

## The Analysis of Sexist Language In The Queen's Gambit Drama Series

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### Abstract

This research aimed to find out types of overt sexism and indirect sexism as well as analyze the context of the situation on the data found in the drama series *The Queen's Gambit* which totals seven episodes. The data were in the form of words, phrases, and sentences from the drama series transcripts. This research used the theory of types of sexism by Mills (2008) and the theory of context of the situation by Hymes (1977). This research used a descriptive qualitative method and a non-participant observation method to analyze the data. In the data collection, this research used the transcript from each episode of the drama series to examine the data. The next step is watching the drama series *The Queen's Gambit* to find out the situation from the data obtained in the transcript. Then, this research identified, coded, classified, and analyzed the data that has been obtained. As a result, 70 data were observed, with 32 data on the type of overt sexism and 38 data on the type of indirect sexism and the most frequently occurring data is presupposition with a total amount of 14 data has been found.

**Keywords:** *sexist language; overt sexism; indirect sexism*

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Language is a communication tool, many types of languages in all corners of the world create several new figures of speech that emerge in society. There are many remarkable facts about language, the most appealing of which is the rapid change of language over time as a result of a variety of factors. As a result, there are many factors that play important roles in language change, and one of these factors is gender (Alzahrani, 2019). The existence of gender differences also causes differences in language practices that occur in society. This language then becomes a language that insults gender, which results in sexism. Sexism is prejudice or discrimination based on sex. Like other forms of prejudice and discrimination, it serves to maintain status and power differences

between groups in society. One manifestation of sexism involves prejudice and discrimination against girls and women who wish to succeed in prestigious fields traditionally associated with men.

A more adequate view of sexism would see sexism as a judgement made about particular language usages, with certain facts and linguistic and social histories being used to justify that judgement. It is important to analyse these judgements called sexist language, as they are also a judgement about individuals. The term "sexist language" is used to refer to a wide variety of very different elements, according to Mills (2008) in her theory, including the use of generic pronouns like "he" (when used to refer to both males and females); word endings like "-ette" used to refer to women (for example, "usherette"); nouns referring to both men and women (such as "landlord" and "landlady," "manager," and "manager. In addition, Mills' (2008) theory states that there are two types of sexist language: overt sexism and indirect sexism.

Sexism occurs a lot in our community and also in our daily lives and sometimes it could be found in any conditions. One of the drama series that discusses sexism is the Drama Series produced by Netflix's paid platform entitled The Queen's Gambit. This drama series is fascinating to discuss because much of sexism practiced in the dialogue of the characters in this drama.

This research aims to examine the types of sexist language and the context of situation of the sexist language that contained in the dialogue of seven episodes of The Queen's Gambit drama series based on Mills (2008) theory and also supporting theory by Hymes (1977).

### 1.1. Research Questions

- 1) What type of sexism are found in the drama series?
- 2) What is the context of situation of sexist language are found in the drama series?

## 2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

### 2.1 Sexist Language

Sexist language is any language intended to include all people but unintentionally (or intentionally) excludes a gender, which can be males or females. The debate about sexist language has long been going on in history. The debate has widened within recent years so that 'sexism' and the more

problematic 'political correctness' are no longer terms that only have currency within feminist theory but are used by people outside the university context. Although certain words and grammatical choices have a history of usage that appears to indicate particular sexist attitudes and associated in past usage with specific meanings, this does not mean that these words will always be interpreted as sexist by readers or hearers in every context (Mills, 2008). According to Sumarsono (2012), male and female characters can open opportunities for gender exploitation, which ends in constructing gender awareness. To explain the occurrence of sexism as a form of exploitation, it is not enough to know the components but to study the purpose of representation, interpretation, to the various uses of the language.

## **2.2 Overt Sexism**

Overt or direct sexism is a type of usage that can be easily identified through linguistic markers or presumption analysis and a section conveyed directly utilizing stereotyping, discrimination based on the institution's influence, and the use of its own language. Direct sexism has historically been associated with biased opinions about women, signaling to listeners that women are seen as lower in status compared to males (Mills, 2008). Many linguistic features are used in overt sexism. Even when non-sexist language is used, these terms may still take on sexist connotations, according to Ehrlich and King (1992). The use of the title "Ms" as a third term for females rather than as a neutral term is one example. Suffixes like "ette" are frequently used in overt sexism. Originally from French, the diminutive and feminine suffix "-et/-ette" was introduced to English during the Middle English era. The variant "-et" originally denoted masculinity, while "-ette" denoted femininity (for instance, "Drum Majorette") and terms that appeal to both men and women (for instance, "waiter" and "waitress") (Bravo, 2009).

### **2.2.1 Naming**

During the 1970s and 1980s, the emphasis was on naming practices. The language was "man-made," and women were excluded from the naming and defining process. Some lexical items appear sexist and used to change or resist. Particular words, for example, predominantly refer to

women and have negative connotations. This type of sexism uses almost exclusively to describe women, and they appear to have excess connotations even when used positively (Mills, 2008).

### **2.2.2 Dictionaries**

Several feminists created dictionaries that did not serve the same intention as other dictionaries, scilicet to regularize usage; instead, they served as a form of critique of conventional dictionaries and a repository of feminist knowledge and neologisms (Mills, 1989; Kramarae & Treichler, 1985). In Kramarae & Treichler's *Feminist Dictionary*, in particular, the sources cited as examples are frequently feminist writings rather than mainstream literature.

### **2.2.3 Generic Pronouns and Nouns**

Generic pronouns have the additional effect of affirming the markedness of female reference (for instance, a male is the norm and a female is a marked form), as well as contributing to the general underrepresentation of women in language and society. A "generic pronoun" is one that can be used to refer to both men and women, such as "he," "him," "his," or "himself." It can be unclear in some situations to refer to groups of people using the generic pronoun.

### **2.2.4 Insult Terms for Women**

Many feminist theorists, according to Mills (2008), believe that insult terms for women are sexualized. Sexist accusations can come off as confrontational and even seen as a moral position. On a personal level, it may be challenging to accept such judgments. For instance, the term "Dippy Tart" has been linked to overt sexist attitudes because both have been primarily used in reference to women. Generally speaking, saying that women lack intelligence and competence and that they should be viewed negatively if they engage in sexual activity or are observed to dress in a way that is perceived as sexually provocative.

### **2.2.5 Semantic Derogation**

According to Schultz (1975), there is a "semantic derogation of women," which refers to the systematic negative impact on words or phrases related to women. The phrase "semantic derogation" connotes polarization and perforation. All of these terms involve a particular change in meaning: the substitution of negative or disparaging terms for neutral ones.

