

SEXIST LANGUAGE IN *THE TWILIGHT SAGA ECLIPSE* MOVIE

SKRIPSI

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By

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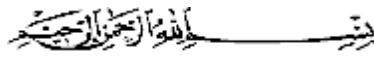
ABSTRACT

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This study dealt with the use of sexist language in *The Twilight Saga Eclipse Movie* by using ambivalent sexism theory: hostile and benevolent sexism. The research was used qualitative research. The objective of the study were to find out the types of ambivalent sexism are used in *The Twilight Saga Eclipse Movie* and to determine the more prominent gender discussed in *The Twilight Saga Eclipse Movie*. The data that support by using descriptive qualitative data by reading some references related to the subject matters. The qualitative data got from analyzed dialog script in *The Twilight Saga Eclipse Movie*. The findings shown that hostile sexism (22 sentences) benevolent sexism (33 sentences). and the male (21 sentences) and female (34 sentences), the more prominent gender discussed in *The Twilight Saga Eclipse Movie* is female in benevolent sexism.

Keywords : *Sociolinguistics, Language Differences, Sexist Language.*

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Pages
ABSTRACT	i
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	ii
TABLE OF CONTENT.....	v
LIST OF TABLES.....	viii
LIST OF APPENDICES	ix
CHAPTER I. INTRODUCTION	1
A. The Background of the Study.....	1
B. The Identification of the Problem.....	4
C. The Scope and Limitation	4
D. The Formulation of the Problem	4
E. The Objective of the Study.....	5
F. The Significance of the Study	5
CHAPTER II. THE REVIEW OF LITERATURE.....	6
A. Theoretical Framework	6
1. Sociolinguistic	6
1.1 Language Style.....	7
1.2 Language Variation	9
a. Factor of Language Variation Choice	9
b. Social Dimensions	10
1.3 Language Function.....	12

2. Sexist Language	13
2.1 Sexist Language that Ignores Women	15
2.2 Sexist Language that Defines Women Narrowly	16
2.3 Sexist Language that Depreciates Women	17
3. Sexist Gender Stereotypes	18
4. Sexist Gender Differences in Language	18
5. Ambivalent Sexism	22
5.1 Hostile Sexism	22
5.2 Benevolent Sexism	23
B. Conceptual Framework	25
C. Relevant Study	26
CHAPTER III. RESEACRH METHOD	28
A. Research Design	28
B. The Source of Data	28
C. Technique of Collecting the Data	29
D. Technique of Analyzing the Data	29
CHAPTER IV. DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS	31
A. Data	31
B. Data Analysis	31
C. Discussions	50
D. Research Findings	51

CHAPTER V. CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS	53
A. Conclusions	53
B. Suggestions.....	53
REFERENCES	
APPENDICES	

LIST OF TABLE

	Pages
Table 4.1 The number of using hostile and benevolent sexism found inThe Twilight SagaEclipse Movie.....	32
Table 4.2 The number of gender discussed in The Twilight Saga Eclipse Movie.....	32

LIST OF APPENDIX

Appendix	1	The Script of <i>The Twilight Saga Eclipse</i> Movie
Appendix	2	Permohonan Persetujuan Judul Skripsi
Appendix	3	Form K-1
Appendix	4	Form K-2
Appendix	5	Form K-3
Appendix	6	Berita Acara Bimbingan Proposal
Appendix	7	Berita Acara Bimbingan Skripsi
Appendix	8	Lembar Pengesahan Hasil Seminar
Appendix	9	Surat Pernyataan Hasil Plagiat
Appendix	10	Surat Keterangan
Appendix	11	Surat Permohonan Izin Riset
Appendix	12	Surat Balasan Riset
Appendix	13	Curriculum Vitae

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. The Background of the Study

In fact, Language is one of the important things for human. By receiving and sending language, people can fulfill their needs to survive. Language is primarily spoken, although it can be transferred to another way, such as written. It also makes people easier to exchange information and to express their ideas or feelings.

All languages are continuously changing as far as culture develops. It creates many variations in using language. The use of language variation itself is influenced by many factors, such as linguistic environment, social background, non-linguistic factor, etc. Every language has different variation since its characteristics are commonly different one to another. Style, as a part of language variation, is different variation of a language used by a person in different situation and need. These variations arise because of social and cultural factors, where individuals or groups of individuals live. One way of characterizing certain variations is to say that speakers of a particular language, sometimes speak different dialects of that language. Language is a medium of communication in fact, many other languages exist in the world. One of the reason is because we are as human also vary in some ways to think, culture, region, and so on. That's way language variation is exist.

In communication, language is used as a tool to convey internal thoughts and emotion of human beings to interact and socialize in their environment by communicating each other (Jack and Miles, 2004). Language often changes as time goes by, there are some factors that make language changes in this modern era, these factors are environment, education, age, sex and the development of technology at this time. Every factor could cause the differences by using language particularly by using language based on sex. Men and women have differences of using language. Women have words or phrases rarely used by men, for example “gossiping” is a word that is often by women when they get together and discuss about something or someone, this word is very rarely used by men, men prefer to used “talking” or “discussing” rather than gossiping, gossiping is related to women.

Sexist language often occurred discrimination towards one gender. The phenomenon of sexist language can be found in various media such as mass media, usually there are some beauty products and beverage advertisements which used sexist language for example “lelakimum extra joss,” “sayawanita Dove and I love it”. The example of both advertising explicated that the beverage product just for men so as with the beauty product just for women. The sentence is one of many examples of sexist language that can be found on advertisements. Not only on media mass, but in movie also frequently uses sexist language which represents men and women are not equal. Sexist language used in movie contained of positive and negative stereotype towards one gender. In psychology, the theoretical framework discussed about sexist language termed

as ambivalent sexism; hostile and benevolent sexism (Glick and Fiske, 2000), each type addresses issues of power, gender differentiation, and sexuality.

In everyday life the differences in the language of women and men are very visible. As examples in the television like in advertisements differentiate male products and female products. Problems that often arise in the community that is the difference between the language of men and women, as women usually more often use feelings, if men use more logic. Women are very clever to store feelings, men are very open to the matter of feeling. The objective of sexist language in society is for to know different emotional. Men have the same feeling in every condition and in every situation, while women have a different feeling in different situations, women's feeling are often changed depend on the situation around them.

Therefore, this study focus on the use of sexist language in *The Twilight Saga Eclipse* movie. The film is distributed by Summit Entertainment in August 2009. In this movie many have dialog by using sexist language. The sexist language in analysis by using ambivalent sexism theory. Ambivalent sexism has largely been developed by social psychologists Glick and Fiske (2000) that divide ambivalent sexism into two sub-components: hostile sexism and benevolent sexism: hostile sexism reflects to negative evaluations and stereotypes toward a gender (e.g., the ideas that women are sensitive and weak) while benevolent sexism represents positive evaluations of gender (e.g., the ideas that women need to be protected by men).

B. The Identification of The Problem

Based on the background previously, the problem of the study identified as the following :

1. The use of sexist language in *The Twilight Saga Eclipse* movie.
2. Language differences between men and women in *The Twilight Saga Eclipse* movie.

C. The Scope and limitation

The scope and limitation is focused on sexist language in *The Twilight Saga Eclipse* movie. The study was limited on investigating type of ambivalent sexism into hostile and benevolent sexism.

D. The Formulation of the Problem

The problem of the study is formulated as the following :

1. What types of ambivalent sexism are used in *The Twilight Saga Eclipse* movie?
2. What is the dominant type of ambivalent sexism found in *The Twilight Saga Eclipse* movie?
3. What is the most prominent gender in *The Twilight Saga Eclipse* movie?

