

**GENDER DIFFERENCES OF MALE AND FEMALE SPEECH  
IN *PRIDE AND PREJUDICE* NOVEL BY JANE AUSTEN**

**A THESIS**

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement  
for Degree of Bachelor of Education  
in English Education



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*Assalamu'alaikum wr. wb.*

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whatever extent necessary of the following thesis

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*Wassalamu'alaikum wr.wb*

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## **DEDICATION**

This thesis is dedicated to:

1. My great parents, Mr.Sarjiyanto and Mrs.Uripah
2. My dearest lovely brother and sister, Muhammad Ainul Musyafa and Dwi Nur Octaviani.
3. My beloved family.
4. Everyone who has colored my life.



## ABSTRACT

**Nuria Dhotul Janah (133411013)** “*Gender Differences of Male and Female Speech in Pride and Prejudice Novel by Jane Austen*”. A final project, Semarang: Bachelor Program of English Language Education of Islamic Education and Teacher Training Faculty, Walisongo State Islamic University Semarang, 2017.

The aim of this research are to uncover the differences of linguistic features in the speech of male and female characters based on Robin Tolmach Lakoff’s theory, and linguistic features which are dominantly used by male and female characters. The data of this research were taken from conversations of male and female main characters in *Pride and Prejudice* novel by Jane Austen. Data collection technique applied in this study was literature study. The instrument of this research was Documentation Guideline. The researcher analyzed the data by using analysis technique according to Mile and Huberman, namely data reduction, data display and verification/conclusion. This research revealed that male and female character differ in their number of using of linguistic features. Female characters are stated use more lexical hedge, avoidance of strong swear word, rising intonation on declarative, empty adjective, intensifier, emphatic stress and superpolite form than male do. Female characters use those features for the purpose of showing their uncertainty toward things, they tend to avoid strong swear word and use more superpolite form. Therefore, female expressions are considered more polite than male. Consequently, they can avoid friction in their conversation and build effective communication across gender.

**Key words :** *gender differences, speech, linguistic feature*



## PREFACE

Thank onto Allah SWT for every blessing, kindness, and inspiration in lending me to accomplish this final project. My beloved prophet Mohammad Saw who has inspired me to do and be better. This research entitle “**GENDER DIFFERENCES OF MALE AND FEMALE SPEECH IN *PRIDE AND PREJUDICE* NOVEL BY JANE AUSTEN**” *is submtted to fulfill one of the requirements for achieving the graduate degree at English Department of Islamic Education and Teaching Training, Walisongo States Islamic University Semarang, 2017.*

I realize that I cannot complete this final project without help from others. Many people had helped me during writing this final project and it would be impossible to mention all of them. I wish, however, to give my sincerest gratitude and appreciation to:

1. Dr. H. Raharjo, M.Ed., St. as the Dean of Education and Teacher Training Faculty of Walisongo State Islamic University Semarang.
2. Dr. Ikhrom M.Ag as the Head of English Department Education and Teacher Training Faculty of Walisongo State Islamic University Semarang.
3. Siti Tarwiyah, S.S., M.Hum as my advisor who had guided and advised me patiently during the arrangement of my thesis.
4. All lecturers and classmate in English Department of Education and Teacher Training Faculty for valuable knowledge, advise, and support during the years of my study.

5. My beloved family in Brebes and Bogor, Mr. Sarjiyanto and Mrs. Uripah as my parents. Thanks you so much for any pray, motivation and love.
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9. My beloved family of PBI A 2013 who always support me.
10. Personally, the researcher would like to thanks for those who are related to my life, those who given a lot of support and love for me, you all indeed motivate and cheer me up.

Finally, the researcher realize that this thesis is still far from being perfect; therefore, the researcher the reader to give suggestions and criticism to make it perfect, the researcher hope this thesis can be useful for the improvement of English teaching learning, especially for the researcher and for the readers in general.

Semarang, April 11<sup>st</sup>, 2017



**Nuria Dhotul Janah**  
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## MOTTO

يَأْيُهَا النَّاسُ إِنَّا خَلَقْنَاكُمْ مِنْ ذَكَرٍ وَأُنْثَىٰ وَجَعَلْنَاكُمْ شُعُوبًا وَقَبَائِلَ لِتَعَارَفُوا ۗ إِنَّ أَكْثَرَكُمْ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ أَتَقَاتُمْ ۗ إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَلِيمٌ خَبِيرٌ. ١٣<sup>1</sup>

And among His sign is the creation of heaven and the earth, and the variations in your languages and your colours: verily in that are Signs for those who know.<sup>2</sup> (Al Hujurat:13)

Lidahmu adalah bantengmu, jika engkau menjaganya maka ia akan menjagamu, dan jika engkau membiarkannya, ia tidak akan memperdulikanmu.<sup>3</sup>

***“To be a meaningful person for others”***

**(Rya)**

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<sup>1</sup> Departemen Agama RI, *Al-Qur'an dan Terjemahnya*, p. 517

<sup>2</sup> Abdullah Yusuf Ali, *The Holy Quran text, translation and commentary*, (Lahore:Goodword Books, 1934), p.262

<sup>3</sup> JF Tualaka, *Sepiring Motifasi untuk Sarapan Pagi*, (Yogyakarta: Jogja Bangkit Publisher, 2010), p.91



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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Research Background

In life, human being needs a medium to interact with other people. The medium used by human being is called language. Language according to Djoko Kentjono has important function to all societies who used it, because language is a way to interact one to another person especially in a communication. Through language, human being can understand each others and the speakers can identify themselves as well as they view their language as a symbol of their identity.<sup>1</sup> Ramelan also says that people speak a language. They use language as a means of communication with other people, as a tool to express his idea and wishes. Without language it is hard to imagine how people can cooperate and get along with one another.<sup>2</sup>

From the notion above, it can be said that language is a communication tool which important for human being to convey messages or information and used to interact with others.

There are many kinds of language in the world. This also mention in Qur'an surah Ar-Rum verse 22:

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<sup>1</sup> Djoko Kentjono, *Dasar-Dasar Linguistik Umum*, (Jakarta: Universitas Indonesia, 2003), p. 2

<sup>2</sup> Ramelan, *English Phonetics*, (Semarang: UPT UNNESS PRESS, 2003), p. 1

وَمِنْ آيَاتِهِ خَلْقَ السَّمَوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَاخْتِلَافَ أَلْسِنَتِكُمْ وَالْوَلَوَانِكُمْ إِنَّ فِي ذَلِكَ لَآيَاتٍ  
لِّلْعَالَمِينَ<sup>3</sup> ٢٢

And among His sign is the creation of heaven and the earth, and the variations in your languages and your colours: verily in that are Signs for those who know.<sup>4</sup>

From the verse, the word *alsinatikum* is plural from the word *lisan* that has a meaning tongue. It refers to language or voice. Thus, the difference tongue means difference language. The verse explains that it is because every person lives in different place, so they have a different language too. The difference is one of God's clout.<sup>5</sup>

In this world we were created as human. God created human into two parts: male, and female. That is the basic aspect of human commonly, it was usually known by sex differences or human differences. Fakih says that sex differences are used by poeple when they talked about men and women by discovering matters dealing with biological characteristics like genital and anatomy physically. Furthermore, the biological characteristics give involve any aspects for human like politeness, strata social, and language learning. In the other hand, gender differences are

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<sup>3</sup> Departemen Agama RI, *Al-Qur'an dan Terjemahnya*, (Jakarta: Bumi Aksara, 2009), p. 406

<sup>4</sup> Abdullah Yusuf Ali, *The Holy Quran text, translation and commentary*, (Lahore:Goodword Books, 1934), p. 2001

<sup>5</sup> M. Quraish Shihab, *Tafsir Al-Mishbah*, (Jakarta: Penerbit Lentera Hati, 2005), p.37-38.

used by people when they talked about psychologically emotional and mental characteristics.<sup>6</sup>

Jendra states that language is sometimes believed to be varied in accordance with gender, namely men language variety and woman language variety.<sup>7</sup> Consequence, Yule says that there will be differences between male and female in language learning and style. For example in speaking term, men are reported more interrupted than women. Men generally take longer turns at speaking in many social contexts at public while women have produced more ability as good listener and being understandable people.<sup>8</sup> In many societies in the world are usually women have lower social status than men. Their language is also often considered showed their helplessness as a group of people down so that women require language polite and respectful fear of dealing with people of higher status.<sup>9</sup>

There are researches on language differences of men and women have revealed their characteristic differences in language use. One of them is the difference in communicative abilities such common features of language use. Gender according to Wardhaugh is a key component of identity. There are some of the

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<sup>6</sup> Mansour Fasih, *Analisis Gender & Transformasi Sosial*, (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 1996), p. 8

<sup>7</sup> Made Iwan Indrawan Jendra, *Sociolinguistic The Study of Societies's Language*, (Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu, 2012), p. 51

<sup>8</sup> George Yule, *The Study of Language*, (New York: Cambridge University Press: 2006), p. 225.

<sup>9</sup> Esther Kuntjara, *Gender, Bahasa dan Kekuasaan*, (Jakarta: Gunung Mulia, 2003), p. 103

evidences that there are gender differences in language use.<sup>10</sup> According to Tannen, the way of language use between men and women are different. Therefore, we must understand each other and tolerate the differences.<sup>11</sup>

Based on the notion above, the researcher feels that examine the difference linguistic feature used by male and female is important because each people has own characteristic when they were talking. People arround us belong to variety of social types. People have different way to express something. To be a good speaker, the ability to produce utterance is not enough. There much linguistics to be mastered by languages learners in order to be able to express their feelings, and ideas appropriately. That is why the researcher wants to focus this research in male and female interact. It is due to the different social factors and social dimension, one use different way to convey their feelings, opinions, and ideas. Furthemore, the researcher conducted this study by applying linguistic feature listed by Lakoff which exist in her book entitle *Language and Woman Place*. Lakoff theory was chosen because it explains and describes about the linguistic feature completely and Lakoff is one of the earliest and most influential scholar to write about gender and language. In this case, the researcher used *Pride and Prejudice* novel to gain the data. The reason why the researcher used this novel because this

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<sup>10</sup> Ronald Wardhaugh, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*, 5<sup>th</sup> Ed. (Oxford: Blackwell, 2006), p. 316

<sup>11</sup> Esther Kuntjara, *Gender, Bahasa dan Kekuasaan*, p. 6

novel is one of the most popular novel in English literature.<sup>12</sup> Beside that there some utterances which gave more data to be analyzed using linguistic feature. Related to the notion above, the researcher decided to choose a thesis entitled *Gender Differences of Male and Female Speech in Pride and Prejudice novel by Jane Austen*

## **B. Research Questions**

Based on the brief review of background of the study as explained above, the reseach questions of this research can be formulated as:

1. How are the differences of linguistic features in the speech of male and female in *Pride and Prejudice* novel by Jane Austen?
2. Which linguistic features are dominantly used by male and female characters in *Pride and Prejudice* novel by Jane Austen?

## **C. Research Objectives**

Based on the research questions, the objective of the study are:

1. To identify the differences of linguistic feature in the speech of male and female in *Pride and Prejudice* novel by Jane Austen.

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<sup>12</sup>[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pride\\_and\\_Prejudice](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pride_and_Prejudice), retrived: October 21, 2016.

2. To identify which linguistic features are dominantly used by male and female characters in *Pride and Prejudice* novel by Jane Austen.

#### **D. Research Significances**

This research is important for some reasons to know the significance of the research. It can contribute some benefits as follows:

1. Theoretically: the result of this research is hope to be as follows:
  - a. Giving larger knowledge about the gender speech differences especially linguistic features of male and female for the writer, readers, teachers, and etc.
  - b. Offering insights for other institutes and build upon existing academic research and literature.
2. Practically: researcher may re-study the finding for further understanding.
3. Pedagogically: the result of this research is hope to be as follow:
  - a. For Lecturer

Researcher hopes that this result of research will give suggestion to the teacher or lecturer especially in Speaking Class that novel is alternative medium that can be use in teaching and learning activity because novel contains many linguistic features which can be used to

improve students speech especially in functional expression.

b. For the students

Researcher hopes that the students will use better language in their speaking after they know about linguistic feature in this study.

c. For the reader

The contribution of this result for the readers are to increase knowledge particularly in understanding the differences of linguistic features used by male and female and improving their speech by using good language.

