



COMPARATIVE STUDY OF LANGUAGE FEATURES BETWEEN MEN AND WOMEN IN *BROOKLYN* MOVIE

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Abstract

This research aims to find out the types of men's and women's language features that are used by male and female lead characters in the "*Brooklyn*" movie using Lakoff (1973) for Women's Language and Coates (2016) for Men's Language theory. In addition, this research also aims to find the differences between men's and women's language features that appear in the movie. By using the descriptive qualitative method, the researcher explains the data that has been found in detail. The research findings show that the male lead character used 5 (five) language features: Minimal Responses, Questions, Commands and Directives, Swear and Taboo Language, and Compliments. The female lead character used 8 (eight) language features: Lexical Hedges or Fillers, Tag Questions, Rising Intonation on Declaratives, Empty Adjectives, Intensifiers, Hypercorrect Grammar, Superpolite Forms, and Emphatic Stress.

Keywords: Brooklyn movie, Men's language features, Women's language features.

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menemukan tipe fitur kebahasaan laki-laki dan perempuan yang digunakan oleh pemeran utama laki-laki dan perempuan dalam film "*Brooklyn*" dengan menggunakan teori Lakoff (1973) untuk kebahasaan perempuan dan Coates (2016) untuk kebahasaan laki-laki. Selain itu penelitian ini juga bertujuan untuk menemukan perbedaan anatara kebahasaan laki-laki dan perempuan yang muncul dalam film ini. Dengan menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif, peneliti menjelaskan data yang telah ditemukan secara rinci. Dalam penelitian ini ditemukan bahwa pemeran utama laki-laki menggunakan 5 (lima) jenis fitur kebahasaan laki-laki yaitu, *Minimal Responses*, *Questions*, *Commands and Directives*, *Swear and Taboo Language*, dan *Compliments*. Sedangkan pemeran utama perempuan menggunakan 8 (delapan) jenis fitur kebahasaan perempuan yaitu, *Lexical Hedges or Fillers*, *Tag Questions*, *Rising Intonation on Declaratives*, *Empty Adjectives*, *Intensifiers*, *Hypercorrect Grammar*, *Superpolite Forms*, dan *Emphatic Stress*.

Kata Kunci: Film Brooklyn, Fitur kebahasaan laki-laki, Fitur kebahasaan Perempuan.

A. INTRODUCTION

Language and gender are part of a sociolinguistics study that focuses on how language use and communication patterns are influenced by gender identity. Many people who are experts in this linguistics field examine how men and women use language and have vocabulary differently from each other.

Tannen (1990) highlighted the differences in communication styles between men and women and discussed how these differences can lead to misunderstandings and misinterpretations in everyday interactions. Language and gender sociolinguistics show how gender identity and societal expectations impact individuals' language choices and communication behaviours.

The differences between men's and women's communication styles are that women tend to speak with a much softer voice while men are the opposite, and they also tend to avoid using solid words like swearing. These distinctive traits manifest not only in their behaviour but also in their communication, particularly in language usage. Society makes a significant impact on women in communicating and their acts in public because women are expected to be 'feminine' or else no man would be their husband. This impact has been brought up until now, and there are a lot of women still expected to be much more feminine even though the world has changed and women have the same position as men, not below men anymore. Although nowadays, women do not have this similarity with each other, the impact is still there. Some people still think that if women talk like a man, they will discreetly get judged by other people and be considered rude.

Sociolinguistics studies the dynamic relationship between language and society, investigating how social factors influence language variation and use. It explores how culture, ethnicity, gender, class, and education shape linguistic choices, reflecting social identity and impacting communication patterns in diverse settings (Trudgill, 2010). According to Wardhaugh (2006), many investigators try to introduce the distinction between sociolinguistics or micro-sociolinguistics and the sociology of language or macro-sociolinguistics. Wardhaugh (2006) stated in his book that microlinguistic studies typically focus on specific linguistic items or individual differences to use and seek wide-ranging linguistic and social implications, while macrolinguistic studies examine large amounts of language data to conclude group relationships. To this statement from Wardhaugh and after reading the explanation above, how women communicate is a part of micro-sociolinguistics.

Based on the explanation, the researcher chose Brooklyn movie that released in 2015 directed by John Crowley and written by Nick Hornby as data because there has not been research using the history and romance genre that identifies both men's and women's language also, the researcher is interested in the movie because of its setting picturing Brooklyn back in the 1950s.

