CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This framework comprises some required theories. Because the writer investigated Katniss Everdeen's linguistic features and personal identity construction, this present study combines those two theories in order to draw a great inference of the analysis. Those theories are Women's Linguistic Features, Men's Linguistic Features and Personal Identity Construction. They can eventually lead the analysis to Katniss Everdeen's Gender Stereotype Characteristics.

2.1 Features of Women's Language

Lakoff in Holmes (1992: 314) implied that women tend to have some features in her language. These features are more frequently used by women than by men. Lakoff therefore terms these ten lists of features as the characteristics of 'women's speech'. They are lexical hedges or fillers, tag questions, raising intonation on declaratives, 'empty' adjectives, precise color terms, intensifiers, 'hypercorrect' grammar, 'superpolite' forms, avoidance of strong swear words, and emphatic stress.

Lakoff in Holmes (1992: 316) also categorized several features into two classifications – Hedging and Boosting Devices. Hedging Devices consist of lexical hedges, tag questions and 'superpolite' forms. This linguistic devices aim at weakening the utterance. In contrast, boosting devices are used to strengthen the utterance. This feature provides two features – intensifiers and emphatic stress. In general, those two linguistic devices signify the unconfidency of the speaker.

Specifically, hedging devices hint the speaker's lack of confidence. Meanwhile, boosting devices signal the speaker's anticipation if the addressee probably disbelieves on what the speaker says. The speaker then provides the additional reassurance. Thus, women seem to adopt hedging devices to implicitly convey their unconfidency. Furthermore, they tend to use boosting devices to solemnly convince their addressee. In sum, women's linguistic features are actually the proof that the speaker is unconfident.

The ten features are elucidated below.

2.1.1 Lexical Hedges or Fillers

Lakoff in Holmes (1992: 315) clarified that lexical hedges and fillers are generally the evidence of the speakers' unconfidency. Lakoff in Holmes (1992: 315) generally distinguishes hedges and fillers in the use of them. She classifies 'sort of' as hedges. It has more meaningful purpose than fillers. Meanwhile, fillers seem to be the illustrated as meaningless particles. It tends to be used only to fulfill the 'pause' in the utterances. The speakers fulfill the pause by using some fillers, such as *um, ah, well, uli, you see.*

Moreover, Pebrianti (2013: 115) also strengthened that lexical hedges aim at expressing uncertainty and the lack of confidence in the conversation. In addition, it also differentiates one topic into another topic and as the fillers in the conversation. Moreover, to give the speakers sequence time to think what they will say later, to greet the addressee and to keep the conversation still on the track are also the objectives of lexical hedges in case of women's language. e.g. *you know, sort of, well, umm, ahh, uli, you see,* etc.

2.1.2 Tag Questions

Azar (1999: A15) implied that tag question is a question added in the end of a sentence. It is commonly used to make sure that speaker's information is correct or to seek agreement. Lakoff in Holmes (1992: 316) also implied that tag question explicity signifies lack of confidence. Therefore, women frequently use this device to utter their uncertainty. Moreover, Pebrianti (2013: 115) confirmed this statement by saying that tag questions are to emphasize what the speakers are talking about. Furthermore, it also makes the readers have more belief of what the speaker says. e.g. *She is very nice, isn't she?*

2.1.3 Raising Intonation on Declaratives

According to Lakoff in Holmes (1992: 316), Declaratives are intended by everyone to declare something. Women tend to use this feature in high intonation more frequently than men do. e.g. *It's really good.*

2.1.4 'Empty' Adjectives

Pebrianti (2013: 115) inferred that the use of empty adjectives are purposed to give more emphasizing of what the speaker says. In addition, it also tends to reveal the emotional reaction rather than give specific information about the speaker's idea. e.g. *divine, charming, cute, adorable, lovely, sweet.*