## **E. Previous Research**

Considering the topic discussed in this thesis, there are some studies have been done related to this topic. They are:

1. The journal entitled “Gender Differences in the Use of Linguistic Forms in the Speech of Men and Women in the Malaysian Context”. This research was written by Frankie Subon.<sup>13</sup>

This study is qualitative research which conducted to investigate the differences linguistic feature listed by Lakoff in speech of men and women. There were three research objectives in this study, such as: to identify the differences in linguistic features in speech of men and women, to find out

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<sup>13</sup> Frankie Subon, *Technology Mara University*, a research from <http://www.iosrjournals.org/iosr-jhss/papers/Vol13-issue3/I01336779.pdf?id=3396> (2013), retrived: October 21, 2016.

the most preferred topics of conversation by men and women, and to find out which gender used more polite linguistic form. The participants of this study were five men and five women who were selected randomly from different races and have different career. They lived in Siburan, District, Kuching, and they had known each other. Then, the data collection of this research were recording, direct observation and semi-structured interview. In the analyzing those data, the researcher used some stages involved: written transcription, review and noted the linguistic feature used by both gender according to categories. Compiled the list of all linguistic feature, analyze all linguistic feature and the last was each answer of the question in the interview would be analyze according to the categories formulated.

The finding of this research are women use more polite forms of address than men, asked more questions and used more humours than men. Notably, men used slightly more of fillers, hedges and affirmatives than women. However, both genders are direct in their speech. It is also found that men's conversations focus on the topic of doing things i.e. works of entrepreneurs whereas women centre on the topics of home, self, feelings and affiliation with others. Analyzing the linguistic forms used, women appear more polite than men as they prefer using their ethnic group terms of address when addressing and referring to one another. Indeed, this study

provides some insight and understanding about the differences in men and women's linguistics features in the Malaysian context which is made up of multi-racial society and rich in its varied cultures, customs, traditions, beliefs and religions.

This journal is a good research because the finding of this study uncovered all of the research question formulated. The researcher used some instruments involved recording, direct observation, and semi-structured interview, as result this study was reliable. The data analysis also wrote clearly, it made the reader esier to understand the steps used. Thus, the strength of this study were fully the content covered the objective of this study and the language was easy to understand by the reader. And the weakness of this study was limited participant, thus the finding cannot be generalized to bigger population where more varied gender differences.

In addition, the suggestion for this study is the researcher should add the participant of the study so that it can be better and more accurate. So, the similarity between this research with recent research is the objective of the research which to find out and describe the differences men and women speech based on the linguistic features. Meanwhile, the differences are the subject and the technique of collecting the data.

2. The journal entitled ‘Gender Differences in The Use of Hedges, Tag Questions, Intensifiers, Empty Adjectives, and Adverbs (A Comparative Study in The Speech of Men and Women). This research was written by Masoomeh Hanafiyeh and Akbar Afghary from Department of English Language, Islamic Azad University, Isfahan Branch, Iran.<sup>14</sup>

This study conducted to examine whether men and women were different with respect to the use of intensifiers, hedges, tag questions, empty adjectives, and adverbs in English. The participant of this study are 120 adult students which contain 60 male students and 60 female students. They are selected randomly from translation students of Islamic Azad University, Tonekabon Branch, Iran. Their first language was Persian. To carry this study, the researcher used film scenarios which the data were closely represent the linguistic performance of ordinary people in natural situations. The film scenarios were used: Enough, Taxi driver, American Beauty, China Town, My Beautiful Launderette and Blood Simple. To collect the relevant data the researcher read the English scenario, then the writer counted the utterances in each scenario and divided into two parts, those produced by female and male. The last, the participant were asked to produce these sentences. This

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<sup>14</sup> Masoomeh Hanafiyeh and Akbar Afghari, Islamic Azad University, a research from: <http://www.cibtech.org/sp.ed/jls/2014/04/JLS-132-S4-147-MASOOMEH-GENDER-WOMEN> (2014), retrieved: October 21, 2016.

study used independent *t*-tests to examine the main differences of the groups regarding the categories mentioned above. Then, the results of the study revealed that there were significant differences between the groups in the use of hedges, tag question, intensifiers, and empty adjectives, but not in the use of adverbs. The results showed that adverbs are not gender specific. The findings of the study confirmed Lakoff's opinion regarding gender-bound language at least in the four areas.

The content of this journal is very good because the researcher conveyed the method, data analysis, result and discussion clearly. In this study, the researcher explained the procedure of the research clearly, as a result the reader is easier to understand the process of the study. So, the strength of this study was reliable research because the writer used one test of reliability and asked the linguist who was well informed about the topic under study to check inter-rater reliability and this study was easy to understand because it used good language. Whereas, the weakness was there was not a conclusion in this study.

The suggestion for this study is the researcher should give the research question so that the finding will be directed and clearer. The writer also should explain the type of method and instrument used in this study. In addition, the similarities between this research with recent research are

the objective of the research. Meanwhile, the differences are the subject and the technique data of analysis.

## **F. Research Method**

### **1. Research Design**

Qualitative research means a kind of research that is not found the statistic procedure or counting form such as biography, history and attitude on human beings. Beside it is also about role of organization, social movement, and interrelationship.<sup>15</sup> According to Lexy J. Moleong:

in qualitative research, the result of research will have contents data quotes to give description the report presentation. The data may be from Interview script, field notes, picture, video tape, personal document, note, memo, and other official documentation.<sup>16</sup>

This research used descriptive qualitative method. Research by using descriptive qualitative is the research that is aimed of arranging a description about the situation or events. Nunan states that qualitative data is data which are recorded in non-numerical form.<sup>17</sup> According to Wina Sanjaya, descriptive qualitative is a research method that aims to describe fully and deeply about social reality and some phenomena that occur in the community that is the

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<sup>15</sup> Anselm Struss and Juliet Corbin, *Dasar-dasar Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 2009), P.4

<sup>16</sup> Moeloeng, Lexy J, *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Bandung: PT Remaja Rosdakarya, 2000), p.6

<sup>17</sup> David Nunan, *Research Method in language Teaching*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1992), p. 231

subject of research so indescribable traits, characteristics, and models of the phenomenon.<sup>18</sup> This method used in this research was intended to describe the gender differences of male and female speech in *Pride and Prejudice* novel by Jane Austen based on linguistic feature proposed by Lakoff.

## **2. Source of Data**

The primary source of this research was a novel entitled *Pride and Prejudice*. The author of this novel is Jane Austen and it published in 1813. In recent research, the data taken from utterances from the main characters of *Pride and Prejudice* novel such as such as Elizabet Bennet, Jane Bennet, Mr. Bingley and Mr. Darcy because they have an important role in this novel.

## **3. Research Focus**

The focus of this research was the difference of linguistic features of male and female speech that uttered by the main characters of *Pride and Prejudice* novel. This research examined the differences of linguistic features listed by Lakoff. According to Lakoff in Holmes book, there are ten speeches that characterized women linguistic features: lexical hedge, empty adjective, precise colour term, avoidance of strong swear word, intensifier, rising intonation on declarative, hypercorrect grammar, tag question,

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<sup>18</sup> Wina Sanjaya, *Penelitian Pendidikan: Jenis, Metode dan Prosedur*, (Jakarta: Kencana, 2013) page 47

emphatic stress, and superpolite form.<sup>19</sup> But in this research, the researcher did not examine hypercorrect grammar because in this data almost the conversation used of standard verb form both male and female characters.

#### 4. Research Instrument

Suharsimi Arikunto states that the research instrument is a tool or facility used by researcher to collect the data so that easier to do, have better result, complete and systematic, as the result will be easier to be processed.<sup>20</sup> This research used *Documentation Guideline*.

Following are the table content of documentation guideline.

**Table 1.1** The Table Content of Documentation Guideline

No	Linguistic Feature	Part / Page	Male or Female Utteraces
1	Lexical Hedge		
2	Empty Adjective		
3	Avoidance of Strong Swear Word		
4	Precise colour term		
5	Rising intonation on Declarative		
6	Intensifier		

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<sup>19</sup> Janet Holmes, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics 2<sup>th</sup> edition*, (London: Longmen, 2001), p.286

<sup>20</sup> Suharsimi Arikunto, *Prosedur Penelitian: Suatu Pendekatan Praktik*, (Jakarta: Rineka Cipta, 2010), p.136

7	Emphatic stress		
8	Tag question		
9	Superpolite form		

## 5. Data Collection Technique

According to M. Nazir in his book entitled ‘Metode Penelitian’ argues that the meaning of literature study is data collection technique by conducting a study of books, literatures, notes, reports which relating to the problems will be solved. Literature study is conducting research by way of studying and reading literatures that have something to do with the problems that become the object of research.<sup>21</sup>

Thus, I used literature study as a technique to collect the data. In this case, I applied two steps in collecting the data, as follows:

### a. Reading

The researcher read *Pride and Prejudice* novel thoroughly.

### b. Enlisting

After read the novel, the researcher enlisted all speeches uttered by the main characters of the novel.

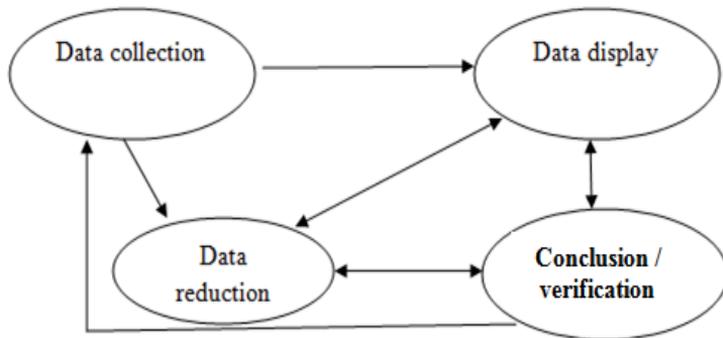
## 6. Data Analysis Technique

An analysis used in this research is an analysis according to Miles and Huberman. Activities in data analysis

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<sup>21</sup> M. Nazir, *Metode Penelitian*, (Jakarta: Ghalia Indonesia, 1988), p.111

technique are conducted interactively and continuously until complete, so that the data are already saturated. The interactive model is as follow:<sup>22</sup>



**Figure 1.1:** The Components of Data Analysis according to Miles and Huberman

The components of interactive data analysis model will be explained as follow:<sup>23</sup>

a. Data Reduction

Data reduction means summarizing and choosing things that are the fundamental, focusing on things that are important, and discard things that are not necessary. At this stage, it provided a clearer description and made it easier for the next data retrieval. Researcher collected and summarized data obtained in the analysis stage.

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<sup>22</sup> Afrizal, *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*, (Jakarta: Rajawali Pers, 2014), p. 180.

<sup>23</sup> Sugiyono, *Metode penelitian Kuantitatif, Kualitatif dan R & D*, (Bandung: Alfabeta, 2006), p.277

b. Data Display

Data display in qualitative research can be presented in a brief description, chart, relations between categories, flowchart and so on. At this stage, researcher displayed the data using table, chart and a brief description so that clarify the differences of male and female speech and which linguistic feature dominantly used by them. After that, researcher outlined the implication of this research in teaching speaking using a brief description.

c. Verification/Conclusion

The last step in intercatve data analysis qualitative model is verification/conclusion. Based on the data which have been reduced and displayed, the researcher made a conclusion of this research based on the research question formulated.

**G. Systematic Report**

Systematic report purposes to make the reader easier to understand the contents of the research. The researcher divides this paper organization consists of five chapters, they are:

Chapter I consist of research background, research question, research objective, research significances, previous research, research method and systematic report.

Chapter II consist of the theory gender differences in language use.

Chapter III consist of Lakoff's theory and general description of *Pride and Prejudice* novel.

Chapter IV consist of the analysis of gender differences of male and female speech and linguistic features which are dominantly used by male and femaale characters of *Pride and Prejudice* novel.

And chapter V consist of conclusions and suggestions the last part are bibliography, appendices and curriculum vitae.

## CHAPTER II

### GENDER DIFFERENCES IN LANGUAGE USE

In this section represents some related topics to build comprehension of thinking in this research. The related topics to be discussed are gender and speech.

#### **A. Gender**

Gender issues are lately increasing to be discussed, although gender itself is often interpreted wrongly. Theoretically, practically, and historically, the term gender according to Siahaan is used as a categorical division of human into male and female. The term has nothing to do with the deviation on the competence and performance quality on the language forms and use between man and woman. In the viewpoint of sociolinguistics, the speakers have variations in the selection of language forms and uses. These have correlation with the different context aspects of situation.<sup>1</sup> In this case, gender is socially disputed because it think out some distinctions between male and female. For clearer explanation about gender, will be explain below.

