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**Center for Language and Culture
State Institute for Islamic Studies
North Sumatra**

Proceedings

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of North Sumatra

Edited by

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**Conference Schedule of
1st International Conference on Language, Culture and Civilization (ICLCC) 2012
Dedicated to 39th Anniversary of IAIN of North Sumatra, Medan Indonesia**

Tuesday, 4 December 2012		
08.00-08.30	Registration	Venue
08.30-09.00	Welcome & Introductory Remarks	Aula II
	Reading al-Qur'an Dr. Zainul Fuad, M.A. Head of Centre for Language and Culture IAIN North Sumatra	
	Prof. Dr. Nur Ahmad Fadhil Lubis, M.A. Rector of IAIN North Sumatra	
09.00 - 12.00	Keynote Speaker	
Chairperson	Drs. Ansyari, MA, IAIN North Sumatra	Aula II
	Prof. Dr. Eric Winkel International Islamic Association of Science, Malaysia	
	Prof. Dr. Wan Syaifuddin University of North Sumatra, Indonesia	
	Prof. Amrin Saragih, Ph.D, M.A. Medan State University, Indonesia	
	Prof. T. Silvana Sinar, Ph.D, M.A. University of North Sumatra, Indonesia	
	Dr. Phil. Regina Bergholz United Evangelical Mission, Germany	
	Question and Answer Session	
	Lunch	
14.00 - 15.30	Session 1	Aula PBB
Chairperson	Watni Marpaung, MA, Faculty of Syariah IAIN North Sumatra	
	Lisa Maya Sari & Euis Qomariah <i>The Kinship of Karonese, Minangnese and Tagalog Language: A Lexicostatistics Study</i>	
	Arilia Triyoga <i>Woman Language Analysis In My Best Friend's Wedding Film: A Sociolinguistic Study</i>	
	Abdussalam <i>Why is Gayo Language Categorized as an Old Malay? (A Dialectology Study: Language Variants and Change)</i>	
	Question and Answer Session	

15.30 - 17.00	Session 2	Aula PBB
Chairperson	Dr. Abdillah, M.Pd, Faculty of Tarbiyah IAIN North Sumatra	
	Andri Saefudin and Atin Kurniawati <i>The Contribution of Korean Language to Korean Civilization: A Study of Korean Pronoun and Appellation</i>	
	Siti Fathonah Wijayanti and Esty Dyah Imaniar <i>Language and Cultural Identity in "SMS Lebaran": A Socio-pragmatics Study</i>	
	Tien Rafida <i>Cultural Sensitiveness and Skill as The Fifth Language Skill</i>	
	Question and Answer Session	
Wednesday, 5 December 2012		
09.00 - 10.30	Session 3	Aula PBB
Chairperson	Fridiyanto, M.Pd.I, Faculty of Tarbiyah IAIN North Sumatra	
	Atin Kurniawati And Dinda Setyahati Asriningtyas <i>Maintaining Local Languages through Creative Industry</i>	
	Roswita Silalahi and Marwina WP Sihombing <i>Translation of Phrasalm Verb</i>	
	Zaenatul Nafisah <i>Codes among Transvestites</i>	
	Question and Answer Session	
10.30 - 12.00	Session 4	Aula PBB
Chairperson	Surya Dharma H. B.Eng, Centre For Language and Culture IAIN North Sumatra	
	Utami Dewi <i>The Effect of Technology to Gender's Conversation</i>	
	Saifullah <i>The Integration of Islamic Values In Teaching of English at University</i>	
	Hasan Zainnuri <i>The New Design of Integrative Computer-Assisted Pronunciation Teaching (ICAPT)</i>	