2.1.5 Precise Color Terms

Still, the main goal of precise color terms is the similar to other features (Pebrianti, 2013: 115). Those are to give more emphasizing on the speaker's utterance and to utter the emotional reaction rather than give specific information about the speaker's opinion. e.g. *magenta, aquamarine*

2.1.6 Intensifiers

Lakoff in Holmes (1992, p. 316) stated that intesifiers are aimed at showing the anticipation. The addressee probably feels doubtful when the speaker utters something. The addressee then reasks the similar matter. The use of intensifiers in the speech is quite unlike with other features (Pebrianti, 2013: 1). It is specifically applied to emphasize or strengthen the words that have different things. Besides, it is also regarded as specialty to be expressed or hyperbole. To attract the addressee's attention is also the idea of intensifiers. The instances of intensifiers are such as *so*, *really, just*, e.g. *I like him so much.*

2.1.7 'Hypercorrect' Grammar

Pebrianti (2013: 115) claimed in her study that *hypercorrect grammar* has certain intention. It is to avoid a gap between addresser and the addressee because of the consistent use of standard verb forms. In terms of utterance, the use is generally to prevent the misunderstanding or miscommunication between the speaker or writer and the interlocutor. e.g. *the consistent use of standard verb forms*

2.1.8 'Superpolite' Forms

People tend to be polite in some certain situations. It likely occurs because she wants to ask something to other people. Pebrianti (2013: 115) affirmed that to ask something to the addressee or interlocutor, the speaker tries to be polite. One of the ways to lead him to be polite is by using 'superpolite' forms in his speech. e.g. *indirect request, euphemisms.*

2.1.9 Avoidance of Strong Swear Words

Lakoff in Holmes (1992: 314) proposed the avoidance that is usually used by women. Pebrianti (2013: 115) also added that this condition is likely intended to emphasize or strengthen the expression of the speaker's thought. e.g. *fudge, my goodness*

2.1.10 Emphatic Stress

According to Lakoff in Holmes (1992: 314), women are likely to use this linguistic feature. Based on its name, this feature is intended to emphasize some words by stressing the voice of word itself. Related to the written utterance, this feature is capitalized in writing. e.g. *It was a BRILLIANT performance.*

In conclusion, this thesis analyzes nine features of women's language − lexical hedges or fillers, tag questions, 'empty' adjectives, precise color terms, intensifiers, 'hypercorrect' grammar, 'superpolite' forms, avoidance of strong swear words and emphatic stress. One feature, raising intonation on declaratives, is not analyzed since this feature is available only in spoken interaction − unavailable in the novel.

2.2 Male's Linguistic Features

Pan (2011: 1) defined linguistic features as the features in language which mostly based on some points of view, such as phonology, vocabulary, grammar and conversational topics and styles. Holmes (1992: 313) ever studied gender differences in linguistic and emphasized that syntax, semantics and styles differentiate males' and females' language. Newman et al (2008: 219) also stated that men's and women's language are distinguished by semantic goals. It can be

inferred that linguistic features heavily depend on linguistic perspectives, such as phonology, syntax, and semantics. Since this present study uses novel, phonology is not available in the data. Hence, the researcher focuses linguistic features on morphology, syntax and semantics.

Holmes (1992: 315) characterized that men use more progressive forms, such as *was eating*. In addition, men tend to avoid politeness form. Men also interrupt others more frequently than women do. In case of conversational topics, men's discussion likely focuses on activities and things. They infrequently talk about personal experiences and feelings.

Sandriani (2012: 80-81) defined male language as having less filler, disregarding of hypercorrect grammar, being really confident in public, producing many interruptions and challenging norms of language communication. Meanwhile, Wright (2002: 10) considered men's language as less in speaking. Moreover, men also tend to do interrupting more than women (Wright, 2002: 14).

It can be concluded that male's linguistic forms frequently feature some cases: (1) considering progressive forms; (2) disregarding politeness form; (3) producing many interruptions; (4) discussing activities and things; (5) avoiding personal experiences and feelings; (6) having less filler; (7) disregarding of hypercorrect grammar; (8) being really confident in public; (9) challenging norms of communication; (10) speaking less. Those ten features guide the researcher in analyzing the data.