E. The Objectives of the Study

Based on the background above, the objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To investigate the type ambivalent sexism are used in *The Twilight Saga Eclipse* movie.
2. To investigate the dominant type of ambivalent sexism found in *The Twilight Saga Eclipse* movie.
3. To determine what gender is the most prominent discussed in *The Twilight Saga Eclipse* movie.

F. The Significance of the Study

The finding of the study is expected to be useful for:

1. Theoretically

This study is expected to provide benefits of knowledge, at least can be usefull as a reference for further study.

2. Practically

- a. Student and readers who want to enrich their information and knowledge about sexist language in the movie.
- b. The researchers who are interested in conducting the similar study to get further information.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A. Theoretical Framework

To avoid confusion and misinterpretation in comprehending the ideas, theories are needed to explain some concepts or terms applied in the research concerned. This the following terms aimed toward a clear explanation of the research.

1. Sociolinguistics

Sociolinguistic is divided into two words sociology and linguistic. Sociology is the objective study and science about people in society, about the institute and social process in society. By learning social institute and all about social issue in society, we will know about people can adapt with environment, how they get socialization in society. Whereas linguistic is branch of science learning about language. From both definition above can be conclude that sociolinguistics is concerned with investigating the relationship between language and society with the goal being a better understanding of the structure of language and of how language function in communication. According to Rickford John (1997) sociolinguistic is field of interdisciplinary science that studies the language in relation to use of language in society. Besides sociolinguistic, there are also use the term sociology of language, many people consider both terms are same but many others consider different.

Hudson (1999) stated that sociolinguistics is the study of language that related to society, whereas the sociology of language is the study of society related to language. Sociolinguistic is divide into Micro and Macro Sociolinguistic, Fishman (2001) stated that micro sociolinguistic investigates how social structure influence the way people talk and how language varieties and patterns of use correlate with social attributes such as class, sex, and age. Whereas, Macro sociolinguisti, on the other hand, study what society do with their languages, that is attitudes and attachments that account for functional distribution of speech forms in society, language shift, maintenance, and replacement, the delimitation and interaction of speech communities. Macro sociolinguistic is more frequently taken up by sociologists and social psychologist.

Sociolinguistics describe how to use the language in particular social aspects, as defined by Fishman (2001) that issues in sociolinguistics are who speak, what language, to whom, to what end. Sociolinguistics guve benefits in communication and interaction to the public. Sociolinguistic also gives instruction by showing the language, a variety of language of which style is use when talking to certain people.

1.1 Language Style

When a person interacts with others, it must occur a communication. Their communication will be influenced by the circumstance or the social context in which they may have different styles of language depending on situation and condition of its social context. For instance, language style used in a conversation in society. Wardhaugh (2006) said that we can speak very

formally or very informally, our choice being governed by circumstance. A similar opinion was also expressed by Richard Hudson (2001). He said that styles are analyzed along a scale of formality. Wardhaugh and Richard statements are clear enough that when we talk to others, the selection of words should be tailored to the circumstances surrounding environment, both in formal and informal situations.

Formal Generally, it is used in the formal events, talks about the serious problem such as in the formal speeches and official meeting. The characteristics of formal language are its careful and standard speech, low tempo speech, technical vocabulary, complex and divergence grammatical structure, use of full name address, avoidance of main word repetition and its use of synonyms. The sentence tend to be shorter (resemble or indeed, phrase) and less well planned (tend to spontaneous). And in society language style type

Casual It is often used in the conversation in society. It is usually applied in daily conversation, in relaxed time such as when they picnic or sport, etc. It also uses colloquial words (informal words, and usually apply in daily conversation). The explanation of Martin Joosa also supported by Wardhaugh (2006). He said that people may try to relate the level formality chosen to variety of factors: the kind of occasions; the various social, age, and other differences that exists between the participants; the particular task that is involved, e.g., writing or speaking; the emotional involvement of one or more of the participants; and so on. It could be argued that the level of formality in language variation (style) in communication is also influenced by the level of social diversity, age, and anything else that related to the speakers.

1.2 Language Variation

When a person interacts with others there will be a communication using language. In communication, language is characteristically various due to the person who use that language and the context. Richard said that we choose our words carefully according to who we are talking to. Language choice conveys information about the social relationship between people as well as about the topics of discussion. That opinion is strengthened by Gleason as follow: “*as we listen to a person speaking our native language, we hear not only what is said, but also certain thing about the speaker, if he is an acquaintance, we recognize him, if not we identify him as male or female and perhaps obtain some ideas of his age, his education and his social background*” (Gleason, 1999).

From Gleason and Holmes’s statements above, it can be said that in our conversation, the use of language can be adjusted with whom the people we speak because from language which is presented by the speakers we can get clue about their age, their education, or even their social status of the speakers’ language. In this study, from the use of sexist language in *The Twilight Saga Eclipse* movie, the writer can identify the language different that they used. The writer can also know the different language variations that use in *The Twilight Saga Eclipse* movie.

a. Factors of Language Variation Choice

Language variation occurs because of two factors: users and usage. Richard said *Language in other words varies not only according to the social characteristic of this speaker (such as social class, ethnic group, age, and sex),*

but also according to the social contexts in which we find himself. The same speaker used different linguistic varieties in different situation and for different purposes.

Language variations do not only occur due to factors such as social class of the user, ethnic group, age and gender, but also the social context where it is used as a place, purpose, subject, etc. Although a language is used by the same user, in different situations and purposes, a variety language that is used will differ. Factors of language variation choice according to Sankoff, there are three dominant factors in choosing language variation. These three factors of the participant, setting, and topic. He claims: *of those, the three which have been discussed most widely, and which often the most powerful in predicting language choice, are those involving participant, setting, and topic (possibility in that order).*

b. Social Dimensions

Helmes (2001) also explained about social dimensions which relate to the four factors above. Here are the explanations:

1) Social Distance Scale

It is useful in emphasizing that how well we know someone is a relevant factor in linguistic choice.

Intimate

Distant

High solidarity

Low Solidarity

2) Status Scale

It points to the relevance of relative status in some linguistic choices.

Superior

High status

Subordinate

Low status

3) Formality Scale

It is useful in assessing the influence of the social setting or type of interaction on language choice. In a formal transaction such as one with the bank manager in his office, or at a ritual service in church, the language used will be influenced by the formality of the setting.

Formal

High formality

Informal

Low formality

4) Functional Scale

It divides into two scales; the referential scale and affective scale. Language can convey objective information of a referential kind; and it can also express how someone is feeling. By contrast, interactions which are more concerned with expressing feelings often have little in the way of new information to communication. For instance, talk between neighbors over the fence at the weekend about the weather, is more likely to be mainly affective in function, and intended to convey good will towards the neighbor rather than important new information.

Referential	
High Information Content	Low Information Content
Affective	
Low Affective Content	High Affective Content

The social dimensions as described above also help be able to identify the choice of social factors linguistic variation. With the help of a social dimension, in social factors of how far social factors influence variation of the language use.

1.3 Language Function

In principle, the language has some features that are used based on human needs; as atoll to express ourselves, to communicate, to organize and to adapt into social integration in our environment, and to social control.