	<i>of Englishin Higher Education</i>	
	Question and Answer Session	
14.00 - 15.00	Session 5	Aula PBB
Chairperson	Maslathif Dwi Purnomo, M. Hum, Faculty of Tarbiyah IAIN North Sumatra	
	M. Tolkhah Adityas	
	<i>The Effect of Teacher's Feedback in Speaking Class on Students' Learning Experience</i>	
	Norshima binti Zainal Shah, PhD	
	<i>Atitudes, Motivation and Beliefs of English Students at the National Defense University of Malaysia</i>	
	Abdul Karim Batubara	
	<i>Social Interaction Model Student IAIN North Sumatra From Malaysia</i>	
	Question and Answer Session	
Tuesday, 4 December 2012		
14.00 - 15.30	Session 1`	Aula PBB
Chairperson	Faisal Riza, Faculty of Ushuluddin IAIN North Sumatra	
	Muhibbutthabry	
	<i>Islamic Law and Social Development: A Historical Study of Islamic Law to Form Civilization</i>	
	Jailani	
	<i>Application of Islamic Law in Indonesia: Political and Social Analysis in Islamic Law Application in Indonesia</i>	
	Andre Sumitra	
	<i>The Islamic Economics and Finance Revivalism in Modern Era: A Civilization Dialogue on Ethical Economics and Finance</i>	
	Question and Answer Session	
15.30 - 17.00	Session 2	Aula PBB
Chairperson	Yumasdaleni, Centre for Language and Culture	
	Nurul Azkia	
	<i>Indonesians' Custom in Expressing the Feeling by Religion-Related: Islam Jargon</i>	
	Siti Zubaidah	

	<i>English Literature: an Introduction</i>	
	Sholihatul Hamidah Daulay	
	<i>Forms and Functions of Communication in Society</i>	
	Question and Answer Session	
Wednesday, 5 December 2012		
09.00 - 10.30	Session 3	Aula PBB
Chairperson	Faisal Riza, Faculty of Ushuluddin IAIN North Sumatra	
	Hasymi Prihatin Siregar	
	<i>Improving Students' Reading Comprehension Through Intensive-Extensive Reading Activity (INEXRA) at Univa Labuhan Batu</i>	
	Syahrum	
	<i>The Basic Concept of Research and Urgency of Introduction to Problem</i>	
	Sucipto	
	<i>Promoting Metacognitive Strategies to Listening Class</i>	
	Question and Answer Session	
	Lunch	

**Woman Language Analysis in *My Best Friend's Wedding* Film:
A Sociolinguistic Study**

By: Arilia Triyoga*

Abstract

The style of language used by people can show their status, ethnicity, education, gender and also age. But in Sociolinguistics, the major issue is the relationship between sex and language. This paper tries to explain the term of hedging devices and boosting devices as the characteristics of woman language found in the characters' interaction in *My Best Friend's Wedding* film. This is a Sociolinguistics approach which is the female characters' utterances in *My Best Friend's Wedding* film as the object. The writer takes the data from *My Best Friend's Wedding* movie script. In collecting the data, the writer applies note technique and transferring technique. Then the data are classified according to particular classification; devices and boosting devices. The findings show that in term of linguistics features of the use of hedging devices; it is found that lexical hedge or filler represent the most appearance of hedging devices. This means the female character' utterances show uncertainty. They are uncertain about what they are saying and explicitly sign lack of confidence. In term of linguistics feature of the use of boosting devices, it is found that intensifiers represent the highest frequency. They utter intensifiers in order to boost the force and to strengthen the meaning of other words in their utterances. Then, the social value found in this film is women status as subordinate group. Woman as subordinate must speak carefully and politely. They use a language which reinforces their relatively inferior position and that they are colluding in their own subordination by how they communicate. They appear to lack authority, conviction, and self confidence in their conversation.

Keywords: Hedging Devices, Boosting devices, Utterances, Intensifiers, Lexical Hedge, Filler, Subordinate dan Inferior.

Introduction

People need to interact with the other because people cannot live alone in the world. Communication makes the interaction possible. Kuhn (1963: 152) states communication means a transfer of information. To transfer information, people need media named language. Language is one of the tools to communicate and in expressing the idea people use verbal or non-verbal language.

Language can be learned deeply in the academic discipline of language it is called as linguistics. Linguistics is the academic discipline that deals with the structure of human language (Chaika, 1982:4). Linguistics associates with many discipline of science. The example is the association between linguistics and sociology. Linguistics is the science learning about language or particular language while sociology is the science that learns about society. The study of relationship between language and society is Sociolinguistics (Holmes, 2001: 1). Holmes (2001: 6) also says that Sociolinguistics concerned with the relationship between language and the social context in which it is used. The same message can be conveyed in many different ways, and this is called language variety. Holmes (2001: 6) says that variety is a set of linguistics forms used under specific social circumstances, i.e., with a distinctive social distribution. The style of language can show the profession

of someone. Besides being able to show their social status, the language that people use also can show ethnicity, education, gender and age. Those factors influence the style of the language which is applied to a person. Gender, as an example, besides the other factors, can influence and determine the language used by someone. Gender also leads to differences between men and women language.

