



AN ANALYSIS OF WOMEN'S LANGUAGE USED IN THE MOVIE *ENCANTO*

Wahdini Wilyandri Sukma¹, Fitrawati²

English Department

Faculty of Languages and Arts

Universitas Negeri Padang

email: sukmawahdini77@gmail.com

Abstract

This study concerns with women's language used in the movie *Encanto*. The aims of the study were to find out the use of women's language features and language functions of women's language used by female characters in the movie *Encanto*. The utterances of female characters were analyzed by using Lakoff's women's language theory and Jakobson's language function theory. Qualitative method used in this study to analyzing the data and describe the findings. There were 65 utterances from eight features of women's language features that occurred in the movie *Encanto*. They were 15 lexical hedges or fillers, 14 intensifiers, 6 rising intonations, 3 'empty' adjectives, 12 emphatic stress, 8 tag questions, 5 'superpolite' forms, and 2 avoidance of strong swear words. Lexical hedges or fillers came out as the most dominant feature of women's language features used in the movie *Encanto*. Then, the kinds of language function used by female characters in the movie *Encanto* were expressive function, directive function, referential function, metalinguistic function, and phatic function. The most dominant language function used by female characters in the movie *Encanto* was expressive function.

Key words: Gender, Women's Language, Women's Language Features, Language Function, *Encanto*

A. INTRODUCTION

Gender is one of the study aspects in Sociolinguistics, which is a culturally or socially shaped trait or behavior of men and women (Eckert, 2003). Cameron (2014) explains that the social condition of being male or female is the meaning of gender. Humans only have two types of gender, namely male and female. Gender has been used as an explanation for all kinds of language variations, including pronunciation, grammar, and communication style. This explains that every individual or two genders in this world have different approaches to expressing things. In many ways, men and women have been widely differentiated based on the language styles they use.

¹ English ELLSP of English Department of FBS Universitas Negeri Padang graduated on June 2023

² Lecturer of English Department of FBS Universitas Negeri Padang



There are some distinctions between the language styles of men and women. According to Lakoff (1973), women are likely to speak the right way when they speak and are more deliberate than men. Women are also believed to reveal more of what they think and feel. So the number of words produced by women is more than men every day. In terms of character, men's language is more manly and women's language is more lady-like. Men's topics of conversations usually tend to be about politics, sports, games, and technology. While the scope of women's discussion is more diverse, such as work life, fashion, trends, food, lifestyle, diet, vacation. Even women also discuss sensitive issues such as family, finances, and other things.

The language used by women is called women's language, which is characterized by a lack of confidence in speaking. Women tend to think about their words before beginning a conversation. As Lakoff (1973) says that women's language shows weakness and helplessness. She also states that women also claimed to be more polite when speaking. This is because women must preserve politeness in speaking which must be portrayed by the selection of polite words. Lakoff (1973) says that women tend to have doubts, insecurities, or fears in expressing their opinions, so they often say "Umm...", "I guess", "I mean" before delivering their sentences. These phrases are commonly used in everyday conversation. However, not only in daily conversation, these expressions can also be found in things that have women in them, such as books, novels, song lyrics, or movies, even in animated films. Therefore, this research is focused on the language of women used by the characters in the animated movie titled *Encanto*.

The researcher was interested in analyzing the female language features used by female characters in *Encanto* movie. In the movie *Encanto*, there are more female characters than male characters. This reinforces that this film has a content of female language features used by female characters and based on the characters' utterances, it provides more data to analyze. Hence, the researcher is interested in knowing the language function of female language features used by female characters in *Encanto* movie. The movie *Encanto* is one of the animated films produced by Disney which tells the story of the Madrigals family who live in a mountain in Colombia. In addition, this film is one of the famous Disney films. To analyze the language features of women, the researcher used theory from Lakoff (1973). In addition, to examine the language function of female language features, the researcher used Jakobson's (1960) theory.

