



Genderlect of Men and Women: A Study of Chuck Bass and Blair Waldorf's Conversation in *Gossip Girl*

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ABSTRACT

This research is aimed to analyze the genderlect of men and women as depicted by Chuck Bass and Blair Waldorf as the main characters of American TV-Series entitled *Gossip Girl*. The researchers used the theory of Adjacency Pairs (Levinson, 1983) and Genderlect (Tannen, 1991) to indicate the differences of men and women language and the stereotypes of men and women depicted by those characters. The data were taken from 13 episodes of *Gossip Girl* from season 1 to 6. The results show that Chuck Bass offers and gives more question than Blair Waldorf. On the other hand, Blair Waldorf requests, gives assessment, and blames more than Chuck Bass. The stereotypes of men depicted by Chuck Bass are men make offer as asymmetric communication and make more question to be informative. The stereotypes of women depicted by Blair Waldorf are women make more request as social communication, make assessment as intimate communication, and they are cooperative.

KATA KUNCI

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis genderlect laki-laki dan perempuan sebagaimana yang ditampilkan oleh Chuck Bass dan Blair Waldorf sebagai tokoh utama dalam serial TV Amerika berjudul *Gossip Girl*. Peneliti menggunakan teori Adjacency Pairs (Levinson, 1983) dan Genderlect (Tannen, 1991) untuk menunjukkan perbedaan bahasa laki-laki dan perempuan dan stereotipe yang ditampilkan oleh kedua tokoh. Data diperoleh dari 13 episode *Gossip Girl* musim 1 sampai 6. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa Chuck Bass menawarkan dan memberi lebih banyak pertanyaan daripada Blair Waldorf. Sebaliknya, Blair Waldorf lebih banyak meminta, memberi penilaian, dan menyalahkan daripada Chuck Bass. Stereotipe laki-laki yang digambarkan oleh Chuck Bass yaitu laki-laki membuat penawaran sebagai komunikasi asimetris dan bertanya lebih banyak untuk menjadi lebih informatif. Stereotipe perempuan yang digambarkan oleh Blair Waldorf yaitu perempuan lebih banyak meminta sebagai komunikasi sosial, membuat penilaian sebagai komunikasi intim, dan kooperatif.

INTRODUCTION

Human being developed because the existence of language as a tool to communicate and connect people. Men and women as the agent of society use language in a different way. Tannen (1991) states that men and women are living in different world, that is why they also make different words. In this research, the researchers use one the most popular American TV-Series entitled *Gossip Girl* focuses on main male and female characters, Chuck Bass and Blair Waldorf. *Gossip Girl* tells about high-schoolers who live in Manhattan's Upper-East Side, New York, as upper-class adolescents. Chuck Bass and Blair Waldorf are described as well-educated, well-mannered behavior couple who are very ambitious to be on top of the

world. In communicating with other characters who are part and not part of Manhattan's Elite are also different. Because of that, the researchers want to analyze the way they communicate as the representation of men and women that come from elite families.

In order to get the objectives of this research, the researchers use two different theories by Levinson (1983) and Tannen (1991). Levinson's (1983) theory is Adjacency Pairs used to indicate the differences of men and women in using language as depicted by Chuck Bass and Blair Waldorf. Paltridge (2006) states that adjacency pairs are utterances produced by two speakers in a way that second utterances are identified as related to the first one, as an expected follow-up to that utterances. Levinson (1983) in Paltridge (2006) proposes a table of adjacency pairs and the explanations as the following:

Table 1 Adjacency Pairs by Levinson (1983)

First Parts	Second Parts	
	Preferred	Dispreferred
Request	Acceptance	Refusal
Offer / Invitation	Acceptance	Refusal
Assessment	Agreement	Disagreement
Question	Expected Answer	Unexpected Answer or Non-Answers
Blame	Denial	Admission

