what she wanted.

(3) Data 60 (scene 00:27:04-00:27:06)



Daphne

: “**You told him?**”

Simon Basset

: “I had to say something.”

The dialogue took at the ball. Daphne used hypercorrect grammar, which is one of women’s language features. She said “You told him?” to Simon Basset, because she saw Simon Basset talked with Anthony before, and Daphne was confused with by Anthony's response when he asked about Berbrooke, since Anthony

told her to not worrying anything about Berbrooke. Daphne's expression showed that she was confused, her mouth was slightly open, her eyebrows were slightly wrinkled, her eyes looked at Anthony then looked at Simon, after that she walked over to Simon, with her wide eyes when talking to Simon Basset, as if she was asking explanation from Simon Basset. Through her expression, it showed that she was angry with Simon Basset and she was worried with Anthony, so she did not care about grammar form in her utterance. As Simon saw Daphne was angry and worried, he tried to tell Daphne that he should tell Anthony about Berbrooke because Simon Basset knew Daphne felt uncomfortable with Berbrooke.

4.7 Super Polite Forms

Super polite forms also occurred in this drama, since women in this drama commonly used polite forms as shown below:

(1) Data 61 (scene 00:08:42-00:08:46)



Lady Whistledown : “If that should be true, then this author **would like** to show you, her teeth.”

Lady Whistledown used one of women's language feature. She used super polite form because she was careful in choosing words. She wanted to use figure of speech "her teeth". She used "Would like" that was a polite form from "I want". There was no facial expression occurred in this scene. So that, the society was trying to find out who Lady Whistledown is.

(2) Data 63 (scene 00:30:06-00:30:20)



Guard : “The Lord Berbrooke.”

Lady Violet Bridgerton : “Lord Berbrooke. Um...uh... Come in! **May I help you to some freshly prepared biscuits?**”

Lady Violet Bridgerton used super polite form. She said “May I help you to some freshly prepared biscuits?” because she wanted to offering help. She applied super

polite form in her utterance because she was using greater particle in a request sentence. Initially, Lady Violet Bridgerton's expression looked very happy when someone came to propose to Daphne Bridgerton. However, Daphne, Eloise, Francesca, and Hyacinth were very shocked because they had no expectation about it. Her expression told that she was kind since she smiled while showing her teeth. Her eyes looked at Lord Berbrooke with wide and her cheeks were getting upper, she also invited Lord Berbrooke to sit in the vacant chair. Thru Lady Violet Bridgerton's expression showed that she was shocked even she smiled because she wanted Berbrooke feel enjoyable. Daphne, Hyacinth, Eloise, and Francesca also were little bit shocked since Daphne did not expect Lord Berbrooke would come to Bridgerton's house neither she did not expect that her mother would tell Lord Berbrooke to sit down in front of Daphne, it made Daphne ducked and she was not interesting with Berbrooke.

(3) Data 64 (scene 00:36:03-00:36:08)



Lady Danbury : “**I would like** to welcome you both to my box this evening. I insist.”

Lady Danbury used super polite form, because she said “I would like”, that stated polite request to Daphne and her mother to come to her box that were held by Lady Danbury. From the expression shown by Lady Danbury she invited Daphne and Lady Violet Bridgerton with a shining face since it showed kindness. Lady Danbury's eyes lit up and she glanced at Daphne and Lady Violet Bridgerton in turn. Thru Lady Danbury's expression, it was impossible that Lady Violet Bridgerton and Daphne would be rejected her invitation to the party because Lady Danbury was inviting them face to face with her friendly expression and Lady Danbury is one of the most respected women in the kingdom.

4.8 Avoidance of Strong Swear Words

Avoidance of strong or swear words also occurred in Bridgerton drama, as shown below:

(1) Data 71 (scene 00:38:37-00:38:42)



Hyacinth : “Gregory! **Would you stop tossing pears at me?**”
Gregory : “Those peas were already there. You cannot tell me what to do. I am older.”

Hyacinth used avoid to use strong or swear word in her utterance because she wanted to protect her pride. It found in her utterance “Would you stop tossing pears at me?” to Gregory as polite request. She was angry with Gregory but she must avoid using strong swear word in order to protect her pride because when she spoke rudely, all people in there would think Hyacinth had no manner. Hyacinth’s face depicted that she was angry with Gregory, her eyebrows pulled down with her eyes glaring at Gregory. According to Hyacinth’s expression that showed that she was mad with Gregory even she used polite request to avoidance strong or swear words. Thru her expression, Gregory knew that Hyacinth was mad with him so he stopped tossing pears at Hyacinth.

(2) Data 74 (scene 00:19:36-00:19:39)



Lady Violet Bridgerton : “**Good heavens.** What is it, Mrs. Wilson?”
Mrs. Wilson : “The queen, ma’am.”

Lady Violet Bridgerton used a part of women’s language features during the conversation. She said good heavens to avoid of strong or swear words and it showed that she had manner. Her eyelids opened so wide, so that the whites of her eyes above and below the pupil were visible. Lady Violet Bridgerton's eyebrows raised and arched. Her eyelids opened so wide, so that the whites of her eyes above and below the pupil were visible. Her jaw dropped. Lady Violet Bridgerton said good heavens which is an expression of surprise. Her expression, it showed that she was very happy since The Queen Charlotte invited her to come to the tea party. Through nonverbal communication she used, namely facial expression, it can emphasize women language features that used by Lady Violet Bridgerton which is avoidance strong or swear words, it also supported by nonverbal communication she used which showed that she was surprised. Lady Violet Bridgerton also covered her mouth in response to

the shock. Her hand touching her mouth meant that she wanted to tell herself that everything was fine. After that, Daphne and Hyacinth gave her smile and saw each other that showed they felt the same way too with their mother.