Language and Gender

As Eckert (2013) points out, language and gender is a discussion of the relationship between gender and language use that includes gendered parts and the resources of linguistic frameworks to develop social meanings. Language is the most widely used tool for demanding or limiting old meanings, and developing or limiting new meanings, and gender can be a set of meanings, a way of outlining men's and women's beliefs (Eckert, 2013). Therefore, Holmes (2013) states that gender is more appropriately used to distinguish individuals from their socio-cultural behavior and speech. She also states that male and feminine behaviors are described as gender in the form of a scale, not a direct classification (2013).

Women's Language Features

Lakoff (1973) states women's language as known as the language that shows the powerlessness of women. In addition, Chandra (2018) mentions that men tend to show their masculinity, while women tend to show femininity when they speak. There are ten linguistic features used by women that have been introduced by Lakoff (1973). Those features are lexical hedges or fillers, intensifiers, rising intonation, 'empty' adjectives, emphatic stress, tag questions, hypercorrect grammar, 'superpolite' forms, avoidance of strong swear words, and precise colour terms.

Language Functions

Language function can be said as anything that people do with language and it has a purpose for something. Halliday (1973) states when people talk about language functions, it means they talk about the reason of using the language. The using of the language is to give and receive information among them. Here are six types of language functions mentioned by Jakobson (1960), such as expressive function, phatic function, directive function, referential function, metalinguistic function, and poetic function.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

This research was a descriptive qualitative research because this research aims to find out the use of female language features and language functions of female language used by female characters in the movie *Encanto*. According to Mason (2017), qualitative research is research that requires a set of techniques and efforts from the researcher. In this study, with qualitative research, the researcher focused on quality rather than quantity. So, descriptive qualitative method was the right method used in this research.

The data of this study were the utterances of all female characters in the movie *Encanto*. Meanwhile, the data source of this research was a movie that was released in November 2021 in Los Angeles entitled "*Encanto*". This movie was a family/comedy genre with a duration of 1 hour and 49 minutes. The female characters in this movie were Mirabel Madrigal, Isabella Madrigal, Louisa Madrigal, Julieta Madrigal, Pepa Madrigal, Abuela Alma Madrigal, and Dolores Madrigal.

The researcher was the main instrument and the checklist table was the supporting instrument in this study. The researcher watched the movie several times while observing and comparing between the script and the conversation. Then, the researcher noted down the utterances produced by the female characters in the movie, while ensuring that the list of utterances was not repeated. The data analyzed were words, phrases, and sentences from the female characters in the film related to the types of female language according to Lakoff's theory (1973) and the types of language functions according to Jakobson's theory (1960).

C. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

1. Data Descriptions, Findings, and Analysis

In this study, researchers described and analyzed the data obtained from the utterances of female characters in the movie *Encanto*. There were two points

that researchers answered in data analysis. The first research question was about determining the features of women's language and the second question was determining the language function of the analyzed women's language features used by the female characters in the movie *Encanto*.

Women's Language Features Used by Female Characters in the Movie *Encanto*

Table 1. Women's Language Features Used by Female Characters in the Movie *Encanto*

No	Women's Language Features	Amount of Utterances	Percentage
1	Lexical Hedges or Filler	15	23,1%
2	Intensifiers	14	21,5,%
3	Rising Intonations	6	9,2%
4	'Empty' Adjectives	3	4,6%
5	Emphatic Stress	12	18,5%
6	Tag Questions	8	12,3%
7	Hypercorrect Grammar	0	0%
8	'Superpolite' Forms	5	7,7%
9	Avoidance of Strong Swear Words	2	3,1%
10	Precise Colour Terms	0	0%
Total		65	100%