### **2.2.6 First name, surname, and Title**

Mills (2008) generally stated that the first surname will be used when referring to others. Adding their partner's surname to their own on marriage is a partial solution for many women. When women divorce their husbands or separate from their partners and change their names, the naming process becomes even more complicated. They then have to make the difficult decision of what to do with the children's surnames, if they have their father's surname. The question of what to do with the children's names arises if they later remarry and take the name of their new spouse. Choosing between "Mrs." and "Miss," when there is no comparable distinction between married and single men, makes the use of titles for women equally difficult (Mills, 2008).

### **2.2.7 Transitivity**

Transitivity analysis is the study of 'who does what to whom' in texts. According to Burton (1982), many female characters in literature are depicted as being "acted upon" by other characters. According to Wareing (1994), there are still tendencies for the characters to be portrayed as passive and acted upon at significant points in the text, like sexual scenes, even in women's literature where the female characters initially seem reasonably active and self-determining.

### **2.2.8 Reported Speech**

According to Caldas-Coulthard (1996), female speech is more likely to be represented in news reports as indirect rather than direct. She contends that, due to the lack of direct quotations from women. However, there is still a clear distinction between how women and men are reported in newspapers.

### **2.2.9 Jokes**

Jokes are a complex way of defining women as a "minority group" without accepting responsibility for their exclusion. Sexist jokes allow generally unacceptable views of women to be expressed because the person telling the joke can claim that they did not make it up. It can be challenging to know whether to interpret insults as jokes because insults are frequently used to indicate a particularly close relationship with someone.

## **2.3 Indirect Sexism**

An indirect or discourse level of sexism has emerged, which expresses sexism while denying responsibility for it. A stereotype is also counted as indirect sexism. Thus, it is not a fixed set of behaviors that exist somewhere. The hypothesized version of the stereotype is performed with those realms where the 'common' experience is mediated, such as television, advertising, newspapers, and magazines. The media creates new types of stereotypes. The hypothesized forms of stereotypes are equally damaging to both males and females since they consist of assumptions about us that often clash with people perceptions among others.

### **2.3.1 Humour**

Humour often exaggerates certain features associated with a group or draws on and plays with stereotypical knowledge for comic effect. For example, humorous utterances presuppose that men and women are different and exaggerate that supposed difference. According to Mills (2008), sexist humor that is subtle and indirect is used in the British television program *Men Behaving Badly*. In order to connect with one another, the two main male characters in this show make sexist jokes about women's bodies and their own lack of understanding of how women behave. However, they always do so in an ironic or exaggerated way.

### **2.3.2 Presupposition**

The challenge of sexism at the level of presumption is also much more challenging. For instance, before a response can be given to the question "So, have you women finished gossiping?" a number of presumptions about women and talk need to be addressed. Women tend to gossip more than men, and two women talking together can be inferred to be gossiping, among other trivial examples of women's talk.

### **2.3.2 Conflicting Messages**

Many texts and situations convey contradictory messages about gender and feminism. Many organizations have found it necessary to make specific changes in how they present themselves to the public due to feminist pressure and general changes in representational practices. As an

illustration, Mills (1998) uses a questionnaire asking readers to describe themselves and their "ideal partner" in non-sexist terms (Ms is used instead of Mrs. and Miss is not used) in an advertisement for the Dateline dating agency. The title of "housewife" is not an option, and men and women are treated equally. The fact that it assumes women work outside the home rather than staying at home makes it possible to view this as a feminist victory.

### **2.3.4 Script and Metaphor**

The narrative pathway or script is brought into play in new reports about women and men in the public sphere. This indirect sexism implicitly refers to women. This implicit sexism is directed at women. The object is referred to as things, which can be either men or women. However, we must recognize that this is a form of institutionalized indirect sexism in which sexual or romantic scenarios or scripts are used to refer to women in positions of institutional power.

### **2.3.5 Collocation**

In the media, there are many words that don't seem to be sexist but are combined with or linked to a string of unfavorable connotations and the lexical field of unfavorable terms (Mills, 2008). For instance, the mention of "women" when the phrase "protected" from "being exposed to harassment" is used. In the sense that they require protection (from men) in order to avoid harassment, women are portrayed as being weak. According to this explanation, neutral words are deemed sexist whenever they are used in conjunction with words that have a negative connotation or negative collocations.

### **2.3.6 Androcentric Perspective**

When an utterance is made from a masculine perspective, it is said from an androcentric perspective. Many feminists have remarked that the English language contains many words. The English language etymologically displays a male perspective at work.

## **2.4 Context of Situation**

The concept of "context of situation," according to Malinowski (1946), clarifies the distinction between the linguistics of dead and living languages. Malinowski (1946) also argued that in this instance, "context" refers to the current situational context. By explaining how a word is used in

the immediate context, its meaning can be made clearer. When "culture" is taken as a distinct, fully categorized unity, then "context" is meant in that sense. In this sense of the word "context," it is possible to determine a word's meaning by demonstrating how it relates to the "cultural" context.

#### 2.4.1 Dell Hymes speaking context

Studying language and social interaction through ethnography (Carbaugh & Boromisza-Habashi, 2015). The term "ethnography of communication" is defined with the intention of indicating the required scope and encouraging behaviors in ethnographic studies that are communicative in nature and deal with patterns of complexity (Hymes, 1974). For all the elements he deems important, including the speech community, speech situation, speech event, communicative act, communicative style, and ways of speaking, Hymes adopted the term SPEAKING as an acronym.

### 3. METHOD

This research used qualitative methods. In a qualitative method, observation is one of the oldest and most fundamental research methods approaches. This method entails systematic and meaningful data collection using one's senses, particularly looking and listening (McKechnie, 2008). The data source of this research comes from the Netflix Drama Series script entitled The Queen's Gambit (2020). The data source of this research comes from The Queen's Gambit drama series script. The data that was obtained from the script are sorted according to the type of sexist language and also according to the context of the conversation. After that was the data analyzing using qualitative methods by adjusting the theory by Mills (2008) and Hymes (1974).

