

**Women Language Features in Tennessee William's
*A Streetcar Named Desire***

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Abstract

This study aims to find out the types of women language features and the dominant feature of women language used by the main women characters in the dialogue of Tennessee Williams' *A Streetcar Named Desire* play. Robin Lakoff's theory of ten women language features is used to analyze the data. Lakoff (1975) proposed ten women language features but this study only adapted eight features namely tag question, intensifier, hypercorrect grammar, hedges or fillers, empty adjectives, super polite form, avoidance of strong swear words, and precise color terms. This study does not discuss emphatic stress and rising intonation on declaratives feature. This study uses descriptive qualitative approach because there is no any numeric data involved in this study. The data are taken from the written script of the play which consists of eleven scenes. The finding reveals that there are seven out of eight women language features applied including lexical hedges or fillers, tag question, intensifier, empty adjectives, superpolite form, avoidance of strong swear words, and precise color terms. Lexical hedges or fillers tends to be the most frequent feature used (59.49%) while hypercorrect grammar is absent. This study supports Lakoff's theory of women language features because those features are frequently used during the conversation.

Keywords: *language and gender; play; women language features.*