Tannen's (1991) theory is Genderlect, used to reveal the stereotypes of men and women that are described by both characters. Genderlect is a term proposed by Deborah Tannen in 1990 that describes the way men and women's conversation is not about right or wrong, superior or inferior, they are just different. There are 5 aspects of genderlect, the first is independent and intimate. Independent stands for how men tend to focus on independence to establish status, avoid being the one who is taking order (it is a marker of low status), in the other words they tend to make more request, and make decision (asking for women's opinion is considered to be the limitation of their independence). Intimate stands for how women tend to build intimacy to make a strong connection, avoid the appearance of superiority, and minimize differences. The second is symmetric and asymmetric. Tannen (1991) mentions that intimacy speaks for 'we're close and the same' and independence speaks for 'we're separate and different'. The symmetry of connection is what creates community and the asymmetry of status is what creates contest. The third is social and informative. Rapport-Talk is the style of women's conversation which aims is to establish connection with other people. Report talk itself is the style of men's conversation which is aiming to command attention, convey information, and win arguments. Tannen (1991) states that women are stereotyped for being the ones who talk much and men are not. Tannen (1995) also believes that women do ask question more often rather than men. Since women are more comfortable doing 'private speaking' and men more comfortable doing 'public speaking', this, sometimes, an exception that makes men talk more than women during meeting, mixed-group discussion, and in a classroom where girls sit next to boys. Men also tend to speak longer when they are questioning about something or giving a comment and follow up the speaker's answer with another question or comment. The last is competitive and cooperative. Tannen (1991) propose that men's style in dealing with conflict are competitive and prone, while women are cooperative and given to affiliation. Although several linguists propose several theories about language and gender including Tannen (1991), Lorenzo-Dus and Bou-Franch (2003) argue that cultural behavior can be the stronger factor for men and women during their communication.

METHOD

The data were conversations of Chuck Bass and Blair Waldorf taken from 13 episodes of *Gossip Girl* from season 1 to 6. The unit of analysis in this research focuses on the Chuck Bass' and Blair Waldorf's utterances in *Gossip Girl*. In collecting the data, the researchers used Gay and Diehl's (1992) sampling theory and Etikan, Musa, Alkasm's (2016) purposive sampling technique. The researchers had to pick at least 10% data out of population based on their judgement. The researches ended up with 13 episodes (15.37%) and choose the data based on the watchers' vote on m ranking.com. After selecting the data, the researchers transcribed all of them. In analyzing the data, the researchers grouped Chuck Bass and Blair Waldorf's conversations, then analyzed the data using adjacency pair theory. After that, the researchers interpreted those utterances using genderlect theory and made conclusion and suggestion in the end.

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

Finding

The table below indicates the Adjacency Pairs by both characters in *Gossip Girl*:

Table 2 The Results of Adjacency Pairs

Adjacency Pairs	Chuck Bass		Blair Waldorf		Total %
	Total	%	Total	%	
Request	11	4.1	15	5.6	9.7
Acceptance	-	-	5	1.9	1.9
Refusal	11	4.1	10	3.7	7.8
Offer / Invitation	10	3.7	3	1.1	4.8
Acceptance	3	1.1	1	0.4	1.5
Refusal	7	2.6	2	0.7	3.3
Assessment	1	0.4	6	2.2	2.6
Agreement	1	0.4	6	2.2	2.6
Question	37	14	35	13	27
Expected Answer	16	6	16	6	12
Unexpected Answer	21	7.8	19	7	14.8
Blame	-	-	5	1.9	1.9
Denial	-	-	4	1.5	1.5
Admission	-	-	1	0.4	0.4
Total	123	50	123	50	100

Chuck Bass and Blair Waldorf produced 379 utterances of 53 scenes in total. There are 246 utterances that are considered as adjacency pairs, 123 were produced by Chuck Bass and Blair Waldorf respectively.

Discussion

The discussion is divided into two sub-chapters: the first is to indicate the differences of men and women language as depicted by both characters. The second is to reveal the stereotypes that are described in *Gossip Girl* as depicted by both characters.

