

Women's Language Used By Characters In "Brave" Movie

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Abstract: *The title of this research is women's language used by the characters in Brave movie. It aims to analyze the types of female language used by the characters in Brave movie. The data source is taken from the Brave movie script. The data was collected by reading the movie script and choosing which part contains women's language in movie "Brave" script. The qualitative descriptive method is used in analyzing it using the theory of Lakoff (1975). The results showed that 5 types of 9 women's languages were found in the Brave movie script. They are intensifiers, rising intonation, emphatic stress, lexical hedges, and super polite form.*

INTRODUCTION

Women have unique characteristics in their language compared to men. Recently, many sociolinguistic researchers have found that men and women have different ways of doing things. They have different characteristics even though they speak the same language. Women as a social group have their language characteristics both in spoken and written language. Labotka (2009) says that women are taught systematically to speak a specific language feature, and that language feature is associated with a lack of manpower.

Lack of manpower is associated with language features in women, from the way they speak and from that language it shows social condition as a man and women rather than their gender identity. Women are considered to act and speak like women, meaning gentle and polite, and are called feminine. As for men, if they tend to talk like women soft and polite, and also show powerlessness, they will be judged as feminine. Lakoff (1975) says that sometimes women's language shows their powerlessness and weakness. So, women talk more gracefully and politely compared to men.

Women's politeness and graceful language show that they are aware that the way they speak indicates their background in society or social status in their community. The women are generally more polite and respectful, more inclined to pay attention to correct grammar and pronunciation; men are more likely to use the "rough" aspect of speech, such as slang and expletive. This difference in how to talk to women and men is this that makes people guess that women are weak and powerless. In the end gender inequality in the community.

According to the existence of gender inequality occurred at the beginning of the nineteenth century when men dominated society, while women showed the powerlessness of femininity and in a women's society always got a lower position than men. In the current era, women get the same position as men. Women get the same opportunity as men to lead important positions in economics, politics, education, and others. In this era, women also assimilate into society and make researchers interested in researching the use of women's language features.

In this study, researchers investigate the women's and language features used by the

characters in Brave films. The characters have their uniqueness where the features of their speech are interesting to examine, especially the main character who has a tomboyish personality which makes researchers interested in researching and comparing the theories used. Even though she was a princess where she should show a graceful and polite way of speaking. She shows more attitudes toward men or commonly called tomboys and not feminine. So, the researchers here use the theory from Lakoff (1975) about women's language.

According to Lakoff (1975), men and women have differences in speech function. She argued that women were forced to study weak, trivial, and different styles as a reflection of their helplessness and men their strengths as cited in Labotka (2009). Researchers use Lakoff's (1975) theory because it can cover the phenomenon of women's language about how women speak completely and specifically in their society. This shows that the Lakoff theory provides a complete and specific explanation definition of female speech features.

This study aims to identify the women's language utterances used by the female characters in the "Brave" movie which is then analyzed using the language features of the characters.

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Language and Gender

In recent years there has been much debate about the meaning of gender. In linguistics, gender has a different context from sex. Gender can be defined as the physical condition or social condition of being female or male. Gender only has two possible systems, namely female or male. Gender in this study refers to the social condition of being female or male. Gender is one of the main topics in sociolinguistics that discusses the relationship between the structure, vocabulary, and ways of using a particular language and the social roles of women and men who speak that language. Eckert (2003) said that the biological differences between men and women can determine gender which can lead to differences in their abilities and dispositions. For example, men have high testosterone, so what men say is more aggressive than women. In addition, the left brain of men is also more dominant so that men think more rationally than women. Women generally have a lower social status than men. Lakoff (1975) says that sometimes women's language shows their powerlessness and weakness. women must use a certain language to be accepted in a society where certain languages are used to show femininity rather than masculinity. Holmes (1992) says that society expects women to speak more correctly and standardly than men, especially when they appear as examples or models for children to speak. The conclusion that researchers can draw is that the differences in the use of language by women and men are not only based on sexual differences. Social and cultural factors play an important role and will determine how men and women should speak. By using language, people can show their gender as a social identity.