Helmes's explanation, because it is clear than others. Holmes stated that language function has a role in languagevariety and it is one of important factors. Here some functions of language according to Helmes (2001) :

1) Expressive

It expresses the speaker's feeling such happy or sad, e.g. *That is excellent answer.*

2) Directive

It is used to get someone to do something, e.g. *Please, get me a glass of drinking.*

3) Referential

It is used to provide information, e.g. *I need them for a meeting*

4) Metalinguistic

It is used to comment on language itself, e.g. *'Hegemony' is not a common word.*

5) Poetic

It focuses on aesthetic features of language as poem, e.g. an ear-catching motto, and rhyme, *Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers.*

6) Phatic

It expresses solidarity and empathy with others, e.g. *Hi, how are u, nice day isn't it!*

2. Sexist Language

Sexist language is a social phenomenon that occurs in the society expresses bias in favor of one gender that thus treats the other gender in discriminatory manner. Men and women have differences way using the language, this statement is strengthened by Xiaolan Lei (2006) stated that men and women speak differently since young, for example men used passive voice and rude talk when speak whereas women used active voice. There are ten women's speech which are characterized by linguistic features such the following: 1) Lexical Hedges or Fillers, *sort of, well, see, you know, I think, uh, um, ah.* 2) Tag Questions, *isn't it?, aren't you?, won't they?.* 3) Rising Intonation. 4) Empty Adjectives, *divine, lovely, charming, cute, awesome.* 5) Precise Colour Terms, *beige, magenta* and *aquamarine.* 6) Intensifiers, *really and so much.* 7) Hypercorrect Grammar. 8) Super Polite Forms, *Thank you, Please.* 9) Avoidance of Strong Swear Words, Oh my God. 10) Emphatic Stress, *it was a brilliant performance.*

Women prefer to discuss about their personal topic whereas men prefer to discuss about public issues. From differences before emerged a terminology stereotype that assesses someone or group only based one perception whereas the people categorized, for example between *men's* and *women's* attitude.

All this times men are categorized as a strong, brave, protective, human and hard-working and women categorized as a weak, gentle, crybaby and fussy human, this stereotype is still valid in society. As a social phenomenon, a language is closely related to social behavior. For example in the past women are supposed to stay at home keep the family and children while the men are acted as a leader in the family and society. Women are often portrayed as weak objects in society and men are describe as human who have power and right to lead women.

Since the 1990s, the issue of sexist language has been keenly debated within feminist circles. The concern to change language which discriminated against women and which seemed to belittle and trivialize those activities associated with women was a key concern for feminist theorists and activists, trying to change the way that women were represented in advertisements, newspapers and magazines, and also the way that they were named and addressed in texts and in interaction (Cameron, 1999).

The idea that language treats women differently is not new. Feminists have long voiced their concerns about the ways in which women are represented in language. Identified sexist language into three types: sexist language that ignores women, sexist language that defines women narrowly and sexist language that depreciates women.

2.1 Sexist Language that Ignores Women

One way in which language can be considered sexist is that, at a symbolic level, it makes women seem invisible. According to James (2002) One aspect of the invisibility of women in language is their absence as the subjects of stories or topics of articles. Caldas-Coulthard gives evidence of women's absence in American newspapers. Caldas-Coulthard found that news items are more likely to be written by men than women and were also more likely to be about men. Furthermore, he found that men were more often quoted as saying things than women more often attributed as being the agents of action than women. Hence, in news reports women are not only ignored by not being the writers and subject of stories, but also they are marginalized by being denied the role of active agents.

The aspects of women being ignored in language is the use of masculine forms, such as '*chairman*', '*mankind*', '*guys*', '*policeman*', '*helmsman*' and '*fireman*', when referring to people in general or a person whose gender is unknown or unspecified. Conventionally correct way to generally refer to an unspecified person or to a group or people. But of course such words are also masculine-specific terms and can be interpreted as excluding women. Arguably, terms such as '*chairperson*', '*humans*', and '*helm*' are more neutral than their masculine generic equivalents because they have no gender marking.

2.2 Sexist Language that Defines Women Narrowly

Defines the narrow of women in language refers to the observation that women are more often discussed in terms of their appearance and their family relationship, whereas men are more often discussed in terms of what they do. The power to define women in terms of their marital status is seen starkly in cultural traditions of naming. Naming and naming practices have been an important aspect of the study of language because of the insights they provide into the world view and social hierarchies of a culture. Some women have tried to resist the symbolic meaning of name-changing by not changing their name when they marry, or hyphenating their birth name with their husband's name.

Students attitudes towards women's surname decision. Most respondents thought that it was be okay for women to keep their own name. In general, men will less accepting of women to keep their name than women were changing their name. Kline, Stafford and Reiss (1999) comparad between women who were name-changers and women who are name-keepers, they found that name-keepers were significantly older,were more educated and had higher incomes than name-changers. Name-keepers and name-changers did not differ in terms of marital satisfaction, love towards their husband, perceptions of mutual control or commitment levels, they did consider different issues when making decision about marital naming. Women who changed their name will more likely to describe the name-change as symbolic of a commitment to the partnership and family, whereas name keepers will be more likely to mention identity issues.

2.3 Sexist Language that depreciates women

James (2002) suggested that language not only ignored or defined women narrowly but might also demean them. If English compares with others language such as French and German, English has fewer linguistic forms that are used to indicated gender. Gender is marked in English is by the use of suffixes and adjuncts. Two suffixes which are commonly used to indicate that a female is being referred to ‘-ess’ for example *actress*, *waitress* and ‘-ette’ for example *suffragette*, *nymphette*. The use of an adjuncts example ‘*women doctor*, *male nurse* and *police woman*’, it is used for indicating the conventional gender of the terms. Another grammatical technique in English that may indicate the gender of the person being referred to is the use of adjective.

For example : ‘*pretty*’, ‘*charming*’, and ‘*emotional*’ tend to be used to describe women or children not men. In contrast, words like ‘*stern*’, ‘*strong*’ and ‘*tough*’ will mainly be used in description of men.

A term of woman had been developing negative connotations and the terms lady or girl were more commonly used than woman because they seemed more polite. Dale argument that girl because its associated with label ‘*woman*’. In some speech communities ‘*girl*’ is used positively to show a kind of sisterhood, but using ‘*girl*’ can seem patronizing and demeaning, especially if the speakers is a man.

3. Sexist Gender Stereotypes

Gender stereotypes are over-generalizations about the characteristics of an entire group based on gender. Gender stereotypes have been popularly perceived as having negative connotations, but they can also have positive connotations, even though they're often over-generalized. For instance, the notion that women are better caregivers than men. This is not necessarily true in all cases, as some women may lose custody of children in court cases where neglect is proven. This is similarly so for the notion that men are better providers than women. Traditionally, the female stereotypical role is to marry and have children. She is also to put her family's welfare before her own; be loving, compassionate, caring, nurturing, and sympathetic; and find time to be sexy and feel beautiful. The male stereotypical role is to be the financial provider. He is also to be assertive, competitive, independent, courageous, and career-focused; hold his emotions in check; and always initiate sex.

A man can say '*women aren't meant for combat*'; while on the other hand a woman can say '*men do nothing but watch sports*.' Such expressions represent gender stereotypes, which are over generalizations about the characteristics of an entire group based on gender, as in women or men.

4. Sexist Gender Differences in Language

God created human beings consist of two genders, male and female. The word Gender refers to the social and cultural traits usually attributed to one sex or the other. Society has different expectations, rules, and standards for men and

women. Many of these rules related to language and communication: appropriate times to speak or remain quiet, taboo topics of conversation and with whom it's acceptable to discuss certain subjects. Style of communication are classified as "*masculine*" or "*feminine*". But it's important to remember that, despite those terms, no style of communication is exclusive to one gender or another; all men and women use both kinds in different situations. Schrank and Ryan (2009) divided the characteristics of masculine and feminine types of speech are:

Masculine speech is competitive, while feminine speech strives to achieve harmony.