1. Men and Women Language Differences in *Gossip Girl*

a. Request

Chuck Bass made 11 requests (4.1%) and Blair Waldorf made 15 requests (5.6%) in *Gossip Girl*. The following is the explanation for acceptance and refusal made by both characters in responding the requests that they made:

1) Request - Acceptance

Chuck Bass made higher number of acceptances, 5 acceptances (1.9%), while Blair Waldorf none, in order to respond Blair Waldorf's requests. For example:

Excerpt 1

Context : Chuck Bass finally confessed his feeling for Blair Waldorf after they had a fight at school graduation party. He realized that no matter what happened between them, Blair Waldorf would always be the love of his life.

Setting : On the street in the afternoon.

(71) Chuck Bass : I love you, too.

(72) **Blair Waldorf** : **But can you say it twice? No, I'm serious. Say it twice!**

(73) Chuck Bass : I love you. I love you. Mm. There's three. Four. I love you.

(Data 2, Season 2, Episode 2, Scene 5)

The conversation above happened on the street, when Chuck Bass wanted to confess his feeling for Blair Waldorf. The bold utterance above is the request that Blair Waldorf made and the following is the acceptance from Chuck Bass, which means that Chuck Bass willingly repeated his confession for Blair Waldorf.

2) Request - Refusal

On the contrary, Blair Waldorf made the higher number of refusals, 11 refusals (4.1%), rather than Chuck Bass, 10 refusals (3.7%), to respond Chuck Bass' requests. For example:

Excerpt 2

Context : Chuck Bass wanted to stop Blair Waldorf's wedding with Prince Louis because he loved her. He wanted Blair Waldorf to run away with him and leave everything behind.

Setting : At a Church in the morning.

- (89) Blair Waldorf : Well, what I need is for you to...
- (90) **Chuck Bass** : **Don't marry him.**
- (91) Blair Waldorf : Chuck.
- (92) **Chuck Bass** : **Don't marry him.**
- (93) Blair Waldorf : All those people out there are waiting for me.

The conversation above happened at a Church, when Chuck Bass tried to stop Blair Waldorf for marrying Prince Louis. Chuck Bass asked Blair Waldorf on the bold utterances not to marry the prince and run away with him instead. The responds of Blair Waldorf are refusals, because she could not do what Chuck Bass requested. Even though Blair Waldorf loved Chuck Bass as much as he loved her, Blair Waldorf realized that they could not be together, that was why she refused his request with her utterance.

b. Offer and Invitation

Out of 134 adjacency pairs, Chuck Bass made higher offer, 10 (3.7%), rather than Blair Waldorf, 4 (1.45%). Hence, Chuck Bass and Blair Waldorf responded to their offer and invitation with an acceptance or a refusal. The explanation of both can be seen below:

1) Offer - Acceptance

In *Gossip Girl*, Blair Waldorf made 3 acceptances (1.1%), while Chuck Bass made 1 acceptance (0.4%). For example:

Excerpt 3

Context : Chuck Bass and Blair Waldorf were having a treaty as a problem solver for theirs on-and-off again relationship issue conducted by their best friends, Serena van der Woodsen and Nate Archibald.

Setting : At the Roses in the morning.

- (179) **Chuck Bass** : **If you give me the Standard on weeknight, I'll give you The Carlyle for the entire Christmas season.**
- (180) Blair Waldorf : Done. But I want an addendum, that you can't bed hostesses from restaurants I frequent.

(Data 7, Season 4, Episode 7, Scene 1)

The bold utterance above shows that Chuck Bass offered a property to Blair Waldorf, when they had a meeting at the Roses, and she accepted it directly. It can be seen from her saying "Done." that has a meaning that she accepted Chuck Bass's offer.

