

MASCULINE AND FEMININE SPEECH STYLES OF THE MAIN CHARACTER IN *MULAN LIVE-ACTION (2020)* AND *AFTER THE BALL (2015)* MOVIES

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Abstract

This research aims to reveal the different types of masculine and feminine speech styles used in Wood's (2008) theory and the functions of speech by Holmes (2013) in the main character of Mulan Live-Action (2020) and After the Ball (2015) Movies. This research used the qualitative method. The data were taken as textual data of the main character speech in both movies. The results were 173 data found belonging the types of masculine and feminine speech styles and the functions of speech in masculine and feminine speech styles. The types of masculine speech styles include establish status and control, instrumentality, conversational command, direct and assertive, abstract and, less emotionally responsive. Meanwhile, feminine speech styles include establish and maintain relationship, equality, support for others, maintenance work, responsiveness, personal and concrete style, and tentativeness. The research mostly found the types of masculine and feminine speech styles in this study. Personal and concrete styles of feminine speech were dominantly found because the two main characters, Mulan and Kate, often talk about personal experiences with others. The functions of speech include expressive, directive, referential metalinguistic, poetic, and phatic. In this study, the researcher mostly found speech functions except for poetic function. Referential functions were the dominant because the main character in both movies were frequently open to sharing information with others.

Keywords: *After the Ball (2015), Mulan Live-Action (2020), Sociolinguistics, Speech Style, The Functions of Speech*

INTRODUCTION

Language is a wholly human and non-instinctive method of transmitting ideas, emotions, and desires through intentionally constructed symbols (Edward Sapir, 2009, p. 53). Humans in social life need to communicate with others using various kinds of language because humans are social creatures and to strengthen relationships. The language used by the speakers has several variations. Language variation is the language used based on the speaker, where they will use different linguist forms on others (Mujiono et al., 2020, p.6). Wardhaugh (1990:127) separates language into regional and social variations. Regional variation is language variation used in culture caused by different geographical areas. Social variation is a language variance in one region of social groups. Sunarowih (2007) states that social class membership, gender, age, and ethnicity can affect many language variations in social life. In interaction, people deliver language through speech in different styles. The way people use language with others is influenced by social factors.

Gender is one of the social factors that impact the different styles of speech between men and women. In ordinary society, people believe that men and women use different languages to speak (Crawford, 1995, 2001). Traditionally, society has been formed with men associated with masculine terms and women associated with feminine terms. Masculine and feminine are stereotypically constructed as terms that refer to gender identity and are not only owned by a particular gender. Both men and women can be characterized as masculine and feminine. Men's and women's language is the reconceptualization of genderlect that influences the differences in speech styles between men and women or refers to masculine and feminine speech (Stamou et al., 2012, p. 39). The phenomenon relates to the two main characters, represented by Mulan and Kate in *Mulan Live-Action* (2020) and *After the Ball* (2015) movies, who used different styles of speech while disguised as a man and playing a role as a woman, or the character's true identity.

In the use of different speech styles, men and women convey language for various purposes. Men and women are naturally distinct in using language to express their ideas or for specific purposes (Folger et al., 2021). The functions of speech are how someone delivers ideas in communication to make listeners understand the ideas well (Isda, 2019, p. 49). Every person, whether men or women, employs language in speech, which has different functions in the various social contexts that can be used to interpret the speaker's social identity. The functions of speech also influence the difference in speech purpose between men and women. Men's function of speech tends to give information or, for example, to solve problems directly, while women tend to express panic or sympathy to others (Wahyuningsih, 2018). In society, one of the different functions of speech is influenced by gender.

This study was taken certain previous studies, in order to conduct the research. First, the previous study is a journal titled *Gender and Speech in a Disney Princess Movie* by Azmi et al. (2016). Second, a journal titled *The Analysis Of Masculine And Feminine Speech Style In Twilight Movie And Its Application In Teaching Speaking At The Eleventh Grade Of Vocational High School*, written by Khasanah, U. (2016). Third, a journal based on Noorsanti, P.H. (2021), discussed Yuriko Koike's speech style in *Masculinity and Femininity in Yuriko Koike's Speech Style*.

According to the previous studies described above, this research has a similar case about male and female or masculine and feminine speech. Then, the differences between previous studies and this research are the object and the theory used. In the previous study, most issues discussed gender and speech differences were used in men's and women's speech by Robbin Lakoff (1975) and Coates (2004), masculine and feminine speech style by Schrank (2011:5), gender and language stereotypes by Holmes & Stubbe (2003) and Talbot (2003) theory. However, still rare research discusses masculine and feminine speech style differences in the *Mulan Live-Action* (2020) and *After the Ball* (2015) movies using Wood's (2008) and functions of speech using Holmes's (2013) theory. The objectives of the study are: 1) to discover the types of masculine and feminine speech styles found in the main character of *Mulan Live-Action* (2020) and *After the Ball* (2015) movies. 2) to reveal the function of speech in masculine and feminine speech styles used by the main character of *Mulan Live-Action* (2020) and *After the Ball* (2015) movies.

LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistics is the study relationship between language and society. In particular, sociolinguistics contains terms such as language (a body of knowledge or rules), speech (actual utterances), speaker, addressee, and topic (Hudson, 1996). This study divides society's language variation into geographical and regional variations. Language variation is the language used based on the speaker, where they will use different linguist forms on others (Mujiono et al., 2020, p.6). Wardhaugh (1990:127) separates language into regional and social variations. Regional variation is language variation used in culture caused by different geographical areas. Social variation is a language variance in one region of social groups. Sunarowih (2007) states that social class membership, gender, age, and ethnicity can affect many language variations in social life. Gender is one variable that influences how

men and women use different language variations or refer to masculine and feminine speech (Kiesling, 2019. p. 22;26). Speech conveyed by men or women has a context due to the relationship between speakers and listeners. Sociolinguistics, learning how people use language in different social contexts, provides information about how language works and social relationships within a community and how people convey and construct aspects of their social identities through their language (Holmes, 2013, p. 1). In deepening how the speaker employs speech in certain contexts and connecting with the speaker's meaning, Hymes's (1972) theory regarding components of speech relates to the problem discussed.