- 1) Masculine speech emphasizes independence, while feminine speech seeks consensus.
- 2) Feminine speech is polite and indirect, while masculine speech is blunt and direct.
- 3) Detailed descriptions are feminine, while brief summaries are masculine.
- 4) Masculine speech is detached, while feminine speech is emotional.

Masculine speech styles are competitive and seek to establish a pecking order or hierarchy. Examples of this kind of speech include interrupting, and competitive banter, and one-ups. An interruption, which occurs when a second speaker breaks into a first speaker's discourse at a point when transition isn't evident, violates the rules of turn taking. It can be used to disagree with, establish dominance over, or steal the floor from a rival speaker.

Competitive banter is an exchange of playful, teasing remarks designed to challenge the status of another individual during conversation. Banter is often used in apparent jest, but it still creates and enforces an atmosphere of social hierarchy. One-ups are statements and boasts that are designed to keep a speaker in a higher status ranking than another individual. A conversation that uses these types of speech suggests a constant jockeying for position.

Feminine styles of communication seek to find common ground and make connections. Examples of feminine speech include back channeling, up-talk, tag questions, and hedges. Back channeling is the use of words or phrases that show agreement, indicate comprehension, or encourage a speaker to continue. Common interjections like “right” or “mm-hmm,” or even a simple nod of the head, are back channeling. Tag questions are brief, rhetorical questions placed at the end of declarative sentences. Whenever you add an “*isn't it,*” “*okay,*” or “*weren't you*” to the end of a statement, you are using tag questions. They can be used to communicate slight uncertainty or to soften the severity of a request. Up-talk means speaking with a rising intonation at the end of a declarative sentence. Similar to tag questions, up-talk turns a statement. Hedges are modifying words such as “like,” “*you know,*” or “*sort of*” that are used to lessen the impact of what is said. All of these types of speech serve to find common ground in communication.

Tag questions can be used as a friendly way to start a conversation. Far from being powerless, tag questions are often used by the person in power to soften the impact of what is being said. They can often be used to increase the

impact of a statement, as in: “*you’re not going out dressed like that, are you?*” this statement certainly doesn’t express uncertainty! Although these types of speech are classified as feminine, men use them just as often as women. In psychology, Cameron (1999) stated that women are more careful, sensitive and considerate than men. Before a woman talks, she usually thinks the effect of her words will cause, so she often appears to be more polite. On the contrary, men appear to be rash, and they just say what they want to say and seldom care what the others think, so men’s speech is usually blunt and solid.

Women talk too much, men use speech and language that they have to communicate the facts and the reality. Almost all men only speak when necessary, for women talk is used as an appreciation and built the relationship with the others. When women want to punish men, the best way is keep nonstop talking with them and always changing the topic. But when women are really getting mad there are not even a single word that comes out of their mouth, women prefer to keep silent. Besides talk too much, Barbara and Allan also stated that women like to overstate the language style for examples “*I have told you million times but you do not want to hear me*”. Men and women were like talking overstatement, the difference is men overstate the facts and data, while women overstate emotions and feelings.

5. Ambivalent Sexism

In addition to Lakoff theory, there is another theory discussed about sexist language is ambivalent sexism, Glick and Fiske (2000) on their study ambivalent sexism composed into hostile and benevolent sexism.

5.1 Hostile Sexism

Hostile sexism encompasses the negative equivalent on each dimension : dominative paternalism, derogatory beliefs and heterosexual. Hostile sexism which is based on 'hatred' thinks that the women are crybabies who like to control men. Women source of the problem for male. Hostile sexism seeks to justify male power, traditional gender roles, and men's exploitation of women as sexual objects through derogatory characterizations of women. As example of hostile sexism in sosial media: "*kalaukamubingungbuatjawab essay, jawabaja 'cewek' kanselalubentar*" (If you get confused to answer examination, just answer 'women', women are always right). From the example using non-rude language but the sentence contained of negative meaning assumed that women always true means that women feel themselves always right and do not want to admit mistakes.

Hostile sexism has three subcomponents which comprise the critical issue in relationship between the sexes :

- 1) Dominative Paternalism, is the belief that women ough to be controlled by men.
- 2) Competitive gender differentiation, through negative stereotypes of women, men have long been able to gain self-confidence by believing

that they are better than the other half of the population. Because of men's dyadic dependencies on women, however, traditional stereotypes about women also contain many traits that are viewed in an extremely positive manner.

- 3) Heterosexual hostility, reflects the tendency to view women merely as sexual objects, as well as the fear that women may use sexual attraction to gain power over men (because men's sexual attraction is a major source of women's dyadic power).

5.2 Benevolent Sexism

Benevolent sexism encompasses subjectively positive (for the sexist) attitudes toward women in traditional roles: protective paternalism, idealization of women and desire for intimate relations. According to Glick and Fiske (2000) Benevolent sexism is assumed that women have a moral purity and better than men so they must be protected and maintained well. Benevolent sexism relies on kinder and gentler justifications of male dominance and prescribed gender roles, it recognizes men's dependence on women and embraces a romanticized view of sexual relation with women. For example: "*cewek itu memang cantik kayak Barbie, but we are not toys*" (women are like Barbie, but we are not toys). The meaning of the sentence is that women are as beautiful as Barbie, although they are like Barbie it does not mean men can play them at will.

Benevolent sexism has three subcomponents which comprise the critical issues in relationship between the sexes :

1. Protective paternalism, is the benevolent aspect of paternalism ideology, which states that because of their greater authority, power, and physical strength, men should serve as protectors and providers for women. This protectiveness is particularly strong towards women on whom men are dyadically dependent or over whom they feel a sense of “ownership” (e.g., wives, mothers, daughters).
2. Complementary gender differentiation is the benevolent aspect of traditional gender roles (e.g., wife, mother). Women in such roles are viewed as having favorable traits (e.g., purity) that complement stereotypically male characteristics that reflect men’s work role (e.g., competitiveness)
3. Intimate heterosexuality, romanticizes women as sexual objects, viewing a female romantic partner as necessary for a man to be “complete”.

Hostile and benevolent sexism may differ in the valence they place on the attitude object ‘women’, but they share common assumptions (e.g., the women are the weaker sex). Both presume traditional gender roles and both serve to justify and maintain patriarchal social structure.

This research is focused on ambivalent sexism theory: hostile and benevolent sexism. To find out which is more dominant both of ambivalent sexism theory.

B. Conceptual Framework

When language develops in the society there is a possibility that language has evolved, or there is a shift of meaning caused by the technology development, the environment, culture, education and gender. Men and women have certain differences in communication, the way they speak, selecting the language and using language.

Language and gender has an important role in linguistics such as sexist language. Sexist language is a language that discriminates one gender. Sexist language discussed in this study is contained of sexist language on media in *The Twilight Saga Eclipse Movie*. The film is distributed by Summit Entertainment in August 2009. there are some example of sexist language that are intended for a particular gender, for example male to female or female to male. Sexist language used has a positive and negative meaning, this sexist language is closely related to the social phenomenon that was happening in society that discussed about the differences between men and women in behavior and characteristics.

From the differences can be explain into a sentences or a phrase thus forming a term associated with sexist language. In the discussion of sexist language by using ambivalent sexism theory. Ambivalent is simultaneous and contradictory attitude or feeling toward an object, person and action. Therefore, sexist language found in this study related to ambivalent between one gender.