(3) Data 75 (scene 00:45:28-00:45:40)



Lady Berbrooke : “In fact, I often say God did not bless me with another because perfection had already been achieved.”

Lady Violet Bridgerton : “**My goodness.**”

The data found in dialogue between Lady Berbrooke and Lady Violet Bridgerton, especially in Lady Violet Bridgerton’s utterance. She used one of women language features which is avoidance strong or swear words. She said “My goodness” to avoid strong or swear words in her utterance. Lady Violet Bridgerton gave reaction to Lady Berbrooke’s utterance, she showed that she was shocked with what Lady Berbrooke already said about her son. Lady Violet Bridgerton was shocked, her expression showed that her eyes opened wide, her face was flat, she looked at Lady Berbrooke then looked at Daphne and her lips pulled slightly.

4.9 Emphatic Stress

Emphatic stress is a test used to examine ability to identify a selected word in a sentence that desires to be emphasized or pronounced with more force, energy or loudness. It found in Bridgerton Series, as shown below:

(1) Data 76 (scene 00:20:46-00:20:53)



Anthony : “If the only gentlemen present this evening are your brothers then we’re in a great deal of trouble indeed.”

Daphne : “You continue to say **“we”**.”

Daphne used emphatic stress to show about what she felt. Daphne emphasized her utterance “You continue to say “we”.”. The used of emphatic stress here to boost

Daphne's feeling about what Anthony said. She wanted Anthony stop saying that word "we", so that she increased her tone to emphasize the word. Daphne showed a sour reaction because Daphne was not happy with Anthony's words. Based on Daphne's expression, she was mad with Anthony and it supported by using emphatic stress in her utterance. She wanted Anthony to stop saying the word "we" since Anthony just needed Daphne to keep stay near her brothers. Thru her expression that occurred, it shown that Daphne felt uncomfortable with Anthony, so that Anthony did not replay again since he knew it would make Daphne getting annoyed.

(2) Data 78 (scene 00:39:26-00:39:45)



Daphne : "I am aware of **your friendship** with my **eldest brother**. If that were not enough, I am also aware of things a certain writer has recently written of you. Presumptuous? **Clearly. Arrogant? Most definitely.** You are a rake... through and through. Tell me I'm wrong?"

Simon Basset : "Who is to refrain from thinking about whom again?"

Daphne used one of women's language features, namely emphatic stress. Daphne said "I am aware of your friendship with my eldest brother. If that were not enough, I am also aware of things a certain writer has recently written of you. Presumptuous? Clearly. Arrogant? Most definitely" to boost her feeling. Daphne used the emphasis in the sentence to highlight those words which describe her feelings for Simon Basset, so that she pronounced "your friendship", "eldest brother", and "Clearly. Arrogant? Most definitely" with more power. Daphne's expression showed that Daphne was annoyed with Simon Basset. Daphne's eyebrows were slightly raised and there were wrinkles appearing. These wrinkles appeared because he did not understand the intent and purpose of Simon Basset. Daphne also turned to her right to look at Simon Basset. Her burning gaze indicated that Daphne had been researching Simon Basset. Through her facial expression appeared, it made Anthony glared to Simon Basset and Daphne since he saw Daphne's expression felt uncomfortable.

(3) Data 80 (scene 00:48:11-00:48:36)



- Lady Featherington : “**I suppose I should be happy.** Up until now, I’ve had no legitimate excuse to dispense with you. But when Lord Featherington hears of this, when your own papa hears of this...”
- Marina Thompson : “Please.”
- Lady Featherington : “**I suppose I should be happy.** And if it were guaranteed that my own ladies would not be affected by **your revolting recklessness**, I would be! Do you even know who the father is?”

Lady Featherington came to Marina Thompson’s bedroom since she got mad when knew Marina had not bled yet, Lady Featherinton. She said “I suppose I should be happy” because she wanted to express her feeling through that utterance so she added more power in her utterance. Lady Featherington indicated that she was angry with Marina Thompson for knowing that Marina Thompson had caused a lot of trouble since her arrival at the Featherington’s house. As Lady Featherington showed her anger, it made Marina Thompson trying to defend herself but she could not speak, she just looked down with trembling lips, she knew she did a mistake but she wanted Lady Featherington to understand her situation too though it was impossible for Lady Featherington to do it.

5. CONCLUSION

There are two questions in this research. They are the features of women in language used and how the expressions affect in language used. The researcher analyzed Lakoff’s theory (1975) about women’s language features and Baker’s theory about semiotic channels in a drama. From ten women’s language features mentioned by Lakoff (1975), only nine women’s language features appeared in Bridgerton series. They are lexical hedges or fillers (34), tag question (4), rising intonation on declaratives (16), empty adjectives (11), intensifiers (5), hypercorrect grammar (4), super polite forms (7), avoid to use strong or swear words (9), and emphatic stress (7). The lexical hedges or fillers feature is most often used by the female characters in this drama, because they need time to express their feelings. Facial expressions also support verbal communication where the verbal communication is part of the drama. In addition, nonverbal communication also supports women’s language features. One of nonverbal communication that gives effect is facial expression. With facial expressions, it is able to convey the meaning of women’s language features. Facial expressions also support verbal communication where the verbal communication in

question is women's language features.

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