ABSTRACT

This study deals with women’s language analysis on the main character in Jane Austen’s novel: Pride and Prejudice. The objectives of the study are to describe the types of women’s linguistics features on the main character in Jane Austen’s novel Pride and Prejudice, to derive women’s linguistics features on the main character in Jane Austen’s novel Pride and Prejudice, to reason women’s linguistics features on the main character in Jane Austen’s novel Pride and Prejudice. The research was conducted by descriptive qualitative. Thedata are the speech on the main character in Jane Austen’s novel, the data were collected from 1 novel, Pride and Prejudice that has women’s linguistics features. The data were analyzed by identifying and classifying the figures of speech displaying the result in a table. Then these linguistics features are described in details. The analysis found that there are 9 types of women’s linguistics features which used: lexical hedges is amount 10,06%, tag question is 0,62%, rising intonation on declarative is 2,51%, empty adjective is 3,14%, precise color terms is 0%, intensifier is 56,60%, hyper correct grammar is 1,88%, super polite form is 0,62%, avoidance of swear word is 14,46%, and emphatic stress is 10,06%. The most dominant feature that used is intensifier and the lowest is precise color terms because it is not used in the data.

Keywords: Linguistics, Sociolinguistics, Women’s Language
INTRODUCTION

Background of the Study

Language is important as a means of communication in human life. It has so many interrelationships with various aspect of human life. This means that language plays a very important role in human being communication. In this research, the writer wants to clarify the relation between language and society or what is called as Sociolinguistics, then, in the same implies, is the study of language in relation with human society. There are two sexes which are interacting in different way in society. They are men and women. Crystal (1992:356) states that Sociolinguistics is a branch of Linguistics in which studies the way in which language integrated with human society especially with reference to such notion as race (ethnic, class, sex, and social situation). In conclusion, Sociolinguistics is the study of effect of any and all aspect of society, including cultural norms, expectation and context, on the way language is used.

A sociolinguist, Labov (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sociolinguistics), states that the sociolinguistics differ in society of language in that the focus of sociolinguistics is the effect of society on the language, while the later focus of the sociolinguistics is the effect of society. In other words, language cannot be separated from human being. Human being cannot live individually without making relationship with other. This fact proves that normally in social creatures as a social language.

People around us belong to variety of social types. No two people speak exactly the same (Holmes 2001:123). There are infinitives sources of variations speech. For example, the old women are very different with the young woman. It means that very individual sexes or two sexes in the world have different way to express something. That’s why the writer wants to focus this research on the way women interact. Due to the different social factors, and social dimension, one use different way to convey their feelings, opinions, and ideas. Furthermore, Wardaugh (1964:8) says that language that people use in their daily life is not specified by linguistics factors but also social factor. He also states that social factor factors such as education, social status, age, sex or gender may influence or determine the language used.
This study is made to find the women’s linguistics features according to Lakoff’s theory. According to Lakoff in Holmes (2001:286), there are ten speeches that are characterized women linguistics features: Lexical Hedges or fillers, tag question, rising intonation on declaratives, empty adjectives, precise color terms, intensifiers, hypercorrect grammar, super polite forms, avoidance of strong swear words, emphatic stress.

The data is collected from a novel, Pride and Prejudice by Jane Austen. Jane Austen was born in December 16, 1775. She was an English novelist whose work of romantic fiction, set among a landed gentry, earned her a place as one of the most widely read writer in English literature. Her literary works are Sense and Sensibility, Pride and Prejudice, Mansfield Park, Emma, Persuasion, and Sanditon.

Pride and Prejudice is the story of Mrs. and Mr. Bennet and their five daughters, Jane, Elizabeth, Mary, Catherine and Lydia, especially Elizabeth. The story focuses on various romantic adventures these young girls encounter at their residence. Their parents are strikingly contrasting to each other. Mr. Bennet comes across as a wise and witty gentleman, while the issue of marrying off her daughters has absorbed Mrs. Bennet completely. The arrival of the young and wealthy bachelor Charles Bingley and his friend Fitzwilliam Darcy in the neighborhood adds a new twist to Austen's tale.

The character which is taken as data is the main character, the Bennet’s daughters. Jane, Elizabeth, Mary, Catherine, and Lydia Bennet.

It is an interesting novel because it contains many teachable and valuable messages like women’s pride. However, the writer has chosen this novel because it’s language, such as diction and some utterance which give more data to be analyzed using theory of women’s speech features. Moreover, the writer believes that there are many phenomena of speech features can be found in this novel where the society influences the society of the utterance.

The problem is to find the dominant features used in the data and why it is used most dominant in the data.
METHODOLOGY

Research Design

This research used a descriptive qualitative approach. According to Nazir (1988:63), descriptive qualitative method is one which in used to make a description of of the situation of events or occurrence, so that this method intends to accumulate the basic data. In this research, the data are collected by reading and observing some theories and information from text book and novel that related to the research.

Subject

The source of the data is taken from the utterance that is uttered by the main character in Jane Austen’ novel Pride and Prejudice by Jane Austen. The main characters are the Bennet’s daughters: Jane, Elisabeth, Mary, Lydia, and Catherine

Data Collection

The technique of collecting the data is by applying the theory of women’s linguistics features which consist of: (1) Lexical Hedges or fillers. (2) Tag question. (3) Rising intonation on declaratives. (4) Empty adjectives. (5) Precise color terms. (6) Intensifiers. (7) Hypercorrect grammar. (8) Super polite forms. (9) Avoidance of strong swear words. (10) Emphatic stress.