C. Relevant Study

Changing the Sexist Language: The Theory Behind the Practice. The existence of sexism in the structure and usage of the English language has recently been extensively documented by linguists, psychologists, feminists, publishers, and others. This awareness of sexism in language has led to numerous suggestions for change, but their implementation has been difficult for the following reasons:

- (1) alternative proposals were frequently made (e.g., at least 10 alternatives to the use of the masculine pronouns as generics have been proposed).
- (2) some suggestions contradict each other (e.g., *chairman* may be retained and contrasted with *chairwoman*, or *chairman* may be eliminated from usage and *chairperson* used for both sexes).
- (3) misunderstanding of some of the suggestions has occurred (e.g., *chairperson* has been used in reference to only females, while *chairman* has been retained for males).
- (4) a frequent response to some of the suggestions for change has been ridicule, often in the form of overextensions of the original suggestions (e.g., *woperson*).

In this study, as a first step toward clarifying the inconsistencies, identifying the problems in implementation, and undermining the basis for continued misunderstanding and ridicule, I have categorized the various suggestions regarding changing sexist language according to their underlying rationale. I have identified the following alternative approaches:

- 1) indirect change.
- 2) change via circumvention.
- 3) change via emphasis on feminine terms.

Within these approaches, various alternative strategies for implementation are discussed, and the arguments and research supportive of and critical of the underlying rationales are identified and evaluated. The paper concludes with a recommendation of changes in usage that are suggested by the latter two approaches. The need for further research on the differing psychological effects of those alternatives is noted.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

A. Research Design

This research used descriptive qualitative design. Descriptive qualitative is a method used to expose a phenomenon in society. Descriptive method is a method to researching the status of human groups, an object, a condition, a system of thought or a class of events at the present time. The purposes of this descriptive study are to create a description, illustration or painting systematically, factual and accurate about the facts, characteristics and the relationship between investigated phenomenon. In qualitative research, the data was collect in analyzing dialog script in *The Twilight Saga Eclipse* movie. The film is distributed by Summit Entertainment in August 2009.

This research divided into two ways. First by doing library research, which was done by reading some books related to sexist language, and the second was analyze dialog script in *The Twilight Saga Eclipse* movie as the data sources which have short sentence and have context related to sexist language.

B. The Source of Data

In this study, the data was taken from dialog script in *The Twilight Saga Eclipse* movie. The movie is distributed by Summit Entertainment in August 2009. The data were taken consist of 55 sentences related to sexist language in *The Twilight Saga Eclipse* movie.

C. Technique of Collecting Data

In collecting the data from this research, the researcher followed these steps:

1. The researcher watching the movie that have been taken from vcd.
2. The researcher read the transcript of the movie.
3. The researcher selected the data by selecting from dialog script related to sexist language.
4. The researcher identify the type of ambivalent sexism.
5. The researcher identify the dominant type of ambivalent sexism.
6. The researcher identify the most prominent gender in the movie.

D. The Technique of Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, Nazir was used in qualitative data analysis consist of these procedure :

1. Identifying the dialogue that have been in dialog script into ambivalent sexism types: hostile and benevolent sexism.
2. Tabulating the sentences that consist of sexist language into this pattern as follows :

No	Sentences	Hostile (D, C, H)		Benevolent (P, G, I)	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
1.					
2.					

Where :

- a) D = Dominative Paternalism
 - b) C = Competitive Gender Differentiation
 - c) H = Heterosexual Hostility
 - d) P = Protective Paternalism
 - e) G = Complementary Gender Differentiation
 - f) I = Intimate Heter
3. Classifying the data based on pattern.
 4. Calculating the data to find out the dominant types and prominent gender.
 5. Explaining the dominant type of ambivalent sexism and the prominent gender that found in this research.

BAB IV

DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

A. Data

This research was taken from dialog script in *The Twilight Saga Eclipse* movie. The movie is distributed by Summit Entertainment in August 2009. There were 55 sentences of sexist language in the movie. The data has been declared clearly in Appendix I.

B. Data Analysis

As explained previously. The data of this research was taken from *The Twilight Saga Eclipse* movie. After the data analyzed the researcher can see the type of ambivalent sexism, the dominant ambivalent sexism and the most prominent gender in *The Twilight Saga Eclipse* movie.

1. Analysis of Ambivalent Sexism Type

The data were classified into hostile and benevolent sexism, each Types of ambivalent sexism have three subcomponents, hostile sexism: dominative paternalis, competitive gender differentiation and heterosexual hostility, benevolent sexism : protective paternalism, complementary gender differentiation and intimate heterosexuality. The data can be seen in appendix I. This researcher only analyzed the used sexist language, which were in *The Twilight Saga Eclipse* movie.

Table 4.1
The number of using hostile and benevolent sexism found in *The Twilight Saga Eclipse* movie.

No	The types of Ambivalent Sexism	M	F	Total
1	Hostile Sexism D = 0, C = 4, H = 2	7	15	22
2	Benevolent Sexism P = 13, G = 6, I = 6	14	19	33
	Total	21	34	55

2. Analysis The Dominant Type of Ambivalent Sexism

These data were also classified based on dominant type that discussed in each sentences. the using of ambivalent sexism is the most dominantly in *The Twilight Saga Eclipse* movie. There are 33 sentences. The data can be seen in Table 4.1 The number of using hostile and benevolent sexism found in *The Twilight Saga Eclipse* movie. Andthe most prominent gender discussed in this movie can be seen in Table 4.2 The number of gender discussed in *The Twilight Saga Eclipse* movie.

Table 4.2
The number of gender discussed in *The Twilight Saga Eclipse* movie

Types	Male	Female
Hostile	7	15
Benevolent	14	19
Total	21	34

From the result above the show that female is the most prominent gender discussed in benevolent sexism.

3. The use of hostile sexism

Subcomponents of Hostile Sexism found in *The Twilight Saga Eclipse* Movie :

a. Dominative Paternalism

There are no dominative paternalism found in this study.

b. Competitive gender differentiation

1) Bella : Jacob it not gonna hurt me.

The sentence shows that is become common knowledge of Jacob is competitive creature. Bella said “ Jacob is not gonna hurt her”. This competitive nature is ingrained, because of this competitive nature resulted in Jacob always love Bella. Therefore, this sentence is include in the category competitive gender differentiation.

2) Edward : A man is not finished when he is defeated. He is finished when he quits.

The sentence shows it has become common knowledge that men are competitive creature. Edward want tobe the best and unbeatable. This competitive nature is ingrained, because of this competitive nature resulted in Edward always considered their status higher that Bella. Therefore, this sentence is include in the category competitive gender differentiation.

3) Bella : Well, I don't want this. Every move I make hurt someone, specially every man.

This sentence show that become knowledge about Bella feel that negative meaning. That are competitive creature. This competitive creature is show the ingrained, because of this competitive nature resulted that Bella so sensitive person. That differences of feelings of women and men. So, this sentence include in category competitive gender differentiation.

- 4) Bella : No, it's fine. *I'm okay*. (she went out of the room, and she cried).

The sentence describe that knowledge about feelings experienced of Bella. that are competitive creature that's negative meaning. This competitive creature is show the ingrained with women. Because of this competitive nature resulted that Bella smart to hide her feeling. Women can pretend to be strong. So the sentence include in category of competitive gender differentiation.

c. Heterosexual hostility

- 1) Edward : Do not be girl *junk* on the roadside.

This sentence using "junk" word to describe a women doesn't to be a junk. That's means negative meaning. That are heterosexual hostility. This heterosexual is show to view women merely as sexual object. Because in this sentence using junk word that has a negative connotation intended for women as a bitch that reflects the tendency to view women merely as sexual object. So the sentence include in category heterosexual hostility.

2) Bella : I'm beautiful, but not for playing.

This sentence using "not for playing" this word describe like the women not for playing like a toys. That are heterosexual hostility.

This heterorosexual is show to view a women merely as sexual object. Because in this sentence identified she is a beautiful, because women is beautiful and not be played by men.