#### **1. Sex versus Gender**

To understand the concept of gender, it necessary to distinguish between the term sex and gender. Consequently, we do not misinterpret the term gender. Wawan Djunaedi

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<sup>1</sup> Sanggam Siahaan, *Issues in Linguistics*, (Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu, 2008), p.160

states that there are many people who unable to clearly distinguish between the understanding of the terms sex and gender, so the terminology both sex and gender are often considered conceptually similar. This assumption is certainly inappropriate, because the terms sex and gender have a completely different understanding.<sup>2</sup> Therefore, Nasarudin argues that in gender studies the important thing to do before discussing it further is understand the concept of gender and sex differences. An Error in understanding the meaning of gender is one of the factors that cause antagonism or difficult to accept gender analysis in problem solving of social injustice.<sup>3</sup>

In terminological term, the meaning of sex according to Wawan Djunaedi is a physical difference which based on the anatomy of human biology, especially those related to reproductive function. Based on the physical and biological differences here can be identified two human sexes, the male and female. In other words, the difference between women and men based purely on the natural functions of reproductive organs and is natural (nature), thus sex differences universally applicable for all women and men in

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<sup>2</sup> Wawan Djunaedi, dan Ikhliah Muzayyanah, *Pendidikan Islam Adil Gender di Madrasah*, (Jakarta : Pustaka STAINU, 2008), p. 3

<sup>3</sup> Nasarudin Umar, *Argumen Kesetaraan Gender : Perspektif al-Qur'an*, (Jakarta : Paramadina, 2001), p. 1

the world.<sup>4</sup> The differences between men and women is hardly a matter of dispute. Females have two X chromosomes whereas males have an X and a Y; this is a key genetic difference and no geneticist regards that difference as unimportant. On average, there are many differences between male and female based on sex, such as: a) females are more fat and less muscle than males; b) males are more strong than females; c) females also mature more rapidly than males; d) females voice usually have different characteristics from the males voice, e) and females and males often exhibit different ranges of verbal skills, and so on. However, we also know that many of the differences may result from different socialization practices. For example, women may live longer than men because of the different roles they play in society and the different jobs they tend to fill. Differences in voice quality may be accentuated by beliefs about what men and women *should* sound like when they talk, and any differences in verbal skills may be explained in great part through differences in upbringing.<sup>5</sup>

On the contrary, based on Dwi Narwoko and Bagong Yuryanto gender is the apparent differences in men and women when seen from the values and behavior. Gender is a

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<sup>4</sup> Wawan Djunaedi, and Iklilah Muzayyanah, *Pendidikan Islam Adil Gender di Madrasah*, p. 4-5

<sup>5</sup> Ronal Wardhaugh, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*, 5<sup>th</sup> Ed, p. 316-317

term used to describe the differences between men and women socially. Gender is a group of cultural attributes and behaviors that exist in men and women.<sup>6</sup> In other word, Talbot argues that sex is biologically founded, whereas gender is learned behaviour.<sup>7</sup>

Meanwhile, according to Fakih, sex differences are used by poeple when they talked about men and women by discovering metters dealing with biological characteristics like genital and anatomy physically. Furthermore, the biological characteristics give involve any aspects for human like politeness, strata social, and language learning. In the other hand, gender differences are used by people when they talked about psychologically emotional and mental characteristics.<sup>8</sup>

From the notion of sex versus gender above can be conclude that sex is difference of men and woman based on biological anatomy. Whereas gender is range of characteristics which pertain the differences between man and woman socially. Thus, gender is a concept that formed by society.

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<sup>6</sup> Dwi Narwoko and Bagong Yuryanto, *Sosiologi Teks Pengantar dan Terapan*, (Jakarta: Kencana Prenada Media Group, 2004) p. 334

<sup>7</sup> Mary Talbot, *Gender and Language*, 2<sup>nd</sup> Ed, (Cambridge: Polity Press, 2010), p. 7

<sup>8</sup> Mansour Fakih, *Analisis Gender & Trasformasi Sosial*, (Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar, 1996), p. 8

## 2. Language and Gender

There are differences of male and female language. These differences can be seen through the structure of language and vocabulary which they are used. Sandra Lee McKay and Nancy H. Hornberger states that in the United States during the late 1960s and early 1970s, women began to examine and critique societal practices that supported gender discrimination.<sup>9</sup> The study of gender and language in sociolinguistics and gender studies is often said to have begun with Robin Lakoff in her book entitled *Language and Woman's Place*. The study of language and gender has developed greatly since the 1970s.

There are some social differences between men and women. In connection to this, there are two most important theories on social differences between genders which need to be looked into for the framework of this study. These two theories are “difference theory” and “dominance theory”.

### a. Dominance theory

Social differences of male and female can not be avoided. The differences between them can be distinguished through some theories according to linguists. The differences of male and female language are very closely connected with the problem of dominance.

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<sup>9</sup> Sandra Lee McKay and Nancy H. Hornberger, *Sociolinguistics and Language Teaching*, (New York: Cambridge University press, 1996), p. 218

Nemati & Bayer state that dominance theory is about a condition whereby men and women are shaped by the culture and linguistic environment where there is inequality in power and status distribution in society. This theory, which is also called “power-based theory”, focuses on male dominance and gender division. It is noted here that these theories show to us the influence of environment and culture on the speech of men and women across regions or contexts. Studies by previous researchers highlight some crucial results about the differences in linguistic features of men and women speech in terms of voice velocity, contents, functions, questions, politeness, etc.<sup>10</sup> Meanwhile, Coates interpretes that dominance is linguistic diffreneces in woman and men speech in term of dominance and female subordination, where women are man have power.

Tannen argues men langauge is a means to preserve independence and negotiate and maintain status in a hierarchical social order. By doing so, she contends that men are able to take centre stage. They tend to keep attention directed on them in order to prove their knowledge and skills. Thus, some features of men

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<sup>10</sup> Frankie Subon, *Tecnology Mara University*, a research from <http://www.iosrjournals.org/iosr-jhss/papers/Vol13-issue3/I01336779.pdf?id=3396> (2013), retrived: October 21, 2016.

language said to be more imperative, directive, and non-standard than women. In the difference theory, women and men coexist in different subcultures in which women tend to have submissive roles and men dominant ones. Even further, they have different ways of using language.<sup>11</sup> In short, male and female can be distinguish from their dominance. In this theory male and female language by influenced by culture and environment.

b. The difference theory

Beside dominance theory, there is also another theory wich explain about male and female social difference, namely difference theory. In difference teory, Nemati & Bayer say that even those men and women within the same group and live in different or separate culture worlds, they promote differents ways of speaking. The difference theory acknowledges that women use language differently from the way man do but interprets women speech more positively, that is as a reflection of women's culture.<sup>12</sup>

The explanation above can be concluded that the issue of woman interacting differently from men has

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<sup>11</sup> Michi Saki, *Ryukoku University*, a reseach from: <https://jalt.org/pansig/2009/PDF/Saki.pdf> (2009), retrived: October 25, 2016.

<sup>12</sup> Sandra Lee McKay and Nancy H. Hornberger, *Sociolinguistics and Language Teaching*, p. 231

been discussed for hundreds of years. Men and women grow up in different social world, thus their language use and communication style differ in significant ways.

### **3. Gender Differences in Language Use**

There are many researches examined linguistic differences between men and woman language and speech have been persued with some intensity during the last decade. Woman and men are different not only in terms of their physical attributes but also in terms of their speech in communication. Haas says that male speech and female speech have been observed to differ in their form, topic, content, and use. Previous studies on this issue believe that men may be more loquacious and directive as they use more non-standars form, talk more about sports, money, and business, and more object. On the other hand, women are often more supportive, polite, and expressive, talk more about home and family, and use more words implying feeling, evaluation, interpretation, and psychological state. However, it cannot be concluded that the differences in the speech of men and women are universal as these findings cannot be generalised to all contexts.

In conversation involving both sexes, many researchers like James and Drakish agree that men speak more than women and when men talk to men, they mainly focused on competitive matters and teasing, sports,

aggression and doing things. Women, on the other hand, when talking to the same sex, the contents of discussion involve the self, feelings, affiliation with others, home and family. Distinctively when the two sexes interact, men tend to take the initiative in conversation but there seem to be the tendency to achieve (divergence) some kind of cooperation on the part of men to accommodate so far as topics are concerned. Here men speak less aggressively and competitively and women reduce their amount of talk about home and family. Nevertheless, there is a need to consider other factors that influence people speech or conversation such as environment and culture as mentioned in the “difference theory” and “dominance theory.” The results may be different if it is done among participants of different culture who live in a different environment.

There are even some studies indicating that there is no gender difference in politeness. Here men and women employ an equal number of polite forms such as “please”, “Thank you”, and “greetings”.<sup>13</sup> But, Janet Holmes argues that women generally are more polite than men. She described that most women like to talk more and they consider talking as an important means of keeping in touch, particularly with tier friends and inmates. The functions of

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<sup>13</sup> Frankie Subon, *Tecnology Mara University*, a research from <http://www.iosrjournals.org/iosr-jhss/papers/Vol13-issue3/I01336779.pdf?id=3396> (2013), retrived: October 21, 2016.

language to them are to establish, nurture and develop personal relationship. Men, however, tend to see language more as a tool for obtaining and conveying information. Holmes further suggests that women are more likely to use positive politeness than men as she asserts that women utterances show evidence of concern for feelings of the people they are talking to more often and more explicitly than men do.<sup>14</sup>

Observation of the difference between the way males and females speak were long restricted to grammatical features, such as the differences between masculine and feminine in morphology in many languages. According to Lakoff, women and men speak English in different ways. They have been taught to speak differently since young girls should speak in a passive voice and boys should speak what is termed rough talk or active voice. In this regard, women frequently use women language such as: empty adjectives, intensifiers and qualifiers, tag questions, hedges and polite forms. She believes that the use of tag questions by women is the sign of uncertainty.<sup>15</sup> This study is not in line with the study conducted by Holmes. He found out that certain types of tag question are used more by men than by women.

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<sup>14</sup> Janet Holmes, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics 2<sup>th</sup> edition*, (London: Longmen, 2001), p.291

<sup>15</sup> Robin Lakoff, *Language and Woman's Place*, (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1973), p. 45

Dubois and Crouch also launched a critique on Lakoff claims, especially on tag questions. They examine the use of tag questions within the context of a professional meeting and concluded that at least in that context males used tag questions more than females did. Holmes also examined the use of the hedge *you know* to determine whether it is more frequently used by women, as Lakoff would claim. Although *you know* can be used to express speaker uncertainty, as Lakoff might suggest. Holmes isolated at least three different ways that *you know* can be used to express certainty: for emphasis (“I’m the boss around here, *you know*”), to attribute knowledge about a general situation to another speaker whether or not one knows they have it (“We’d get rid of exploitation of man by man. *You know*, you have heard it before”), and to refer to conjunct knowledge that one is certain an interactant shares (“*You know* we went to Selly’s that night). In this case, Holmes found men using *you know* slightly more often to express linguistic imprecision, women using *you know* slightly more to express emphasis or attribute knowledge to another speaker, and men and women using *you know* at approximately the same rates to express appeals and conjunct knowledge.<sup>16</sup>

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<sup>16</sup> Sandra Lee McKay and Nancy H. Hornberger, *Sociolinguistics and Language Teaching*, (New York: Cambridge University press, 1996), p.233

There are many factors that cause male and female differences in language use. According to Cameron and Coates, the amount we talk is influenced by who we are with and what we are doing. They also add that if we aggregate a large number of studies, it will be observed that there is little difference between the amount men and women talk. Furthermore, Lakoff says that gender differences in language use reflect different and unequal roles and status because of the lower status of women in society they are pressured to talk like a lady.<sup>17</sup> Whereas according to Wardhaugh, there are several claims that may be made about gender differences: (a) Since men and women are biologically different and this contributes to women predisposed psychologically to be involved with one another and to be mutually supportive and non-competitive. Men, on the other hand, are innately predisposed to independence and to attain power rather than solidarity. (b) Language behaviour reflects the social dominance of men as they try to dominate, decide a topic, interrupt, and so on regardless of sex i.e. among men and particularly toward women. (c) Linguistically, men and women are social being who have learned to act in certain ways, As language behavior is largely learned behaviour,

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<sup>17</sup> Masoomeh Hanafiyeh and Akbar Afghari, Islamic Azad University, a research from: <http://www.cibtech.org/sp.ed/jls/2014/04/JLS-132-S4-147-MASOOMEH-GENDER-WOMEN> (2014), retrived: October 21, 2016.

men and women learn accordingly to what they are expected to be of importance in a particular society or community.<sup>18</sup>

In short, there are many factors that can make male and female difference in their language use.