Woman Language Features

Lakoff was one of the first linguists to conduct linguistic research on male and female languages. In theory, she believes that some linguistic features distinguish women from men. She argues that women have insecurities when they talk. This shows that women become less confident and in order not to be burdened they need to seek approval from others. Women's language is a forced display of women's cultural powerlessness against male domination. Feminists in language that appear in society more generally to mark gender positions are not only different but also unequal. Lakoff distinguishes female language from neutral language, not male

language. The use of female language features is the use of stronger taboo expressions such as fudge than fuck. Women also use empty adjectives, hedges, and statement expressions as questions and use very polite forms to ask someone. According to Lakoff, women's language often uses emotionally intensive adverbs such as so, awfully, quiet, and terribly. Some of the functions of female linguistic features and the linguistic features of female speech stated by Lakoff such as rising intonation in declarative, tag question, precise discrimination, lexical hedges or fillers, empty adjectives, super polite form, emphatic stress, intensifier such as just and so, and hypercorrect grammar.

Rising Intonation in Declarative

The rising intonation in the declarative is used when the speaker is seeking confirmation even though at the same time the speaker may be the only one who has the required information. There is a typical sentence intonation pattern that only occurs among women. For questions not only are declarative answers required but there is also an increase in inflection which is typical of yes-no questions and seems to be very hesitant (Lakkof, 1975).

A: When will dinner be ready?

B: Oh.... around 7 o'clock...?

It's as if (b) said, will be ready at seven, if you agree, whereas (a) is put in a position to provide confirmation, and (b) sounds unsure of the answer.

Intensifier

Intensive adverbs can be used to strengthen statements. It is also used to show strong emotions. Intensive adverbs are used more frequently in women's than men's languages, but both can use them. It is used to protect one's strong feelings. For example: so, just, very, such, quiet, etc. An example statement of this intensive adverb is the two sentences (a) Grace loves her boyfriend, and (b) Grace loves her boyfriend very much. Say love followed by the adverb very, is used when someone feels it is inappropriate to show that you have strong emotions or to make a strong statement, but feel you should say something like this.

Emphatic stress

Women tend to use words that are used to emphasize the utterance or strengthen the meaning of an utterance. For example, it was a brilliant performance. According to Lakoff (1975), the linguistic features of women's languages can be divided into two groups. First, linguistic devices can be used to protect or reduce the power of speech. Second, features can increase or intensify the proportion of strength. Features that can function as hedging devices are lexical hedge, tag question, question intonation, super polite form, and euphemisms, while intensifier and emphatic stress function as boosting devices.

Lexical Hedges

According to Lakoff (1975), lexical hedges or fillers are used to weaken the speaker's speech and show uncertainty. phrases can be used to convince others to pay attention to what the speaker is saying. Women used hedges more often than men. The functions of the fence in women's speech are:

- a. To show the speaker's uncertainty about what he is saying, or unable to guarantee accuracy from his statement.
- b. To reduce the possibility of unkindness or unkindness from a statement, aim for the sake of

politeness.

c. As a form of apology for making a statement, because the speaker does not want to assert himself strongly. In other words, hedges are used to weaken the strength of the state.

An example of a lexical hedge is: I think, I mean, kind of, probably, you know, well, you see, etc.

Super polite form

The super polite form is related to hypercorrect grammar. Women should speak more politely than men. They are expected to be very careful about saying please, thank you, and upholding other social conventions. A woman who fails to use it is in more trouble than a man who does. Politeness is developed by society to reduce friction in personal interactions. This is related to their hypercorrection in grammar, of course, because it is considered more polite in the middle class in society to speak properly.