### 4. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this research, there are 70 data found in the drama series The Queen's Gambit with the division of data, namely 32 for overt sexism and 38 for indirect sexism. The data is classified in tables 1 and 2 according to the type of sexist language, as follows:

No.	Overt Sexism	Eps 1	Eps 2	Eps 3	Eps 4	Eps 5	Eps 6	Eps 7	Total	Percentage
1.	Naming	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	4	6%



2.	Dictionaries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Generic pronouns and nouns	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	3%
4.	Insult terms for women	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	4	6%
5.	Semantic derogation	3	2	-	-	1	-	-	6	9%
6.	First name, surname, and title	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	3%
7.	Transitivity	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1%
8.	Reported speech	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	3	4%
9.	Jokes	1	4	1	2	-	1	-	10	14%
<b>TOTAL</b>									32	46%

*Table 1: The Classification of Overt Sexism in The Queen's Gambit Drama Series*

No.	Indirect Sexism	Eps 1	Eps 2	Eps 3	Eps 4	Eps 5	Eps 6	Eps 7	Total	Percentage
1.	Humour	-	1	1	2	2	2	-	7	11%
2.	Presupposition	2	4	2	2	-	2	1	14	19%
3.	Conflicting messages	1	1	2	-	-	4	1	9	13%
4.	Script and metaphors	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1%
5.	Collocation	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1%
6.	Androcentric Perspective	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	6	9%
<b>TOTAL</b>									38	54%

*Table 2: The Classification of Indirect Sexism in The Queen's Gambit Drama Series*

#### 4.1 Kinds of Overt Sexism

This direct sexism is often found in the drama series *The Queen's Gambit*. The majority shows sexism in this type toward the female gender, resulting from stereotypes of the female gender in society. The data will be presented in the following sub-chapters.

##### 4.1.1 Naming

Naming is the context of reality. With a name, we can distinguish which is an object, event, and also feeling in a context. This process have negative connotations depending on the situation and context. The following data was found:

(1) Data 1 (Episode 3/00:13:53,458 --> 00:13:55,541)

Photographer : That's it, **honey**, hold it up so we can see it.

The first data has a sexist language type of naming. In this scene, a photographer directs Beth to pose. The word 'honey' contains a meaning of sexism because the photographer is a stranger to Beth. This behavior may be unconscious to the preparator, as this male individual may call all women by some form of pet name and may be unaware of his impact on others (Paludi, 2010). The context of the situation in this scene occurs in Beth's room, where a journalist and a photographer come to Beth's house for an interview regarding Beth's success in winning the chess tournament championship in Cincinnati. The context of the situation in this scene occurs in Beth's room, where a journalist and a photographer come to Beth's house for an interview regarding Beth's success in winning the chess tournament championship in Cincinnati.

The photographer directed Beth to style the main cover photo of Life Magazine. When the photographer said the word 'honey' to Beth, he kept pointing at his camera and endlessly taking pictures of Beth, who was still busy answering questions that the magazine reporter kept asking; this made Beth even more uncomfortable during the interview session. Furthermore, Romaine stated in her book 'Language and Gender' (2009) that terms like honey, dear, babe, and doll are often used as terms of endearment between equals and intimates but have different connotations when used by strangers.

(2) Data 2 (Episode 6/00:20:41,291 --> 00:20:56,708)

Reporter : Miss Harmon, what do you say to those in the Chess Federation who accuse you of being too **glamorous** to be a serious chess player?

Beth : I would say that it's much easier to play chess without the burden of an Adam's apple.

The 'glamorous' word has type of sexist language called naming. Glamorous often refers to the extravagant and luxurious life of women. Dyhouse stated in her book 'Glamour: Women, History, Feminism' (2010) that men and women can be described as glamorous and that the term can also be applied to things, places, or lifestyles. Any judgment of what is and is not glamorous will be partially subjective; for example, beauty can be judged to exist in the eye of the beholder rather than in the eye of the beholder. Glamour has almost been associated with deceit and performance and is widely regarded as a form of sophisticated and often sexual allure. The context of situation of the data is in the conference hall where Beth is having an interview on the eve of the tournament in Paris. In that tournament, Beth will face Borgov, an opponent who won against Beth during a match in Mexico and an opponent who has made Beth afraid in all the tournaments she has participated in.

According to the data, Beth began to feel cornered when a reporter started asking questions, not to mention when the entire room for the press conference was primarily filled with men. Beth is told as a person who begins to be glamorous and luxurious, but this has nothing to do with playing chess. In the drama series *The Queen's Gambit*, Beth has a background as an orphan. When Beth was still an orphan, it was difficult for her to buy things she had wanted before, such as nice clothes and chess boards. Even after the Wheatley family adopted her, she still couldn't have what she wanted because the Wheatley family was also experiencing an economic crisis. The situation of her being a chess player now, she could make a lot of money and buy things.

Also, in the data, it can be seen that Beth dismissed the question in the sentence, "I would say that it's much easier to play chess without the burden of an Adam's apple." Here Beth feels that many chess players, primarily men, are starting to labeling her with the word "glamorous." This is because many other chess players still do not believe or still cannot accept that there is a great

chess player, but she is a woman. In this context, she tells people that she wants to play chess without people caring about Beth's gender as a female. Beth feels that too many men see her not as a great chess player but see her as a woman who plays chess.

#### 4.1.2 Generic Pronouns and Nouns

Generic pronouns and nouns can be either male or female or gender-neutral. The following data has been found:

(1) Data 3 (Episode 6/00:06:13,541 --> 00:06:14,500)

Benny : **She's all yours.**

In this scene, in the context of the situation happening in Benny's apartment, Beth meets Benny in a chess tournament in Mexico and then talks about the "Sicilian" chess strategy. Beth, who was preparing for a tournament in France, was invited by Benny to stop by and stay temporarily for a week at Benny's apartment in Los Angeles before he left for France for a chess tournament. When they got there, Beth, who was tired from the long trip to Los Angeles then, asked permission from Benny, the host of the apartment, to borrow a bathroom to take a shower. Benny showed the bathroom location while saying, "She's all yours," to allow Beth to use the bathroom as free as he wanted. In this data, Benny gives the pronoun "she" to a place object bathroom, which is a feminine pronoun referring to the female gender or for example he uses the pronoun "he" which also refers to the male gender. The pronoun is usually given to the human subject in modern English. If an object is an inanimate object, it can be given a pronoun with "it".

The use of masculine and feminine pronouns to refer to inanimate objects was the norm in old English, where the grammatical gender system was expressed through personal pronouns. Using gender-neutral pronouns to refer to some inanimate nouns was an exception because if these nouns seemed to have masculine or feminine grammatical gender agreement, using gender-neutral pronouns broke grammatical gender agreement (Curzan, 2003). According to Romaine (1999), studies conducted in the field of historical linguistics that emphasize the existence of "humanness" and the biological sex of the referent" represent the view of a semantically relevant role of gender in any language.

(2) Data 4 (Episode 6/00:08:44,833 --> 00:08:46,833)

Benny : **Workmanlike** chess.