B. LITERATURE REVIEW

1. Sociolinguistic

Hudson (1996) mentioned in his book that sociolinguistics is the study of language with society, whereas the sociology of language is the study of society with language. In other words, in sociolinguistics, we study language and society to find out as much as we can about what kind of thing language is. In the sociology of language, we reverse the direction of our interest. Also, sociolinguistics is derived from socio and linguistics, which is why we are discussing language features in society in sociolinguistics.

Holmes (2013:1) states that sociolinguist studying about the relationship between language and society, they are explaining why people speaks differently when they are in different social contexts. Based on Holmes's statements, it is clear that language, society, and its speaker are linked. Thus, there are specific differences

between one and another culture in speaking.

Similar to what Hudson said before, Trudgill (2000) says that Sociolinguistics is part of linguistics concerned with language as a social and cultural phenomenon. Not only that, but sociolinguistics is also the field of language and society that has close connections with social sciences, social psychology, human geography, anthropology, and sociology. With this statement, we know that language is indeed a bridge that could connect us to learn more about society, such as learning about the connection between language and gender.

2. Language And Gender

According to Romaine in the Handbook of Language and Gender, edited by Holmes and Meyerhof (2003), a variation of sociolinguistics began in the 1960s; this variation tried to highlight a relationship specifically between language and gender. Holmes (2013) also states that women are linguistically more polite than men. Women are indeed more polite than men. Society forces women to be more polite because society thinks women are below men.

There is a reason why this theory is called language and gender, rather than language and sex, is because Holmes (2013) said in his book that the term gender rather than sex is because sex refers to categories that distinguish someone by biological appearance while gender is for distinguishing people by their behaviour, including speech. McElhinny, in the Handbook of Language and Gender, edited by Holmes and Meyerhof (2003), also stated something similar to Holmes about gender and sex what is socially constructed is like gender because it is more readily transformed than what is biological, like sex. With this gender concept, we can distinguish people by describing them as masculine or feminine.

Men prefer a one-to-many-pattern or a single speaker with the rest of the group as an audience, while women tend to break a more extensive group into a small number of conversation groups, the opposite of what men would do (Hudson, 1996). This statement could easily pass as a stereotype of people. The stereotype could help us distinguish people by describing masculine and feminine behaviours, such as men's and women's language, in more detail.

3. Men's Language Features

Lakoff (1973) described that male language is more assertive, mature, and on point or direct forms. This makes the differences between men and women. Coates (2016) explained an Androcentric Rule: Men will be seen to behave linguistically to be more desirable or admirable while women is the opposite.

According to Coates (2016), there are six features in men's language: minimal responses, questions, commands and directives, swearing and taboo language, compliments, and theme.

A. Minimal Responses

Men tend to use minimal responses such as yeah, oh, huh, right, or mhm, etc, or in other words called 'back-channels.' Men use this form of response as a tactic to undermine the current speaker and show their dominance. For example,

(A) : *"This is the file you want, all of the information you need."*

(B) : *"mhm."*

B. Questions

Women and men ask questions to gain information from other people. The difference is that women often use tag questions to ask some questions, while men often ask questions directly or to gain information. For example,

(A) : *"Meredith, why are you here alone? Where's Derek?"*

(B) : *"Oh. I just broke up with him."*

C. Commands and Directives

Men tend to use explicit commands to get them to know of their ‘status differences’ among same-sex groups, such as *gimme, gotta, and gonna*. For example, “*Hey! Gimme that gun!*”

D. Swearing and Taboo Language

As Coates (2014) said in the book, men swear and use more taboo words than women, such as *fuck, damn, shit, etc.* Because swearing is associated with power and masculinity in Western culture. For example, “*Fuck! Watch your way, dude!*”

E. Compliments

Men are likely to compliment each other based on their skill or their possessions. For example: ‘*Your basketball skill is cool, man!*’, ‘*Good job,*’ ‘*Cool shoes.*’ Not only to same-sex person, but men also gives compliment to the opposite gender.

F. Theme

With same-sex people, men prefer to talk about something more general, not impersonal, like hobbies, cars, sports, current affairs, and modern technology. For example,

(A) : “Hey, do you know that electronic brand just launches their new product?”

(B) : “Yeah! But I don’t like their new product, I think they don’t have any upgrade with the previous product.”

4. Women’s Language Features

Lakoff (1973) stated in the book that women’s speech is generally much more ‘polite’ than men’s. Thus, women tend to focus on their speech more. Also, Lakoff (1973) states that Women’s language has become the foundation for the attitude that women are weak.