From the table above, there were 65 utterances of female characters found in the movie *Encanto* which related to women's language features. Those 65 utterances consisted of 15 (23,1%) lexical hedges or fillers, 14 (21,5%) intensifiers, 6 (9,2%) rising intonation, 3 (4,6%) 'empty' adjectives, 12 (18,5%) emphatic stress, 8 (12,3%) tag questions, 5 (7,7%) 'superpolite' forms, and 2 (3,1%) avoidance of strong swear words. Below are detailed explanations of the data analysis of women's language features used by female characters in the movie *Encanto*:

a. Lexical Hedges or Fillers

Lexical hedges or filler are the most frequent feature that appears in this movie. Lakoff (1973) stated that hedges indicate women's lacks of confidences. The use of hedging illustrates that the speaker does not really know what she is talking about or reduces the power of speaking. As said that women use more hedging words when they speak, such as *maybe*, *perhaps*, *could*, *would*, or *I think*, *I'm sure*, *you know*, and *probably*. These phrases indicate uncertainty about the topic being discussed, as well as to reduce the force of what is being said. This feature was found fifteen times in all the utterances of female characters and was the most used feature in this movie. The words used are *well*, *maybe*, *can't*, *would*, *might*, *sure*, *think*, and *thought*. The data of lexical hedges or fillers in the movie *Encanto* is as follows:

(Datum 5)

Context : Mirabel sets the table for the family breakfast. While she is doing that, the children come up to her. The children ask when the gift will come and they also ask what gift Mirabel has. Mirabel refused to answer because she hadn't gotten her present yet.

Mirabel : Who's asking?

Kids : Us!

Mirabel : *Well*. "us," I can't just talk about myself ... I'm only part of the amazing Madrigals.

Based on the datum above, the female language feature used is lexical hedge. This utterance is categorized as a lexical hedges or filler feature because of the use of the word *well* at the beginning of the utterance. The used of word *well* indicates that she is not sure and uncertain. Mirabel used the word *well* because she felt doubt and lack of confidence in answering the questions asked by the children about what gifts she had.

b. Intensifiers

Intensifiers are used to convey feelings and strengthen the message conveyed. In addition, intensifiers describe that women tend to uninterruptedly while speaking. This is because they start talking without thinking about but can't control their anxious. According to Holmes (2013), woman use intensifiers more that man does. So this feature is the second most used by female characters in this movie with fourteen appearances. There are several types of intensifiers that are more characteristic of female language, namely *so*, *really*, *very*, *just*, *definitely*, *quiet*, *awful*, and *totally*. The data of intensifiers that showed in the movie *Encanto*:

(Datum 11)

Context : A donkey delivery guy talks about how Mirabel is "not special" because she doesn't have a gift. Cecilia just found out that Mirabel doesn't have her gift yet and is the only one who doesn't have it.

Innocent Cecilia: (looks at Mirabel) If I was you, I'd be *really* sad.

Based on the datum above, Cecilia uses the intensifier *really* in her speech. She used the intensifier *really* to show that she meant the emotion she was feeling. She described to Mirabel that she was really sad if she didn't get a gift like Mirabel did. By using the word *really*, it strengthens her utterance in conveying her feelings.

c. Rising Intonation

In speaking, women often use rising intonation which is characteristic of rising inflection for yes and no questions, as well as very hesitant. According to Lakoff (1973), women are use rising intonation when they give an information or question, but they are doubtful about it. So, they change the hesitation in the form of rising intonation.

Rising intonation is as if someone is looking for confirmation, although at the same time, the speaker may be the only one who has the necessary information. Rising intonation is also used for speakers who want to give orders to someone or command. There are six utterances in the form of sentences that

illustrated rising intonation in the movie. Data below shows examples of rising intonation that appeared in the movie *Encanto*:

(Datum 10)

Context : Abuela Alma sees Mirabel with the kids by a glance, and she questions what Mirabel is doing.

Abuela Alma : **What are you doing ...?** 

Mirabel : Uh, they were just asking about the family and –

Based on the conversation above, the feature used by Abuela Alma is rising intonation. In her sentence, Abuela Alma changes her tone to the rising one. She says *what are you doing ...?* / with the real meaning she wants to say *you are doing the wrong one*. She uses rising intonation even though she already knows the actions Mirabel has taken. However, she still needs confirmation from Mirabel about what she did.

d. 'Empty' Adjectives

Women describe their passion instead of giving specific data about what they feel. This is called an 'empty' adjective. An 'empty' adjective is an expression of admiration or agreement about something expressed with an adjective other than its literal meaning. The word types of the 'empty' adjective include *lovely*, *charming*, *cute*, *sweet*, *cool*, and *adorable*. There are three utterances found as 'empty' adjective feature in the movie. Some data from 'empty' adjectives that appear in this movie:

(Datum 19)

Context : Antonio tells Mirabel that he also wishes she had a gift. Mirabel feels a little sad but she tries to convince Antonio that she is okay.