The context of situation that occurs in the scene is Beth, who is practicing and developing a chess strategy with Benny in his apartment. After Beth met Benny at a chess tournament in Mexico, he told Benny that he was invited to participate in a chess tournament in Paris. However, Beth realized he needed more strategies to beat his formidable opponent, Borgov, a world-class professional chess player from Russia. Beth, who felt a little burdened by this, finally told Benny. Of course, Benny was happy to provide some input, especially regarding the strategy known as "The Sicilian," which was often used by Borgov as his winning secret. At Benny's apartment, the two continued to practice non-stop, reading books related to the strategies they were studying and reading biographies about Borgov so that Beth would have much knowledge for the tournament later in Paris. However, Benny felt that Beth needed to listen to his input, so he told Beth that chess should be played professionally and not just with a passion for winning every game. That is what caused Russia to win championships and world-class chess tournaments often. In his sentence, Benny mentions the word "workmanlike." Gender is expressed in a variety of ways. The most primitive method of denoting gender differences is probably using one word for the male and another for the female (Beard, 1854). In the data above, the word "workmanlike" itself contains sexism because the word is still vague to refer to a specific gender. "workmanlike" itself means someone professional in their work; this word should be replaced with something more neutral like "skillful."

#### 4.1.3 Insult Terms for Women

This type of sexist language is not used too often in The Queen's Gambit drama series. The following data that has been obtained:

(1) Data 5 (Episode 1/00:25:35,333 --> 00:25:36,916)

Beth : You **cocksucker**.

According to the data above, 'cock' is slang for 'penis' or male genitalia. People in general also often say that in sexual relations, men only have sex with women and vice versa. In sexual relations, women also play a submissive role or are controlled by men, and men can tell women to be 'cocksuckers.' To be called a cocksucker is to be defrauded of the ability to speak, to be denied a voice, and this epithet reaffirms a person's status as less than a man (Graulich & Witschi, 2013). In this scene, even Beth said those words to Mr. Shaibel when he was angry because he was 'forced' to lose a game of chess. In its true meaning, 'Cocksucker' is often addressed to women.

The word has a highly offensive meaning, but it was chosen for its emotional charge, not to denote some part of the body or action as directly as possible. They were employed to shock and offend or to express Beth's emotional state. In this scene, Mr. Sheibel looks very angry when Beth says that to her because that word is a harsh word to speak to others, especially older people. The 'cocksucker' term is also commonly used as a friendly form of addressing close friends (Jatmiko, 2018), but in this context, Beth and Mr. Shaibel have not gotten close and intimate with each other yet.

(2) Data 6 (Episode 2/00:58:56,750 --> 00:58:57,916)

Beltik : Son of a **bitch**.

(3) Data 7 (Episode 7/00:06:59,166 --> 00:07:01,791)

Beth : What about for being a white trash, cracker **bitch**?

It can be seen that the two data above use the same insult term for women, namely "bitch". "Bitch" is linked to exploitation, to submission; if someone commit themselves as a "bitch" that mean they forced to submit a will, in one way or another (Hudson, 2011). This word can have different views depending on the target word and who uses the word. Some embrace bitch as a term of empowerment and also try to reverse the sexual-power exchange. In the two data above, the word "bitch" is spoken by a man (Beltik) and a woman (Beth), and the target of the word is a woman, namely Jolene. Women who use "bitch" in this subversive way are trying to challenge the language of sexism although men who said "bitch" are ultimately supporting such language (Rose, 2011).

The context of the situation in the sixth data occurred in the Kentucky State Hall where for the first time, Beth participated in a chess tournament which at that time was still at the regional level. Beth, who then became a woman who made it to the final, made many of her rivals, primarily men, feel pushed aside by Beth's remarkable ability for a novice chess player who had just joined a chess tournament. Beth initially only fought one woman in the first round because the tournament committee did not believe that Beth could fight men in the tournament, so they put Beth with other women in the first round, but at that time, Beth was able to go to the next round. It was time for the final round, and Beth fought someone who could be said to have extraordinary abilities and had a high score in her chess career, namely Harry Beltik. Beth felt confident at first to face Beltik, but when the match started, Beth was disturbed by Beltik's behavior which he felt was annoying and did not seem severe. However, in the end, Beth was able to defeat Beltik. Beltik, who at that time was upset because he had to give in to the first woman he thought could beat him in a chess tournament. Beltik clearly said the sentence 'Son of A Bitch' because Beth defeated him at that time.

Furthermore, in the fifth data, the context of this scene occurs when Beth and Jolene meet again after some of them are separated because the Wheatley family has adopted Beth. In this scene, Beth and Jolene, who are walking while enjoying their reunion, arrive at the caravan where Beth and Beth's mother, Alice, lived before Alice died, and Beth lived for several years at the Methuen orphanage. Jolene, who saw the dilapidated condition of the caravan, immediately said "white trash" to Beth. In that context, Jolene said it as a joke, but Beth replied because she felt offended. According to Oware (2018), many women use the terms "bitch" or "bad bitch" to denote strength and dominance; they use the terms "bitch" and "hoe" to degrade other women. In this scene, Beth calls Jolene a "Cracker Bitch" to reply to Jolene's words that called her because of her poor childhood.

#### 4.1.4 Semantic Derogation

Semantic derogation describes words that have a negative connotation. The negative connotation has the meaning of having an uncomfortable meaning. The following data that has been collected:

(1) Data 8 (Episode 2/00:33:15,791 --> 00:33:20,208)

Matt : Are you sure you wanna do this?

Beth : I'm sure.

Matt : We don't have a **women's section**.

The context of the situation in this scene is when Beth wants to participate in a chess tournament for the first time at the age of 15 in the town where she lived with the Wheatley family in Kentucky, United States. Beth, who at that time saw the condition of Alma Wheatley, her adoptive mother, was having financial difficulties because Mr. Wheatley then saw a page in the chess magazine Beth had stolen from the dispensary earlier that day. He then told Alma he would enter the tournament and win \$100 as the tournament's grand prize. On the day of the tournament, Beth then came to Kentucky Hall to register and take part in the tournament. He then met Matt, the contest registration committee, Matt saw Beth and asked Beth's rank in a chess game, but Beth replied that she had no rank because this was the first time she had participated in a chess tournament. Matt heard this and started doubting Beth's ability to fight against many men in the tournament by saying, "we do not have women's section," to tell Beth that most of the opponents she would fight later were men who were older than her and had the same rank. Relatively high for a chess tournament. Matt's use of the phrase "women's section" negatively affects Beth. The word "women" also seems to say that the weak are with the weak (women) and the strong with the strong (men). It also meant that Beth, who at that time did not have a Rank, could not fight other players, most of whom were men. This also refers to Beth's gender, which is a woman who is considered no wiser than men when playing chess, which uses intelligence to play. Even after that, the committee still paired Beth with another female player, Annette.