Language and Gender

The style of language used by people can show social status, ethnicity, education, gender and age. Fasold (1990: 89) says that a major issue in Sociolinguistics is the relationship between sex and language. Gender differences in language are often just one aspect of more pervasive linguistics differences in the society reflecting social status or power differences.

Gender and Sociolinguistics are closely related. Men and women language is intimately connected to socio cultural patterns; it reflects sexual inequality and male dominance in many societies. This language differences is studied in Sociolinguistics. Men and women develop different communication style because they grow up in different cultures. Language differences and conversational strategies of both sexes seem to reflect these cultural values and equal behavioral patterns (The *Encyclopedia of Language and Linguistics*, 1994: 2007).

Men and women are treated very differently in the cultural system. Because men and women have different character of language that is used in conversation, men and women choose different topic in their conversation. Women are thought to prefer personal topics and men public issues (The *Encyclopedia of Language and Linguistics*, 1994: 1357).

Tannen in *Men and Women in Conversation is Cross-Cultural Communication* on seventh paragraph states that the differences of speech style between men and women are as follows:

Women	Men
Women talk too much	Men get more air time
Private/small	Public
Build relations	Negotiate status/avoid failure
	English language written
English language spoken	One at a time
Overlap	Asymmetry
Symmetry	

Tannen says that women talk too much than men in conversation. Women also prefer speech in the private field and men prefer in public. The aim of women’s speech is to build relationship and maintain solidarity. Women use language spoken and men use English language written in conversation. Women do overlap in order to keep conversation going without risking silence. An overlap can be defined as two conversant speaking simultaneously during their conversation. Women use the attractive regular way when they speak and men are not.

Women Language

In general society, women are in the inferior position and have lack of power. This situation influences on the way women’s speech and the language is used in the conversation. Wardhaugh (2001: 324) state that women show a greater sensitivity to language forms, especially standard forms.

Lakoff in Bratt Paulston and Tucker (2003: 203) says that women experience linguistics discrimination in two ways; in the way they thought in using language, and in the way general language treats them. Lakoff also says that women language is rife with such devices to mitigate (sort of, I think) and inessential qualifiers (really happy, so beautiful). Then, Lakoff in Wardhaugh (1988: 307) says that women may answer a question with a statement that employs the rising intonation pattern associated with making the first statement. Women do this because they are less sure about themselves and their opinion than are men.

On the other hand, one instance of indirectness typically associated with female communication style is tendency to offer “hedgies” when making a request or stating an opinion. Women use hedging device as the lack of confidence signal and use boosting devices as the reflection of the speaker’s anticipation that the addressee may remain unconvinced and therefore supply extra reassurance (Holmes, 2001: 287). Lakoff in Holmes (2001: 286) also claims women tend to use tag question, rising intonation on declarative, empty adjective, precise color terms, lexical hedge and fillers, intensifiers, hypercorrect grammar, super polite forms, avoidance strong swear words and emphatic stress in women speech.

Lakoff in Holmes (2001: 284) also asserts that women use language which reinforce relatively inferior position and conclude in the subordination by how woman communicate. Here, hedging devices and boosting devices are meant to see how the characters communicate each other. Hedging devices consists of lexical hedge or filler, tag question, question intonation, (super) polite form and euphemism. Boosting or intensifying devices consist of intensifiers and emphatic stress.

Linguistic Features of Women Language

Lakoff divides linguistic feature of women language into two, hedging devices and boosting devices. Hedging devices and boosting devices are meant to see how the characters communicate each other. Lakoff in Holmes (2001: 310) serves that the features of hedging devices and boosting devices are as follows:

1. Hedging devices

Lakoff in Holmes (2001: 287) says that hedging devices explicitly signal lack of confident. Hedging devices are divided as follows:

a. Lexical Hedge or Fillers

Wereing in Singh and Stilwel (2004: 88) states that hedge is linguistic form which ‘dilute’ an assertion. Lexical Hedge is using phrases such as “sort of”, “kind of”, “it seems like”, “well”, “see”, “you know”, “I guess” and so on. Women use Lexical Hedge or Filler not only to make a request or state an opinion, but also to convey the sense that they are uncertain about what they are feeling. For example: *Well, you’ve got the rest of your lives.*

b. Tag Question

The Encyclopedia of Language and Linguistics Volume 10 (1994: 5179) defines that tag question tagged onto the end of a statement (or imperative) acting to confirm or query what is being said, e.g. *You like this, don’t you?, Hold this, will you?.* While *Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English* (2003: 1688) defines that tag question is technical questioning such as ‘*can’t we? Wouldn’t he? Or is it?*’ to a sentence. Women use more tag questions than men in order positive politeness devices (Lakoff in Holmes, 2001: 290). For example: “you’re going to dinner, *aren’t you?*”

c. Question Intonation

Lakoff in *Language and Gender* first paragraph says that women make declarative statements into questions by raising the pitch of their voice at the end of a statement, expressing uncertainty. For example: "What school do you attend? Eton College?"

d. (Super) Polite Form

Lakoff in *Language and Gender* first paragraph states that women use (super) polite form like "Would you mind ...", "I'd appreciate if it ...", "...if you don't mind" etc. For example: *I wonder if you could tell me where the hospital is?*

e. Euphemism

Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English (2003: 533) defines that euphemism is a polite word or expression that you used instead of a more direct one to avoid shocking or upsetting someone. Then *The Encyclopedia of Language and Linguistics* (1994: 1180) says that Euphemism means 'sounding good'. Euphemism wants to talk about things without mentioning them, or at least without granting them their common or garden names. For example: don't worry, *sugar*.

1. Boosting devices

This is the second linguistic feature of women language. Lakoff in Holmes (2001: 287) says that boosting devices reflect the speaker's anticipation that the addressee may remain unconvinced and therefore supply extra reassurance. Women use boosting or intensifying devices in order to persuade the addressee to take them seriously.

a. Intensifiers

Intensifiers are technical words, usually adverbs that are used to emphasize adjective, adverbs, or verbs, for example the word 'absolutely' in the phrase 'that's absolutely wonderful' is an intensifier (*Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English*, 2003: 847). Then in *The Encyclopedia of Language and Linguistics* (1994: 5134) Intensifier is defined as a class of adverbs used to emphasize, amplify or tone down the meaning of another element, e.g., a *very* good boy, *deeply* anxious, well enough. So the use of intensifier is to strengthen the meaning of other words in their utterances, for example: I like him so much.

b. Emphatic stress

Hornby (1995: 377) says that emphatic is having, showing or using emphasis. Then Hornby (1995: 1181) says that stress is to give special emphasis to important to something; to emphasize something. So, emphatic stress is showing emphasis to the something important. For example: it was a BRILLIANT performance.

Based on those statements above, the writer thinks that she is interested in analyzing woman language in the term of hedging devices and boosting devices. The writer is also interested in women discourse in *My Best Friend's Wedding* movie script to be analyzed. This analysis will help the writer and the readers to know how society influences the language used by women and how polite language used by women.

Method of Research

The usage of methods or techniques is depending on the characteristics of the data. In this research, the data found are in the form of words and non-numeral. Moleong (2002: 6) says that one of characteristics of qualitative method is descriptive. The data are collected in the form of words, picture and non numerals.

The writer uses script of *My Best Friend's Wedding* script as the primary data or main data because the data are written one. The secondary data are every book that has correlation with women language. It is as what Meleong has said (2001: 12) that words or actions are the main data sources in qualitative.

Discussion

A. The Characteristics of Women's Interaction Found in *My Best Friend's Wedding* Film in the Terms of Hedging Devices and Boosting Devices

Lakoff states that women subordinate social status in American society is reflected in the use of women language. Then Lakoff identifies a number of linguistics feature used more often by women than by men. Those linguistic features are divided into hedging devices and boosting devices.

1. Hedging Devices

Female character in *My Best Friend's Wedding* film use more hedging devices than male characters in conversation.