According to Lakoff (as cited in Holmes, 2013), there are ten kinds of women’s language features there are lexical hedges or fillers, tag questions, rising intonation on declarative, ‘empty’ adjectives, precise color terms, intensifiers, ‘hypercorrect’ grammar, ‘superpolite’ forms, avoidance of strong swear words, emphatic stress. The definition of each of the language features is mentioned below:

A. Lexical Hedges or Fillers

Lexical hedges or fillers are considered linguistic features and have a function to express a lack of confidence or uncertainty (Lakoff, 1973). Examples of lexical hedges or fillers is: *sort of/sorta, probably, well, you see, like, you know, I think, uh, hm, um and ah,* etc. There is also a difference between ‘hedges’ and ‘fillers’, with *sort of/sorta* classified as a hedge, well and you see is classified as ‘meaningless particles’ and *uh, um, ah, hm, ah* classified as ‘pause fillers’

B. Tag Questions

This type of feature is a declarative statement, which has a strong meaning of appeal to make it into a form of imperative sentences that require a more complicated answer, a yes or no answer, thus why women have enough knowledge to predict response also may express uncertainty. Lakoff (cited in Holmes 2013) says that a tag question is a syntactic device that may express uncertainty. For example: “*That dress is pretty, isn’t it?*” or “*The water bottle is too expensive, isn’t it?*” Tag questions are also used where the speaker knows something as well as the interlocutors what the answer must be and does not need any confirmation.

C. Rising Intonation on Declarative

Lakoff (1973) states that women are most likely to increase intonation and speed in their speech when they say declarative sentences to get accurate information. Thus, when the declarative answer is used with a high-rising tone, the declarative response becomes a question. For example:

(A) : “*When will dinner be ready?*”

(B) : “*Oh...around six o'clock?*”

D. Empty Adjectives

Women are likelier to use empty adjectives to express their feelings about particular situations or certain information. Empty adjectives are made from a group of adjective words. They are usually used to show the speaker’s amazement or agreement, such as *divine, adorable, charming, lovely, cute*, etc.

E. Precise Color Terms

Females are much more detailed in naming colors. This is because they are susceptible to seeing color differences and have much vocabulary to show colors, unlike men. For example: “*I think that maroon color suits you well.*” or “*Are you using lavender shade to paint your nails?*”

F. Intensifiers

According to Lakoff (1973), both men and women use intensifiers, but are dominantly used by women to strengthen their utterances. Lakoff also gives some examples of intensifiers, such as *so, totally, really, very, such, certainly, fairly, quite, absolutely, perfectly, just*, etc. This is more characteristic of women than men because women like to show their feelings in their words more than men. For example: “*Her dress is so beautiful!*”

G. Hypercorrect Grammar

According to Holmes (2013), women avoid using rough or vulgar, slang words such as ‘ain’t’ of the pronunciation and use standard grammar or standard verb form to show politeness while talking, such as pronouncing the ‘g’ at the end of swimming. So, women pronounce it as *swimming, not swimmin’*

H. Superpolite Forms

Women mostly use this language features more than men to ask favors, and most of the time, women use it to express their opinions. The super polite form is not used to give an order to other people because it is more like a suggestion rather than an order. Instead of saying, “*Give me that bracelet!*” Women were likelier to politely change their sentences, such as “*Would you give me that bracelet, please?*”

I. Avoidance of Strong Swear Words

As we know, women are the opposite of men. Therefore, women are more cautious and polite than men. Women are more likely to avoid using swear words such as *shit, fuck, damn*, etc; instead, they use *oh my God, oh dear, dear me, good heavens, fudge*, etc, to express surprise. Because using swear words is considered unladylike.

J. Emphatic Stress

Women use emphatic stress to emphasize the words and strengthen the speaker’s intended meaning to show their feelings. For example: “*This house is HUGE.*” or “*It was a brilliant idea!*” The words ‘huge’ and ‘brilliant’ are examples of emphatic stress. Those words are used to make the meaning of an utterance stronger.

C. RESEARCH METHOD

This research applies qualitative method. Holstein (2011) states qualitative data needs more structured and interpretive approaches to data collection in describing and analyzing social networks. Sedarmayati et al. (2011) also said that the qualitative method is a method in which the researcher is placed as the research key instrument, data that has been found is collected together, and the result of the data is descriptive. The researcher presented the data in the table first to show how much data was found in the movie, then described the data in paragraphs to show the difference between men's and women’s language that features in the movie script, thus why this research uses the descriptive qualitative methods.

D. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Findings

The researcher found 88 (eighty-eight) data from both men's and women's language features in the *Brooklyn* movie. The explanation of the data is presented in the table in each sub-chapter.

1. Men's Language Features

This section discusses the first findings of types of men's language features. The researcher found 5 (five) out of 6 (six) types of men's language features. The table below shows the detailed findings of types of men's language features.

Table 1. Men's Language Features Findings

No	Features	Frequency
1	Minimal Responses	1
2	Questions	23
3	Commands and Directives	2
4	Swearing and Taboo Language	1
5	Compliments	2
6	Theme	0
	Total	29

In the table above, questions are commonly used by the male lead character, with 23 (twenty-three) of the data found. The other features are less than 10 (ten) of the data found. Below are the examples of the data with explanations.

a. Minimal Responses

In the Brooklyn movie script, minimal responses are used by male lead character once in the movie.

Datum 1

Eilis: "And I was the only one that would dance with you?"

Tony: "Oh, no, it wasn't."

The conversation above happens when Eilis and Tony are on the way home to Eilis's boarding house. She asks Tony before walking home to avoid her friend, Dorothy. Then, they talk about so many things and tease each other, one of which is when Eilis asks him if she is the only one who would dance with him. He answers with 'Oh, no, it wasn't.' a minimal response to her question while teasing him.

b. Questions

The male lead character, Tony, uses many questions features in the movie. It has been found twenty-four times in the movie. Tony used many questions to gain information about Eilis Lacey, Tony's love interest.

Datum 2

Tony: "So would you dance with me?"

Eilis: "I'm not sure he taught me anything."

In this dialogue, Tony asks again if Eilis wants to dance with him because, implicitly, Tony wants to get to know Eilis more. Eilis does not immediately agree, but it needs a little persuasion from Tony, and then she agrees to dance with him.

c. Commands and Directives

The lead male character from Brooklyn movie only twice used commands and directives. Example:

Datum 3

Tony: "I want to ask you something. And you're gonna say, oh, it's too soon, I don't really know him well enough, we've only been out a couple times."

Tony’s dialogue above shows that he is using commands with the word ‘gonna’ to Eilis because he gives commands to Eilis to respond to him with something he wants to hear because he wants to ask her something that he thinks Eilis is should replied with ‘oh, it’s too soon, I don’t really know him well enough.’

d. Swearing and Taboo Language

In this movie script, Tony uses swearing and taboo language once in his conversation from the total data. The male lead character rarely used swearing and taboo language in daily conversation.

Datum 4

Tony: “Holy shit! Excuse my language, but I thought we were going to have a different kind of talk. You mean it?”

Eilis: “I mean it.”

Tony used swearing language in the movie only once. It was when Eilis explained that she liked to be with him, and she confessed that if there was another ‘I love you’ she assured him that she would say ‘I love you’ back to him. Then, he swears because he thinks Eilis is about to have another talk that he is afraid of, such as her breaking up with him. Then he asks if she means what she just said, and he assures him by answering that she means it.

e. Compliments

Similar to commands and directives, the male lead character used compliments twice in the movie of the total data.

Datum 5

Tony: “I like how you’re being, I don’t know the word. When you go along with everything.”

Eilis: “Amenable?”

The dialogue above also counts as compliments because in this scene or in this dialogue, Tony compliments Eilis because she is open or responsive to him. Also, Tony explained that he did not know the exact word for his description of her, thus why her response was to give him the word he needed.

2. Women’s Language Features

This section is similar to the previous section and discusses the findings of the first research problem. The difference with the previous section is that this section discusses the types of women’s language features of Eilis Lacey, the female lead character in Brooklyn movie. The researcher found 8 (eight) out of 10 (ten) types of women’s language features. The table below shows the detailed findings of women’s language features.

Table 2. Women’s Language Features Findings

No	Features	Frequency
1	Lexical Hedges or Fillers	10
2	Tag Questions	5
3	Rising Intonation on Declarative	19
4	Empty Adjectives	4
5	Precise Color Terms	0
6	Intensifiers	14
7	Hypercorrect Grammar	1
8	Super polite Forms	4
9	Avoidance of Strong Swear Words	0
10	Emphatic Stress	2
	Total	59

Based on the table above, rising intonation is commonly used by the female lead character, with 59 (fifty-nine) data found. Other than rising intonation, intensifiers are the second highest language features used by Eilis with 14 (fourteen), and lexical hedges are the third highest with 10 (ten) of data found. At the same time, the other features found are under 10 (ten) of the data. Below are the examples of the data with explanations.

a. Lexical Hedges or Fillers

Lexical hedges or fillers are used by the female lead character 10 (ten) times of the total data.