(2) Data 9 (Episode 5/00:26:23,166 --> 00:26:26,833)

Beltik :With these small, **ladylike hands**.

The context of the situation in this scene is when Beltik is going to leave Beth's house after staying at Beth's house for a while. Beltik, who then lived there, tried to teach Beth techniques about chess games that he learned from several famous chess players such as Paul Morphy and



Capablanca. Beltik, who at that time also gave Beth some input regarding the game of chess, felt that Beth needed to hear the input he gave. He was annoyed and planned to leave Beth's house. However, when Beth stopped him, Beltik returned to give Beth some input about chess. He said that Beth had to work very hard if she wanted to become a professional chess player and if she wanted to beat Borgov. Beltik then gave a book discussing the game of chess by Paul Morphy. Beth herself doubted Morphy's game because Paul Morphy himself was a lawyer and not a professional chess player. Beltik immediately said Morphy could fight against other great chess players because he diligently studied every chess move all night. Beltik also said, "with these small, ladylike hands," which refers to Morphy's small but skilled hands in moving chess pieces.

A study by Schultz (1990) says that it is possible to insult a man simply by using the terms 'woman' and 'girl,' even though it is not necessarily an insult to use the terms 'man' or 'boy' to a woman. 'Ladylike' itself means like a graceful woman. This data means that Morphy's hands are smaller than women's, not men's because males' average hand length was about 1.3 cm longer than females' (Mohamed, 2011). It has a negative connotation to Morphy because his hands are tied like a woman's. Beltik suffices that Morphy's hands are small but shrewd rather than comparing them to women's hands. Nevertheless, that sentence can also have a positive meaning because, in the context of that sentence, Beltik is praising Morphy for his outstanding ability.

#### 4.1.5 First name, surname, and title

The type of sexism in this data refers to giving a name to someone, more precisely, giving a name to a woman who is married and uses the last name of her husband. The following data has been found:

(1) Data 10 (Episode 10/00:18:17,125 --> 00:18:20,166)

Margaret :Well, **Margaret Johnson** now.

Simpson (2019) in his book entitled "Language and Society: An Introduction" argued that it was asserted that the regular placement of male terms before female forms reflects males as more important than females, and that the imposition of male surnames on married women gives men

more public value in the union of marriage. In this scene, Beth meets Margaret at Ben Snyder's, a discount store where Beth used to buy clothes and her first chess board. At that time, Beth, who met Margaret, greeted each other. At first, Beth greeted Margaret by mentioning Margaret's single name, Margaret Neil, but this was later denied by Margaret, saying, "Well, Margaret Johnson now," while showing the baby in the pram that Margaret was carrying. This made Beth a little surprised. Know that Margaret is already married to Mike Johnson, their high school friend who was found alone with Margaret by Beth in episode two of this drama series. This sexism towards women, especially those who are married; married women in English usually use the honorific Mrs. but not men who, even before marriage, still use Mr., and this also has the same effect as the woman's surname. When a woman marries, they will use their formal married name, which obscures her identity and only acknowledges her husband's identity (West & Turner, 2018).

#### 4.1.6 Transitivity

In much literature, female characters are frequently depicted as "acted upon" by other characters (Burton, 1982). However, the data found that women carry out their actions (active) rather than as recipients of an action (passive) the following data is found:

(1) Data 11 (Episode 1/00:27:51,416 → 00:27:54,375)

Jolene : **Girls like to suck on that thumb.**

In this scene, Beth and Jolene meet in the bathroom of the orphanage where they are staying after they have finished showering. Earlier Beth had said the word "cocksucker" to Mr. Shaibel, the janitor who teaches chess, when he loses against Mr. Shaibel. Beth felt confused about why Mr. Shaibel was angry when she said that to him and asked Jolene, who often said "cocksucker" in a bold tone in the orphanage area. Jolene laughed but also explained that the meaning of "cocksucker" itself is a person who likes to suck a man's penis (see data 5). After that, she also mentioned, "girls like to suck on that thumb." This has a negative connotation because only women like sucking men's penises are mentioned as if all women do this sincerely without coercion from the men.

#### 4.1.7 Reported Speech

Reported speech is the point of view of a woman or about a woman shown to readers or listeners. The data below is more about how views of news or an article about a woman will affect the readers or listeners. Here are the following data:

(1) Data 12 (Episode 2/00:59:22,916 → 00:59:34,416)

Alma : **“The world of Kentucky chess was astonished this weekend by the playing of a local girl who triumphed over hardened players. Elizabeth Harmon, a student at Fairfield High, showed a mastery of the game unequaled by any female, according to Harry Beltik, whom Miss Harmon defeated for the state crown.”**

In this data, Beth reported in a magazine interviewing her regarding her victory in a chess tournament in Kentucky a few days ago. Beth was reported as “a local girl who triumphed over hardened players” and was also mentioned in the line “showed a mastery of the unequaled by any female.” This was conveyed by Harry Beltik, Beth’s final opponent during the Kentucky tournament. The two sentences mentioned in the magazine have similarities because both only mention chess victories won by women. In the actual interview, Beth told all about her chess experience, as she learned chess for the first time in the Basement of the Methuen orphanage with Mr. Shaibel, the chess moves he uses, and how he enjoys every chess game he plays. However, the headline of the magazine article that tells about Beth is more indented to her being a woman and managing to beat men in a game of chess. When women appear in the news, it is frequently “eye candy,” reinforcing women’s value as references of visual pleasure rather than the content of their opinions (Jia., Landsall., Sudhahar & Christiani, 2016).

(2) Data 13 (Episode 3/00:16:47,875 → 00:16:50,583)

Alma : **“With some people, chess is a pastime. With others, it is a compulsion, even an addiction. And every now and then, a person comes along for whom it is a birthright. Now**

**and then, a small boy appears and dazzles us with his precocity, at what may be the world's most difficult game. But what if that boy were a girl? A young, unsmiling girl, with brown eyes, red hair, and a dark blue dress? Into the male-dominated world of the nation's top chess tournaments, strolls a teenage girl with bright, intense eyes, from Fairfield High School in Lexington, Kentucky. She is quiet, well-mannered, and out for blood."**

The context of the situation from the following da'a is when Alma rereads an article about Beth. At first, the magazine article explained someone who succeeded in playing and mastering such a challenging game, that person was stated to be a boy, but this meant to deceive the reader; the question supported this, "But what if that boy were a girl?". The article continues by explaining all the characteristics of Beth commonly seen by people who have seen Beth Harmon in person, and it is said that Beth is "A young, unsmiling girl, with brown eyes, red hair" In that article, Beth is also said to be a teenage girl who has made it into the top world-class chess players, which men dominate.