#### 4. Gender in Islamic Perspective

According to Ahmad Shehu Abdulssalam, in his research journal entiltle *Gender and Sexuality: An Islamic Perspective*, gender is the natural identity of human beings, who are created as men and as women.<sup>19</sup> It is as Allah say in the Holy Qur'an in the verse of An-Nisa:1

يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ اتَّقُوا رَبَّكُمُ الَّذِي خَلَقَكُمْ مِنْ نَفْسٍ وَاحِدَةٍ وَخَلَقَ مِنْهَا  
رُؤُسَهُمْ وَبَثَّ مِنْهُمَا رِجَالًا كَثِيرًا وَنِسَاءً ۚ وَاتَّقُوا اللَّهَ الَّذِي تَسَاءَلُونَ  
بِهِ وَالْأَرْحَامَ ۚ إِنَّ اللَّهَ كَانَ عَلَيْكُمْ رَقِيبًا. <sup>20</sup>

O mankind! Reverence your Guardian-Lord, who created you from a single Person, created, of like nature, His mate, and from them twain scattered (like seeds) countless men and women; reverence Allah, through whom ye demand your mutual (rights), and (reverence) the wombs (that bore you): for Allah ever watches over you.<sup>21</sup>

The content of the verse above that there is no difference in terms of humanity among all human beings,

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<sup>18</sup> Ronal Wardhaugh, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics*, p. 322

<sup>19</sup> Ahmad Shehu Abdulssalam, *Gender and Sexuality: An Islamic Perspective*, from: [http://journalarticle.ukm.my/1075/1/Gender\\_and\\_Sexuality\\_-\\_An\\_Islamic\\_Perspective.pdf](http://journalarticle.ukm.my/1075/1/Gender_and_Sexuality_-_An_Islamic_Perspective.pdf), retrived: October 30, 2016.

<sup>20</sup> Departemen Agama RI, *Al-Qur'an dan Terjemahnya*, p. 77

<sup>21</sup> Abdullah Yusuf Ali, *The Holy Quran text, translation and commentary*, (Lahore:Goodword Books, 1934), p. 34

including between men and women because all people are made of one type that is soil. In addition, humans are required to maintain and develop relations and mutual remind.<sup>22</sup> In addition, men and woman are also regenerate into tribes and nations, and have mutual acquaintance. Allah says in the holy Qur'an in the verse of al- Hujurat: 13

يَا أَيُّهَا النَّاسُ إِنَّا خَلَقْنَاكُمْ مِنْ ذَكَرٍ وَأُنْثَىٰ وَجَعَلْنَاكُمْ شُعُوبًا وَقَبَائِلَ لِتَعَارَفُوا ۗ إِنَّ أَكْرَمَكُمْ عِنْدَ اللَّهِ أَتْقَىٰكُمْ ۗ إِنَّ اللَّهَ عَلِيمٌ خَبِيرٌ .  
۱۳<sup>23</sup>

O mankind! We created you from a single (pair) of a male and a female, and made you into nations and tribes, that ye may know each other (not that ye may despise (each other). Verily the most honoured of you in the sight of Allah is ( he who is) the most righteous of you. And Allah has full knowledge and is well acquainted (with all things).<sup>24</sup>

This verse tells us that Allah creates human not only to know but also to understand each other. People in this world have different way of life. So, we live to socialize with other people. <sup>25</sup> Ahmad Shehu Abdulssalam also states that islam does not discriminate between human beings on the basis of gender, and different functions in life does not mean the elevation or relegation of one or the other sex.

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<sup>22</sup> M. Quraish Shihab, *Tafsir Al-Mishbah*, p. 167

<sup>23</sup> Departemen Agama RI, *Al-Qur'an dan Terjemahnya*, p. 517

<sup>24</sup> Abdullah Yusuf Ali, *The Holy Quran text, translation and commentary*, p. 262

<sup>25</sup> M. Quraish Shihab, *Tafsir Al-Mishbah*, p. 13

There are general rights for living in dignity, the rights to have life provision and the social and civil rights. As man has the right to choose his future partner, Islam gives woman the right to choose her own life partner. Islam addresses gender issues as the coexistence of two equal partners, in which each partner complements the other. It is not strange that the Islamic point of view contains some points of inequality between male and female, since there are natural and psycho-cognitive differences between genders. There is difference in natural identity, bodily delicacy, sexual urge and reaction, functions and implications of reproduction, and hormones. There is also disparity in the ability to influence others, in the response to stimuli, flexibility, degree of dependency, interest to surrender, receptiveness, and concentration. Male group or man get superior consideration in Islam. Allah chooses man as messenger to tell all guidance or vision to the people. Overall, Allah made a man as special mode of creation. However, Islam also gives woman as female group in the great position. According to this verse, Allah gives woman a high position as a mother for human. Instead, Allah makes man and woman as same position in the world. Man and woman are the parents for their children. They must responsible to educate their children.<sup>26</sup> Allah says in the

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<sup>26</sup> Ahmad Shehu Abdulssalam, *Gender and Sexuality: An Islamic*

verse Al A'raf: 189 that first man (Nabi Adam a.s.) and first woman (Hawa) are the first parents for human.

هُوَ الَّذِي خَلَقَكُمْ مِنْ نَفْسٍ وَاحِدَةٍ وَجَعَلَ مِنْهَا زَوْجَهَا لِيَسْكُنَ إِلَيْهَا فَلَمَّا تَغَشَّاهَا حَمَلَتْ حَمَلًا خَفِيًّا فَمَرَّتَ بِهِ فَلَمَّا أَثْقَلَتْ دَعَا اللَّهَ رَبَّهُمَا لَئِن آتَيْتَنَا صَالِحًا لَنُكَونَنَّ مِنَ الشَّاكِرِينَ. ١٨٩<sup>27</sup>

It is He Who created you from a single person, and made his mate of like nature, in order that he might dwell with her (in love). When they are united, she bears a light burden and carries it about (unnoticed). When she grows heavy, they both pray to Allah their Lord, (saying): "If Thou givest us a goodly child, we vow we shall (ever) be grateful."<sup>28</sup>

This verse tells us that God creates all people from a single soul that is Adam. God creates spouse so that they feel safe.<sup>29</sup> From the verses above can be concluded that there is no distinction between men and women because people are equally created from the soil. We have to know each other even if we have different languages, tribes and races.

## B. Speech

### 1. The Definition of Speech

Speech according to Cambridge Advanced learner's Dictionary means the ability to talk, the activity of talking,

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*Perspective*, from: [http://journalarticle.ukm.my/1075/1/Gender\\_and\\_Sexuality\\_-\\_An\\_Islamic\\_Perspective.pdf](http://journalarticle.ukm.my/1075/1/Gender_and_Sexuality_-_An_Islamic_Perspective.pdf), retrived: October 30, 2016.

<sup>27</sup> Departemen Agama RI, *Al-Qur'an dan Terjemahnya*, p. 240

<sup>28</sup> Abdullah Yusuf Ali, *The Holy Quran text, translation and commentary*, p. 79

<sup>29</sup> M. Quraish Shihab, *Tafsir Al-Mishbah*, p. 493

or a piece of spoken language; the way a person talk; the language used when talking; and a set of words spoken in a play.<sup>30</sup> Speech is the vocalized form of communication used by humans, which is based upon the syntactic combination of items drawn from the lexicon. Each spoken word is created out of the phonetic combination of a limited set of vowel and consonant speech sound units (phonemes). These vocabularies, the syntax that structures them, and their sets of speech sound units differ, creating many thousands of different, and mutually\_unintelligible, human languages. The vocal abilities that enable humans to produce speech also enable them to sing.<sup>31</sup>

Speech is generally used in face to face situation, both the auditory and visual media are available. As a result, speech can be much less explicit than writing, because:

- a. we can convey extra information by ‘body language’  
example: facial expressions, gestures;
- b. we can refer to the immediate physical environment  
example by pointing to objects or people;
- c. our shared knowledge between individuals or local groups in a conversation makes explicitness unnecessary,
- d. in a conversation there is an opportunity for feedback from the hearer, is that the message can be clarified or

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<sup>30</sup>*Cambridge Advanced Learner's Dictionary Third Edition*, (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 2008)

<sup>31</sup><https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Speech> retrieved: May 29, 2017

repeated. Speech tends to make frequent use of pronouns such as *i*, *you*, *it*, *this*, and *that*, all of which reflect its explicitness.

The features of speech which are absent in writing include rhythm, intonation, and linguistic noises such as sighs and laughter. Since speech is typically used in face-to-face situations, it can also be accompanied by non-verbal communication such as gestures and facial expressions. None of these features can easily be conveyed by conventional writing systems, and those wishing to represent them have to devise special transcription systems.<sup>32</sup> In short, speech is an activity of talking and is generally used in face-to-face situations to convey someone's feelings, wishes, and messages.

## 2. The Function of Speech

A number of researchers have focussed on the social functions of speech, investigating the purposes for which language is used, and the variety of forms by which different functions may be expressed. Hymes, for example, in his relatively parsimonious description of what he calls "common broad types of function", identifies eight functions of speech: expressive (addressor), directive (addressee), contact (channel), metalinguistic (code), contextual (setting), poetic (message form), and metacommunicative

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<sup>32</sup> Geoffrey Leech et al., *English Grammar for Today: A New Introduction 2nd edition*, (New York: PALGRAVE MACMILLAN, 2006), page 143-144

(event).<sup>33</sup> So, from the notion about can be concluded that there are many functions of speech. This function is based on palce and situation.

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<sup>33</sup> Jack C. Richards and Richard W. Schmidt, *Language and Communication*, (New York: Longmen Group, 1983), page 89-90



**CHAPTER III**  
**LAKOFF'S THEORY AND GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF**  
***PRIDE AND PREJUDICE* NOVEL**

This chapter presents Lakoff theory and the general description of *Pride and Prejudice* novel. The beneficent of this chapter is to view the linguistic feature listed by Lakoff and to represent general description of the novel.

**A. Lakoff's theory**

Language is sometime believed to be varied in accordance with ender, namely men and women language variety.<sup>1</sup> In Lakoff's book entitle *Language and Woman's Place*, she proposes theories on the existence of women's language. Robin Tolmach Lakoff is a profesor of linguistic at the University of California at Barkeley since 1972. She is the a linguist who began the research for definite feature of woman's language. She introduced woman's language in 1973 in an article language and society. Her 1975's book entitle *Language and Woman's Place* has been enermously inflental and cited by a lot of linguists who study about gender in language.<sup>2</sup>

Lakoff in Holmes mentions some features for woman's language which may be explained below:<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Made Iwan Indrawan Jendra, *Sociolinguistic The Study of Societies's Language*, (Yogyakarta: Graha Ilmu, 2012), p. 51

<sup>2</sup> Robin Lakoff, *Language and Woman's Place*, (New York: Harper&Row Publisher, 1975), p.80

<sup>3</sup> Janet Holmes, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics 2<sup>th</sup> edition*, (London: Longmen, 2001), p.286

1. Lexical hedge

Lakoff states that hedge is one of language used by woman. Hedges is used to express uncertainty and to persuade their addressee to take them seriously. Some phrases that used are such *sort of, like, you know, well, kind a, kind of, i guess, suppose and it seem like.*<sup>4</sup> Hedge has different meaning if it located in different context. As Holmes says that hedge like *you know* and *i think*. Those features have different meaning based on the pronouncing, the location of the sentence, language style that they explained and who are use in that context.<sup>5</sup>

2. Empty adjective

Empty adjective means feminine adjective. The use of ‘empty’ adjectives are to show the speaker’s approbation or admiration for something. There some of adjectives are neutral either used by male and female, and there are also some adjectives that only used by female.