Below is a detailed explanation:

S: *Setting and Scene* – including the time and place, physical aspects of the situation.

P: *Participants* – including personal characteristics such as age and sex, social status, and relationships with each other.

E: *Ends* – including the purpose of the event itself as well as the individual goals of the participants.

A: *Acts* – sequence or how speech acts are organized within a speech event and what topics are addressed.

K: *Key* – key or the tone and manner in which something is said or written.

I: *Instrumentalities* – tools for expressing opinions such as speech or writing channels.

N: *Norms* – the rules of interaction.

G: *Genre* – the type of event in interaction.

2. Speech Styles

Joos (1976) states that speech style is the form of language the speaker uses that is influenced by social factors. One aspect that influences different speech styles is gender. Stereotypically, men are associated with masculine speech, and women are associated with feminine speech. Wood's (2008) theory explains gender communication practices that separate masculine and feminine speech styles. According to Wood (2008), the types of masculine speech styles include establish status and control, instrumentality, conversational command, direct and assertive, abstract, and less emotionally responsive. Meanwhile, the types of feminine speech styles include establish and maintain relationship, equality, support for others, maintenance work, responsiveness, personal and concrete style, and tentativeness. The role of the speaker's identity causes differences in speech style or how people use language to others in conversation. The following are detailed explanations of the types of masculine speech styles:

a. *Establish status and control*

Establish status and control is asserting their ideas and authority, telling jokes and

stories, and challenging others.

b. Instrumentality

Instrumentality is often expressed through problem-solving efforts to get information, discover facts, and suggest solutions.

c. Conversational command

Conversational command is talk more often and at greater length and reroute-conversation by using what another says as a jumping-off point for their own topics or they may interrupt.

d. Direct and assertive

Direct and assertive speech is typically more forceful and authoritative, absolute and directive may seem to close off conversation and leave no room for others to speak.

e. Abstract

Abstract is general terms removed from concrete experiences and distance from personal feelings. Within public environments, norms for speaking call for theoretical, conceptual, and general thought in communication.

f. Less emotionally responsive

Less emotionally responsive is the use of minimal response cues or lacks of self-disclosure as well as expressed sympathy and understanding.

According to Wood's (2008), the following are the types of feminine speech styles:

a. Establish and maintain relationship

Establish and maintain relationship is engaging in conversation to share themselves and to learn about others.

b. Equality

Equality is to achieve symmetry in a participatory mode of interacting in which communicators respond to and build on each other's ideas in the process of conversing.

c. Support for others

Support for others is to demonstrate support, communicators often express emotions to show understanding of another's situation or feelings. For example: "Oh, you must feel terrible."

d. Maintenance work

Maintenance work is an effort to sustain conversation by inviting others to speak and by prompting them to elaborate their ideas.

e. Responsiveness

Responsiveness is learned tendencies to care about others and to make them feel valued and included. It affirms the other person and encourages elaboration by showing interest

in what was said.

f. *Personal and concrete style*

Personal concrete style is typical talk are details, personal disclosures, anecdotes and concrete reasoning. These features cultivate a personal tone, and they facilitate feelings of closeness by connecting the communicator's lives.

g. *Tentativeness*

Tentativeness is expressed in a number of forms, such as using verbal hedges, tag questions, etc. Tentative communication opens the door for others to respond and express their opinions.

3. The Functions of Speech

The functions of speech is a way of someone delivers ideas in communication to make the listeners understand the ideas well (Halliday, 1994). People convey a message in speech for different purpose, to make the listeners understand the messages or the speaker's needs. Holmes's (2013) theory explained six types of the functions of speech. Holmes (2013) states that the functions of speech consist of expressive, directive, referential, metalinguistic, poetic, and phatic. The functions of speech or speech functions are an action or performance done by language users such as asking, commanding, and answering in order to fulfill the intention of the speakers and listeners (Ye in Isda 2019). Speech conveyed by people, whether men or women has different functions based on the context of the speaker's conversation. Below are detailed explanations:

a. *Expressive*

Expressive is an utterance to express the speaker's feelings.

b. *Directive*

Directive is an utterance attempt to get someone to do something.

c. *Referential*

Referential is an utterance to provide information.

d. *Metalinguistic*

Metalinguistic is an utterance comment on the language itself.

e. *Poetic*

Poetic is an utterance focus on aesthetic features of language.

f. *Phatic*

Phatic is an utterance express solidarity and empathy with others.

METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

This study used qualitative and descriptive research methods. Qualitative techniques begin with an assumption, interpretive or theoretical, and the study of the meaning of individuals or groups of social and human problems (Creswell, 2013). It implies that this framework is used to reveal the phenomenon in human life regarding speech's style and functions. A descriptive method includes interviews, focus groups, content analyses, literature reviews, observational studies, case studies, life histories, grounded theory studies, concept analyses, ethnographic studies, and phenomenological studies. This research is classified as descriptive because discusses the phenomenon of human problems in the movies as literature reviews. This research used descriptive qualitative method research because analyses the main character's different styles and functions of speech in *Mulan Live-Action* (2020) and *After the Ball* (2015) movies.