Tag question

Women usually use question tags more than men, but their use is not too much different. The question tag is in the middle of a direct yes - no question. an example of a question tag is isn't it and wasn't it. People make statements when they believe in their knowledge and believe that their statements can be trusted. Usually also used to state a claim but not sure what has been claimed. Sometimes the question tag is used when the speaker knows the answer and doesn't need confirmation, for example, the air is so cold this morning, isn't it?. the speaker uses it to open the topic of conversation.

Hypercorrect Grammar

Hypercorrect grammar is consistency in the use of standard verb forms. It is used to avoid abusive language, and more frequent apologies and the super polite form can be used as an additional feature. Women use this feature because they have to be polite and shouldn't talk roughly. One example is the use of the letter 'g' in the word singin' which is more used by men than women. Within each social class, women must use more standard grammatical forms than men. for example are women using -ing instead of men like doing and swimming.

Precise Discrimination

Women have their unique features. At different lexical levels, women are more likely to be more detailed in naming colors. Women use a lot of precise discrimination such as fuchsia, beige, coral, mocha, magenta, and so on. it is a vocabulary commonly used by women, not men. For example, when women and men see a box that is colored pink to purple then women say "the box is a beautiful fuchsia color" while men have no special response and just say "pink box".

Empty Adjective

Adjectives whose specific and literal meanings indicate the approval of the speaker or something. Some vocabulary is neutral, whether men or women use it. Some of the vocabularies is neutral both men and women use it, but some words are only used by women in figurative use, the use of this vocabulary is called an empty adjective. The type is neutral such as great, cool, neat, and so on. and the next type is women only like sweet, lovely, charming, and so on. women are free to choose to use the word neutral or women only, whereas if men use the word women only it will look unmasculine. The use of empty adjectives in women's language shows that the speaker wants to show the relationship between her emotional expression and the person being addressed

RESEARCH METHOD

This research uses qualitative research, taking data from data sources and focusing on descriptive explanations. The data source is taken from the movie script entitled "Brave" released in 2012. The data source was chosen because there is an interesting linguistic phenomenon in the film, especially in the main character where the main character from a young age is taught to be a real princess but rejects existing traditions and opposes these traditions. Because of this phenomenon, the researcher wants to compare it with the theory used. Brave is an American computer-animated fantasy film produced by Pixar Animation Studios and released by Walt Disney Pictures. The data was collected by reading the film script and choosing which part contains women's language in the movie "Brave" script. Then the data collection followed several steps, namely: read carefully the film script, find which part has women's language, identify the part of the dialogue that has women's language, and record the data that has been found. The data were analyzed using qualitative research. Qualitative Research is a scientific observation method to collect non-numeric data. Qualitative data cannot be measured or calculated accurately and is generally expressed in words rather than numbers. Then analyze the data follow some steps: 1) identifying and classifying utterances that have been, 2) draw conclusions. The data is presented using informal methods or using verbal language and descriptive methods because it only describes women's language in speech and does not use numbers in context.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The data is taken from the character's utterances in the film Brave. Here the researcher analyzes the three female characters in the film Brave. First is Merida, Merida is a princess from the kingdom of Scotland but she has a tomboyish character or behavior where she doesn't like the rules made by her mother so that she becomes a real princess. Second is Elinor, Elinor is a mother and a queen who she tries to educate and make Merida become what she wants. i.e., a real princess and following the existing tradition. The last is the witch, a witch who lives in the forest and helps Merida to change her future by giving her a spell for her mother.

Raising Intonation

The first type of woman language features-based theory by Lakoff is rising intonation. The rising intonation is used when the speaker is seeking confirmation although it may be that only the speaker has the information needed. For questions not only are declarative answers required, but also an increase in inflection which is typical of yes-no questions and seems very hesitant (Lakoff, 1975). Based on this explanation, Merida and Elinor's speech data identified as having rising intonation characteristics are described below. The data found in this study were analyzed as the main concern of this study. To support this analysis, the theory proposed by Lakoff (1975) is used to answer the problem formulation in this research.