Table 3.1 Representative lists of both types

<b>Neutral</b>	<b>Female only</b>
Great	Adorable
Terrific	Charming
Cool	Sweet
Neat	Lovely
	Divine

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<sup>4</sup> Robin Lakoff, *Language and Woman’s Place*, (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1973), p. 45

<sup>5</sup> Janet Holmes, *An Introduction to Sociolinguistics 2<sup>th</sup> edition*, p.291

3. Precise color term

Precise color terms are women's color variation. Women make far more precise discrimination of color than men. The words like *mauve*, *lavender*, *beige*, *aquamarine* etc. For example: The wall is *mauve*.

4. Avoidance of Strong Swear word

Swear words are kinds of interjection that can express extreme intensify. In any event, it is a truism to state that the 'stronger' expletives are reserved for men, and the 'weaker' ones for women. Women tends to avoid strong swear word like use words dear, goodness, fudge.

For example: "Oh dear, you have put the peanut butter in the refrigerator again".

5. Intensifier

Intensifier is a word that used to strenghten a statement, it used in order to the hearer more convince to the speaker. the words like so, really, very, do utterly, and quite. Intensifier consider to be women language because men seem has difficulty in using this construction when the sentence is unemotional.

For example:

- a. I feel so unhappy
- b. That movie made me so sick.

6. Rising intonation or declarative

Lakoff states that there is peculiar sentence intonation found in English only among woman, which has a form of declarative answer change to be question. It has rising intonation typical of a yes-no question, and sound uncertain or hesitant. As result, rising intonation on declarative is like someone who were seeking confirmation, though at the same time the speaker may be the only who has the requisite information.<sup>6</sup>

From the explanation above can be concluded that rising intonation on declarative is a statement, but using the intonation used for questions, rising at the end of the statement.

#### 7. Tag question

According to Lakoff, tag question is syntactic shape (in English) is midway between an outright statement and a yes-no question. It is less assertive but more confident. Tag question is usable under certain contextual situations: not those in which a statement would be appropriate , nor those in which a yes-no question is generally used, but in situation intermediate between these. Therefore, it used to express uncertainty meaning or express affective meaning. For example: John is here, isn't it?

#### 8. Emphatic stress

Emphatic stress means to strengthen the statement.

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<sup>6</sup> Robin Lakoff, *Language and Woman's Place*, p.55

For example:

- a. What a terrific idea!
- b. What a divine idea!

The example (a) might be used under any appropriate condition by female speaker. But (b) is more restricted. It is used in case the speaker feels the idea referred to be essentially frivolous, trivial and unimportant or only an amusement for the speaker.

9. Superpolite form

Superpolite form can be exemplified become indirect request and euphemism. Superpolite form is uttered to make the listeners feel comfortable, and to hold on well the relationship. Women are supposed to be particularly careful to say “please”, “i am sorry” and “thank you” and to uphold the other social conversation.

For example: Will you please close the door?<sup>7</sup>

The following is a complete list of Lakoff’s claims about woman’s language:

1. Stronger expletives are reserved for men, weaker expletives are reserved for woman.
2. Women speech is more polite than men

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<sup>7</sup> Robin Lakoff, *Language and Woman’s Place*, (New York: Harper&Row Publisher, 1975), p.80

3. Topics that are considered trivial or unimportant are woman's domain (women discriminate among colors more than men do).
4. Women use "empty" adjectives (*adorable, charming, divine, nice*).
5. Women use tag questions more than men.
6. Women use question intonation in statements to express uncertainty.
7. Women speak in "italic" (use intensifiers more than men).
8. Women use hedge more than man do.
9. Women use (hyper)correct grammar.
10. Women don't tell jokes.<sup>8</sup>

Lakoff argues that men language declared as *assertive, adult, and direct*, while women's language is *immature, hyper-formal or hyper-polite and non-assertive*.<sup>9</sup> So, from the explanation above, acknowledged that there are many differences between male and female in language use.

## **B. General Description of *Pride and Prejudice* Novel**

1. The biography of the author

Jane Austen was an English novelist who was born at Sevenon on 16 December 1775. Austen came from a

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<sup>8</sup> Sandra Lee McKay and Nancy H. Hornberger, *Sociolinguistics and Language Teaching*, (New York: Cambridge University press, 1996), p.232

<sup>9</sup> Robin Lakoff, *Language and Woman's Place*, (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1973), p.58

harmonic family, she has six brothers and one sister. She was educated by her father and his older brother and she taught herself from books. She studied to write since adolescence until 35 years old. During this period, she experimented with various literary works, including the novel in the form of a letter which was written and ultimately ignored, then revised thoroughly into three great novels. She had full support of her family, so she became a professional writer.

During her life, because Austen chose to publish her novels anonymously, so it made her novels were not famous. Throughout the mid-19th century, Austen novels' just admired by the upper class poet. However, the publication of *Memoirs of Jane Austen* work of Austen nephew in 1869 made Austen known by the general public as an interest personal, as well as popularized her novels. In the 1940s, Austen began to be known by an academic environment as "the great English writer". In the mid-20th century, more and more people who were interested in studying the Austen's works.

Jane Austen published her literary works began from 1811 to 1816. Her major works such as: *Sense and Sensibility* published in 1811, *Pride and Pejudice* published in 1813, *Mansfield Park* published in 1814, and *Emma* published in 1816. Then she also wrote two other novels

entitled *Northanger Abbey* and *Persuasion*. Both were published in 1818 after her death. The third novel entitled *Sandition* did not completed because she died. The other Austen works such as:

- a. *Lady Susan* (short fiction, 1794-1805), a fiction which was uncompleted entitled *the watsons* (1804) and *Sandition*.
  - b. *Sir Charles Grandison* (drama 1793-1800)
  - c. *Plan of a Novel* (1815)
  - d. Poem (1796-1817)
  - e. Prayer (1796-1817)
  - f. Letters (1796-1817)<sup>10</sup>
2. *Pride and Prejudice* novel

*Pride and Prejudice* novel first published in 1813. The main character of this novel was Elizabeth Bennet. This story of novel deals with issues of manner, morality, education, and marriage in the society of the landed gentry of the British regency. The novel is set in England in the early 19th century.

*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

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<sup>10</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jane\\_Austen](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jane_Austen), retrieved: January 05, 2017.

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 CharlesBingley and his friend FitzwilliamDarcy in the neighborhood adds a new twist to Austen's tale.<sup>11</sup>

3. The summary of *Pride and Prejudice* novel

The novel opens with Mrs Bennet trying to persuade Mr Bennet to visit an eligible bachelor, Mr Bingley, who has arrived in the neighbourhood. After some verbal sparring with Mr Bennet baiting his wife, it transpires that this visit has taken place at Netherfield (Mr Bingley's rented house). The visit is followed by an invitation to a ball at the local assembly rooms that the whole neighbourhood will attend. At the ball, Mr Bingley is open and cheerful, popular with all the guests, and appears to be very attracted to the beautiful Miss Jane Bennet. His friend, Mr Darcy, is reputed to be twice as wealthy; however, he is haughty and aloof. He declines to dance with Elizabeth, suggesting that she is not pretty enough to tempt him.[2] She finds this amusing and jokes about the

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<sup>11</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pride\\_and\\_Prejudice](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pride_and_Prejudice) retrieved: January 05, 2017.

statement with her friends. Jane also attracts the attention of Mr Bingley's sister Caroline, who invites her to visit.

Jane visits Miss Bingley and is caught in a rain shower on the way, catching a serious cold. Elizabeth, out of genuine concern for her sister's well being, visits her sister there. This is the point at which Darcy begins to see the attraction of Elizabeth, and Miss Bingley is shown to be jealous of Elizabeth since she wants to marry Darcy herself. Illustration by Hugh Thomson representing Mr Collins, protesting that he never reads novels Mr Collins, a cousin of Mr Bennet and heir to the Longbourn estate, visits the Bennet family. He is a pompous and obsequious clergyman because he expects each of the Bennet girls to wish to marry him due to his inheritance. He plans to propose to Elizabeth over Jane as he is led to believe Jane is taken.

Elizabeth and her family meet the dashing and charming Mr Wickham who singles out Elizabeth and tells her a story of the hardship that Mr Darcy has caused him by depriving him of a living (position as clergyman in a prosperous parish with good revenue that, once granted, is for life) promised to him by Mr Darcy's late father. Elizabeth's dislike of Mr Darcy is confirmed. At a ball at which Mr Wickham is not present, Elizabeth dances with Mr Darcy rather against her will. Other than Jane and

Elizabeth, all the members of the Bennet family show their lack of decorum. Mrs Bennet states loudly that she expects Jane and Bingley to become engaged and each member of the family exposes the whole to ridicule.

The following morning, Mr Collins proposes to Elizabeth. She rejects him, to the fury of her mother and the relief of her father. They receive news that the Bingleys are leaving for London, and that Mr Collins has proposed to Charlotte Lucas, a sensible young woman and Elizabeth's friend. She is slightly older and is grateful to receive a proposal that will guarantee her a home. Elizabeth is aghast at such pragmatism in matters of love. Jane goes to visit her Aunt and Uncle Gardiner at an unfashionable address in London. Miss Bingley clearly does not want to continue the friendship and Jane is upset though very composed.

In the spring, Elizabeth visits Charlotte and Mr Collins in Kent. Elizabeth and her hosts are frequently invited to Rosings Park, the imposing home of Lady Catherine de Bourgh. Lady Catherine is Mr Darcy's aunt and extremely wealthy. She expects Mr Darcy to marry her daughter. Mr Darcy and his cousin, Colonel FitzWilliam, visit Lady Catherine. Colonel FitzWilliam tells Elizabeth how Mr Darcy managed to save a friend from a bad match by convincing the friend of the lady's indifference.

Elizabeth is horrified at Darcy's involvement in an affair which has caused her sister so much pain. Mr Darcy, however, has fallen in love with Elizabeth and proposes to her. She rejects him, stating that she could not love a man who has caused her sister such unhappiness, and accuses him of treating Mr Wickham unjustly. Mr Darcy accuses her family of wanting propriety and suggests he has been kinder to Bingley than himself. Both are furious and they part barely speaking.

The following morning, Mr Darcy gives Elizabeth a letter that explains that his treatment of Mr Wickham was caused by the fact that Mr Wickham refused the living and was compensated economically, but then proceeded to waste all the money and then, impoverished, demanded the living again with threats. After being refused, he tried to elope with Darcy's 15-year-old sister Georgiana for her great dowry, as Colonel FitzWilliam could also attest. He also claimed that he believed that Jane who, despite her amiability, is actually a bit reserved, did not love Mr Bingley. Darcy apologises for hurting Jane and Elizabeth begins to rejudge Mr Darcy on a clearer basis.

Elizabeth tells her father that Darcy was responsible for uniting Lydia and Wickham, one of the two earliest illustrations of *Pride and Prejudice*. The clothing styles reflect the time the illustration was engraved (the 1830s),

not the time in which the novel was written or set. Some months later, Elizabeth and her Aunt and Uncle Gardiner visit Darcy's estate in Derbyshire, Pemberley. While there Elizabeth hears the housekeeper describe him as being kind and generous. When Mr Darcy returns unexpectedly, he is overwhelmingly kind and civil and invites Elizabeth and the Gardiners to meet his sister and go fishing. Elizabeth is surprised and delighted by the kindness to herself and her aunt and uncle. However, she suddenly has news from Longbourn that her sister Lydia had eloped with Mr Wickham. She tells Mr Darcy immediately and departs in haste, believing she will never see him again as Lydia's disgrace would ruin the family's good name.

After an agonizing wait, Mr Wickham is persuaded to marry Lydia with only the payment of debts required. With some degree of decency restored, Lydia visits Elizabeth and tells her that Mr Darcy was at the wedding. Mrs Gardiner informs Elizabeth that it is Mr Darcy who has made the match and hints that he may have a motive for doing so. At this point, Mr Bingley and Mr Darcy return to Netherfield. Bingley proposes to Jane and is accepted, much to the delight of all. Lady Catherine, under the impression that she is going to marry Mr Darcy, visits Elizabeth and demands that she promise not to accept him. Elizabeth makes no such promise and Lady Catherine

leaves outraged by her perceived insolence. Darcy and Elizabeth go for a walk together and they become engaged. Elizabeth then has to convince her father that she is not marrying for money, and it is only after she speaks about Mr Darcy's true worth that he is happy about the wedding.<sup>12</sup>

Above are general description of Pride and Prejudice novel and the biography of the author.

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<sup>12</sup> [https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pride\\_and\\_Prejudice](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pride_and_Prejudice) retrieved: January 05, 2017.