B. Data and Sources of Data

The data in this research has taken the form of words, phrases, clauses, sentences, or textual data of the two main characters' utterances, represented by Mulan and Kate in the *Mulan Live-Action* (2020) and *After the Ball* (2015) movies. This study obtained the data using the *Mulan Live-Action* (2020) movie, which is available on Disney+ Hotstar, and the *After the Ball* (2015) movie, which is available on YouTube.

C. Research Instrument

Human senses will be the primary means of measuring and evaluating information from the field (Yin, 2011, pp. 122-123). The main instrument in this study is the researcher herself, and the support instrument is a laptop used to conduct this research. The researcher used a Laptop to watch the two movies and obtained data regarding the different styles and functions of speech in the main character utterances in *Mulan Live-Action* (2020) and *After the Ball* (2015) movies.

D. Data Collection Technique

This study used documentation to collect the data. According to Yin (2011, p. 130), data collection encompasses interviewing, observing, collecting and examining, and feeling. The researcher obtained textual data using the screenshot method regarding the different style and the functions between masculine and feminine speech styles theory in the documentation technique. The following are several strategies to collect the data:

1. Choosing *Mulan Live-Action* (2020) and *After the Ball* (2015) movies as the object research by watching the movies.
2. Watching *Mulan Live-Action* (2020) movie on the Disney+ Hotstar and *After the Ball* (2015) movie on the Youtube.

3. Selecting the dialogue or utterances according to the theory of masculine and feminine speech styles by Wood's (2008) and the functions of speech used Holmes (2013) theory.
4. Classifying the data into coding data.

E. Data Analysis Technique

The researcher used Spradley's (1980) theory in this study to analyze the data. According to Spradley (1980), data analysis contains domain analysis, taxonomic analysis, componential analysis and cultural themes. The following steps detailed explanation to analyze the data:

1. Domain Analysis

Domain analysis looks for patterns to organize something belonging to parts, connection among parts, and the whole connection. This step contains all words and phrases that define and give meaning to the objects, events, and actions with semantic relationships. A domain sorts the data or distinguishes something from another based on terms.

2. Taxonomic Analysis

The taxonomic analysis is the second step that arises cultural meaning by showing all connections among parts and other cultural domains. A taxonomy exposes subset and correlation as a whole. Taxonomic analysis classifies the data by structural or research questions and data coding.

3. Componential Analysis

Componential analysis is the third step of data analysis conceptualized by Spradley. Componential analysis is the systematic search for descriptions or components of meaning related to the cultural categories. It includes the whole process of looking for contrast, selecting, collecting together, and entering all the information into a paradigm. This step can be combined with domain analysis and taxonomic analysis to build many different data into one table data. In this process, use superordinate and subordinate terms.

4. Cultural Themes

Cultural themes are the last step of data analysis by connecting the significance of integrated components that arise specific patterns. Patterns contain values, value orientations, core values, core symbols, premises, ethos, eidos, worldview, and cognitive orientation. Cultural themes arise as folk sayings, mottoes, proverbs, or recurrent expressions (elements) in the patterns that make up a culture. Themes are not just repeating patterns in different parts of culture but also connect different cultural subsystems.

FINDINGS

Results

Based on the findings, the researcher found the types of masculine and feminine speech styles used Wood’s (2008) theory and the functions of speech used Holme’s (2013) theory of the main character utterances in *Mulan Live-Action* (2020) and *After the Ball* (2015) Movies. Below are detailed explanation:

1. Types of Masculine and Feminine Speech Styles of the Main Character in *Mulan Live-Action* (2020) and *After the Ball* (2015) Movies

Regarding the problem statement of the types of masculine and feminine speech styles, the phenomenon relates to the main character in *Mulan Live-Action* (2020) and *After the Ball* (2015) movies that used different styles of speech while disguised as a man and identity as a woman herself. The researcher used Wood’s (2008) theory about gender communication practices which consists of the different types of masculine and feminine speech styles to conduct this study. The following are the examples of the table:

Table 1 Types of Masculine and Feminine Speech Styles

Types of Speech Style		<i>Mulan Live-Action (2020)</i>	<i>After the Ball (2015)</i>	Total	Percentage
Masculine	Establish status and control	4	6	10	5,8%
	Instrumentality	3	8	11	6,3%
	Conversational Command	1	3	4	2,3%
	Direct and assertive	4	8	12	7%
	Abstract	1	1	2	1,1%
	Less emotionally responsive	3	12	15	8,7%
Feminine	Establish and maintain relationship	7	9	16	9,2%

	Equality	-	1	1	119	0,5%
	Support for others	1	1	2		1,1%
	Maintenance work	7	17	24		14%
	Responsiveness	2	4	6		3,5%
	Personal and concrete style	15	37	52		30%
	Tentativeness	6	12	18		10,5%
Total		54	119	173		100%

In accordance with the table, it shows that there are 6 types of masculine speech styles and 7 types of feminine speech styles found used by the two main characters, represented by Mulan and Kate in both movies. In total 173 data, 54 data belonged to masculine speech style and 119 belonged to feminine speech style. Masculine speech style features of establish status and control occurred 10 times (5,8%), instrumentality occurred 11 times (6,3%), conversational command occurred 4 times (2,3%), direct and assertive occurred 12 times (7%), abstract occurred 2 times (1,1%) and less emotionally responsive occurred 15 times (8,7%). Meanwhile, in feminine speech style features of establish and maintain relationship occurred 16 times (9,2%), equality occurred 1 time (0,5%), support for others occurred 2 times (1,1%), maintenance work occurred 24 times (14%), responsiveness occurred 6 times (3,5%), personal and concrete style occurred 52 times (30%) and tentativeness occurred 18 times (10,5%). From the data, it can be seen that the two main character in both movies dominantly used feminine speech style feature of personal and concrete style, followed by the second features of maintenance work. Below are findings detailed explanation about the types of masculine and feminine speech style :

a. *Establish status and control*

Establish status and control is the type of masculine speech style characterized by asserting ideas and authority, telling jokes and stories, or challenging others (Wood, 2008, p. 130). The following is an example of Nate Ganymede's speech (Kate Kassell's disguised man) taken from *After the Ball* (2015) movie:

(1) 122/Sta/MS/RE/49:04/NateGanymede/ATB

Nate Ganymede: "**Now if you want war. I'll give you war.**"

Based on the dialogue above, it is classified as establish status and control features in

masculine speech style. The 48 statement was conveyed by Nate at the buttons room. This conversation consists of Simone or Kate's stepsister and Nate. The goal of the conversation is to challenge Tannis and Simone's actions. The conversation started with Nate who replies to Simone's statement that he is not afraid of anyone, especially (Tannis and Simone) just because their mom (Elise) runs the company. Before that, Tannis talked to Nate about how his fate would be the same as that of the previous employee. Nate shows his courageous action by challenging them; he will fight back if they start to make a conflict. This speech was conveyed firmly and included oral and serious conversation because Nate's speech aims to challenge others or give a warning to Simone and Tannis. This dialogue shows that Nate's conversation included challenging another's.

b. Instrumentality

Instrumentality is a type of masculine speech style characterized often expressed through problem-solving efforts to get information, discover facts, and suggest solutions (Wood, 2008, p. 130). The following is an example of Hua Jun's speech (Hua Mulan's disguised man) taken from *Mulan Live-Action* (2020) movie :

(1) 21/Ins/MS/DI/-01:16:25/HuaJun/MLA

Hua Jun: **"Just talk to her like you are talking to me now."**

Based on the dialogue above, it is classified as instrumentality features in masculine speech style. The statement was conveyed by Jun in the soldier's camp at night. This conversation consists of Jun and his friend, Honghui. The goal of the conversation is to give solutions to others. The conversation begins with Honghui who explains to Jun that he does not know how to talk to women, let alone get married to a woman. Then, Jun gives feedback by suggesting to Honghui a solution to speak like they did while facing a woman. This speech was conveyed politely and included oral and non-serious conversation because just small talk with friends. This dialogue shows that Jun's speech expressed problem-solving or was marked as instrumentality.

c. Conversational command

Conversational command is the type of masculine speech style characterized as talking more often and at greater length or rerouting conversation by using what another says as a jumping-off point for their topics (Wood, 2008, p. 130). It is a type of speech that commonly interrupts others' conversations. The following is an example of Nate Ganymede's speech (Kate Kassell's disguised man) taken from *After the Ball* (2015) movie:

(1) 140/Con/MS/DI/56:14/NateGanymede/ATB

Nate Ganymede: **"Um, oh gosh, look at, look at the roads."**

Based on the dialogue above, it is classified as conversational command features in masculine speech style. The statement was conveyed by Nate in the shoe 53 room or

Daniel's work room. The conversation consists of Nate and his friend, Daniel. The goal of the statement is to change the topic of conversation. The context of speech begins with Daniel that have a plans to come to Kate's workplace at Vintage Shop. Nate is panicked because he is actually Kate, who is disguised as a man. Nate tries to distract Daniel's plan at Vintage Shop or Kate's workplace by changing the topic of conversation and showing his concerns about road traffic conditions. This speech was conveyed in a shocked and excited tone and included oral and non-serious conversation because it belongs to a chitchat with a friend. It shows that Nate's speech is categorized as a conversational command because he reroutes the conversation as jumping off to his own topic.

d. *Direct and assertive*

Direct and assertive is the type of masculine speech style characterized as more forceful and authoritative; absolute and directive may seem to close off the conversation and leave no room for others to speak (Wood, 2008, p. 130). The following is an example of Kate Kassell's speech taken from *After The Ball* (2015) movie:

(1) 151/Dir/MS/DI/01:12:00/KateKassell/ATB

Kate Kassell: "**Please stop, Bella.**"

Based on the dialogue above, it is classified as direct and assertive features in masculine speech style. The statement was conveyed by Kate in a room at Bella's house. The conversation consists of Kate and her surrogate mother, Bella. The goal of the conversation is to stop other's actions. The conversation begins with Bella who prepared a dress for Kate that she would wear at the Fashion Week Ball, and she has many dresses for Kate if there is no one to match her. Kate feels pressured by Bella's actions because she promises to come with Daniel as Kate at the event. Lee also asks him to show off as a new designer, Nate, at the Fashion Week Ball event. Then, Kate gave feedback directly and confidently to Bella, asking her to stop talking and try to find a dress for herself. This speech was conveyed in a firm tone and included oral and direct conversation with Bella or her surrogate mother. It shows that Kate's speech directive and forceful Bella stopped her actions.

e. *Abstract*

Abstract is the type of masculine speech style characterized as general terms removed from concrete experience and distance from personal feelings. It is a type of speech that is theoretical, conceptual, and general thought in communication. The following is an example of Hua Jun's speech (Hua Mulan's disguised man) taken from *Mulan Live-Action* (2020) movie:

(1) 27/Abs/MS/RE/-01:01:53/HuaJun/MLA

Hua Jun: "**It has to do with three virtues.**"