Mirabel : You know what? You don't have to worry about me, 'cause I have an **amazing** family ... and an **amazing** house, and an **amazing** you.

Mirabel : (Cont 'd) And seeing you get your special gift and your door ... that's gonna make me way more happy than anything.

As can be seen from the conversation above, Mirabel tries to convince her interlocutor, Antonio, not to worry about her. In conveying her words, Mirabel uses 'empty' adjectives in conveying her thoughts. She uses the word *amazing* to show her admiration for the family, the house, and Antonio, and aims to make Antonio believe in her.

e. Emphatic Stress

Women tend to emphasize the most important word they want to show. One of the reinforcing devices is emphatic stress. Emphatic stress will be conveyed clearly when you want to convince the meaning of a thing or message. Hence, Holmes (2013) stated that emphatic stress used to strengthen the meaning in the sentence. In the movie, there are twelve utterances that represent emphatic stress. The utterances conveyed the terms of statements that used the emphasis contained in the utterances of women in the movie *Encanto*. The emphasis used is to describe the opinion or show the feeling of the female characters. The data of emphatic stress that showed in the movie:

(Datum 24)

Context : Abuela Alma feels so excited that Antonio got his gift and wants to capture the happy moment with everyone.

Abuela Alma : We need a picture! Everyone, come, come, come, come!

It's a *great* night, it's a *perfect* night. Everyone together:

Everyone : La familia Madrigal!

Based on the data above, Abuela Alma without hesitation praises the event they had that night. By using emphatic emphasis on the phrases *great* and *perfect*, it makes it clear that the evening was a very enjoyable evening. Not only to reinforce her intended meaning, but also to convey her opinion of the event. Thus, Abuela Alma's use of emphatic stress is to strengthen the meaning of the message and express her feelings.

f. Tag Questions

The question tag is a feature used to convey a claim, but there is still doubt in it. According to Lakoff (1973), this feature is used by person-to-person, or speaker-to-listener when the speaker is making a statement but does not have full confidence and the speaker will get an immediate answer. Women tend to use this feature even if they already know the answer to their question, but still need confirmation. Data from tag questions that appear in this movie:

(Datum 43)

Context : Agustin sees fragments of Bruno's vision on Mirabel's desk. Mirabel considers lying, but she still has to tell her father about it.

Mirabel : I ... broke into Bruno's tower, I found his last vision, the family's in trouble, the magic is dying, the house is breaking, Luisa's gift is fading and I think it's all because of ... *me?*

Mirabel tried to clarify what her father saw. Mirabel used the question tag at the end of her sentence. The sentence shows that she already knows the answer to her question but she still doubts the truth. She also seemed to want to hear confirmation from her father that everything that had happened was really because of her. The use of the question tag here is to illustrate Mirabel's doubt and her need for confirmation.

g. 'Superpolite' Forms

Speaking politely became a common feature of women. The 'superpolite' form is one of the features that women use when speaking. This feature is a feature that shows that women choose polite speech when speaking. The use of polite language is caused by women's lack of confidence when saying something. Women also often give compliments or apologize frequently. Here are data that showed 'superpolite' forms in the movie *Encanto*:

(Datum 14)

Context : Isabela enters a room with blooming flowers around her.

Felix : Our angel, our angel.

Isabela : *Please*, don't clap.

Based on the datum above, Felix admired Isabela by saying our angel when Isabela with her flowers. But for Isabela, it was the usual. She asked Felix not to overdo it by clapping. In her sentence, Isabela used the word *please* to describe her politeness.

h. Avoidance of Strong Swear Words

Women speak femininely, even when they are angry or surprised about something, they tend to avoid swear words. They will express anger by not using swear words, but rather more subtle phrases. Here is the data from the avoidance of strong swear words in the movie *Encanto*:

(Datum 57)

Context : Isabela and Mirabel were arguing, but in the middle of the debate, a flower appears that was previously raised by Isabela.