In the article, Beth was initially described as a boy, and then the article diverted the news to explain that Beth was a woman. This includes sexism because it makes the reader think that the game of chess which is said to be difficult, is only played by men. This statement is also supported by the sentence in the article itself, which says that "the male-dominated world of the nation's top chess tournaments" while Beth is a woman who can beat men. Furthermore, the article also mentions Beth's characteristics, such as expression, eye color, and also Beth's hair color. In the article, showing women as the main object in the news by showing the shape of a woman's body has the potential for exploitation of women because they tend to use women as objects to attract the attention of their audience (men) (Dachi, 2018).

#### 4.1.8 Jokes

The jokes in some of the data below also speculate about women as weak creatures. The following is the data:

(1) Data 14 (Episode 1/00:17:44,291 --> 00:17:50,833)

Jolene :Nobody's gonna come for us now. **We're too old. Or too black.**

In this scene, Jolene made a sarcastic joke about why she and Beth haven't adopted by anyone from the Methuen orphanage yet, speculates that they are too old because Jolene's skin is also black. They think that these two reasons are the reason they are not adopted. Those who want to be adopted because they bored with their life at the Methuen orphanage; want a family that can look care for them. Beth also wants her own room and not be bound by all kinds of rules at the Methuen orphanage, which prohibits this and that. In the data above, the sentence "We're too old" explains the speculation that they are too old to adopt. In episode two of this drama series, there is a scene where Beth needs to fake her age when the Wheatley family wants to adopt her, whose actual age is fifteen. Years to thirteen.

The estimate in this data is that at a young age or children, especially girls is the age when they are still at the stage of wanting to listen to the words of their elders so that their assumptions can still be managed and not fight what they say. Then, the data also contains the sentence "Or too black." Here, the speculation that skin color also included in the concern why Jolene has not been adopted until now. Paludi (2010) mentioned in his book "Feminism and Women's Rights Worldwide" that a woman of color is more invisible than a white woman and is more likely to receive subpar service or recognition. A black woman would prefer to be treated as less diligent than her white counterparts.

(2) Data 15 (Episode 2/00:50:28,208 --> 00:50:30,916)

Beth : **Can they send me back if you no longer have a husband?**

In this scene, Beth sees Alma, who is thinking about finances for the both of them at home because Mr. Wheatley, who was out of town on duty, never sent Alma a month's money back for their living expenses, especially now that they have adopted Bath, which will add to their costs, especially their daily consumption. In this data, Beth, who felt that her adoptive mother was abandoned by her own husband, then asked a question that was a joke to Alma, asking whether she could return to the orphanage if Alma no longer had a husband. Sexism happened in this data

because Beth seems to said that a mother cannot support her child alone without the support of a husband, especially in terms of family finances. This is like giving rise to a stereotype that women cannot be independent creatures and can only be weak creatures who depend on other people (men).

(3) Data 16 (Episode 3/00:20:20,000 --> 00:20:25,750)

Margaret : **Is there anyone you've met that you'd like to... Trade rooks with, or whatever?**

The context of the situation from this data occurs at Margaret's house, Beth's high school friend who bullies her. At that time, Beth's name was already well-known among many people, especially in the ears of students at Fairfield High School, Beth's school. Margaret, who had heard all the news about Beth, began slowly approaching Beth by inviting her to a women's party held at Margaret's pi club. When Beth arrived at the party, Margaret immediately asked about how Beth was and the chess tournament. Beth enthusiastically replied about chess strategy and how to beat her opponents there, but Margaret and her club friends seemed uninterested in Beth's chess explanation. Instead, Margaret asked about the men close to Beth during the chess tournament.

In her question, Margaret said, "Trade rooks with" in the real meaning and what Beth understands is a person who exchanges chess pieces with Beth in a tournament, but in the data, the meaning of "trade rooks" means sexual relations. Margaret tries to lure Beth into telling her whether she has had sexual relations with some men she has met or fought in tournaments. Beth, who immediately understood the sentence's meaning, suddenly felt uncomfortable with it. Beth felt that chess was not something to be looked at like that, and the opponents Beth faced during tournaments were nothing more than opponents to her.

(3) Data 17 (Episode 4/00:03:05,958 --> 00:03:07,875)

Alma : **Just be careful what you smoke, honey.**

In this data, the context of the situation occurs when Beth, after attending a Russian class, a friend from the Russian class then invites Beth to hang out with her other classmates. From inside the class during the lesson earlier, Beth's friend seemed to have been paying attention to Beth from the start and gave Beth an "interested" look. The scene changed when Beth was already at the friend's house who had invited her just now; because it seemed like Beth would be staying there, she informed her mother by telephone so that her mother would not worry. On the telephone, then Beth's mother said When Beth's mother said "Just be careful what you smoke, honey" this means

that Beth has to be careful with men, primarily if Beth has never known more about the man. This sentence has the impression of sexism because "what you smoke" means the male genitalia (penis).

## 4.2 Kinds of Indirect Sexism

This direct sexism is often found in the The Queen's Gambit drama series. The majority shows sexism in this type toward the female gender, resulting from stereotypes of the female gender in society. The data will be presented in the following sub-chapters.

### 4.2.1 Humour

Humor is less serious sexism. When the target of the humor finds it funny and relates to himself, the sexist can still be accepted by the target. Here are some data with the type of humor that has been found:

(1) Data 18 (Episode 4/00:02:07,875 --> 00:02:14,333)

Beth : "**You really like the shape of me**"?

Man : I'm stoned. I shouldn't be speaking a foreign language.

The context of the situation in this scene is when Beth is having a party at her Russian language classmate's house. At the party, Beth was alone with her male friend, who had invited her to join the party earlier. They talked about perms, the game of chess earlier, how Beth had a passion for playing chess, and how she could become a great chess player who won many tournaments against his opponents. Most of whom are men. Beth answered all these questions. Her friend then asked again why Beth was learning Russian. Beth answered with the reason she had kept from anyone, namely to be able to communicate with Borgov when she fought him in Moscow, Russia, one day. Beth then asked her friend the same question, why he was learning Russian, and her friend answered so he could read a book in Russian in the original language. He showed the Russian language skills he had learned, but at that time, Beth translated it into English which means her friend is praising Beth's body shape, which he thinks is good. At that time the condition of Beth's friend was half drunk due to consuming cocaine.