2) Offer - Refusal

With the higher number of Chuck Bass' requests, Blair Waldorf made 7 refusals (2.6%), while Chuck Bass only made 2 refusals (0.7%). For example:

Excerpt 4

Context : Blair Waldorf wanted to be on Chuck Bass' side after his father, Bart Bass, funeral. She knew that Chuck Bass needed someone the most at that time to take care of him.

Setting : In front of Lily's Apartment at noon.

(119) Blair Waldorf : Chuck! Stop! Don't go! Or if you have to leave, let me come with you!

(120) Chuck Bass : I appreciate your concern.

(121) **Blair Waldorf** : No, you don't. You don't appreciate anything today. But I don't care. **Whatever you're going through, I want to be there for you.**

(122) Chuck Bass : We talked about this. You are not my girlfriend.

(Data 5, Season 2, Episode 2, Scene 4)

The conversation above happened on the street, when Blair Waldorf tried to comfort Chuck Bass after his father's death, Bart Bass. The bold utterance above was an offer of Blair Waldorf's to stand by Chuck Bass' side whatever he was going through at that moment and ever. Unfortunately, Chuck Bass refused it and he decided to mourn on his own way.

c. Assessment

From 53 scenes, Blair Waldorf made higher number of assessments, 6 at once (2.2%), and Chuck Bass only 1 (0.4%). She used all these assessments to make Chuck Bass confessed his feelings to her. As a respondent, Chuck Bass agreed to all Blair Waldorf's assessments. The following is the explanation of Chuck Bass' respond:

1) Assessment - Agreement

Chuck Bass had higher number of agreements, 6 (2.2%), in order to give a respond to Blair Waldorf's assessments, and Blair Waldorf made only 1 (0.4%). For example:

Excerpt 5

Context : Blair Waldorf tried to seduce Chuck Bass by asking his opinion about her appearance.

Setting : In a living room at night.

(34) **Blair Waldorf** : **What do you think about my coat?**

(35) Chuck Bass : I like it. Why?

(Data 2, Season 2, Episode 25, Scene 2)

The conversation above happened in a living room at school graduation party, when Blair Waldorf asked Chuck Bass's opinions about her appearance on the bold utterances, especially on her clothing items, Chuck Bass responded them with agreements by his saying on the following utterances. The words "like", "better", "admire", "adore", and "worship" indicate positive opinion towards her wardrobe.

Excerpt 6

Context : Blair Waldorf tried to stop Chuck Bass, who had a new identity and changed his name with Henry, for leaving Paris and asked him to come back to New York with her.

Setting : In Gare du Nord at night.

(83) Chuck Bass : I destroyed the only thing I ever loved.

(84) Blair Waldorf : I don't love you anymore. But, it takes more than even you to destroy Blair Waldorf.

(85) **Chuck Bass** : **Your world would be easier if I didn't come back.**

(86) Blair Waldorf : That's true. But, it wouldn't be my world without you in it.

(Data 3, Season 4, Episode 2, Scene 1)

The conversation above is the example of agreement made by Blair Waldorf which happened at the train station in Paris, Gare du Nord. Blair Waldorf tried to stop Chuck Bass for leaving town and changing his identity, which she thought it was very odd, since Chuck Bass was supposed to be ignorant, strong, but kind sort of person. On the bold utterance above, Chuck Bass gave his opinion that things would get better for Blair Waldorf if he just 'disappeared' and started a new life as 'Henry'. Blair Waldorf agreed with that thought, it can be seen from her saying "That's true.", even though the part of losing him was the one she never imagined before.

d. Question

In *Gossip Girl*, Chuck Bass made higher number of asking questions with 37 questions (14%), while Blair Waldorf made only 35 questions (13%). Chuck Bass usually asked Blair Waldorf to clarify something, so did she, and both of them responded with expected and unexpected answer. You can see the explanation below:

1) Question - Expected Answer

Both Chuck Bass and Blair Waldorf made equal number of expected answers, 16 (6%). For example:

Excerpt 7

Context : Blair Waldorf and Chuck Bass were talking about their relationship issue as Bart Bass, Chuck Bass' father, thought that Blair Waldorf made Chuck Bass weak and he did not like it.