Mirabel : *Oh my gosh* ... Isa ... that is a very serious confession ... Okay, get over here, bring it in.

In the datum above, Mirabel was in the middle of an argument with her sister Isabela. In the middle of the argument, a cactus flower appeared accidentally. Mirabel could not believe what she saw and was surprised. She expressed her disbelief and surprise with the 'superpolite' form. She expressed her feelings by saying 'oh my gosh', even though she was surprised she still conveyed it in a way that was not rude.

2. Language Functions of Women’s Language Features Used by Female Characters in the Movie *Encanto*

Table 2. Language Function of Women’s Language Features Used by Female Characters in the Movie *Encanto*

No	Language Functions	Amount of Utterances	Percentage
1	Expressive Function	27	46,6%
2	Phatic Function	6	10,3%
3	Referential Function	6	10,3%
4	Metalinguistic Function	12	20,7%
5	Poetic Function	0	0%
6	Directive Function	7	12,1%
Total		58	100%

There were five language functions used by female characters found in the movie *Encanto*. Those five functions consisted of 27 (46,6%) expressive functions, 7 (12,1%) directive function, 6 (10,3%) referential function, 12 (20,7%) metalinguistic functions, and 6 (10,3%) phatic functions. Below are detailed explanations of the data analysis of language functions of women’s language used by female characters in the movie *Encanto*:

a. Expressive Function

The certain emotion that produced by the speaker to addressee is called expressive function. This function is evident in the form of interjections that describe the speaker's state of mind. The data about expressive function in the movie *Encanto* is as follows:

(Datum 23)

Context : Mirabel sees the walls of the house start to crack and she tells everyone. Unfortunately no one believed her. Then, Mirabel leaves the party and heads for the kitchen. She feels upset that no one believes her about what she saw and said.

Mirabel : If it was all in my head, how did I cut my hand? I would never ruin Antonio's night. *Is that really what you think?*

Julieta : *What I think is today was very hard for you-*

The conversation above shows Mirabel feeling upset because what she said was not believed by everyone. She was upset because she was considered to have ruined Antonio's party, so she said *is that really what you think?* to her mother. The expression upset is categorized as an expressive function because it describes what the speaker is feeling.

Julieta responded to Mirabel's words by saying *What I think is today was very hard for you-*. There she tried to convey her feelings about what she felt towards Mirabel. She revealed that she understood that day was a hard day for her daughter. Julieta's expression is categorized into expressive function.

b. Phatic Function

Phatic function is a function that is frequently found in daily conversation. This function is intended to keep people in touch in social relationships. This function is also to express the speaker's empathy and solidarity with the interlocutor. The data about phatic function in the movie *Encanto* is as follows:

(Datum 16)

Context : Antonio tells Mirabel that he also wishes she had a gift. Mirabel feels a little sad but she tries to convince Antonio that she is okay.

Mirabel : *You know what?* You don't have to worry about me, 'cause I have an amazing family ... and an amazing house, and an amazing you.

Mirabel : (Cont 'd) And seeing you get your special gift and your door ... that's gonna make me way more happy than anything.

The setting of this conversation is when Antonio worries about Mirabel who doesn't have her gift yet. Mirabel starts the conversation by saying "*You know what?*" so that it wouldn't feel so awkward between them. Then Mirabel tells Antonio not to worry about her and compliments her family and Antonio. *I have an amazing family ... and an amazing house, and an amazing you*, with those compliment that Mirabel gave, her words became part of the phatic function.

c. Referential Function

Referential function is a function that provides information of the speaker about something. Speakers will usually carry information in the form of explaining, report, statement, knowledge, or news to their listeners. This function also confirms or disproves a proposition, as in science or a statement of fact. The data about referential function in the movie *Encanto* is as follows:

(Datum 36)

Context : Luisa comes crying to Abuela Alma and Mirabel who are having a conversation.

Luisa : My gift! *I'm losing my gift!*

Abuela Alma : What?!