Datum 6

Miss Fortini: "It's not a matter of trying. It's what you have to do. Do you try to wear panties every day?"

Eilis: "No. I mean, I don't try. I..I just put them on."

In the utterances above, Miss Fortini reminds Eilis that customers will return to Bartocci's if they like. This implies that Eilis should treat the customers more openly. Miss Fortini deals with Eilis by treating the customers as new friends, to which Eilis replies that she will try. Miss Fortini gently reminds her that this is not something she tries to do; it is something she has to do. Then she asks Eilis if she tries to wear panties every day. After Miss Fortini asks her like that, she feels hesitant and unsure because wearing panties is something she just puts on, not trying to put it on. Thus, she uses fillers to express her hesitancy by using 'I mean' and 'I..I' in her utterances.

b. Tag Questions

The female lead character of Brooklyn movie uses 5 (five) tag question features of the total data. Tag questions as responding and confirming. For example:

Datum 7

Nancy: "Is that an American trick?"

Eilis: "Yes. It's a good one, isn't it?"

The conversation above happens while Nancy, George, Eilis, and Jim are at the beach and about to change their clothes to bathing suits. While they change their clothes, Eilis is already wearing her bathing suit underneath her dress which makes it easier for Eilis to change her clothes while covering herself in a towel. Nancy, George, and Jim have difficulty changing their clothes to bathing suits because they have to cover themselves in a towel. Thus, Nancy asks Eilis if wearing bathing suits underneath her clothes is one of America's tricks, and she answers with tag questions. Because tag questions are used when the speaker knows something as well as the interlocutor what the answer is.

c. Rising Intonation on Declarative

Among the other features found in the movie, rising intonation has the highest frequency, 19 (nineteen) data Eilis utilises in the movie. Lakoff (1973) says that women tend to use rising intonation when they feel hesitant while giving declarative responses, which makes the declarative response turn into question because of the high-rising tone.

Datum 8

Miss Kelly: "Your poor sister."

Eilis "My sister?"

The dialogue above shows that Miss Kelly pities Eilis's sister, Rose. Because Eilis is going away to America leaves Rose and her mother in Enniscorthy. Eilis is feeling discomfited and confused because of why Miss Kelly says that. Thus, she knows why Miss Kelly said that it is because Miss Kelly thinks that Eilis's move away to America is the end for Rose; she must spend the rest of her life taking care of her mother. She reacts with a high-rising tone because of what Miss Kelly has said. Thus, the response changes into a question because the declarative response changes into a

question when a high-rising tone is used.

d. Empty Adjectives

The data found for empty adjective features are 4 (four) times the total data.

There are:

Datum 9

Jim: "We don't really know anything of the rest of the world. We must seem very backward to you now."

Eilis: "Of course not. You seem calm, and civilized. And charming."

The dialogue uttered by Eilis above is also classified as an empty adjective because Eilis compliments Jim. After all, 'charming' and 'lovely' are adjectives that have meanings to indicate the speaker's admiration or approval thus, empty adjectives are related to emotional reactions to specific information (Lakoff, 1973).

e. Intensifiers

In this movie script, Eilis uses many intensifiers in her conversation. The researcher found 14 (fourteen) data from the total data. The example of the data is as follows:

Datum 10

Eilis: "It certainly feels like it, but this is my first year, so I don't know how to judge."

Customer: "Well, congratulations. You survived your first New York winter."

In the dialogue above, Eilis talks with the customer in Bartocci's about Brooklyn's winter. She informed the customer that this is her first year in Brooklyn, thus why she uses 'certainly' to give the customer that she agrees with the customer, though it is her first year feeling winter in Brooklyn.

f. Hypercorrect Grammar

In this movie script, Eilis uses hypercorrect grammar only once in her conversation of the total data.

Datum 11

Mary: "Eilis, what's the matter? Has something happened with Jim?"

Eilis: "I should have told you. I should have told you the minute I got back."