In collecting the data, the writer use the following step: (1) Read the novels thoroughly. (2) Enlist all speech uttered by the main character in novel, in order to find out the features of linguistics. (3) Group the linguist features into speech of women. (4) Categorize the features of linguistics into their own category based on Lakoff’s theory. (5) All the marked sentence has been collecting and tabulating.
Technique for Analyzing the Data

The data has been analyzed by finding the context of the utterance in the data and classifying them by applying the following steps. First, underlining each sentence containing woman’s language features in the text. Second, identifying each sentence containing women’s language features in the text. Third, finding the most dominant types of women’s language features in the text. Forth, drawing the conclusion from the result. The last, relating the dominant type of women’s linguistics features to the data.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Qualitative Method

After collecting the data, there are nine types of women’s linguistics features found in the data, they are: lexical hedges, tag question, rising intonation on declarative, empty adjective, intensifiers, hypercorrect grammar, super polite form, avoidance of swear word, and emphatic stress. It is found that there were 159 utterances that used women’s linguistics features. Here are some examples of the types of women’s linguistics features.

a. Lexical Hedges

Hedges is used to express uncertainty and to persuade their addressee to take them seriously. From the data, it is found that the characters used hedges is 10.06%, in 16 sentences.

Example:

- **Well**, and so we breakfasted at ten as usual.
- **But these, Isuppose,** are precisely what you are without.
b. Tag Question

Tag question is syntactic device that express uncertainty meaning or/and also express affective meaning. The data that is got from the data is 0.62% in 1 sentence.

Example:

And so you like this man's sisters, too, doyou?

c. Rising Intonation on Declarative

Rising intonation on declarative is a statement, but using the intonation used for questions, rising at the end of the statement. The writer found around 2.51%, in 4 sentences this feature is used in the data.

Example:

- "What does Mr. Darcy mean," said she to Charlotte, "by listening to my conversation with Colonel Forster?"
- What is Mr. Darcy to me, pray, that I should be afraid of him?

d. Empty Adjective

Empty adjective means feminine adjective. It is convey an emotional reaction than specific information. There are 5 sentences or 3.14% that is found in the data that use empty adjective.

Example:

- I am muchmistaken if we shall not find a very charming neighbour in her.
- I do not think it is verypretty.
e. Precise Color Terms

Precise color terms are women’s color variation. Women make far more precise discrimination of color than men. In the data, the written did not find the sentence that show about these women’s linguistics features.

f. Intensifier

Intensifier indicates more characteristics language than men. In this study, the writer found about 56.60% or 90 utterances is used in the data.

Example:

- He has made me so happy.
- Jane, I congratulate you. You will be a very happy woman.

g. Hypercorrect Grammar

Hypercorrect grammar is the consistence of use the standard verb forms. There are about 1.88% or 3 utterances is used in the data.

Example:

- I do not know when I have been more shocked.
- you have been very sly.

h. Super Polite Form

Super polite form is uttered to make the listeners feel comfortable, and to hold on well the relationship. The writer found about 0.62% or just 1 sentence shows this features.

Example:

- We cannot suppose he would help it if he could.—Could he be asensible man, sir?”
**i. Avoidance of Swear Word**

Avoidance of swear words are kinds of interjection that can express extreme intensify. Women usually use the softer swears. In the data, the character used swear words is around 14.46% or in 23 utterances.

Example:

- "**Good heavens!**" cried Elizabeth
- **Heaven forbid!** That would be the greatest misfortune of all! To find a man agreeable whom one is determined to hate! Do not wish me such an evil.

**j. Emphatic Stress**

Emphatic stress means to strengthen the statement. The writer founds about 10,06% or 16 utterances this features is used in the data.

Example:

- How strange!" cried Elizabeth. "How abominable!
- It is **every way horrible**!

**The percentage of the types of women’s linguistics features.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Types of Women’s Linguistics Features</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Lexical Hedges</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>10.06%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Tag Question</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Rising intonation on Declarative</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>2.51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Empty Adjective</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>3.14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Precise Color Terms</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Intensifier</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>56.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Hypercorrect Grammar</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1.88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Super Polite Form</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>0.62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Avoidance of Swear Word</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>14.46%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---</td>
<td>-------------------------</td>
<td>----</td>
<td>--------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Emphatic Stress</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>10.06%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td>159</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the data, shows the percentage of women’s linguistics feature used by the main characters of the novel *Pride and Prejudice by Jane Austen*, lexical hedges is amount 10.06%, tag question is 0.62%, rising intonation on declarative is 2.51%, empty adjective is 3.14%, precise color terms is 0%, intensifier is 56.60%, hyper correct grammar is 1.88%, super polite form is 0.62%, avoidance of swear word is 14.46%, and emphatic stress is 10.06%. The most dominant features that used is intensifier and the lowest is precise color terms because it is not used in the data.

**CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION**

**Conclusion**

From the data analysis, the objective of the study are to find out the types, the most dominant type, and the reason for the most dominant type of women’s linguistics features in the novel. This research is conducted by descriptive qualitative design, which makes a description of situation or even/ occurrence. It is found that: There are 9 women’s linguistics features found in the data: lexical hedges, tag question, rising intonation on declarative, empty adjective, intensifier, hyper correct grammar, super polite form, avoidance of swear words, and emphatic stress. The most dominant types is used in the data is intensifier. It is found with the total amount 56.60% or in 90 utterances. Intensifier found as the most dominant in the data means the character in the data used intensifier is to strength the opinion or statement, to persuade the addressee to take serious in their statement. Intensifier that is used also to heighten and to lower the intensity of the utterance.
Suggestion

1. This study is hoped can be further continued by other researcher by using different approach.
2. For English Department, it is hoped that this study can be an additional knowledge especially for the next student who want to do the research that is connected with this study.

REFERENCES


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