Luisa : *Mirabel and I were having this little talk about me carrying too much, so I tried not to carry so much but I realized it was putting me behind and I knew I was gonna let everyone down a felt really bad so I was grabbing all the donkeys but then when I went to throw the donkeys in the barn, they were ... heavy.*

The conversation above shows Luisa tearfully telling Abuela Alma and Mirabel that she lost her gift. Luisa also shared that she had told Mirabel about her problem, but after that she couldn't lift the donkeys as usual because they became heavy. Based on her expression, it can be seen that Luisa conveyed information about what she was experiencing. Thus, Luisa's expression is categorized into referential function.

d. Metalinguistic Function

Metalinguistic function means commenting on convincing or clarifying misunderstood utterances. This function is the use of language to talk about or explain the language on its own. The data about metalinguistic function in the movie *Encanto* is as follows:

(Datum 8)

Context : Abuela Alma sees Mirabel with the kids by a glance, and she questions what Mirabel is doing.

Abuela Alma : *What are you doing ...?*

Mirabel : Uh, they were just asking about the family and –

Based on the conversation above, Abuela Alma asked Mirabel what she was doing. The question was conveyed not because she did not know what Mirabel doing, it was just that she needed clarification from Mirabel. So, the above speech is categorized into metalinguistic function because it is used for clarification.

e. Directive Function

Directive function means an attempt to get someone to do something. This function is commonly found in command sentences. This function is used to want something or command an action to be done by the listener. The data about directive function in the movie *Encanto* is as follows:

(Datum 21)

Context : Abuela Alma feels so excited that Antonio got his gift and wants to capture the happy moment with everyone.

Abuela Alma : We need a picture! *Everyone, come, come, come, come!*

It's a great night, it's a perfect night. *Everyone together:*

Everyone : La familia Madrigal!

The conversation above shows that Abuela Alma wants to take photos on that special night. She used the basic form of directive function which is asking everyone to gather for a photo. Asking someone to do an action is part of the directive function. By saying *everyone, come, come, come, come!* she made everyone listening take an action.

3. Discussion

The first research question is questioning women's language features used in the movie *Encanto*. The most frequent feature used by female characters in the movie *Encanto* is lexical hedges or fillers. Lakoff (1973), as cited in Holmes (2013), says that hedges describe a woman's lack of confidence and hesitation in speaking. In this case, the female characters in the movie *Encanto* use hedges to show their uncertainty to convey the message they are going to say. Hedges are used when women are uncertain of what to say. The second most used feature in the movie *Encanto* is intensifiers. According to Holmes (2013), women use intensifiers more than men do. This feature is used to convey feelings and strengthen the message conveyed. In the movie *Encanto*, female characters use intensifiers to strengthen and clarify the meaning of the message they convey. By using intensifiers, there is an emphasis on emotion when conveying a message whether it is compliment or empathy towards the interlocutor.

There are two features that are not found in the movie *Encanto*, namely the features of 'hypercorrect' grammar and precise color terms. According to Holmes (2013), compared to men, women tend to speak using more organized grammatical standards. 'Hypercorrect' grammar illustrates that women believe using the standard form of English is a form of politeness. However, this feature is not found in the movie *Encanto* because the female characters live in the same society and they are family, thus they talk informally in their daily life. Precise color terms are another feature that is not found in the movie *Encanto*. According to Arliss (2001), precise color terms are a feature that describes women can know a wide array of colors compared to men. This feature is not found in the movie *Encanto* because the daily lives of female characters do not discuss things related to color.

The researcher found the expressive function to be the most frequently used function by female characters in the movie *Encanto* and it answered the second research question. Expressive function is the way individuals express their feelings through language. In line with Jakobson (1960), the expressive function or better known as the emotive function aims to express the speaker's feelings when he speaks. Since women are expressive individuals and always want to convey their feelings, the expressive function is the language function most often used by female characters in this movie. The female characters in the movie *Encanto* always try to convey what they feel to their interlocutors by expressing their emotions.