## CHAPTER IV

### GENDER DIFFERENCES OF MALE AND FEMALE SPEECH

This chapter is an attempt to present the finding and discussion of the research. The aims of this research were to find out the differences of linguistic features in the speech of male and female characters in *Pride and Prejudice* novel, and linguistic features which are dominantly used by male and female characters. The linguistic feature listed by Lakoff concerned in this research which classified as follow: lexical hedge, empty adjective, precise colour term, avoidance of strong swear word, rising intonation on declarative, emphatic stress, intensifier, tag question, and superpolite form.

#### A. Finding

##### 1. The differences of linguistic features in the speech of male and female in *Pride and Prejudice* novel by Jane Austen

According to Lakoff, gender differences in language use reflect different and unequal role and status. Female pressured to talk like a lady because they have lower status in society.<sup>1</sup> The study of gender is important to the study of language. It is quite clear that male and female different in any aspects mainly in language use. Before conveying the differences between male and female based on linguistic feature listed by Lakoff, it is better to display the quantity of

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<sup>1</sup> Lakoff Robin, *Language and Women's Place*, (New York: Cambridge University Press, 1975), p.52

linguistic features uttered by male and female main characters in *Pride and Prejudice* novel in order to get clear explanation about it.

**Table 4.1** The quantity of linguistic feature uttered by male main characters in *Pride and Prejudice* novel

No.	Linguistic Feature	Male speech	Percentage
1	Lexical hedge	5	11.363%
2	Empty adjective	1	2.273%
3	Avoidance of strong swear word	0	0%
4	Precise colour term	0	0%
5	Rising intonation on declarative	1	2.273%
6	Intensifier	31	70.455%
7	Emphatic stress	0	0%
8	Tag question	1	2.273%
9	Superpolite form	5	11.363%
<b>Total</b>		<b>44</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Table 4.2** The quantity of linguistic feature uttered by female main characters in *Pride and Prejudice* novel

No.	Linguistic Feature	Female speech	Percentage
1	Lexical hedge	35	18.618%
2	Empty adjective	5	2.659%
3	Avoidance of strong swear word	31	16.489%
4	Precise colour term	0	0%
5	Rising intonation on declarative	12	6.383%

6	Intensifier	88	46.809%
7	Emphatic stress	9	4.788%
8	Tag question	1	0.531%
9	Superpolite form	7	3.723%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>188</b>	<b>100%</b>

Language reflects, records, and transmits social differences, so we should not be surprised to find reflections of gender differences in language, for most societies differentiate between male and female in various marked ways. The tables above represent some linguistic features listed by Lakoff that found in conversation between male and female main characters in *Pride and Prejudice* novel. Therefore, the differences of linguistic features in the speech of male and female characters as follows:

1. Lexical hedge

There were five kinds of lexical hedges uttered by male and female of main characters in *Pride and Prejudice* novel such as *you know*, *well*, *suppose*, *i think* or *i thought*, and *perhaps*. But male characters only uttered two kinds of them namely *i think* and *you know*, whereas female characters used all the kinds of lexical hedges above. Those features used to express uncertainty or lack self-confidence. For example:

- a. “**I think** I have heard you say that their uncle is an **attorney** on Meryton.”

- b. “**Perhaps** I did not always love him so well as I do now.”

In addition, the lexical hedges also used by them to strengthen their assertions.

For example:

- a. “**You know** how I detest it, unless I am particularly acquainted with my partner.”
  - b. "Come, Mr. Wickham, we are brother and sister, **you know**.”
2. Empty adjective

Empty adjective convey an emotional reaction than specific information and it showed that female more expressive. There are two kinds of empty adjective used by male and female characters, they are *charming*, and *pretty*. It sometimes used to show their approbation or admiration to things. For example:

"What a **charming** amusement for young people this is, Mr. Darcy!

3. Avoidance of strong swear word

Swear words are kinds of interjection that can express extreme intensify. Female characters avoided a strong swear word by using a word like *dear*, but male characters did not use swear word in this data.

For example:

a. "What do you think of *this* sentence, **my dear Lizzy**?"

b. **Good Heaven!**

4. Precise colour term

Women make far more precise discrimination of colour than men. The words like *mauve*, *lavender*, *beige*, *aquamarine* etc. Surprisingly, in this research both male and female characters did not use these words.

5. Rising intonation on declarative

Rising intonation on declarative was uttered only by female characters. It was aimed to seek information or the speaker may want to get the requisite information. For example:

a. "You persist, then, **in supposing his sisters influence him?**"

b. "You mean to frighten me, Mr. Darcy, **by coming in all this state to hear me?**

6. Intensifier

Intensifier also one of linguistic feature listed by Lakoff. It was uttered by both male and female characters, and it used to strengthen their assertion and also used to stress their emotion. There were five kinds of intensifier were used in this data such as *so*, *too*, *do*, *very* and *quite*. For example:

- a. "This seems a **very** comfortable house."
- b. It is really **too** distressing."

7. Emphatic stress

Emphatic stress is linguistic feature that used to strengthen the statement. In addition, it also used to express uncertainty about what asserted. It was uttered by both male and female characters.

- a. "**What a charming amusement** for young people this is, Mr. Darcy!"
- b. "**It is every way horrible!**"

8. Tag question

Tag question is syntactic shape (in English) is midway between an outright statement and a yes-no question it used to express uncertainty meaning or express affective meaning. It uttered by male and female characters of *Pride and Prejudice* novel.

- a. "You begin to comprehend me, **do you?**"
- b. "And so you like this man's sisters, too, **do you?**"

9. Superpolite form

Superpolite form can be exemplified become indirect request and euphemism. Superpolite form is uttered to make the listeners feel comfortable, and to hold on well the relationship.

- a. "**I am sorry**, exceedingly sorry," replied Darcy, in a tone of surprise and emotion, "that you have ever

been informed of what may, in a mistaken light, have given you uneasiness.”

- b. “**Thank you**, sir, but a less agreeable man would satisfy me.”

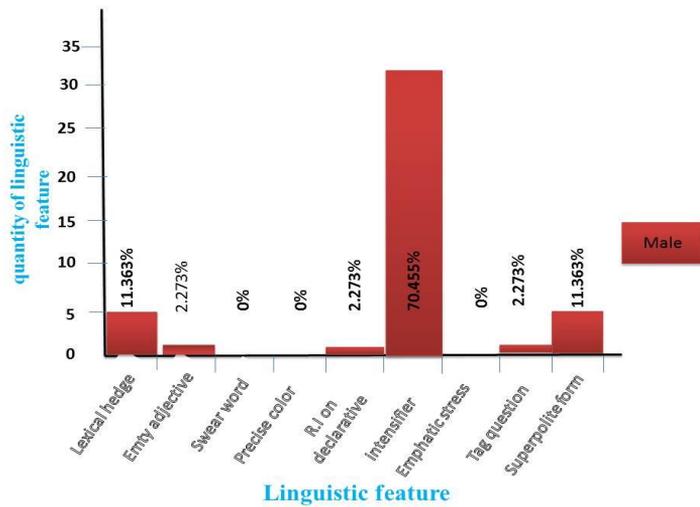
Based on the data, the researcher found the gender differences of linguistic feature used by male and female in the speech of main characters of *Pride and Prejudice* novel. The differences found based on Lakoff’s theory. It can be described as follows: first, female characters used lexical hedge more than male do, it proved by the amount of female speeches which can be seen in appendix 3. In this case, it showed that female characters felt more unconfident than male because they used lexical hedges like *well*, *i think*, *perhaps* and so on. Therefore, female characters could avoid friction when they were talking with others.

Second, female and male characters are different in choosing vocabulary like when they mentioned adjective and swear word. Female have specific empty adjective that used to show their approbation and admiration toward things. Meanwhile, male tend to choose a neutral adjective like *great*, *cool*, *terrific* and so on. Furthermore, female characters tend to avoid of strong swear word, it showed that female choose word

like *dear*. But in this data, male characters did not use swear word.

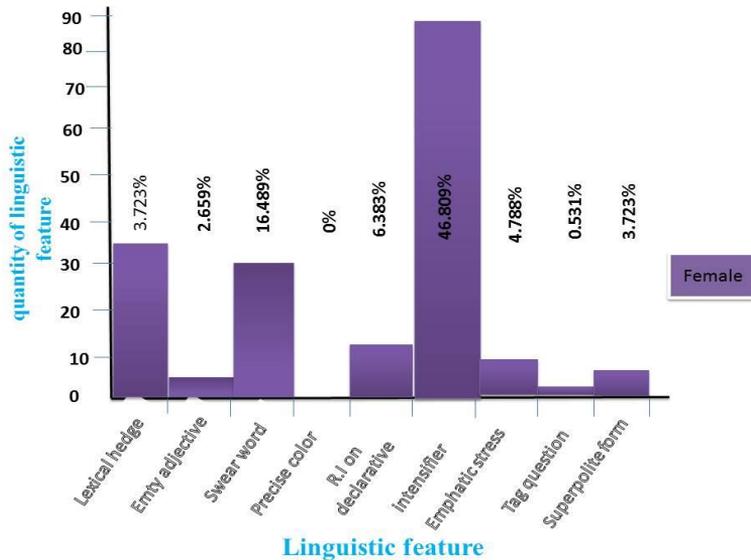
## 2. Linguistic feature which is dominantly used by male and female

Before determining the linguistic features which are dominantly used by male and female characters, it would be better if the researcher display a diagram.



**Diagram 4.1** Representative of the Frequency of Male Linguistic Feature

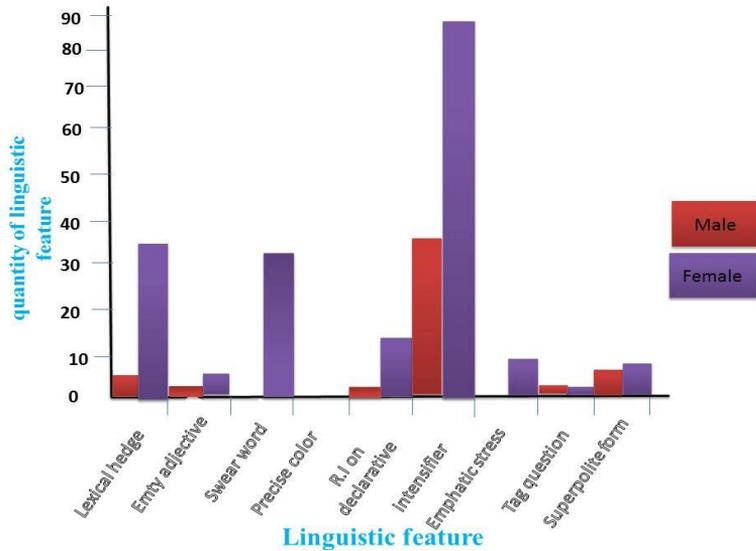
From the diagram above it showed that male characters used more intensifier than other features. It used to strengthen his statement. The features that male did not use in this data is avoidance of strong swear words, precise colour term and emphatic stress.



**Diagram 4.2** Representative of the Frequency of Female Linguistic Feature

From the diagram above female characters did not use precise colour term in her conversation, then linguistic feature which is dominantly used by female characters was intensifier. It was indicated that female was more unconfident and powerless in the society rather than male main characters and female was in the subordinate position. It showed that female were more polite than male because they tend to use these feature to avoid friction during speaking.

From the two tables above, it can be compared the frequency of linguistic feature between male and female characters of *Pride and Prejudice* novel below:



**Diagram 4.3** Representative of the Frequency of Male and Female Linguistic Feature

Therefore from the representation of diagrams above, it can be concluded that the most linguistic feature which is dominantly used by male and female characters was intensifier.

## B. Discussion

The results obtained from this research revealed that male and female characters differ in their number of use of linguistic features. Female characters are stated use more lexical hedge, avoidance of strong swear word, rising intonation on declarative, empty adjective, intensifier, emphatic stress and superpolite form than male do. Therefore, this result is in line with Lakoff's theory.

Analysing the conversation of male and female main characters in *Pride and Prejudice* novel, it is discovered that female used more polite linguistic forms than male characters. It was indicated by linguistic feature mainly superpolite form which is used to express euphemism in the speech of female characters are higher than male. By using intensifier it showed that female characters tend to avoid some frictions when they were talking. Understanding about these differences in speech will help male and female to understand each other better and develop an effective communication across gender.



## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter presents two sections, namely conclusions and suggestions. The conclusion is taken as last part of the research and it presented to answer the research questions of this research. Then, the following part is suggestions.