Below are the use of hostile sexism found in the The Twilight Saga EcliseMovie :

a. Edward : Men to the left, because women are always right.

This sentence describe show that negative meaning to women. That are hostile sexism. This type of hostile sexism is show the derogatory characterization of women. Because in this sentence "women are always right" means that women are egoist. When debating or arguing with men, women never want to be blamed and never wanted to admit their mistake and therefore women are always right. So the sentence include in category of hostile sexism.

b. Bella : Men are liar.

This phrase is often expressed by women who discriminate men as seducer. That's mean to negative thinking of women. In this type of hostile sexism show the character of women that women directly judge men's mistake. Because , usually man using a series of beautiful words that are praised women. In fact these words are a lie, so that's why women identify man as a liar.

- c. Bella : You must know that Edward, Just cry, that is women is cleverness.

This sentence show of distrimination toward women which is symbolized as a crybaby and weak people. That's negative meaning of women in this hostile sexism. Because in this sentence show that wanita just can to cry,because any some of man assumed that lears are the last weapon of women that can melt men's heart.

- d. Bella : I understand, that's what you want. But there's nothing I'll ever gonna want more that Edward.

This sentence is often expressed by Bella that she just want her boyfriend that Edward, nobody else.In this type of hostile sexism that the nature feel of women.Because women prefer to use of feeling rather than logic. So the sentence include category of hostile sexism that has negative meaning.

- e. Edward : You don't trust me. I am disappointed.

This sentence show the felling of Edward confused with Bella. This type of hostile sexism show the justify male power. Because When women do not believe him, men immediately confused with wishes of women.

- f. Bella : Women are historian. They remember all men's faults and know exactly when and how to remember it.

This sentence show the negative meaning of women. That women source of the problem of man. This type of hostile sexism is show

ingrained. Because women as spiteful that always remember men's faults, especially when women got angry. They would bring up all men's faults.

- g. Bella : Taciturn guy is a thinker. Taciturn girl means that she was cranky.

The sentence describe the characteristic of woman when she was not in mood. This is negative meaning of women. This type of hostile sexism is show the characteristic of women. Because, woman identical with cranky, cranky is the nature of woman. From this sentence shows that man identified woman as cranky. So the sentence include in category of hostile sexim.

- h. Edward : Women in general can be easily provoked emotion with just one word getting "fat".

This sentence show that negative meaning of women . So, this sentence is a physical discrimination against of women.. Because, the fact that some of fat women will be angry when called as fat. Because "fat" is an insult to women who are overweight. So the sentence include category of hostile sexism.

- i. Bella : Carlisle, they'll gonna hurt get hurt.

This phrase is often expressed by women who that someone will want to hurt them. That are hostile sexim. This hostile sexism is show that the ingrained of women which use more her feelings. Because in this sentence Bella always show her feel.

- j. Edward : Things men do that upset women : lie, to be honest, not talking to them, talking too much to them, not showing any emotions, being to emotional breathing.

This sentence show that men's exploitation of women as sexual object through derogatory characterization of women. That are hostile sexism which have a negative meaning. Of this hostile sexism resulted show that man feel awry with what they do for women, even do positive or negative things. Because in the eyes of women, whatever he does is always wrong.

- k. Bella : Nobody I hope.

This sentence often expressed by Bella that she don't need some body else. This type of hostile sexism show the negative meaning of women that is ingrained, because the sentence means that Bella are egoist. Bella thinks, she can live without the help of others people. So this sentence include in hostile sexism because that's have negative meaning.

- l. Bella : Something wrong.

This sentence describe show the negative meaning of women. hostile sexism show the deragory characteristic of women. Because in this sentence show that the Bella feel directly judge what Bella see or feel, rather than reality.

- m. Bella : Of course I care, but you'd say no.

This sentence shows the negative thinking from Bella. That is hostile sexism in statement of “but you’d say no”. This hostile sexism shows the character of women that always negative thinking. Because in this sentence shows that Bella always think what they feel.

- n. Bella : Why I won't be home for Christmases. Why I won't visit. Why they'll never want see me again.

This sentence that Bella shared her feelings. Bella just look at things more with their feelings. Hostile sexism shows the derogatory characteristic of women. Because in this sentence shows that the Bella feel directly judge what Bella feel, rather than reality.

- o. Edward : I just want you to be happy, no matter.

This sentence describes the way to convey man's and woman's affection are different. The hostile sexism shows the derogatory characteristic of women. Women will different think about man, because woman egoist, but man always want her women be happy.

- p. Bella : Because I don't wanna lose you.

This sentence shows about the Bella feel. This sentence shows the feeling of women. The type of hostile sexism shows is positive meaning. Because in hostile sexism that women feel always want to her men. It's shows that the women is crybabies. So this sentence shows the negative attitudes toward women gender.

4. The use of benevolent sexism

Subcomponents of benevolent sexism found in The Twilight Saga Eclipse Movie :

a. Protective paternalism

- 1) Edward : Bella you must know, *real men don't hit women.*

This sentence show that a command for Edward to treat Bella as well as possible, do not hit and hurt Bella. That are protective paternalism.

This protective paternalism show the men should serve as protectors and providers for women. because in this sentence show that Edward will protect to Bella, he promise he don't hit Bella, that means Edward want to protect bella.

- 2) Bella : You must know it Edward, *a women brought you into this world, so you have no right to disrespect one.*

This sentence gives the sense that Bella are complementary life for Edward. Because Bellathinks's that women are one who able to give birth for new generation, without women there would be no life. Therefore women should be respected and treated well by men.

- 3) Edward : *Real man are protectors, not predators!* We pray for our women, we don't prey on our women.

This sentence is a comman for a men are protctor not predator. So that are protective paternalism. That's have a positive meaning, that a real man not predator, but a real man will protect with him women, not a predators.

- 4) Edward : Believe me, I want to. *I just want to be married to you first.*

This sentence states that Edward just want to marry a single women that with Bella. That are protective paternalism. This paternalism is show the men should serve as protector and providers for women. so in this sentence Edward want protect Bella by marrying her. That's means positive meaning.

- 5) Bella : Dear Edward, *treat me right.*

The sentence is intended for men that Edward. The message of this sentence is asking men to treat women as well as possible. So this paternalism show that Bella want Edward treat me her, and she want Edward always with her.

- 6) Bella : An advise to men, *treat women the same way you would want your daughter to be treated.*

This sentence show for Edward to protect Bella like Bella's father. In this sentence show statement “*treat women the same way you would want your daughter to be treated*”. that's means is intended for men to treat women like a father treats his own daughter full of affection.

- 7) Bella : I'm not just *gonna hide*, while you're taking all the risks for me.

In this sentence show women not only want to save themselves. that's means the women want understable and protected. So in paternalism

show the sense of men protected just only one man she want. But she thinks more of the person who saved her.

- 8) Bella : It's just called coercion. Marriage is just it's a piece of paper.

This sentence, they are used to strengthen her feeling. Her mind to the addressed (Edward) and don't want to get situation like her parents. So in this sentence show that Bella want just marriage with her loved boyfriend. So she will feel protected with her boyfriend.

- 9) Bella : Dad, there is nothing you can say. Edward is in my life.

This sentence show that Bella feel that she just want Edward to protected her life. This protective paternalism show that if a women has fallen in love with a man, whatever the obstacle, she still struggles. Here Bella more concerned with her feeling. So in the sentence include in category protective paternalism that Bella just want Edward in her life.

- 10) Edward : Anything you wants. It's yours.

This sentence describe the character of man when he was loving someone. In this sentence show that Edward want Bella to be mine. Which he can protected her. Because, man identical willing to sacrifice to him women. this sentence include category of protective paternalism.