Based on the dialogue above, it is classified as abstract features in masculine speech

style. The statement was conveyed by Jun in the commander's room. The conversation consists of Jun and Commander. The goal of the conversation is to give information to others. The conversation begins with Jun who wants to tell Commander Tung something that weighs heavily on his heart. It relates to the three pillars or virtues that soldiers must own: "loyal, brave, and true." Jun felt that one of the pillars of "true" as a soldier was not fulfilled because she was a woman disguised as a male soldier and had lied to others. The three pillars are conceptual terms that are not concrete or actual experience. This dialogue marked Jun's speech with an abstract style. This speech was conveyed in a polite, belongs to oral, direct, and serious conversation because includes conversation between army and the commanders or the army leader's.

f. *Less emotionally responsive*

Less emotionally responsive is the type of masculine speech style characterized by minimal response cues or lack of self-disclosure in expressed sympathy and understanding (Wood, 2008, p. 130). The following is an example of Kate Kassell's speech taken from *After the Ball* (2015) movie:

(1) 92/Les/MS/RE/21:33/KateKassell/ATB

Kate Kassell: "**Hmm.**"

Based on the dialogue above, it is classified as less emotionally responsive features in masculine speech style. The statement was conveyed by Kate at night while walking together with Daniel. The conversation consists of Kate and her boyfriend, Daniel. The goal of the conversation is to show that Kate listens to Daniel's talks. The conversation begins with Daniel and Kate walking together, and in that situation, they tell each other stories. Then, Daniel speaks to Kate if he is taking her way too far. Kate reacted to Daniel with a short response to show if she listened or paid attention to Daniel's conversation. This speech was conveyed in a disinterested tone and included an oral conversation with a friend.

g. *Establish and maintain relationship*

Establish and maintain relationship is the type of feminine speech style characterized as engaging in conversation to share themselves and to learn about others (Wood, 2008, p. 130). The following an example of Kate Kassell's speech taken from *After the Ball* (2015) movie:

(1) 90/Rel/FS/EX/21:21/KateKassell/ATB

Kate Kassell: "**I didn't mean to make you feel bad.**"

Based on the dialogue above, it is classified as establish and maintain relationship features in feminine speech style. The statement was conveyed by Kate in the clothes production room. The conversation consists of Kate and her boyfriend, Daniel. The goal of the conversation is to show Kate's feelings to Daniel. The conversation begins with Kate

who explains to Daniel if Mr Lee is her father after Daniel talks badly about him. However, Kate felt she made mistakes, and Daniel was uncomfortable with Kate's explanation. Kate regretted what she said and did not want Daniel to feel offended or bad. This dialogue 60 shows that Kate still wants to build better relationships with others. This speech was conveyed in a polite tone and included oral conversation with her boyfriend, Daniel.

h. *Equality*

Equality is the type of feminine speech style characterized by achieving symmetry in a participatory mode of interacting in which communicators respond to and build on each other's ideas in the process of conversing (Wood, 2008, p. 130). The following is an example of Nate Ganymede's speech (Kate Kassell's disguised man) taken from *After the Ball* (2015) movie:

(1) 119/Equ/FS/RE/43:23/NateGanymede/ATB

Nate Ganymede: **"I do. Yes."**

Based on the dialogue above, it is classified as an equality feature in feminine speech style. The statement was conveyed by Nate in the office. The conversation consists of Nate and Lee Kassell. The goal of the conversation is to express a symmetrical situation to others. The conversation begins with Lee Kassell who asks Nate if he likes the surprise he gives. Then, Nate answers if he also likes the surprise. This dialogue shows that Nate's response is similar to Mr. Lee's statement, which aims to admit the situation of others' feelings while conversing. This speech was conveyed in a straight tone and included an oral conversation with Lee Kassell the owner business.

i. *Support for others*

Support for others is the type of feminine speech style characterized by demonstrating support, and communicators often express emotions to show understanding of another's situation or feelings (Wood, 2008, p. 130). The following is an example of Hua Mulan's speech (Kate Kassell's disguised man) taken from *Mulan Live-Action* (2020) movie:

(1) 53/Sup/FS/EX/-00:15:09/HuaMulan/MLA

Hua Mulan: **"I'm so happy for you."**

Based on the dialogue above, it is classified as support for others features in feminine speech style. The statement was conveyed by Mulan in her hometown. The conversation consists of Mulan and her sister, Hua Xiu. The goal of the conversation is to express Mulan personal feelings to her sister. The conversation starts with Mulan's sister, Xiu, that tells her she was matched. Mulan responds that she is glad to hear the happy news from her sister Xiu. It shows that Mulan's speech gives support and expresses sympathy for another's feelings. This speech was conveyed in a delight tone and included an oral conversation with Xiu.

j. *Maintenance work*

Maintenance work is the type of feminine speech style characterized by efforts to sustain conversation by inviting others to speak and prompting them to elaborate their ideas (Wood, 2008, p. 130). The following is an example of Nate Ganymede's speech (Kate Kassell's disguised man) taken from *After the Ball* (2015) movie:

(1) 121/Mai/FS/ME/48:47/NateGanymede/ATB

Nate Ganymede: "**Well, what happened to her ?**"

Based on the dialogue above, it is classified as maintenance work features in feminine speech style. The statement was conveyed in the buttons room at the office. The conversation consists of Nate (Kate's disguised man) and Kate's stepsister (Tanis and Simone). The goal of the conversation is to get information about others idea. The conversation starts with Nate who needs some buttons, and then Tannis and Simone bring Nate to the accessories room. Then, Nate complimented the button room because it was organized well, and people who did that should have been promoted. Tannis responds to Kate that the person who organized the button is no longer working at the company. Nate pretends not to know what really happened and maintains the conversation by asking what caused him to no longer work at the company. This speech was conveyed in a curious tone and included oral and direct conversation to others.

