

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION & SUGGESTION

4.1 Conclusion

This research aimed to analyze the gendered language features used by male and female characters in *The Ballad of Songbirds and Snakes*, using Jennifer Coates' theory as the primary framework. Through a qualitative method with a case study design, the study examined seven specific language features: minimal responses, hedges, tag questions, questions, commands and directives, swearing and taboo language, and compliments. The findings revealed that male characters tended to use more direct and assertive forms of language, such as giving commands, asking questions, and using swearing (although minimally). These forms often reflected a desire to assert control or dominance in interactions. On the other hand, female characters were found to use more hedges, compliments, and tag questions indicating a more cooperative and supportive communication style. This supports Coates' claim that female's language tends to prioritize empathy and relational harmony, whereas men's language often reflects independence and authority. Therefore, this study contributes to gender linguistics by showing how film functions as a medium for reproducing gender ideologies through the characters' use of language. These findings highlight the importance of critically examining how language and power are represented in popular media.

The comparison between male and female language features in the movie highlighted the persistence of traditional gender roles in fictional narratives. Male characters appeared more dominant in initiating and leading conversations, while female characters displayed more caution and emotional sensitivity in their speech. Although set in a dystopian world, the film still reflects conventional patterns of gendered communication. In the dystopian setting of *The Ballad of Songbirds and Snakes*, gendered language becomes a tool that reflects and reinforces systemic power structures. Dystopian narratives often exaggerate social control, and within this context, the linguistic behaviors of male and female characters carry ideological

weight. Male characters, particularly Coriolanus Snow, use directive and commanding language that aligns with authoritarian control, a common feature in dystopian regimes. Female characters like Lucy Gray, on the other hand, adopt more cooperative and affective language strategies, which can be seen both as a form of conformity and resistance. Through this lens, the film does not merely present individual speech patterns but constructs a gendered discourse that aligns with the oppressive and hierarchical structures typical of dystopian worlds. This reflects how dystopian fiction can expose and critique real-world gender ideologies through its narrative and linguistic representation. These results suggest that language in film not only reflects character traits but also reinforces broader societal expectations related to gender. Thus, this study contributes to the growing body of research in sociolinguistics and gender studies by offering insight into how language shapes and mirrors social identity within popular culture.

5.2 Suggestion

Based on the findings and discussions of this research, several suggestion can made for scholars, teachers, and readers who are interested in the intersection of gender and language in media. To start, it is suggest that future researchers delve into gender specific language characteristics across various genres apart from dystopian tales, such as comedy, romance, or historical films, to investigate how context affects linguistic choices related to gender. Additionally, it would be beneficial to merge Jennifer Coates' theory with alternate frameworks, like those established by Lakoff or Tannen, to enhance the examination and discover a wider range of linguistic traits.

Furthermore, for those engaged in the study of gendered communication, the implementation of a cohesive theory as demonstrated in this research should be taken into account to ensure equitable and legitimate comparisons between the speech patterns of males and females. This strategy helps prevent biases in interpretation and facilitates clearer conclusions about how language embodies power, identity, and social standards within media stories.

Additionally, this research may act as a valuable resource for educators in English language and literature, particularly in areas connected to sociolinguistics, discourse analysis, or media studies. Evaluating film scripts through the framework of gendered language attributes can aid students in gaining a critical perspective on how language shapes meaning and identity within various scenarios.

Finally, content creators and screenplay writers should be more conscious of the linguistic selections made for male and female characters. Although some conventions might align with genre norms, a more sophisticated and fair portrayal of gender via dialogue can aid in dismantling stereotypes and fostering more genuine character representations