Eilis uses 'should have' rather than 'should've' this shows that Eilis uses grammatical standard or hypercorrect grammar feature language in her dialogue because she expresses her frustration to Mary when she talks about Jim Farrell to Eilis. Though hypercorrect grammar is not always used when women are frustrated, the only time Eilis uses hypercorrect grammar is when she is frustrated.

g. Superpolite Forms

Similar to empty adjectives, the researcher found 4 (four) data of the total data.

Datum 12

Eilis: "Miss Kelly, might I talk to you later?"

In the data above found about super polite form is when Eilis wants to talk to Miss Kelly in the early movie. Miss Kelly is older than her also she is Eilis's boss while they are speaking, thus why Eilis uses super polite form.

h. Emphatic Stress

In the movie script, the female lead character only uses emphatic stress twice in total data.

Datum 13

Jim: "We're not all the same."

Eilis: "You all look the same. It's the blazer and the hair-oil."

In the data above, Eilis is just picked up by George Sheridan, Jim Farrell, and her friend Nancy for having fun and for Nancy to introduce her to Jim in hopes that she could match Eilis and Jim. In the car, George asks Eilis if she does not like a guy from the rugby club, and she answers by explaining that the rugby club of the Irish man in Enniscorthy and the Iris man in America all look the same. Thus, Eilis emphasises the

word 'look' in her sentences.

B. Discussions

1. Differences between Men's and Women's Language Features in Brooklyn Movie

This section discusses the differences between men's language features and women's language features between the two lead characters that occur in the Brooklyn movie script.

Table 4.3 Differences between Men's and Women's Language Features in Brooklyn Movie

No	Men's Language Features	Women's Language Features
1	Minimal Responses	Lexical Hedges or Fillers
2	Questions	Tag Questions
3	Commands and Directives	Rising Intonation on Declarative
4	Swearing and Taboo Language	Empty Adjectives
5	Compliments	Intensifiers
6	-	Hypercorrect Grammar
7	-	Superpolite Forms
8	-	Emphatic Stress

From the table above, the similarity can be found in the Brooklyn movie script such as in the movie the male lead character uses compliments language features. This language feature is used to compliment someone or a certain situation. Then, the female lead character uses empty adjectives to express their feelings about a particular situation or certain information.

There are also differences between men's and women's language features in the movie, that in the movie the male lead character is using questions a lot rather than the other language features. Although women's language features may also have questions, the difference is in women's language features, the usage of questions when the speaker could predict the answer of the interlocutor's answer is, thus why in women's language features it is called tag questions.

After finding the types of men's and women's language features in Brooklyn movie, the researcher finds the differences between male and female lead characters in the movie. In the movie, the difference between men's and women's language features is that the male lead character often uses question language features rather than any other feature. Tony Fiorello is an Italian man who met Eilis Lacey, an Irish woman, at an Irish dance party in Brooklyn. Tony uses questions to gain information about Eilis, the Irish woman he just met at the party. Meanwhile, Eilis often uses rising intonation on declarative language features because she feels hesitancy in a new environment. Her hesitancy slowly faded in the movie as the movie was about to end.

In short, men's and women's language features are mostly different. This movie proves the difference by showing it in the main characters, Tony and Eilis's utterances.

E. CONCLUSION

Based on the findings and discussions of research data, it can be concluded that there have been found 5 (five) types of men's language features used by Tony Fiorello, 1 (one) feature of minimal response, 23 (twenty-three) features of questions, 2 (two) features commands and directives, 1 (one) feature of swearing and taboo language, and 2 (two) features of compliments. The researcher additionally found 8 (eight) types of women's language features used by Eilis Lacey were, 10 (ten) lexical hedges or fillers, 4 (four) empty adjectives, 10 (ten) intensifiers, 2 (two) emphatic stress, 5 (five) tag questions, 4 (four) superpolite forms, 1 (one) hypercorrect grammar, and 19 (nineteen)

rising intonation. However, themes type from men's language features, avoidance of strong swear words, and precise color terms from women's language features were not found in the Brooklyn movie. In the movie, there was no scene about Tony talking about something general with a same-sex person. There was no scene about Eilis referencing color though she is working in a department store also Eilis avoided using strong swear words to express her strong emotions.

The differences between men's and women's language features that have been found in the movies are the male lead character uses a lot of question language features rather than women, because in the movie Tony wanted to learn more about Eilis, thus why he uses a lot of questions language features. While Eilis's character is hesitant a lot in the movie the rising intonation language features in uses a lot by her.

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