k. *Responsiveness*

Responsiveness is the type of feminine speech style characterized as learned tendencies to care about others and to make them feel valued and included. It affirms the other person and encourages elaboration by showing interest in what was said (Wood, 2008, p. 130). The following is an example of Kate Kassell's speech taken from *After the Ball* (2015) movie:

(1) 172/Res/FS/EX/1:37:58/KateKassell/ATB

Kate Kassell: "**Yeah." Yeah, it's good idea.**"

Based on the dialogue, it is classified as responsiveness features in feminine speech style. The statement was conveyed by Kate in the office. The conversation consists of Kate and Jennifer as a new fashion designer or employees at Kassell Clothing. The goal of the conversation is to affirm Jennifer's idea. The conversation starts with Kate asking Jennifer's opinion about the dress concept that has been designed. Then, Jennifer responds to Kate that the dress is beautiful and gives her opinion on how she would have added the dress trim. Kate expresses her interest by agreeing with Jennifer's statement. This dialogue demonstrates that Kate's response shows care and makes others feel valued in conversation. This speech was conveyed in a curious tone and included oral and direct conversation with others.

l. *Personal and concrete style*

Personal and concrete style is the type of feminine speech style characterized by talk

detail, personal disclosures, anecdotes, and concrete reasoning. These features cultivate a personal tone, and they facilitate feelings of closeness by connecting the communicator's lives (Wood, 2008, p. 130). The following is an example of Hua Mulan's speech taken from *Mulan Live-Action* (2020) movie:

(1) 4/Per/FS/RE/-01:41:01/HuaMulan/MLA

Hua Mulan: **“When I go riding tomorrow, I will try to find them again.”**

Based on the dialogue above, it is classified as personal and concrete style features in feminine speech style. The statement was conveyed by Mulan in her house. The conversation consists of Mulan and her family (Dad or Hua Zhou, Mom or Hua Li, and sister or Hua Xiu). The goal of the conversation is to inform others about her personal experience to others. The conversation starts with Mulan who just came back from outside. Mulan shares their experience with her family while riding a horse outdoors. She told her family about her purpose (herself): to find the rabbit again when riding a horse the day after. This dialogue shows Mulan's speech, connecting personal and concrete experiences in her life to another's. This speech was conveyed in a straight tone and included oral, direct, and non-serious conversation because just small talk with her family.

m. *Tentativeness*

Tentativeness is the type of feminine speech style characterized by using verbal hedges and tag questions. It allows others to respond and express their opinion (Wood, 2008, p. 130). The following is an example of Hua Mulan's speech taken from *Mulan Live-Action* (2020) movie:

(1) 11/Ten/FS/RE/-01:37:23/HuaMulan/MLA

Hua Mulan: **“But I think the teapot should remain where it is.”**

Based on the dialogue, it is classified as tentativeness features in feminine speech style. The statement was conveyed by Mulan in the Madame Matchmaker's place. The conversation consists of Mulan and Madame Matchmaker. The goal of the conversation is to convey opinion or ideas to others. The conversation starts with Mulan who moves the teapot, and Madame Matchmaker orders Mulan to put the teapot fixed in the middle of the table. Mulan responds to Madame Matchmaker using verbal hedges marked with “I think” words to assert that the teapot must remain in place with less confidence. This dialogue shows that Mulan uses verbal hedges or tentative words to hesitate her statement. This speech was conveyed in an uncertainty or hesitant tone and included oral, direct and non-serious conversation because belongs to normal talk to others.

2. The Functions of Speech Used by the Main Character in *Mulan Live-Action* (2020) and *After the Ball* (2015) Movies

This study used the theory about the functions of speech by Holmes (2013). The

functions of speech convey meaning and construct social aspects of social identity that are affected by how people use different language in social contexts or styles of speech in conversation. The functions of speech in masculine and feminine speech styles uttered by the main character in *Mulan Live-Action* (2020) and *After the Ball* (2015) movies are presented below:

Table 2 The Functions of Speech in Masculine and Feminine Speech Styles

	<i>Mulan Live-Action (2020)</i>	<i>After the Ball (2015)</i>	Total	Percentage
Expressive	11	29	40	23%
Directive	8	18	26	15%
Referential	24	45	69	40%
Metalinguistic	7	22	29	17%
Poetic	-	-	-	0%
Phatic	4	5	9	5%
Total	54	119	173	100%

Based on the results above, 54 data belonged to *Mulan Live-Action* (2020), and 119 data belonged to *After the Ball* (2015) movie. The expressive functions occurred 40 times (23%), directive functions occurred 26 times (15%), referential functions occurred 69 times (40%), metalinguistic functions occurred 29 times (17%), poetic functions were not found, phatic functions occurred 9 times (5%). The findings show that referential functions as the dominant data found and the second dominant data followed by expressive functions in this research. The following are detailed example of the functions of speech found in *Mulan Live-Action* (2020) and *After the Ball* (2015) movies:

a. *Expressive*

Expressive is the function of speech used to express the speaker's feelings or emotions (Holmes, 2013). It focuses on the addresser, which refers to how a speaker addresses a

message. Expressive function aims to convey the speaker's emotions or expressions.