Setting : On Chuck Bass' limo at night.

(371) Chuck Bass : Blair, I love you with all my heart, and that is the reason we cannot take the chance of messing this up.

(372) **Blair Waldorf** : **Sure. Because what would your father think if you failed? That I distracted you? That you sacrificed your empire for me?**

(373) Chuck Bass : Blair, you are a distraction, because when we're together you're all I think about. And I would give up my empire for you. I would give up everything for you. After a couple nights in Monte Carlo, I lost track of all time.

(Data 13, Season 6, Episode 1, Scene 5)

This conversation above happened when Chuck Bass and Blair Waldorf was on their way home on Chuck Bass' limo. Blair Waldorf asked for Chuck Bass' clarification dealing with Bart Bass' issue of their relationship on the bold utterance above. The following answer shows that Chuck Bass gave her a clear clarification towards Blair Waldorf's question.

2) Question - Unexpected Answer

Blair Waldorf made higher number of unexpected answer, 21 utterances (7.8%), and Chuck Bass only made 19 utterances (7%). For the example:

Excerpt 8

Context : Blair Waldorf tried to find her sweet escape after she broke up with Nate Archibald by partying at Victrola with Chuck Bass.

Setting : In front of the Victrola at night.

(12) **Chuck Bass** : **Where's Nate?**

(13) Blair Waldorf : I think we just broke up.

(14) Chuck Bass : What?

(15) Blair Waldorf : I don't want to talk about it. I just want to escape. That's what this place is for, right?

(Data 1, Season 1, Episode 7, Scene 1)

The conversation happened in front of the Victrola when Blair Waldorf came to Chuck Bass' victory party. Chucks Bass was looking for his friend Nate Archibald that was why he asked the question in Excerpt 8 to Blair Waldorf. We can see that Blair Waldorf responded to Chuck Bass' question with unexpected answer, since the appropriate answer should be 'I don't know' if she really did not know, or named a certain place if she did.

e. Blame

In *Gossip Girl* Blair Waldorf made 5 utterances of blame (1.9%), while Chuck Bass none. As the representation of women, Blair Waldorf likes to blame other people for what happened in order to seek their acknowledgement that shows attention and hope for problem solving. Chuck Bass responded those blames with denial and admission. The explanation can be seen below:

1) Blame - Denial

Chuck Bass made 4 utterances (1.9%) of denial and Blair Waldorf none. For example:

Excerpt 9

Context : Blair Waldorf blamed Chuck for the leaked video of her hooked up with a stranger at her wedding which he denied it.

Setting : At a Church in the morning.

(102) **Blair Waldorf** : **I can't believe you did this.**

(103) Chuck Bass : Good, because I didn't do it.

(104) Blair Waldorf : You really expect me to buy that?

(Data 4, Season 5, Episode 13, Scene 2)

This conversation happened at a Church on Blair Waldorf's wedding. Blair Waldorf was blaming Chuck Bass for the leaked video of her hooked up with stranger. Chuck Bass immediately denied it by saying that he "didn't do it".

2) Blame - Admission

Blair Waldorf does not make any of admission, while Chuck Bass utters 1 (0.4%). Here is the instance of admission:

Excerpt 10

Context : Blair Waldorf blamed Chuck Bass for sabotaging her debut appearance at the Cotillion with Nate Archibald.

Setting : In a ballroom at night.

(236) **Blair Waldorf** : **You make me sick. This thing between us, it's over for good.**

(237) Chuck Bass : Look, Blair, wait. I didn't mean to...

(Data 9, Season 1, Episode 10, Scene 3)

The conversation happened during the Cotillion. Chuck Bass tried to sabotage Blair Waldorf's debut with Nate Archibald because he was jealous over him. When Blair Waldorf found out, she blamed him for what he did on the bold utterance. It took a while for Chuck Bass to admit, but he finally admitted it. The words "I didn't mean to..." implies that he did it, but he did not realize that the impact would be that bad.