Hedging Device	Women's Utterances	Men's Utterances
Lexical hedges or filler	63	22
Tag question	5	4
Question intonation	14	13
(Super) polite form	8	4
Euphemism	9	4

Table 1. Women and men's utterances in the term of Hedging Device

In female characters' conversation in this movie, the writer finds 99 utterances containing hedging devices. It consists of 63 utterances of lexical hedge or filler, 5 utterances of tag question, 14 utterances of question intonation, 8 utterances of (super) polite form, and 9 utterances of euphemism. It is different from the finding of male characters' conversation in *My Best Friend's Wedding* film. The writer only finds 47 utterances containing hedging devices; 22 utterances of lexical hedge or filler, 4 utterances of tag question, 13 utterances of question intonation, 4 utterances of (super) polite form, and only 4 utterances of euphemism.

a. Lexical hedges or filler

Lexical hedge is explicitly signal lack of confident. Women use lexical hedge or filler not only to make request or state an opinion but also to convey the sense that they are uncertain about what they are feeling. The dialogue below shows that the women use lexical hedge or filler (taken from the data number 13 and 15):

Michael I called because I met someone
 Julianne *Well*, that's great. You haven't really had anybody since Dingbat Jennylee ...
 Michael You don't understand. I've never felt this way about anybody. And she's all wrong for me!
 Julianne *Well*, somet ...
 Michael I mean she's junior at Chichago University, she's twenty

years old! Like when I first met you.

(Data number 13 and 15)

The use of expression *well* in Julianne's utterances is to start her opinion. Besides, the use of expression *well* suggests that the woman is taught to assert her strongly and not ladylike, so they give the impression that they are lack of authority.

b. Tag question

Women use tag question more than men do. It is as positive devices and to ask confirmation of an assertion as well as to provide an addressee with an easy entrée into a conversation. The following dialogue shows that women use tag question as the positive politeness devices. It is taken from the datum number 89:

Julianne	Bye, handsome.
	You are going to say it, <i>aren't you?</i>
Digger	Tell him you love him. With all your heart.
Julianne	I'm taking my next book to Viking.
Digger	Tell him you've loved him for nine years, but you were afraid to realize it.
Julianne	I'm moving this book to Viking.
Digger	Tell him you're afraid of love. Afraid of needing.
Julianne	Needing.
Digger	To belong someone

(Datum number 89)

Julianne uses tag question when she tries to have a joke with digger. Julianne says it in order to make the situation better and doesn't want to make Digger angry. It is clear enough that Julianne used tag question as the positive politeness devices.

c. Question intonation

Expressing a statement or a suggestion gives the impression that the speaker is lack of confidence toward the contents of the statement. Women change statement into question by raising the pitch of their voices at the end of a statement, expressing uncertainty. The following dialogue shows the usage of question intonation expressing uncertainty; it is taken from datum number 43:

Julianne	Where was that, Florence, huh?
Michael	Firenze.
Julianne	<i>The Vespa? Me hanging on behind in the rain all night?</i>
Michael	Till the gas run out.
Kimmy	I love Florence.

(Datum number 43)

As the dialogue above, from Julianne intonation "*The Vespa? Me hanging on behind in the rain all night?*" it can be seen Julianne uncertainty about her remembrance that she was ever in the rain all night with the vespa. The question intonation used by Julianne expresses uncertainty.

d. (super) polite form

(Super) polite form used by women in their utterances in a conversation shows politeness of women. It is because the society requires them to be polite. Lakoff also states that women use (super) polite forms such as "Would you mind ...", "I'd appreciate it if ..." " ... if you don't mind". (Super) polite form is also used to state indirect request. The following dialogue shows the use of (super) polite form (taken from the datum number 164):

Walter	I haven't caused ... a problem, have I?
Julianne	Nobody has. So far

Walter You'll a little early ...
 Julianne *I need to make some calls. Could I use ... your office?*
 (Datum number 164)

The dialogue above shows indirect request of Julianne to use Walter's phone. Julianne asks for Walter to permit her to use his phone in his office to make some calls.

e. Euphemism

Hornby says that euphemism is an expression that is gentler or less direct than the one normally used to refer to something unpleasant or embarrassing. It can be seen from datum number 174:

Mandy On the way out of the crab house? We asked Michael if
 we could see the ring.
 Sammy He said you told him it'd be safer with him.
 Mandy And so it is.
 Shut up, *sugar*, he's on his way. Let's go to work.
 (Datum number 174)

Mandy uses *sugar* on her conversation in order to show her affection to Sammy. It is because Mandy and Sammy is closed friend. Hornby (1995: 1195) says that *sugar* any of various sweet substances occurring naturally in plants, fruit, etc. The term *sugar* also can be used as a form of address to somebody ones like.