On the other hand, the poetic function is a function that is not found in the utterances of female characters in *Encanto's* film. According to Jakobson (1960), poetic function is a function that emphasizes aesthetics in language use. This function delivers the message rather than the content of the speaker. Referring to Arum (2015), in romantic novels, songs, or movies poetic functions are often found. Furthermore, the poetic function does not match the genre of the movie *Encanto*, which is a family/comedy genre, which prioritizes expressing feelings. So the poetic function does not appear in the movie *Encanto*.

D. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

Based on the first research finding, the female characters use eight features of women's language features, such as lexical hedges or filler, intensifiers, rising intonation, 'empty' adjectives, emphatic stress, tag questions, 'superpolite' form, and avoidance of strong swear words. However, there are two absent features were hypercorrect grammar and precise color terms. According to 65 utterances found, lexical hedges or filler are the most dominant feature of women's language features use with 15 occurrences in the movie *Encanto*. The use of lexical hedges by female characters is to show their uncertainty and lack of confidence to convey the message they are going to say. Additionally, the use of fillers to give them time to think about the words they will say. The filler illustrates the lack of confidence and uncertainty they may feel about themselves.

The second research finding concerns with the language functions of women's language features used by female characters in the movie *Encanto*. There are five language functions found in this movie, including expressive function, directive function, referential function, metalinguistic function, and phatic function. However, the function that does not exist in this movie is poetic function. The dominant function of language function based on utterances of female characters in the movie *Encanto* was expressive function with 27 occurrences. In this case, the expressive function used in this movie illustrates that the female characters are emotional expressive and want to convey their emotions. Despite the use of hedges that represent hesitation, the female characters in this movie still show the emotions and feelings they feel.

This research has analyzed women's language used in movies, especially in animated movies, namely *Encanto*. Thus, it is hoped that this research can be a practical contribution to linguistic lectures, especially sociolinguistic lectures, as data or sources in teaching women's language. Then, this research is also expected to be a reference for studying women's language by linguistic students.

For future researchers, it is suggested to conduct other research related to women's language with different perspectives. Women's language can also be analyzed in books, podcasts, YouTube videos, or comments on social media posts. Not only in the entertainment field, women's language can also be analyzed in formal situations such as in debate or discussion forums. It is essential to analyze women's language in many perspectives so we might know widely about the meaning of using women's language.

REFERENCES

- Arliss, L. P., & Borisoff, D. (2001). *Women and men communicating: Challenges and changes*. Waveland Press, Inc.
- Arum, N. P. (2015). *An analysis of language function found in "enchanted" movie script*. IAIN Tulungagung.

- Cameron, D. (2014). *Gender and language ideologies. The handbook of language, gender, and sexuality*, 279-296.
- Chandra, D., & Yulia, M. F. (2018). *Nicki Minajs comments in American idol season 12: An analysis of womens language features*. *International Journal of Humanity Studies (IJHS)*, 1(2), 184-192
- Daniswari, B. L. (2018). *The Analysis of Women's Language Features Used by Kendall Jenner in Keeping up with the Kardhasians and Gender Stereotypes* (Doctoral dissertation, Sanata Dharma University).
- Eckert, P., & McConnell-Ginet, S. (2013). *Language and gender*. Cambridge University Press.
- Halliday, M. A. K. (1973). *Explorations in the functions of language*. United Kingdom: Cambridge University Press.
- Holmes, J. (2013). *An introduction to sociolinguistics*. Routledge.
- Jakobson, R. (1960). *Linguistics and poetics*. In *Style in language* (pp. 350-377). MA: MIT Press.
- Lakoff, R. (1973). *Language and woman's place*. *Language in society*, 2(1), 45-79.
- Lakoff, R. T. (2004). *Language and woman's place: Text and commentaries* (Vol. 3). Oxford University Press, USA.
- Mason, J. (2017). *Qualitative researching*. sage.
- Murti, M. L. (2018). *An analysis of women's language features used by Mia in The Princess Diaries movie*. Unpublished Thesis. Yogyakarta: Sanata Dharma University.
- Wibowo, F. (2006). *Teknik Program Televisi*. Yogyakarta: Pinus Book Publisher, 3.