2. Stereotypes of Men and Women in *Gossip Girl*

a. Men Make Offer as Asymmetric Communication

Chuck Bass made higher number of offers than Blair Waldorf in *Gossip Girl*. If men are stereotyped as 'problem solver' to show that they care, Chuck Bass, as part of Manhattan's Elite, showed his sympathy to Blair Waldorf by making several offers to help her unburdening herself from her problems, not to mention by giving something that she wanted without looking at the prices. For example:

Excerpt 11

Context : Chuck Bass offered Blair Waldorf some money to solve her problem as she failed to be the new face for Anne Archibald's foundation.

Setting : In front of the Empire Hotel at night.

(343) **Chuck Bass** : **I'll give you the money to start whatever foundation you want.**

(344) Blair Waldorf : It won't change anything. Anne's right. As long as I'm with you, I'm Hillary in the White House. And I wanna be Hillary, secretary of state, but with better hair.

(Data 12, Season 4, Episode 9, Scene 7)

The bold utterance above is one example of Chuck Bass' offer to solve Blair Waldorf's problem. It happened in front of the Empire Hotel at Chuck Bass' Saint and Sinners Party. Chuck Bass offered to give Blair Waldorf some money to build her own foundation as she failed to become the new face of Anne Archibald's foundation. Since he was part of an Elite family, giving a huge deal of money does not seem hard at all. He would do anything to make Blair Waldorf feels better about herself again.

b. Men Make More Questions to be Informative

Chuck Bass dominated this aspect as he made higher number of requests than Blair Waldorf during their conversations. Tannen (1991) mentions that men make more frequency of question in meeting, mix-group discussion, and classroom where boys sit next to girls, which is depicted by Chuck Bass in *Gossip Girl*. For example:

Excerpt 12

Context : Blair Waldorf and Nate Archibald took Chuck Bass to his father's funeral because Chuck Bass was drunk and not able to come there alone.

Setting : At a cemetery in the morning.

Nate Archibald : "Maybe we should have just left him at the palace."

Blair Waldorf : "It's his father's funeral. He needs to be here. It shows respect."

Chuck Bass : **"Respect?** My father wasn't showing much of that in his final days."

Nate Archibald : **"What's he talking about?"**

Blair Waldorf : "Who knows. When we found him, his shoes were on the wrong feet."

(Data 5, Season 2, Episode 13, Scene 1)

The conversation above happened at Bart Bass' funeral. Chuck Bass was overwhelmed with desperation over his father's death and refused to attend his father's funeral. Nate Archibald and Blair Waldorf as his

best friends tried to persuade him and accompany him attending it. When they got to the cemetery, somehow, they were arguing about Chuck Bass' reckless attitude. The bold utterances above of Chuck Bass' and Nate Archibald's show how men tend to give question during discussion to dominate it and gain their status.

c. Women Make More Request as Social Communication

On the previous sub-chapter, the researchers have explained that Blair Waldorf made higher number of requests rather than Chuck Bass. This finding is the contrary of Genderlect theory that states Chuck Bass supposed to be the one who make more request to show his 'independence' and the way Blair Waldorf expressed her stereotype of 'talking too much' supposed to be by questioning. Looking at the family background and how ambitious Blair Waldorf was, it is depicted by her that women, from an Elite family, can also make more request than men to express themselves and get their freedom. For example:

Excerpt 13

Context : Blair Waldorf requested Chuck Bass to confess his feeling for her.

Setting : In a living room at night.

(60) **Blair Waldorf** : Gossip Girl can be right about who all she wants, but I won't let her be right about me. I will not be weak anymore. **You can't run. You have to stay here and hear it this time.** Chuck Bass, I love you. I love you so much, it consumes me. I love you, and I know you love me too. Tell me you love me! Then, everything we've done, all the gossip, and the lies, and the hurt will have been for something. Tell me it was for something.