#### A. CONCLUSIONS

The research conclusion is presented according to the data which has been analyzed in the previous chapter. From all the data analysis about gender differences of male and female speech in *Pride and Prejudice* novel and linguistic fetures which are dominantly used by male anf female characters, it can be concluded that:

1. Female characters used more linguistic features listed by Lakoff than male do. Therefore, female characters are considered use more polite language because they tend to avoid strong swear word, superpolite form and express their uncertainty which can avoid some friction during held a conversation. So, this finding is in line with Lakoff's theory.
2. The linguistic feature which is dominantly used by male and female is intensifier. Intensifier is used to strengthen one's assertion for example: *This scenery is **very** beautiful.*

## **B. SUGGESTIONS**

After analyzing and presenting data in this research, then the researcher proposes suggestions, they are:

1. Suggestion for language learners

People speak a language. Language is a way to interact one to another to express someone's ideas and wishes. Human divided into two parts namely male and female. They different in their speech especially in using linguistic features. Therefore, to build effective communication, students should study more about gender differences in many aspects.

2. Suggestion for next researcher

Researcher analyzed that it needs deeper analysis about gender differences in speech to make it more comprehensive. Researcher suggests to the next researcher to enhance knowledge and enrich references so that the research more comprehensive and well understood.

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*Appendix 1*

**List of Main Characters in *Pride and Pejudice* Novel by Jane Austen Used in This Research**

<b>Name</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>
Mr. Darcy	✓	
Mr. Bingley	✓	
Jane Bennet		✓
Elizabeth Bennet		✓

Appendix 2

**Male Speech Found in *Pride and Prejudice* Novel  
and Features Used**

No	Type of Linguistic Feature	Part / Page	Male Utterances
1.	Lexical Hedge	1/3/12	“ <b>You know</b> how I detest it, unless I am particularly acquainted with my partner.”
		1/8/35	“I <b>thought</b> Miss Elizabeth Bennet looked remarkably well when she came into the room this morning.”
		1/8/35	“ <b>I think</b> I have heard you say that their uncle is an attorney on Meryton.”
		1/8/37	“ <b>I think</b> she will.”
		1/8/37	"Yes, all of them, <b>I think</b> .”
2.	Empty Adjective	1/6/26	“I have been meditating on the very great pleasure which a pair of fine eyes in the face of a <b>pretty</b> woman can bestow.”
3.	Swear word		
4.	Precise color term		
5.	Rising Intonation on Declarative	3/16/333	"What did you say of me, that I did not deserve?"
6.	Intensifier	1/6/26	“I have been meditating on the <b>very</b> great pleasure which a pair of fine eyes in the face of a pretty woman can bestow.”
		1/6/26	“A lady's imagination is <b>very</b> rapid; it jumps from admiration to love, from love to matrimony, in a moment.”
		1/8/35	"Your picture may be <b>very</b> exact, Louisa," said Bingley; "but this was

		all lost upon me.”
	1/8/35	“Her dirty petticoat <b>quite</b> escaped my notice.”
	1/8/35	"It shows an affection for her sister that is <b>very</b> pleasing," said Bingley.
	1/8/35	“But it must <b>very</b> materially lessen their chance of marrying men of any consideration in the world,” replied Darcy.
	1/8/36	"I hope it will be soon increased by seeing her <b>quite</b> well."
	1/8/37	“But it must <b>very</b> materially lessen their chance of marrying men of any consideration in the world,” replied Darcy.
	1/8/37	"Your list of the common extent of accomplishments," said Darcy, "has <b>too</b> much truth.
	1/8/37	But I am <b>very</b> far from agreeing with you in your estimation of ladies in general."
	1/8/37	"It is amazing to me," said Bingley, "how young ladies can have patience to be <b>very</b> accomplished as they all are."
	1/8/37	“I am sure I never heard a young lady spoken of for the first time, without being informed that she was <b>very</b> accomplished."
	1/8/37	"Your list of the common extent of accomplishments," said Darcy, "has <b>too</b> much truth.”
	1/8/37	“But I am <b>very</b> far from agreeing with you in your estimation of ladies in general.”
	1/8/38	"Are you <b>so</b> severe upon your own

			sex as to doubt the possibility of all this?"
		1/9/41	"In a country neighbourhood you move in a <b>very</b> confined and unvarying society."
		1/10/47	"Nay," cried Bingley, "this is <b>too</b> much, to remember at night all the foolish things that were said in the morning."
		1/10/48	"I should not pay him half <b>so</b> much deference."
		2/8/160	"I assure you, madam," he replied, "that she does not need such advice. She practises <b>very</b> constantly."
		2/9/164	"I have never heard him say so; but it is probable that he may spend <b>very</b> little of his time there in the future."
		2/9/165	"This seems a <b>very</b> comfortable house."
		2/9/165	"Mr. Collins appears to be <b>very</b> fortunate in his choice of a wife."
		2/9/165	"It must be <b>very</b> agreeable for her to be settled within so easy a distance of her own family and friends."
		2/9/165	"Yes, I call it a <b>very</b> easy distance."
		2/9/165	"Anything beyond the <b>very</b> neighbourhood of Longbourn, I suppose, would appear far."
		2/9/166	" <i>You</i> cannot have a right to such <b>very</b> strong local attachment."
		3/1/233	"Will you allow me, or do I ask <b>too</b> much, to introduce my sister to your acquaintance during your stay at Lambton?"
		3/2/238	"It was a <b>very</b> long time since he

			had had the pleasure of seeing her;"
		3/4/250	"You are <b>very</b> ill."
		3/17/340	"It may do <b>very</b> well for the others,"
		3/17/340	"But I am sure it will be <b>too</b> much for Kitty. Won't it, Kitty?"
7.	Emphatic stress		
8.	Tag question	1/9/41	"You begin to comprehend me, <b>do you?</b> " cried he, turning towards her.
9.	Superpolite form	2/9/164	"Perfectly so, <b>I thank you.</b> "
		2/11/176	" <b>I thank you</b> for explaining it so fully."
		2/11/177	" <b>Forgive me</b> for having taken up so much of your time, and accept my best wishes for your health and happiness."
		3/1/233	" <b>Will you allow me,</b> or do I ask too much, to introduce my sister to your acquaintance during your stay at Lambton?"
		3/16/331	" <b>I am sorry,</b> exceedingly sorry," replied Darcy, in a tone of surprise and emotion, "that you have ever been informed of what may, in a mistaken light, have given you uneasiness"

**Female Speech Found In *Pride and Prejudice* Novel  
and Features Used**

No	Type of Linguistic Feature	Part / Page	Female Utterances
2/3/ 135	Lexical Hedge	1/4/15	"Well, he certainly is very agreeable, and I give you leave to like him
		1/4/15	"Oh! you are a great deal too apt, <b>you know</b> , to like people in general.
		1/6/23	<b>You know</b> it is not sound, and that you would never act in this way yourself.
		1/21/110	<b>I think</b> , when I call Charles most capable of engaging any woman's heart.
		2/3/134	"Well, then, you need not be under any alarm.
			<b>You know</b> my mother's ideas as to the necessity of constant company for her friends
		2/4/142	"Well," cried Elizabeth, "have it as you choose
		2/6/152	<b>Perhaps</b> <i>she</i> is full young to be much in company
		2/6/152	But really, ma'am, <b>I think</b> it would be very hard upon younger sisters, that they should not have their share of society and amusement, because the elder may not have the means or inclination to marry early.
2/6/152	<b>I think</b> it would not be <b>very</b> likely to promote sisterly affection or		

		delicacy of mind."
	2/8/161	<b>Well</b> , Colonel Fitzwilliam, what do I play next?
	2/9/164	" <b>I think</b> I have understood that Mr. Bingley has not much idea of ever returning to Netherfield again?"
	2/10/169	"Unless where they like women of fortune, which <b>I think</b> they very often do."
	2/10/169	I <b>suppose</b> you would not ask above fifty thousand pounds."
	2/10/170	But, <b>perhaps</b> , his sister does as well for the present, and, as she is under his sole care, he may do what he likes with her."
	2/10/170	<b>I think</b> I have heard you say that you know them."
	2/17/207	He is now, <b>perhaps</b> , sorry for what he has done, and anxious to re-establish a character.
	2/18/214	But <b>I think</b> Mr. Darcy improves upon acquaintance."
	3/1/227	" <b>Perhaps</b> we might be deceived."
	3/4/250	<b>You know</b> him too well to doubt the rest. She has no money, no connections, nothing that can tempt him to—she is lost for ever."
	3/5/255	"Not, <b>perhaps</b> , of neglecting his own interest; but of every other neglect I can believe him capable.
	3/5/262	"And till Colonel Forster came himself, not one of you entertained a doubt, <b>I suppose</b> , of their being really married?"
	3/5/263	" <b>Perhaps</b> it would have been better
	3/5/264	"She had better have stayed at home," cried Elizabeth; " <b>perhaps</b>

			she <i>meant</i> well, but, under such a misfortune as this, one cannot see too little of one's neighbours.
		3/7/272	" <b>Well</b> , and what news does it bring—good or bad?"
		3/7/274	"And may I ask—" said Elizabeth; "but the terms, <b>I suppose</b> , must be complied with."
		3/9/287	" <b>I think</b> there cannot be too little said on the subject."
		3/10/296	At such a distance as <i>that</i> , <b>you know</b> , things are strangely misrepresented."
		3/10/296	" <b>Perhaps</b> preparing for his marriage with Miss de Bourgh," said Elizabeth.
		3/10/297	"Come, Mr. Wickham, we are brother and sister, <b>you know</b> ."
		3/12/306	" <b>I think</b> you are in very great danger of making him as much in love with you as ever."
		3/16/334	"The letter, <b>perhaps</b> , began in bitterness, but it did not end so."
		3/16/336	"And your assurance of it, <b>I suppose</b> , carried immediate conviction to him."
		3/16/337	<b>Perhaps</b> I did not always love him so well as I do now."
		3/18/347	<b>Perhaps</b> other people have said so before, but not one with such justice."
2.	Empty Adjective	1/4/15	He could not help seeing that you were about five times as <b>pretty</b> as every other woman in the room."
		1/4/16	"I am much mistaken if we shall not find a very <b>charming</b> neighbour in her."

		1/6/25	"What a <b>charming</b> amusement for young people this is, Mr. Darcy!
		1/6/27	"You will be having a <b>charming</b> mother-in-law"
		2/6/161	"Your cousin will give you a very <b>pretty</b> notion of me, and teach you not to believe a word I say."
3.	Swear word	1/21/111	"What do you think of <i>this</i> sentence, <b>my dear Lizzy</b> ?"
		1/21/111	"Am I wrong, <b>my dearest Jane</b> , in indulging the hope of an event which will secure the happiness of so many?"
		1/21/111	But, <b>my dearest Jane</b> , you cannot seriously imagine that because Miss Bingley tells you her brother greatly admires Miss Darcy."
		1/21/112	"But, <b>my dear sister</b> , can I be happy, even supposing the best, in accepting a man whose sisters and friends are all wishing him to marry elsewhere?"
		2/1/127	" <b>My dear Lizzy</b> , do not give way to such feelings as these
		2/1/127	I cannot misunderstand you, but I entreat you, <b>dear Lizzy</b> ."
		2/1/127	<b>My dear Jane</b> , Mr. Collins is a conceited, pompous, narrowminded, silly man."
		2/3/134	" <b>My dear aunt</b> , this is being serious indeed."
		2/3/134	In short, <b>my dear aunt</b> , I should be very sorry to be the means of making any of you unhappy; but since we see every day that where there is affection."

		2/3/139	"I am now convinced, <b>my dear aunt</b> , that I have never been much in love.
		2/4/141	"Pray, <b>my dear aunt</b> , what is the difference in matrimonial affairs, between the mercenary and the prudent motive?"
		2/4/142	<b>Thanks Heaven!</b>
		2/4/143	"Oh, <b>my dear</b> , dear aunt," she rapturously cried, "what delight! what felicity!"
		2/16/201	<b>Good Heaven!</b>
		2/17/206	<b>Dear Lizzy</b> , only consider what he must have suffered.
		2/22/117	"Engaged to Mr. Collins! <b>My dear Charlotte</b> —impossible!"
		2/22/126	" <b>My dear</b> Jane!" exclaimed Elizabeth, "you are too good.
		3/5/258	"Not yet," replied Jane. "But now that my <b>dear</b> uncle is come, I hope everything will be well."
		3/5/259	"Mary and Kitty, <b>thank Heaven</b> , are quite well."
		2/18/212	" <b>My dear father</b> , will not take the trouble of checking her exuberant spirits."
		2/18/212	" <b>My dear father</b> , can you suppose it possible that they will not be censured and despised wherever they are known, and that their sisters will not be often involved in the disgrace?"
		3/7/274	"Oh! <b>my dear father</b> ," she cried, "come back and write immediately."
		3/7/274	" <b>My dear father</b> , I congratulate you."