Data 1:

Fergus: Merida...

[Fergus hesitates, not knowing what to say]

Elinor: The lords are presenting their sons as suitors for your betrothal.

Merida: What?

Elinor: The clans have accepted!

Merida: Dad!

The data above shows Merida's speech which was identified as a characteristic of rising intonation because when Elinor said "what?" he raised his speech intonation and seemed to shout.

The data occurred while in the dining room and having dinner with the family and a bodyguard delivered a letter and then Elinor said that her father, the king, Fergus, would say something to Merida, but Fergus hesitated to say it and finally, Elinor said that the kings would come and bringing their sons to become the princess's fiancé, Merida said "what" did not believe what her mother had said and "what" was a response to her mother's statement.

Data 2:

Merida: Just listen!

Elinor: I am the queen! You listen to me!

Merida: Oh! This is so unfair!

Elinor: *Huh! Unfair?*

The data above shows that Elinor's speech includes a rising intonation feature because when Elinor says "Huh! Unfair?" it sounds like screaming and raises her voice, from the data above it shows that her intonation starts to increase when she says "Huh" and her intonation gets higher when she says "Unfair". Data takes place in Elinor's room when there is an argument between Elinor and Merida. Merida said, "Oh! This is so unfair!" and Elinor replied "Huh! Unfair?" by raising the tone or her intonation to respond to Merida's statement as a form of expressing emotions and doubts about what her child has said to her.

Intensifier

The second types of woman language features are Intensifier. Intensifiers or intensive adverbs are used to strengthen a statement from someone. Women use intensifiers more than men but both can use them. intensifiers are used to protect one's strong feelings. usually used to show emotions that if shown too strongly would feel inappropriate but should be said as such, or used to make strong statements. For example: just, so, very, such, quite, etc. Based on that explanation, Merida and Elinor's speech data identified as intensifier characteristics are described below.

Data 3:

[Merida runs towards the table]

Young Merida: Can I shoot an arrow?

[she picks up the large bow from the table]

Young Merida: *Can I? Can I? Can I? Can I?* Please, can I?

[she falls and laughs as the bow is too big for her]

Fergus: Not with that. Why not use your very own?

[he presents her with a small bow]

Fergus: Happy Birthday, my wee darlin'!

The data above shows Merida's speech which was identified as an intensifier feature, she said "*Can I? Can I? Can I?*" where there is the repetition of words in the sentence and is categorized as an intensifier. In the speech, Merida said "Can I? Can I? Can I? Can I? Please, can I?" Little Merida said the word "Can I?" repeated three times to ask her father if she could shoot arrows. The data happened at a campsite outside the kingdom and when little Merida saw an arrow on the table, little Merida was interested and took it and wanted to use it. So, in her speech, Merida was excited and used the word "Can I?" and repeated it many times as a form of expression of feeling excited to be able to use arrows and asked her father so she could shoot the arrows.

Data 4:

[after Merida's actions at the clan gathering, Elinor drags and throws Merida
 Into the tapestry room]

Elinor: I don't believe you! I've just about had enough of you, lass!

Merida: You're the one that want me to...!

Elinor: You *just* embarrassed them! You embarrassed me!

Merida: I followed the rules!

Elinor: You don't know what you've done!

Merida: I don't care how...

Elinor: They'll be fire and sword if it's not set right.

Based on these data, Elinor's utterance can be identified as an intensifier feature where she uses the word "just" in her words. The data happened in the tapestry room after the clan meeting when the two of them Elinor and Merida were arguing about what Merida had done to the clan gathering. Based on the speech from the data, Elinor said "You *just* embarrassed them! You embarrassed me!" where the word "*just*" is used to emphasize Elinor's words and as a form of expression of anger and disappointment to Merida for what she has done that Merida only embarrassed them clans and embarrass her mother, Elinor.