(61) Chuck Bass : Maybe it was, but it's not anymore.

(Data 2, Season 2, Episode 25, Scene 4)

The conversation above, on the bold utterances, is the example of requests made by Blair Waldorf, which happened during school graduation party, when Blair Waldorf asked Chuck Bass to confess his feelings for her.

d. Women Make Assessment as Intimate Communication

Blair Waldorf as the representation of women tends to make assessment in order to create stronger connection. This is one of the way that makes her stereotyped as a human being who love to build 'intimacy' with other people, because asking their opinions seem crucial to find out whether they actually care or not. On the other hand, Chuck Bass did not make any of assessment, because asking opinion from Blair Waldorf is considered to limit his 'independence' and he did not want that. For example:

Excerpt 14

Context : Blair Waldorf tried to seduce Chuck Bass by asking his opinion about her appearance.

Setting : In a living room at night.

(34) **Blair Waldorf** : **What do you think about my coat?**

(35) Chuck Bass : I like it. Why?

(Data 2, Season 2, Episode 25, Scene 2)

The bold utterance above was the assessments of Blair Waldorf's in order to get Chuck Bass' attention. It happened in a living room at school graduation party, when Blair Waldorf asked Chuck Bass' opinions about her appearance, especially on her clothing, to make him confessed his feelings for her. The words "How do you feel about me?" was the emphasizing of Blair Waldorf's in order to find out and make stronger connection with Chuck Bass in their relationship.

e. Women Are Cooperative

Blair Waldorf was not afraid to express her feeling or complaint to Chuck Bass when he failed or made several mistakes to her and any other people. It can be seen from the number of her blames to Chuck Bass, which he made none of it. Blair Waldorf supposed to be 'powerless' with her 'women language' and full of indirectness', but those do not seem to fit Blair Waldorf at all in this aspect. Her family background and cultural behavior of hers as part of Manhattan's Elite could be the reason why she tried to be superior. For example:

Excerpt 15

Context : Blair Waldorf blamed Chuck Bass for embarrassing her in front John Mayberry, the reporter from New York Times, during her interview.

Setting : In Blair Waldorf's house at night.

(227) **Blair Waldorf** : You almost made a fool of me in front of 'The New York Times', which proves my very point, you can't be trusted. Nate is a gentleman. He would never cause a scene.

(228) Chuck Bass : Never get your blood going either.

(Data 9, Season 1, Episode 10, Scene 2)

The conversation above happened at Blair Waldorf's house when Chuck Bass tried to sabotage Blair Waldorf's interview with 'The New York Times' about her Cotillion debut with Prince Theodore. She could not take imperfection and did not want to ruin her dream at that very moment, that was why Blair Waldorf blamed Chuck Bass for his mistake and emphasized it by saying that he "can't be trusted". Surely, this example shows how her language is 'powerful' and 'direct' on the target.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

From the analysis, it can be concluded that Chuck Bass offers and gives question more than Blair Waldorf. On the other hand, Blair Waldorf requests, gives assessment, and blames more than Chuck Bass. The stereotypes of men depicted by Chuck Bass are; men make offer as asymmetric communication and make more question to be informative. The stereotypes of women depicted by Blair Waldorf are; women make more request as social communication, make assessment as intimate communication, and they are cooperative. Aside the fact that being part of Manhattan's Elite can be the reasons of their 'language' use, cultural behavior can also become one of the stronger factor of their communication way. For suggestion, the researchers suggest the next researchers who want to conduct further research uses Genderlect theory to give a new perspective from other point of views, such as ethnography study, semantic field, etc. Since

this research used TV-Series as the data, the conversations are not real and based on the scripts as well as the characters and settings. The researchers suggest that the next researchers use real-life conversations that cover various social classes and participant as the data, to see whether each class will show different findings of men and women language and stereotypes.

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