2. Boosting Devices

Lakoff states that boosting devices reflects the speakers' anticipation that the addressee may remain unconvinced and therefore supply extra reassurance. Women use boosting or intensifying devices in order to persuade their addressees to take them seriously. The speakers boost their utterances because they think that otherwise they will not be heard or paid attention. Intensifiers and emphatic stress are included in boosting devices.

In the *My Best Friend's Wedding* movies script, the writer finds 79 utterances of boosting devices used in women conversation; 75 utterances of intensifiers and 4 utterances of emphatic stress. While the writer only finds 29 utterances of boosting devices in male conversation; 28 intensifiers and 1 emphatic stress. It shows that women use more boosting devices in their conversation than men.

Boosting Device	Women's Utterances	Men's Utterances
Intensifiers	75	28
Emphatic stress	4	1

Table 2. Women and men's utterances in the term of Boosting Device

a. Intensifiers

Hornby states that intensifiers are words, especially an adjective or adverb, e.g. so, such, very, that strengthen the meaning of another word. The use of intensifiers is to strengthen the meaning of other words in their utterances. The following excerpt is the use of intensifiers in conversation (datum number 1):

Digger Need salt.
 Julianne Is *Newsday* a real interview, or *just* some cut guy you're
 sitting me up w ...

Digger I don't send you men, anymore. You don't know what to do with them.

Julianne Sometimes I do. Like for two months.

Digger ...weeks.

(Datum number 1)

Julianne uses expression *just* in her utterance in order to boost her statement. She uses it to make Digger sure with what she intends to say.

b. Emphatic stress

The use of emphatic stress shows emphasis to something important in conversation. The data shows that the frequency of the occurrence of emphatic stress in *My Best Friend's Wedding* movie is only 4 out of 79. Utterances are likely to be highly related than intensifiers. The following dialogue is the use of emphatic stress in conversation. It is taken from datum number 84:

Julianne ... see that's what I never counted on! I never heard of a brilliant moron before!

I mean, the little twerp GROVELED!!

SHE IS SO WRONG FOR HIM.

(Datum number 84)

Julianne's utterance shows how Julianne is angry to Kimmy. Julianne stresses *GROVELED* to show how angry she is.

The Social Values Found in *My Best Friend's Wedding* Film in the Terms of Hedging Device and Boosting Device

Society cannot be separated from culture. Society can shape the form of culture. Culture is generally considered unique to human. Culture always refers to some characteristics shared by a community, especially those which might distinguish it from other communities. So, people live with culture in a society.

Nowadays, women are still subject to the boundaries of the patriarchal society, even in America that is known as superpower country. Lakoff in Holmes (2001: 285) suggests that women's subordinate social status in American society is reflected in the language used by women. It means that language used by women reflects their position in the society. The way women speak is in order to reinforce their subordinate status.

Language is closely related to social attitudes and this arises linguistic sex varieties. Men and women are socially different, because the society lays down different social values for them and expects different behavior patterns from them. The frequency of hedging device and boosting device in the *My Best Friend's Wedding* film shows how women speak. The use of hedging device and boosting device reflect the places of women as a subordination of society. Women use these features for denying means of strong expression of a male dominated society. Women's subordinate social status in American society is reflected in the language women use.

Hedging device and boosting device are linguistic features of women language. It means that women must learn to speak women language to avoid being criticized as unfeminine by society. As a result, women appear to lack of authority, conviction and confidence in their conversation.

Conclusion

Based on the finding, it can be summarized that women use hedging device and boosting device more than men in conversation. In *My Best Friend's Wedding* film, it is found that 63 utterances of lexical hedge or filler, 5 utterances of tag question, 14 utterances of question intonation, 8 utterances of (super) polite form, and 9 utterances of euphemism. It is different from the finding of male characters' conversation in *My Best Friend's Wedding* film. The writer only finds 47 utterances containing hedging devices; 22 utterances of lexical hedge or filler, 4 utterances of tag question, 13 utterances of question intonation, 4 utterances of (super) polite form, and only 4 utterances of euphemism. While, the writer finds 79 utterances of boosting devices used in women conversation; 75 utterances of intensifiers and 4 utterances of emphatic stress. While the writer only finds 29 utterances of boosting devices in male conversation; 28 intensifiers and 1 emphatic stress. The finding also show women's lack authority in a society and it is also shown women's position as subordinate.[]

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