Emphatic Stress

The third women's language feature is empathic stress. Empathic stress refers to words that are used to emphasize the utterance to reinforce the meaning that the utterance has. Empathic stress tends to be used by women to give compliments, for example using the word brilliant. for example, it was a brilliant performance. The word brilliant here is used to describe a sense of admiration and praise for the appearance that has been shown. Based on this explanation, Merida and Elinor's speech data identified as empathic stress will be described below.

Data 5:

[Elinor dresses Merida in a horribly uncomfortable and tight formal dress]

Elinor: You look *absolutely* beautiful.

Merida: I...I can't breath!

Elinor: Give us a twirl.

[stiffly Merida twirls]

Merida: I can't move! It's too tight!

Elinor: It's perfect.

Based on the data above, Elinor's utterance "*absolutely*" can be identified as one of the woman's language features, namely empathic stress. The data was taken when Merida and Elinor were preparing for the arrival of the clans. Elinor helped prepare Merida's appearance. After helping Merida, Elinor said "You look *absolutely* beautiful" as a form of admiration for Merida's appearance and praised her appearance. the word "*absolutely*" is used to convince and attract Merida's attention that she looks beautiful and convinces Merida that it's true.

Data 6:

The Witch: And how are you going to pay for that?

Merida: With this.

[Merida takes off her pendant necklace Elinor gave her before the games]

The Witch: Oh, my! *Lovely*, that is!

The Crow: That'll set up for months.

[the floating knives fall as the witch tries grabs Merida's necklace, but Merida pulls it away]

Merida: Every carving, and one spell.

The Witch: Are you sure you know what you're doing?

Merida: I want a spell to change my mom. That will change my fate.

The Witch: Done!

Based on the data above, The Witch's "lovely" speech can be identified as one of the characteristics of women's language, namely empathic pressure. The data was taken when Merida left the palace after a fight with her mother and she met a strange light that directed her to a hut where the hut contained a witch and a crow and her magic broom, when she met the witch Merida wanted to buy all the things the witch carved but exchanged for the locket given by her mother and Merida wants to want a spell that can change her future. the witch said "Oh, my! *Lovely*, that is!" when I saw the pendant that Merida offered. The witch said "lovely" as a form of admiration and praise for the pendant that Merida offered and the witch liked the locket.

Lexical Hedges

The fourth women's language feature is lexical hedges. According to Lakoff (1975), lexical hedges or fillers are used to weaken the speaker's utterance and show uncertainty. In addition, it is used to convince listeners to pay attention to what the speaker is saying. Usually, women use hedges more than men. The examples of lexical hedges are: I think, kind, I mean, probably, you know, well, you see, etc. Based on this explanation, the following are speech data from Merida and Elinor identified as lexical hedges.

Data 7:

[the scene then goes back and forth between Elinor talking to Fergus and Merida talking to her horse, but it seems like they are talking to each other]

Elinor: But are you willing to pay the price your freedom will cost?

Merida: I'm not doing any of this to hurt you!

Elinor: If you could just try to see what I do, I do out of love.

Merida: But it's my life! I'm just not ready!

Elinor: *I think* you'd see, if you could just...

Merida: *I think* I could make you understand, if you would just...

Elinor: Listen!

Merida: Listen!

Based on the data above, the utterance of Elinor and Merida, namely "*I think*" can be identified as one of the woman's language features, namely lexical hedges. The data is taken by Elinor and Merida in different places where Elinor is talking to her husband Fergus and Merida is talking to her horse but it looks like they are talking to each other and discussing matchmaking here. Elinor thinks so that Merida can see that what she is doing is for the good of Merida and Merida hopes that her mother could understand that she wanted freedom and didn't want to be ruled. In the data, Elinor said "*I think* you'd see if you could just..." and Merida said "*I think* I could make you understand, if you would just...", the word "I think" is used to show the uncertainty of the speaker's stance and disbelief because based on their respective thoughts and hopes where Elinor thinks that Merida can see that what her mother is doing is for her good and Merida hopes that Elinor can understand that she wants freedom and not being controlled.