- 11) Edward : Isabella Swan. I promise to love you, every moment forever.

This sentence describe the feeling of Edward. From this sentence Edward are more daring to promise which he want always protector Bella. In protective paternalism show the feel of men to protect her women, so therefore women should be respect and believing with man.

12) Bella : You know, *I love you.*

The sentence it occurred to show Bella feel. That's positive meaning. This is protectice paternalism. This protective paternalism show the power and physical strength. Because, in this sentence Bella is particularly strong towards women like she to convince Edward that she love him.

13) Edward : You'll *always be* my Bella.

This sentence describe the Edward feel. That's positive meaning. This protective paternalism show the power and physical strength. means that Bella always in his heart, and she always belongs to him.

Complementary Gender Differentiation

14) Bella : *Women is school,* if you teach her, she can teach an entire generation.

This sentence describes the traditional gender role of women which describes women as a school, they can teach everything in the family. This complementary gender differemtiationtha's show the benevolent aspect of tradional gender in statement "women is school" that's mean, women can protect their children and she can educated children, so in this sentence describe that Bella is a good mother.

15) Bella : Women are very patient and strong. They can carve out a smile even though their hearts are full of pain.

This sentence means that women have strong heart. This complementary gender show that the women can live without men. She can also live independently and work. Because the women in such roles are viewed as having favorable traits.

16) Edward : Just believe a good women will be a good man too.

You're a good woman for a good man.

This sentence show the trust. That's means that good women will find a good man. It's real. Because in this type of complementary gender differentiation is aspect of the good of each individual. Which Edward trust believe a good woman will be a good man too.

17) Edward : My apologies, ma'am. I don't know what I'd have become without her.

This sentence show that expressed by Edward, that Edward can't be something without Bella. In this sentence means that Bella is very important in his life because in the complementary gender differentiation this aspect of the good of each individual. So, in this sentence for Edward, he can't live without Bella. So this sentence include category in complementary gender differentiation.

18) Bella : Because women with a good character will not disturb someone's relationship.

This sentence show a good character of women that's Bella. That are complementary gender. This complementary is show women is such roles are viewed as having favorable traits. Because in this sentence Bella said "*women with a good character will not disturb someone's relationship*" that mean a women have a good aspect and have a pride.

b. Intimate heterosexuality

- 1) Bella : Can you imagine word *without me? There's no life.*

This sentence show knowledge about partner as necessary for a mentobe "complete". That are intimate heterosexuality. The heterosexuality is show the important partner complete. In this sentence Bella shows that women have a very important role in this world. Without women there would be no life.

- 2) Bella : The beauty of women must be seen front in *her ayes.*

Because that is the doorway to her heart, the place where love resides.

This sentence describes that women as romantic objects full of affection. So in this type to show the romantic of women tobe complete men. In this sentence Bella show the beauty of women see from her ayes. The sentence include category of intimate heterosexuality.

- 3) Edward : In spite of men looked like *uncare*, believe that in the bottom of their heart, men have a *million hope for lovely women.*

This sentence describe the way to convey men's and women's affection are different. Women will give special attention to someone who they loved. In contrast to men who seem not care, but men always pray for women who they loved. This act show men's affection toward women that classified as intimate heterosexuality.

- 4) Bella : You think she wants your car, your money, and gifts.

But the right women wants your time, your smile, your effort, and you choosing to put her as a priority.

This sentence describe that the women only need the attention of men. Women want attention special for her special friend. In contrast women just want to be as a priority. But men always think that women just only their money. This act show men's affection toward women that classified as intimate heterosexuality.

- 5) Bella :The women you hurt, the women who is loved by her father.

This sentence describe that women should not be hurt. Women want to do with special. . In contrast women just want to be as a priority, because because the women is loved by her father. This act show men's affection toward women that classified as intimate heterosexuality.

- 6) Bella : A women cant change a man because she love him,

A man changes himself because he loves her.

This sentence show about romanticizing between man and woman. So that man can change theirself because they love her girlfriend. In contrast describe the power of male. This act show men's affection toward women that classified as intimate heterosexuality.

From all statements before identified as subcomponents of benevolent sexism, Intimate heterosexuality. Romanticizes women as sexual objects, viewing a female romantic partner as necessary for a man to be complete.

Below are the use of benevolent sexism found in *The Twilight Saga Eclipse Movie* :

- a. Bella : Women need a certainly.

Generally, women only requires the certainly of a man. Women do not like uncertain and long-winded things. This sentence show that women need certainly. In contrast women just want to clarity. This act show women's affection toward men that classified as benevolent sexism.

- b. Edward : You must know , a man once asked his father "father, how will I ever find the right woman" His father replied "forget finding the right woman, focus on being right man."

This sentence which contains of brief conversation that has message for men to be find a good women. in this type of benevolent sexism show is better than men so maintained well. This sentence describe show Edward father's said focus on being

right man, in contrast man must fixing himself be better. Because a good men to a good women.

c. Bella : *I miss you.*

This sentence show her feeling that Bella very miss Edward. The type of benevolent sexism show a assumed that women feel and priority, this sentence describe of Bella feel,because Bella missing her boyfriend. In act show that women affection toward men that classified as benevolent sexism

d. Edward : Okay, I will if you marry me, it's called a *compromise.*

This sentence describe that if Edward marry with Bella, everything happened will called a compromise for they both.It's means everything will be better if Edward an marry with Bella. In act show that assumed that women tobe better if she with a good men so he must be protected women that classified as benevolent sexism.

e. Edward : *A real gentleman* only lies to his woman if it involves surprising her.

The sentence give describe the true of men can not lie to his women. That a real gentleman only lies if it involves suprising his women.so in act show that assumed that a gentleman cant lie to his women, because men must tobe protected to his women. that classified as benevolent sexism.

- f. Bella : I think it's dangerous for us to be apart. How many times we have to prove that? I'll be worrying. You'll be worried. And we'll both feel more horrible.

This sentence showing it's occurred that women just shared her feeling. This sentence describe that Bella want Edward protected herself in everywhere. In type of ambivalent sexism it's show her concerns to her partner,that's means to be complete. It act classified as benevolent sexism that have a positive meaning.

- g. Edward : I'm not leaving you here defenseless.

This sentence describe that the men feel responsible with what happens to women. Edward cant leave Bella alone in this place, Edward will not be able to do that to the person he love. In contrast to Edward very love Bella, so Edward appears to be always there with Bella to protect him. This act show the positive meaning that classified as benevolent sexism.

- h. Edward : Trust me, I want her. I want that close. To end her myself, with my own hands.

This sentence gives the sense that man just want one women. This sentence treat man is faithful. That are benevolent sexism. So benevolent sexism have a positive meaning that must be protected and maintained well to women. Because in this sentence have meaning to a man must be a faithful.

- i. Bella : A girl looking for a established man, in order to enjoy the happiness of life,
A woman accompanied a man to reach decent life, in order to know the difficulty achieving happiness.

This sentences give the differences girl and woman. Woman in this sentences categorized as a faithful, which show a positive trait to woman. That are benevolent sexism. This benevolent sexism is show the women have a moral priority. Because in this sentence results that women is a faithful. So this sentence include category benevolent sexism that show the positive attitudes of women.

C. Discussions

The results found that benevolent sexism is the most dominant found in this study than hostile sexism, because this type is mostly found language that has positive evaluation toward a gender, men between woman or woman between man. The use of negative evaluation toward one gender is less used to describe the characteristics of a gender.