(1) 159/Rel/FS/EX/01:17:17/KateKassell/ATB

Kate Kassell: **"I'm sorry that I was late."**

This data was found in the utterance of Kate Kassell in *After the Ball* (2015) movie. Based on the dialogue above, the utterance is categorized as an expressive function. The statement was conveyed by Kate at an event of Fashion Week Ball. In this conversation, Kate talks to Daniel or her boyfriend. The goal of this statement is to express Kate's regret feelings to Daniel. The conversation begins with Kate, who is late for the Fashion Week Ball event. She promised Daniel that she would come to that event. Kate realizes her mistakes with Daniel because of arriving late at the Fashion Week Ball event with the statement above. She knew Daniel or her boyfriend was waiting for her arrival. This speech was 75 conveyed in a polite and included oral and serious conversation because Kate with politeness, shows respect and cares for Daniel as her boyfriend by regretting her mistakes. This term is marked as expressive because Kate shares her emotions with others.

b. *Directive*

Directive is the function of speech used to order someone to do something (Holmes, 2013). It is commonly used in commands and requests utterances. Directive function aims to convey the speaker's command.

(1) 36/Ins/MS/DI/-00:38:06/HuaMulan/MLA

Hua Mulan: **"Commander Tung, we must ride to the emperor."**

This data was found in the utterance of Hua Mulan in *Mulan-Live Action* (2020) movie. Based on the dialogue above, the utterance is categorized as a directive function. The statement was conveyed by Mulan at the soldier's camp. In this situation, the conversation includes Mulan and Commander Tung. The goal of this statement is to give suggestions to others. The conversation begins with Mulan who tells Commander Tung, the soldiers' leader, that Bori Khan diverts attacks 76 on garrisons or the Silk Road to trick the imperial army, sneaking into the royal city and killing the emperor. Hereafter, Mulan directly suggests that Commander Tung must ride to save the emperor before Bori Khan kills him. Mulan's speech was conveyed in a polite and included oral and serious speech towards a commander leader. This dialogue shows that Mulan asks Commander Tung to do something.

c. *Referential*

Referential is the function of speech used to provide or convey information to others (Holmes, 2013). It focuses on the context of discourse's referent or subject matter and what it refers to. Referential function aims to convey the information.

(1) 64/Per/FS/RE/05:11/KateKassell/ATB

Kate Kassell: "**I want to work in a couture fashion house, Bella.**"

This data was found in the utterance of Kate Kassell in *After the Ball* (2015) movie. Based on the dialogue above, this utterance is categorized as a referential function. This statement was conveyed by Kate in Bella's house. In this conversation consist of Kate and Bella speeches. The goal of the statement to inform Bella as her surrogate mother that she actually want to work at couture fashion house and rejecting Lee's offer to work as a fashion designer in Kassell clothing. This conversation begins with, as Kate's surrogate mother, suggests that she must accept her father's offer to work in Kassell and forget her stepmother's and sister's doings. However, Kate responds that she disagrees with Bella's advice, and she seriously convey her wish of working in a couture fashion house. Kate's speech was conveyed in a straight tone and included oral conversation. This dialogue shows that Kate speeches with Bella as her surrogate mother, aim to shares with others about her personal information.

d. *Metalinguistic*

Metalinguistic is the function of speech used to comment on the language itself or clarifying and negotiating the code that is misunderstood (Holmes, 2013).

(1) 113/Mai/FS/ME/37:15/KateKassell/ATB

Kate Kassell: "**Do you think he could tell ?**"

This data was found in the utterance of Kate Kassell in *After the Ball* (2015) movie. Based on the dialogue above, this utterance is categorized as a metalinguistic function. Kate was conveyed this statement at her Vintage Shop. This conversation consist of Kate, Richard and Bella speeches as Kate's foster parents. The goal of the conversation is to clarify ideas by asking question to others. The conversation begins with Kate that is trying to disguise herself as a man (Nate), and she 81 tries to act and speak like a man does. After handling a male buyer, Kate asks Richard and Bella if the buyer knew he was a woman disguised as a man. This speech was conveyed in uncertainty tone or used tag question and included oral and non-serious conversation, because Kate's just small talk with her foster's parents. This dialogue is marked as metalinguistic because Kate's question clarifies the meaning of the language itself. Here is the detailed explanation of the "Do you think he could tell ?" question: "Do you think" refers to asking for another's opinion. "he could tell?" marked as code analysis or language needing clarification.

e. *Poetic*

Poetic is the function of speech used to convey pleasure or focused on the aesthetic features of language (Holmes, 2013). Based on the findings, no poetic data was found on the two main character's speech in both movies. This function is rarely found in *Mulan Live-Action* (2020) and *After the Ball* (2015) movies because the first movie belongs to

the action genre, shows more action scenes and Mulan's speech relates to warriors and personal life. Meanwhile, the second movie is a comedy-drama and romance genre movie that tells more about daily life as an office worker and love life. It was the reason that the genre or themes of both movies influenced the two main characters' speeches, which had no poetic elements.

f. *Phatic*

Phatic is the function of speech used to express solidarity and empathy by established contact with others (Holmes, 2013). Phatic function aims to establish contact and relates to communication channels.

(1) 68/Rel/FS/PH/07:48/KateKassell/ATB

Kate Kassell: **"It's good to see you, Elise."**

This data was found in the utterance of Kate Kassell in *After the Ball* (2015) movie. Based on the dialogue above, the utterance is categorized as phatic function. The statement was conveyed by Kate in Elise's room. Kate and Elise as the speakers that include in the conversation. The goal of the conversation is to get closeness to her stepmother by greetings. The conversation begins with Kate that had not met her stepmother for a long time. She tries to get closeness with her stepmother if seeing her again is a good thing. The conversation was conveyed in delighted tone and included chitchat and oral speech because just small talk between Kate and her stepmother. This dialogue shows that Kate establishes contact to express her solidarity when meeting Elise again for the first time after a long time.