Data 8:

Elinor: Merida!

Merida: Mom! Oh...uh...I...um...

Elinor: Oh, I've been worried sick!

Merida: You...you were?

Elinor: I didn't know where you'd gone or when you'd come back! I didn't know what to think! Oh, look at your dress!

Merida: Oh, Angus threw me. But I'm not hurt.

Elinor: *Well*, you're home now. So that's the end of it.

Merida: Honestly?

Elinor: I've pacified the lords for now. You're father's out there 'entertaining' them.

Based on the data above, Elinor's utterance of "*well*" can be identified as one of the woman's language features, namely lexical hedges. The data was retrieved when Elinor met with Merida in the royal kitchen after Merida returned to the castle and Merida was preparing a cake tray for her mother, Elinor said "*Well*, you're home now. So that's the end of it." In response to Merida's return and after seeing that her son was doing well because he was worried about his daughter's condition after leaving the castle, Elinor used the word hedges "*well*" at the beginning of her sentence to explain that she wasn't sure and couldn't believe what she saw that his daughter is back and is at home with him now.

Super polite form

The last woman language feature is a super polite form. The super polite form is related to hypercorrect grammar. Usually, women speak more politely than men. Women are required to be more careful in saying thank you, and sorry, and respecting existing social conventions. Women should pay attention to hypercorrections in the grammar used compared to men because in middle-class society it is considered more polite to speak properly. Based on this explanation, the following is the speech data of characters in the film Brave who are identified as super polite form.

Data 9:

[Merida runs towards the table]

Young Merida: Can I shoot an arrow?

[she picks up the large bow from the table]

Young Merida: Can I? Can I? Can I? Can I? *Please*, can I?

[she falls and laughs as the bow is too big for her]

Fergus: Not with that. Why not use your very own?

[he presents her with a small bow]

Fergus: Happy Birthday, my wee darlin'!

Based on the data above, Merida's "*please*" utterance can be identified as one of the characteristics of female language, super polite form. The data was taken when Merida went to the table during camp and saw that there was a bow on it, Merida said "Can I? Can I? Can I? Can I? Please, can I?" as a form of a request to the father allow him to shoot arrows with the bow that is on the table. Merida uses the word "*Please*" as a polite request to her father so he can use the bow and the father finally gives Merida's bow to little Merida as a birthday present.

Data 10:

[Merida wakes in the morning to find Elinor has laid out a table for breakfast]

Merida: Uh...good morning. So, what's all this supposed to be?

[Elinor growls trying to communicate]

Merida: *Sorry*, I don't speak bear.

[Elinor mimes that Merida should remove her bow from the table]

Merida: Oh!

[Merida removes her bow and Elinor starts eating the berries she's gathered]

for breakfast]

Based on the data above, the words "sorry" Merida can be identified as one of the characteristics of a woman's language, a super polite form. Data was taken when Merida just woke up in the morning and found her mother had prepared breakfast, Merida said "Sorry, I don't speak bear" to her mother when her mother tried to talk to her but Merida understood the bear. Merida uses "Sorry" as a polite form for talking to her mother and apologizing because she does not understand what her mother said after becoming a bear.

CONCLUSIONS

Women's language is a language that has its characteristics and is usually used by women in social life. Women are demanded to speak politely and not speak roughly. Women are known as like women, meaning gentle and polite, and are called feminine. How women talk shows their background in social life and social status. According to Lakoff (1975), there are 9 types of women's language, namely rising intonation in declarative, tag question, precise discrimination, lexical hedges or fillers, empty adjectives, super polite form, emphatic stress, intensifier such as just and so, and hypercorrect grammar.

Based on the analysis of the female language used by the characters in the film "Brave", it can be concluded that there are five types of women's language in the film. There are only five types of figurative language found in the film brave, namely rising intonation, intensifier, empathic stress, lexical hedges, and super polite form.

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