In this context, Beth's friend said this in unconsciousness or intoxication. Beth did not consider these words as something serious and only as a joke to him. On the other hand, this humor can also be considered severe in some situations. For example, when Beth's friend says it while giving an expression such as teasing, this can be considered as an act of sexism towards women, especially if Beth herself feels uncomfortable at the moment. According to La France & Woodzicka (1998), most people believe such remarks and jokes are harmless, but research has shown that sexist humor harms women. This can also lead to women internalizing objectification, developing an objectified body consciousness, and feeling obligated to look good (Swain, 2009).

(2) Data 19 (Episode 6/00:28:54,208 --> 00:28:55,916)

Cleo : **Let's see how many lies they tell.**

In this scene, Beth, who is resting in her hotel room after participating in a chess tournament in Paris, receives a call from Cleo, one of the friends she met when she was staying at Benny's apartment. Cleo, who was in Paris on business at that time, invited Beth to meet him in a bar to chat. Beth then meets Cleo at the bar, where at first, she is reluctant because she has to practice chess in preparation for her fight against Borgov the next day. They then chatted for a while, and then Cleo saw several men sitting behind them. Cleo then invited Beth to sit with the men. Cleo stated "Let's see how many lies they tell." to Beth as if the boys would manipulate them with their words and make Beth and Cleo fooled by what the men said. This data is included in the type of humor because there are no signs of gender offense occurring in the scene. However, the sentences in this data can have a negative connotation for the male gender, leading to stereotypes or prejudice against men who say they are manipulative and always tell lies. They can be referred to as one of the negative factors that lead to society (Liliweri, 2018).

#### 4.2.2 Presupposition

This type of sexism is indeed hard to recognize. This type of sexism carries more stereotypes of a gender or prejudices that develop in society. The following data has been collected:

(1) Data 20 (Episode 3/00:11:44,333 --> 00:11:46,083)

Alma :I believe we could fly to Houston, have a very pleasant winter



vacation in the sun. **Do girly things. I hear they have a very lovely beauty spa at the hotel.**

The context of situation that occurs in this scene is when Beth and her mother are on their way to Cincinnati to take part in a chess tournament. At that time, they were on the plane, and Beth's mother felt Beth needed a vacation to calm her mind from all the tournaments Beth had participated in. Beth's mother then suggested that they take a vacation to Houston, enjoy the beauty spa there, and do other feminine things with Beth. In the data above, Beth's mother says, "do girly things" this phrase means that Beth and her mother are women and should do things that women generally do, like going to salons, shopping, and the like. The sentence then follows the data, "I hear they have a very lovely beauty spa at the hotel," which means one of the 'girly things' that they will do at Houston later is to go to a beauty spa. There are several presuppositions in the sentences in the data above, such as 'girly things' and also 'beauty spa.' In the data above, Beth's mother only intends to take Beth on vacation so that she can relax from chess, but the above data can also be considered as overt sexism if Beth thinks she has to do things that are even more feminine so far Beth has only focused on playing chess and is felt that chess is not a feminine thing.

(2) Data 21 (Episode 3/00:13:56,166 --> 00:14:21,958)

Journalist :So, can you tell the readers of Life how it feels? I mean, to be a girl among all those men?

Beth :I don't mind it.

Journalist :Isn't it intimidating? I mean, **when I was a girl, I wasn't allowed to be competitive. I played with dolls.**

The context of situation in the next data of presupposition is when a reporter from a magazine comes to Beth's house to interview her after she has won two chess tournaments. The reporter then asked him several questions about the chess game, the secret of Beth being able to master a somewhat tricky game, and how he could start his chess career with Beth. However, in all the

questions Beth was answering, the reporter then asked a question that referred to Beth's gender as a 'female' chess player. He asked how Beth could not feel intimidated when playing chess, especially when she knew that most of her opponents were men. In the sentence in the data above, there is a presupposition to the word 'girl,' which can be seen that the reporter intends to ask Beth that at this young age, she can already compete as a woman. According to Broverman (1972), girls are not aggressive. They are very emotional, so they can not hide their emotions. They are very subjective, easily influenced, and illogical, so it can lead people to think that girls should not be competitive. However, Beth has proven wrong that women do not have to play with something considered feminine, like dolls, but can also play chess.

(3) Data 22 (Episode 2/00:27:32,041 --> 00:27:34,416)

Alma : **The only girls of your age who work are colored.**

The context of the situation that occurs in this scene is when Beth hears Alma complaining about the monthly money that Mr. Wheatley is no longer sending his money. Alma felt she could not support herself and Beth for the next week. All the needs she wanted at that time could not be bought because no money was left. Beth, who saw this, was concerned that her adoptive mother was insufficient to support her life and herself. Beth had to steal a chess magazine for herself because no money was left, even to save to buy the magazine. Beth then offered to work so that the family could earn money again, and so she could enter the chess tournament she wanted to enter since the entry fee alone was ten dollars. She told her mother that she wanted to work part-time between school and maybe wash dishes in a restaurant. This shows that Beth has a sense of responsibility for herself besides feeling sorry for her mother, who never hears from Mr. Wheatley. However, instead of being permitted to make money independently, her mother forbade her, saying that only people of color can work at the same age as Beth as a reason to keep her out of work.

In the context of this data, what is meant by "colored" are people of mixed race, including African Americans, Asian Americans, Native Americans, Pacific Islander Americans, multiracial Americans, and some Latino Americans. The reason is, in the early 1960s, there were more working white females than black females, but by the mid-1960s, there were higher proportions of black women that white women worked outside the home, but the gap was almost closed as more white women entered the workforce (Sigelman & Welch, 1994). Nevertheless, in this humor, there is also another perspective. According to Morrison (1971), White females were considered "ladies" and deserving of respect. All because of their gentleness, helplessness, and modesty. Women of color, on the other hand, were unworthy of respect because they were capable, independent, and immodest.

#### 4.2.3 Conflicting messages

Conflicting message is a text or situation that has mixed messages about gender and feminism. This is important for feminists when they need to change their representation to the public. Here is the data that has been found:

(1) Data 23 (Episode 6/00:12:55,750 --> 00:12:59,875)

Cleo : **You are pretty enough, but you are much too smart.** Models are empty creatures.

In the above, the context of the situation occurred in Benny's apartment when Beth was staying over to prepare for the tournament she would participate in Paris. Beth then met Cleo, one of Benny's friends who was visiting Benny's apartment at the time. When they preparing a snack, Beth then asked what Cleo's job was, and Cleo told Beth to guess it. Beth answered something related to fashion, and Cleo agreed to that. She was a model in Paris, which impressed Beth because she thought working in the fashion industry was fun because she could get free fashion clothes. Cleo, who laughed at that from Beth, then said, "You are pretty enough, but you are much too smart." to Beth.