In this case, women are the most dominant discussed in this study. This is because women are often used as objects of discussion by men in *The Twilight Saga Eclipse* movie. From these results showed that women is the most prominent gender discussed in benevolent sexism. Men and women have differences of using language. Women are more polite while men are not. Not only language, men and women also have different characteristics. Women have certain characters that

make men felt disturbed and uncomfortable towards women, such as selfish, fussy, cry baby, unpredictable and always controlled man. So that men mostly found describe about women by using benevolent sexism. It doesn't mean that women never discussed about men by using language that related to benevolent sexism, however from the results of the data showed that women are the most prominent.

Ambivalent sexism theory focused on subjectively positive and negative attitudes toward women. This theory shows men's attitude in the use of sexist language toward women. Ambivalent sexism theory is also related to psychology of women where the sexist language is used based on women's psychology that is known by men generally.

D. Research Findings

The study it show that the type of ambivalent sexism : hostile and benevolent sexism were used in *The Twilight Saga Eclipse* movie. The most dominant type of ambivalent sexism is benevolent sexism and the most prominent gender discussed in ambivalent sexism in *The Twilight Saga Eclipse* movie is female.

The number of ambivalent sexism is used in *The Twilight Saga Eclipse* Movie can be seen as follows :

1. Hostile sexism : 22 sentences

Include the subcomponents of hostile sexism:

- a. Dominative Paternalism : -

- b. Competitive Gender Differentiation : 4 sentences
 - c. Heterosexual Hostility : 2 sentence
2. Benevolent sexism : 33 sentences

Include the suncomponents of Benevolent Sexism

- a. Protective Paternalism : 13 sentences
- b. Complementary Gender Differentiation : 4 sentences
- c. Intimate Heterosexuality : 6 sentences

BAB V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusions

This study deals with sexist language that found in *The Twilight Saga Eclipse* movie. There are 55 sentences take from dialog script that have short dialog related to sexist language. The analyze of the study shows that :

1. The types of ambivalent sexism composed into hostile and benevolent sexism, there are 22 sentences related to hostile sexism and 33 sentences related to benevolent sexism.
2. The dominant type in *The Twilight Saga Eclipse* movie is benevolent sexism. There are 33 sentences.
3. The most prominent gender discussed in *The Twilight Saga Eclipse* movie by using ambivalent sexism theory is female in benevolent sexism.

B. Suggestions

Based on the conclusion above, suggestion are stated as the following:

1. It is suggestion to student of English Department should learn more about language development in society.
2. It is suggestion to other researchers to use ambivalent sexism theory for the further research to analyze sexist language on the others media.

3. It is suggestion for all the readers in order to have more knowledge about sexist language that is often used and found in daily life because some of people do not know about sexist language.

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APPENDIX I

Table of The Use of Sexist Language in The Twilight Saga Eclipse movie by Using Ambivalent Sexism Theory

Hostile

D = Dominative Paternalism
 C = Competitive Gender Differentiation
 H = Heterosexual Hostility

M = Male
F = Female

Benevolent

P = Protective Paternalism
 G = Complementary Gender Differentiation
 I = Intimate Heterosexuality

No	Sentences	Hostile (D, C, H)		Benevolent (P, G, I)	
		M	F	M	F
1	Edward : Okay I will if you marry me, It's called a compromise.			B	
2	Bella : Jacob is not gonna hurt me.		H(C)		
3	Bella : Men to the left because women are always right.		H		
4	Bella : An advise to men, treat women the same way you would want your daughter to be treated				B(P)
5	Bella : Taciturn guy is a thinker. Taciturn girl means that she was cranky.		H		

6	Edward : You must know, a man once asked his father “father, how will I ever find the right woman” His father replied “Forget finding the right woman, focus on being the right man.”			B	
7	Edward : Bella you must I know, real men don’t hit women.			B(P)	
8	Bella : The women you hurt, the women who is loved by her father.				B(I)
9	Edward : The man are liar.	H			
10	Bella : You must know that Edward, Just cry, that’s is women is cleverness.		H		
11	Edward : a real gentleman only lies to his woman if it involves surprising her.			B	
12	Bella : I miss you.			B	
13	Edward : Real man are ptectors, not predators! We pray for our women, we don’t prey on our women.			B(P)	
14	Bella : you must know it Edward, a women brought you into this world, so you have no right to disrespect one.				B(P)
15	Bella : You think she wants your car, your money, and gifts. But the right woman wants your time, your smile,your effort, and you choosing to				B(I)

	put her as a priority.				
16	Bella : women are very patient and strong. They can carve out a smile even though their hearts are full of pain.				B(G)
17	Edward : A man is not finished when he is defeated. He is finished when he quits.	H(C)			
18	Edward : You'll always be my bella.			B(G)	
19	Bella : I understand, that's what you want. But there's nothing I'll ever gonna want more than Edward.		H		
20	Bella : Women is a school, if you teach her, she can teach an entire generation.				B(G)
21	Bella : Dear Edward, treat me right				B(P)
22	Bella : Women are historian. They remember all men's faults and know exactly when and how to remember it.		H		
23	Bella : I need certainty.				B
24	Edward : You don't trust me. I am disappointed.	H			
25	Bella : Can you imagine world without me? There's no life.				B(I)

26	Bella	: The beauty of women must be seen front in her ayes. Because that is the doorway to her heart, the place whereb love resides.				B(I)
27	Edward	: Believe me, I want to. I just want tobe married to you first.			B(P)	
28	Edward	: In spite of men looked like uncare, believe that in the bottom of their heart, men have a million hope for lovely women.			B(I)	
29	Bella	: I'm beautiful, but not for playing.				G
30	Edward	: Just believe a good women will be a good man too. You're good for a good man.				B(G)
31	Bella	: I'm not just gonna hide, while you're taking all the risks for me.				B(P)
32	Bella	: It's just called coercion. Marriage is just... it's a piece of paper.				B(P)

33	Bella : I think it's dangerous for us to be apart. How many times we have to prove that? I'll be worrying. You'll be worried. And we'll both feel more horrible.				B
34	Edward : Women in general can be easily provoked emotion with just one word getting "fat".	H			
35	Bella : Dad, there is nothing you can say. Edward is in my life.				B(P)
36	Edward : I'm not leaving you here defenseless.			B	
37	Bella : Well, I don't want this. Every move I make hurt someone, specially every man.		H(C)		
38	Bella : Why I won't be home for Christmases. Why I won't visit. Why they'll never want see me again.				B(G)

39	Bella : Carlisle, they'll gonne hurt get hurt.		H		
40	Japer : My apologies, ma'am. I don't know what I'd have become without her.			B(G)	
41	Edward : Trust me, I want her. I want that close. To end her myself, with my own hands.			B	
42	Edward : Things men do that upset women : lie, tobe honest, not talking to them, talking too much to them, not showing any emotions, being to emotional breathing.	H			
43	Edward : Anything you wants. It's yours.			B(P)	
44	Edward : Isabella Swan. I promise to love you, every moment forever.			B(P)	
45	Bella : Nobody I hope.		H		

46	Bella : A women cant change a man because she love him, a man changes himself because he loves her.				B(I)
47	Bella : A girl looking for a established man, in order to enjoy the happiness of life, A woman accompanied a man to reach decent life, in order to know the difficulty achieving happiness.				B
48	Edward : I just want you to be happy, no matter.			B(G)	
49	Bella : Something wrong.		H		
50	Bella : You know, I love you.				B(P)
51	Edward : Do not be girl junk on the roadside.	H(H)			
52	Bella : Because women with a good character will not disturb someone's relationship.				B(G)

53	Bella : Can you imagine word without me? There's no life.				B(I)
54	Bella : The women you hurt, the women who is loved by her father.				B(I)
55	Bella : Because I don't wanna lose you.				B