		3/7/275	"Ten thousand pounds! <b>Heaven forbid!</b>
		3/9/288	" <b>My dear aunt</b> , if you do not tell me in an honourable manner, I shall certainly be reduced to tricks and stratagems to find it out."
		3/12/306	" <b>My dear Lizzy</b> , you cannot think me so weak, as to be in danger now?"
		3/17/338	" <b>Good Heaven!</b> can it be really so!
		3/17/338	"My dear, <b>dear Lizzy</b> , I would, I do congratulate you
		3/17/338	" <b>My dearest sister</b> , now <i>be</i> serious
		3/18/345	" <b>Dearest Jane!</b> who could have done less for her? But make a virtue of it by all means.
		3/18/347	"I would have thanked you before, my <b>dear aunt</b> , as I ought to have done, for your long, kind, satisfactory, detail of particulars; but to say the truth."
4.	Precise color term		
5.	Rising intonation on Declarative	1/6/23	"What does Mr. Darcy mean," said she to Charlotte, " <b>by listening to my conversation with Colonel Forster?</b> "
		1/6/24	"Did you not think, Mr. Darcy, that I expressed myself uncommonly well just now, <b>when I was teasing Colonel Forster to give us a ball at Meryton?</b> "
		1/21/110	"Am I wrong, my dearest Jane, <b>in indulging the hope of an event which will secure the happiness of so many?</b> "
		1/21/112	"But, my dear sister, can I be happy, even supposing the best, <b>in</b>

			<b>accepting a man whose sisters and friends are all wishing him to marry elsewhere?"</b>
		2/1/128	"You persist, then, <b>in supposing his sisters influence him?"</b>
		2/8/161	"You mean to frighten me, Mr. Darcy, <b>by coming in all this state to hear me?</b>
		2/9/164	"I think I have understood <b>that Mr. Bingley has not much idea of ever returning to Netherfield again?"</b>
		3/5/262	"And till Colonel Forster came himself, not one of you entertained a doubt, <b>I suppose, of their being really married?"</b>
		3/5/262	<b>"But not before they went to Brighton?"</b>
		3/12/306	"My dear Lizzy, you cannot think me so weak, <b>as to be in danger now?"</b>
		3/16/335	<b>You blamed me for coming?"</b>
		3/16/336	"I must <b>ask whether you were surprised?"</b>
6.	Intensifier	1/4/15	Well, he certainly is <b>very</b> agreeable, and I give you leave to like him.
		1/4/15	"He is just what a young man ought to be," said she, "sensible, good-humoured, lively; and I never saw such happy manners! <b>so</b> much ease, with such perfect good breeding!"
		1/4/15	"I was <b>very</b> much flattered by his asking me to dance a second time"
		1/4/16	"Certainly not at first. But they are <b>very</b> pleasing women when you converse with them."

		1/4/16	"We shall not find a <b>very</b> charming neighbour in her."
		1/5/19	"Are you <b>quite</b> sure, ma'am?"
		1/5/20	"That is <b>very</b> true,"
		1/6/22	"This is not <b>quite</b> enough to make her understand his character."
		1/6/24	"You are a <b>very</b> strange creature by way of a friend."
		1/6/24	I would really rather not sit down before those who must be in the habit of hearing the <b>very</b> best performers."
		1/6/24	" <b>Very well</b> , if it must be so, it must."
		1/7/31	"I shall be <b>very</b> fit to see Jane which is all I want."
		1/9/42	"You <b>quite</b> mistook Mr. Darcy."
		1/9/43	"And <b>so</b> ended his affection"
		1/21/111	"If we thought alike of Miss Bingley," replied Jane, "your representation of all this might make me <b>quite</b> easy."
		1/21/111	he is <b>very</b> much in love with her friend."
		2/1/126	"My dear Jane!" exclaimed Elizabeth, "you are <b>too</b> good."
		2/1/127	"I must think your language <b>too</b> strong in speaking of both," replied Jane; "and I hope you will be convinced of it by seeing them happy together."
		2/1/127	"We must not be <b>so</b> ready to fancy ourselves intentionally injured."
		2/1/127	"It is <b>very</b> often nothing but our own vanity that deceives us."
		2/1/127	"I have no idea of there being <b>so</b> much design in the world as some persons imagine."

		2/1/128	But, whatever may be their own wishes, it is <b>very</b> unlikely they should have opposed their brother's."
		2/2/131	"He was growing <b>quite</b> inattentive to other people, and wholly engrossed by her."
		2/2/131	"Is not general incivility the <b>very</b> essence of love?"
		2/3/134	"I should be <b>very</b> sorry to be the means of making any of you unhappy; but since we see every day that where there is affection."
		2/3/135	" <b>Very true</b> , it will be wise in me to refrain from <i>that</i> ."
		2/4/142	"She is a <b>very</b> good kind of girl, I believe."
		2/4/142	"Oh! if that is all, I have a <b>very</b> poor opinion of young men who live in Derbyshire."
		2/6/152	"Your mother must have been <b>quite</b> a slave to your education."
		2/6/152	"But really, ma'am, I think it would be <b>very</b> hard upon younger sisters, that they should not have their share of society and amusement, because the elder may not have the means or inclination to marry early."
		2/6/152	"I think it would not be <b>very</b> likely to promote sisterly affection or delicacy of mind."
		2/6/161	"I will not be alarmed though your sister <i>does</i> play <b>so</b> well."
		2/6/161	"Your cousin will give you a <b>very pretty</b> notion of me, and teach you not to believe a word I say."

		2/6/161	Mr. Darcy, it is <b>very</b> ungenerous in you to mention all that you knew to my disadvantage in Hertfordshire and, give me leave to say, very impolitic too.”
		2/8/161	"You shall hear then—but prepare yourself for something <b>very</b> dreadful.
		2/9/165	"Yes, indeed, his friends may well rejoice in his having met with one of the <b>very</b> few sensible women who would have accepted him, or have made him happy if they had.
		2/9/165	She seems perfectly happy, however, and in a prudential light it is certainly a <b>very</b> good match for her."
		2/9/166	"I do not mean to say that a woman may not be settled <b>too</b> near her family.
		2/10/169	"In my opinion, the younger son of an earl can know <b>very</b> little of either.
		2/10/169	Unless the elder brother is <b>very</b> sickly
		2/10/170	She is a <b>very</b> great favourite with some ladies of my acquaintance, Mrs. Hurst and Miss Bingley
		2/13/190	Pleased with the preference of one, and offended by the neglect of the other, on the <b>very</b> beginning of our acquaintance,
		2/17/206	"Wickham so <b>very</b> bad! It is almost past belief.
		2/17/206	It is really <b>too</b> distressing.”
		2/17/207	"How unfortunate that you should have used such <b>very</b> strong

		expressions in speaking of Wickham to Mr. Darcy, for now they <i>do</i> appear wholly undeserved."
2/17/207		"Surely there can be no occasion for exposing him <b>so</b> dreadfully.
2/17/207		"You are <b>quite</b> right.
2/18/214		"Yes, <b>very</b> different.
3/1/225		"Yes, <b>very</b> handsome."
3/4/250		I am <b>quite</b> well
3/4/250		<i>You</i> know him <b>too</b> well to doubt the rest. She has no money, no connections, nothing that can tempt him to—she is lost for ever."
3/4/250		But it is all—all <b>too</b> late now."
3/4/251		I know <b>very</b> well that nothing can be done.
3/4/251		I was afraid of doing <b>too</b> much
3/5/259		Mary and Kitty, thank Heaven, are <b>quite well.</b> "
3/5/262		I am <b>so</b> grieved for him!
3/5/262		"I must confess that he did not speak <b>so</b> well of Wickham as he formerly did."
3/5/264		"But to be guarded at such a time is <b>very</b> difficult."
3/5/264		"I am afraid I did not do <b>so</b> much as I might have done!"
3/5/264		"Mary and Kitty have been <b>very</b> kind."
3/5/264		"My father went away; and was <b>so</b> good as to stay till Thursday with me."
3/5/264		"And Lady Lucas has been <b>very</b> kind."
3/6/270		"You must not be <b>too</b> severe upon yourself," replied Elizabeth.
3/7/274		"That is <b>very</b> true," said Elizabeth;

		"though it had not occurred to me before.
3/10/296		" <b>Very</b> much."
3/10/299		I <b>do</b> assure you that the news does not affect me either with pleasure or pain
3/12/306		"Yes, <b>very</b> indifferent indeed," said Elizabeth, laughingly."
3/12/306		"I think you are in <b>very</b> great danger of making him as much in love with you as ever."
3/12/308		"And <b>quite</b> alone?"
3/12/309		"It has been a <b>very</b> agreeable day."
3/12/309		"The party seemed <b>so</b> well selected."
3/12/310		"You are <b>very</b> cruel."
3/13/316		"I never could be <b>so</b> happy as you."
3/13/316		"I have <b>very</b> good luck."
3/13/316		"He has made me <b>so</b> happy,"
3/16/331		"I am a <b>very</b> selfish creature"
3/17/338		"I <b>do</b> congratulate you."
3/17/338		"Are you <b>quite</b> certain that you can be happy with him?"
3/17/338		" <b>Very</b> , very much."
3/17/338		"And do you really love him <b>quite</b> well enough?"
3/17/338		"Are you <b>quite</b> sure that you feel what you ought to do?"
3/17/338		"I want to talk <b>very</b> seriously."
3/17/338		"Now I am <b>quite</b> happy,"
3/17/338		"But Lizzy, you have been <b>very sly, very reserved</b> with me."
3/18/345		"You may as well call it impertinence at once. It was <b>very</b> little less."
3/18/347		I was <b>too</b> cross to write.
3/18/347		You must write again <b>very</b> soon,

			and praise him a great deal more than you did in your last.
		3/18/347	“How could I be <b>so</b> silly as to wish it!”
7.	Emphatic stress	1/6/25	" <b>What a charming amusement</b> for young people this is, Mr. Darcy!"
		2/4/143	"Oh, my dear, dear aunt," she rapturously cried, " <b>what delight! what felicity!</b> "
		2/9/164	" <b>How very suddenly</b> you all quitted Netherfield last November, Mr. Darcy!"
		2/13/190	" <b>How despicably I have acted!</b> "
		2/13/190	" <b>How humiliating is this discovery!</b> "
		2/13/190	" <b>how just a humiliation!</b> "
		3/4/251	" <b>It is every way horrible!</b> "
		3/7/275	" <b>How strange this is!</b> "
		3/12/310	" <b>How hard it is in some cases to be believed!</b> "
8.	Tag question	1/4/15	“And so you like this man's sisters, too, <b>do you?</b> ”
9.	Superpolite form	2/1/129	“ <b>Thank you,</b> sir, but a less agreeable man would satisfy me.”
		2/3/134	“In short, my dear aunt, I should be <b>very sorry</b> to be the means of making any of you unhappy; but since we see every day that where there is affection.”
		3/4/250	"No, <b>I thank you,</b> " she replied, endeavouring to recover herself. "There is nothing the matter with me.
		3/9/286	" <b>I thank you for my share of the favour,</b> " said Elizabeth; "but I do not particularly like your way of getting husbands."

		3/16/332	Let <b>me thank you</b> again and again, in the name of all my family
		3/18/347	"I <b>would have thanked</b> you before, my dear aunt, as I ought to have done, for your long, kind, satisfactory, detail of particulars; but to say the truth.
		3/18/347	<b>I thank you</b> , again and again, for not going to the Lakes



# CURRICULUM VITAE

## 1. Private Data

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## 2. Background of Education

### a. Formal Education

- 2001-2007 :SDN 02 Mlayang Brebes
- 2007-2010 :MTs Darul Aziz Banjarsari Brebes
- 2010-2013 :MA Al Hikmah 2 Sirampog Brebes
- 2013-2017 : UIN Walisongo Semarang

### b. Non-formal Education

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