Dicussions

According to the findings, this study found the types and the functions of speech in masculine and feminine speech styles used by the main character in *Mulan Live-Action* (2020) and *After the Ball* (2015) movies, while disguised as a man and while playing a role as a woman or identity herself. To answer the first problem statement, the researcher used Wood's (2008) theory about gender communication practices that consist of masculine and feminine speech styles and used Holmes's (2013) theory about the functions of speech to answer the second problem statement. Here are the detailed explanations:

In terms of speech style, the research found that personal and concrete style features of feminine speech style, represented by Mulan and Kate, were dominant. Personal and concrete style features are typical of detailed talk, personal disclosures, anecdotes, and concrete reasoning. These features cultivate a personal tone and facilitate feelings of closeness by 87 connecting the communicator's life (Wood, 2008). It was found that the two main characters in both movies adopted a feminine speech style to communicate with people around them. The two

main characters adopted the feminine speech style of personal and concrete style when being real identity as a woman and disguised as a man. However, the two main characters mostly used this personal and concrete speech style while playing roles as a woman or true identity as a female compared to a male identity. It concluded that women's speech is traditionally more open to sharing personal information with others rather than men's speech. Women in social conversation include personal disclosures and sharing, often in the form of narratives that mirror or complement others' narratives (Goffman in DeCapua et al., 2006). This can also be seen in the two main characters of *Mulan* and *Kate*, in both movies, who often refer to themselves as the main subjects in their speeches by sharing their emotions, opinions, and personal experiences in detail with others.

The second dominant data in masculine and feminine speech styles based on the findings are maintenance work features of feminine speech style. Maintenance work is an effort to sustain conversation by inviting others to speak and by prompting them to elaborate their ideas (Wood, 2008). Maintenance work features in feminine speech style are used more by the two main characters when playing roles as the true identity as a woman or female identity compared to male identity. Women's speech, as depicted in *Mulan* and *Kate*'s several scenes, appeared to utilize questions and tag questions as a strategy to maintain the conversation. The strategy is also supported by Coates's theory, which states women used questions and tag questions to keep the conversation going (Coates, 2013, p. 93). This can also be seen in the *Mulan* and *Kate* scenes, while the main character converses with other characters in both movies, often asking questions or seeking other people's opinions to maintain the conversation. Communication of this sort maintains interaction and opens the conversational door to others (Wood, 2008).

Furthermore, in line with masculine speech style, it is interesting to see less emotionally responsive features as the dominant data among other types found in masculine speech style. Less emotionally responsive is minimal response cues or lack of self-disclosure to express sympathy and understanding (Wood, 2008). The two main characters in both movies dominantly adopted less emotionally features of masculine speech style, while being as a woman rather than as disguised a man. The findings related according to the research on the use of minimal responses that states women use them more than men, and at appropriate time, that is, when the listener supports the current speaker (Strodbeck & Mann, 1956; Hirschmann, 1974; Zimmerman and West, 1975; Fishman, 1980a; Coates 1989a; 1991, 1994; Holmes 1995). These features can be seen in the two main characters' scenes, *Mulan* and *Kate*, while conversing with other characters using short or minimal feedback such as "yes" to confirm receipt of a message or attentiveness, provide approval, or show understanding to the speaker. It shows that the main character prioritizes clarity and efficiency is not being complicated in conveying information in

speeches.

In terms of the functions of speech, it was found that the referential function of speech was most used by the two main characters represented by Mulan and Kate. The referential function is utterances that provide information (Holmes, 2013). The result found that 45 data belonged to the female or the actual identity, and 24 data belonged to the male or while disguised as a man, of which 69 were found. Tannen (1990) states that men's speech aims to convey knowledge or information because they claim to be more knowledgeable about world affairs. However, based on the findings, this present study challenged previous studies highlighting men's speech as more referential than women's speech in conversation. In this context, women's speech is more referential than men's speech because the two main characters' real identities in both movies are women. Social identity as a female influences the use of speech rather than the two main characters disguised as a man or male identity. Stereotypically, men and women develop different topics while conveying information to others. Coates (2013) claimed that men's speech avoids self-disclosure and prefers discussing more impersonal topics such as current issues, sports, and modern technology. On the other hand, women's speech typically talks about people and feelings rather than things. This phenomenon can also be seen in the speeches of the two main characters in both movies, which often talk about personal feelings to provide information regarding another's situation.

Additionally, the next dominant function of speech in accordance with the findings is expressive function. The expressive function is utterances to express the speaker's feelings (Holmes, 2013). Based on the results, 28 data found belonged to a female or actual identity as a woman and 12 data found belonged to a male or disguised as a man of 40 out data total found. It was found that female speech functions have a higher ratio than males. The expressive function was the dominant data because the tendency functions of women's speech were to express personal feelings, relationships, empathy, and support for others. Those are appropriate with Tannen (1990), who states that women always communicate with others to share their feelings and emotions and strengthen social connections. Several examples can be seen in the scene where the two main characters speak to others, represented by Mulan and Kate, who often tell others about their emotions or show feelings.

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the results, it can be drawn that the researcher found the types of masculine and feminine speech styles and the functions of speech used by the main character in *Mulan Live-Action* (2020) and *After the Ball* (2015) movies. The two main characters, represented by Mulan and Kate in both movies, used different speech styles while playing roles disguised as a man and identity as a woman herself. Gender identity has influenced the way men and women

employ language in different styles with others. This study breaks down traditional stereotypes about masculine terms that are associated with men and feminine terms that are associated with women. Both men and women can be masculine and feminine regardless of gender.

This research aims to reveal the different styles and functions of speech in masculine and feminine speech in the two main characters, represented by Mulan and Kate in both movies. The researcher suggests future research that discusses both movies with different theories or discuss the same topic with different movies, analyzes speech features, additionally, another topic about gender conversational strategies. The researcher expected the next research study can break downs gender differences linguistically.

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