

ABSTRACT

Rosita, Dian. *An Analysis of Sex and The City's Dialogue Based on Ten Types of Women's Linguistic Features.* A thesis submitted as partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Sarjana Degree of the English Department, Faculty of Letters, Airlangga University, Surabaya, 2008.

Language and gender have always been an interesting issue both in academic field and everyday life, especially when it is claimed that men and women differ in their linguistic behavior. An American linguist, Robin Lakoff, identified a number of linguistic features which she claimed were used more often by women than by men. Those linguistic features are lexical hedges or fillers, tag question, rising intonation on declaratives, 'empty' adjectives, specialized vocabularies, intensifiers, 'hypercorrect' grammar, 'superpolite' forms, avoidance of strong swear words, and emphatic stress. She said that those linguistic features expressed uncertainty and lack of confidence. This phenomenon can be found in the dialogues that are uttered by the characters of *Sex and The City*, an American TV drama series. Because the main characters of this series are female, the writer decided to analyze the use of the women's linguistic features that are uttered by the characters of *Sex and The City* using Lakoff's theory. The data were taken by finding the transcript of the Internet. Then, the data were analyzed by identifying and classifying the types of women's linguistic features defined by Lakoff. The results show that not all types of women's linguistic features occur in the dialogues. There are only nine types of women's linguistic features occur in the dialogues, they are lexical hedges or fillers, tag question, rising intonation on declaratives, 'empty' adjectives, specialized vocabularies, intensifiers, 'superpolite' forms, avoidance of strong swear words, and emphatic stress. One feature which did not occur in the dialogues is 'hypercorrect' grammar. In conclusion, this study has proven Lakoff's theory that women use women's linguistic features more often than male.

Key words: women's linguistic features, women's language