In this data, Cleo intends to tell Beth that she can become a model because of her beautiful pars, but she must know that being a model means that she must be ready to be regulated and 'styled' by fashion. Models are like empty creature; they could only express themselves when they were clothed as if they were telling something. This does not contain a sexism directly because it is a fact that the model works according to a concept. While Beth herself is an independent person and likes to improvise.

#### 4.2.4 Script and Metaphor

This is a form of institutionalized indirect sexism in which sexual and sexist scenarios or scripts refer to women in positions of institutional power. Here is the data that has been found:

(1) Data 24 (Episode 5/00:06:00,166 --> 00:06:05,958)

Beth :You think I'm a *prima donna*, don't you?

Beltik :**It's chess. We're all *prima donnas*.**

The context of the situation from this data is when Beltik is staying at Beth's house to give Beth input regarding chess so he can beat Borgov during his chess tournament in Paris later. Beltik asked Beth if Beth had ever studied the results of her and her opponent's game when she won. Beth then said that she only analyzed the game. He often saw other players studying every move they and their opponents made at the end of a match and implementing it in their next play. However, Beth has never implemented the previous game in the next game; she prefers to improvise the next game. Beth thought that Beltik would think that she was a *prima donna* who wanted to be different and selfish and not like other players by saying that she was a '*prima donna*.' However, after that, Beltik said that all chess players could be called *prima donna*. Initially, the *prima donna* came from the Italian phrase "first woman," which references the lead female singer in an opera or concert company. Because *prima donnas* are notorious for their refusal to share the stage, the term *prima donna* is frequently used to describe a temperamental show-off (Peterson, 2010). In this data, *prima donnas* can count as sexism because the initial use of the word was intended only for women; for the time being, it is commonly used for men as a term for "selfish".

#### 4.2.5 Collocation

This type of sexism they have a broader impact on other terms referring to women and men and on the way women and men are represented generally. It also has an indirect impact on the meaning of a sexist term. The following data has been found:

(1) Data 25 (Episode 3/00:14:57,208 --> 00:15:05,375)

Journalist : Do you imagine that you saw **the king as a father, and the queen as a mother? I mean, one to attack, one to protect?**

In this scene, the reporter interviewing Beth (see data 22) again asks Beth about Beth's perspective on chess played during games and competitions. He asked how he could be comfortable playing chess which is only a game on a board with other chess pieces. Was it because Beth saw the chess pieces as having a unique role for Beth, as stated in the sentence, "the king as a father, and the queen as a mother?". "The data also states that the father's role is "attack" or protect his family from threats, and the mother's role is "protect" or guard her family with love. It is hard to say the above data is sexist, but the data can be sexist from a certain point of view, for example, if the reporter mentions the sentence as a conflict that brings roles to each gender. Several words do not appear sexist in and of themselves but collocate or are associated with various negative connotations and lexical fields of negative terms (Mills, 2008).

#### 4.2.6 Androcentric Perspective

This type of sexism is men's opinion or point of view towards women. Usually, phrases contain an assessment of the habits or actions of women. The following data has been collected from the dialogue:

(1) Data 26 (Episode 1/00:20:57,875 --> 00:21:00,625)

Mr. Shaibel : **Girls do not play chess**

In this scene, Mr. Shaibel is playing chess in the orphanage's basement. Beth, who is cleaning the chalkboard eraser, then feels attracted to the game Mr. Shaibel is playing, he then asks Mr. Shaibel what the game's name is, and Mr. Shaibel curtly replies that it is chess. Beth was getting increasingly interested in seeing the chessboard, so she asked if she could play it and asked Mr. Shaibel to teach it, but Mr. Shaibel refused to say he did not play chess with foreigners. The next day, Beth went back down to the basement and approached Mr. Shaibel and said that he was not a stranger, hoping that he could be taught to play chess by Mr. Shaibel, but instead of agreeing to Beth's words, Mr. Shaibel then said: "girls do not play chess." However, Beth didn't show that she was offended. Instead, she showed that she had noticed the chess move that Mr. Shaibel made yesterday, and then he told Mr. Shaibel about the next move Mr. Shaibel.

In the data above, it is clear that Mr. Shaibel commits sexism directly by not allowing women to play chess. This goes into overt sexism. However, Beth herself has fought Mr. Shaibel by showing Beth's chess knowledge, though not too much so that Mr. Shaibel doesn't think she's stupid and wants to teach him. Chess is a game that can be enjoyed by anyone, regardless of gender. However, every society has a set of rules governing appropriate activities for men and women. However, these rules are highly culturally dependent and cannot be generalized due to the influence of biological factors on human behavior (Dewi, 2019).

(2) Data 27 (Episode 4/00:34:10,083 --> 00:34:13,458)

Russian man : **When she blunders, she gets angry, and can be dangerous.**

**Like all women.**

In this scene, the context of situation occurs in the hotel's elevator in Paris, where Beth is participating in the tournament. Beth, who was returning to her room to rest after participating in several tournament rounds that day, then met the Russian team and Borgov. Several team members then discussed their chess game and their tomorrow's strategy. One of them then started talking about Beth. They said that Beth was just a drunken woman who just happened to be able to play chess. He also told Borgov to be careful with Beth because if Beth feels defeated, he can be irate

and dangerous for Borgov, as shown in the sentence in the data. The sentence is sexist because one of the team members directly mentions "all women." An androcentric perspective, namely the judgment of men towards women. According to Denham & Bultemeier (1993), rather than expressing themselves, which may clear the air and produce solutions to their grievances, women frequently ruminate, rehashing the injustices that have generated further resentment. Nevertheless, Beth can push that perspective aside because Beth managed to win a tournament in Russia, beat Borgov without putting her emotions first, and remained calm when she played chess.

## 5. CONCLUSION

This research explores overt and indirect sexism in The Queen's Gambit drama series, which consists of seven episodes using Mills' theory of language and sexism (2008). Several conclusions are drawn from the data analysis to answer the research questions. There are nine types of overt sexism, according to Mills' theory: Naming, Dictionary, Generic Pronouns and Nouns, Insult Terms for Women, Semantic Derogation, First Name, Surname and Titles, Transitivity, Reported Speech, and Jokes. The findings show that almost every type of overt sexism can be found in Pitch Perfect films. Only sexism with regard to the type of Dictionaries was not discovered in this study. In this research, 70 data were observed, with 32 data on the type of overt sexism and 38 data on the type of indirect sexism. According to the discussion above, the type that appears the most frequently is Jokes, with a total of 10 data. Overall, this research discovered that indirect sexism is more common than overt sexism. Furthermore, the large amount of data discovered on various types of sexism shows that discrimination against women persists in various forms.

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