2.3 Identity Construction

According to Alvesson and Wengen (2010: 3), the term 'identity' itself traditionally means one of the elements for every subjectivity in this world which is logically unchanging, united and intelligible. In fact, by the time goes on, this statement is gradually altered. Alvesson and Wengen (2010: 3) even see that the unchanging, even, rigid identity has been modified because the discourse theorists and poststructuralists regard it as something which is really primitive. Therefore, Alvesson and Wengen (2010: 6) split every human's identity which is termed as 'self-identity' into two varieties based on the characteristic.

a. Stable Self-identity: every attributed case which becomes the essential cause for each individual's sense to perform

b. Mutable Self-identities: the durable labels of people when the meaning is referred differently by others.

Meanwhile, whether the fact that the existence of identity becomes changeable or not, in *Stigma*, Goffman in Clarke (2008: 512) discussed identity construction from the other point of view. He classifies identity construction into three:

a. Social identity construction: the classifications or characteristics that a person is regarded to be in relation to others.

b. Personal identity construction: the presentation of unique characteristics which distinguish a person to others in past, present and even future situation.

c. Ego identity construction: prejudiced sense of who I am and how I exist in the world.

To specify the discussion, this present study focuses on only a kind of identity construction, exactly the most important identity construction which basically shows how each person is. That is personal identity construction.The term identity itself initially becomes vital in Psychology. The theory of personal identity construction is named as Lockean Memory Theory since the creator of this theory is John Locke. In his point of view, personal identity can be well-established under the self-conscousness. What Locke means as the consciousness is that it equally refers to the memory. Locke as cited in Speaks (2006: 4) defines personal identity as the self-consciousness which is identical among the past, the present, and the future. According to him, it can simply mean as the equal reasonable being.

Meanwhile, according to Bucholtz and Hall (2005: 587), identity construction itself was particularly proposed in five principles:

a. The emergence principle: old view of someone which is located in everyone's thought by the language used and reflects a person's mental state.

b. The positionality principle: the correlation of individual's social behavior with macro identity categories in social life.

c. The indexicality principle: the mechanism of how identity is constructed through language used in which the meaning depends on interactional context.

d. The relationality principle: identity which attaches with how an individual acquires social meaning in relation to other individual and take the simple identity relations as in each view either difference or sameness.

e. The partialness principle: identity of relation which is created partially by self and others through contextual situation.

Personal identity construction is the only type of identity construction analyzed in this study. The only principle which is adopted is indexicality principle. Actually, there are some tactics to identify someone in this principle: label, positioning, stance, language used and others. This study focuses on label and language use. Fatmawati (2013: 10) implied that label tends to be the process of individual's identification made by self or by others. When it is linked to this study, label by self is taken from Katniss' utterances while the other characters' utterances and narrator description of Katniss are considered as label by others. Besides, language used meant in this study is concentrated on women's linguistic features which are already elaborated in the previous point. Likewise, the language used is adopted from Katniss' utterances the certain utterance needed.

2.4   Gender Stereotypes

Gender stereotypes are not merely proven by the individual's characteristics. This research presents something new in gender stereotype. It is based on not only the traits but also the linguistic features. The characteristics meant in this study directly come to the personal identity construction. Personal identity construction, especially by indexivality principle, produces an individual identity which can be considered based on its gender. Bucholtz and Hall (2005:

595-596) define indexicality principle that can be connected to gender as following description:

> "Rather, linguistic forms that index identity are more basically associated with interactional stances such as forcefulness, uncertainty, and so on, which in turn may come to be associated with particular social categories, such as gender." (p. 595-596)

Gender stereotype itself is separated between men's and women's major characteristics. Rosenkrantz et al in Brannon (2010: 174) provided some main traits of females and males. In case of power, males are characterized as aggressive, adventurous and competitive whereas females are the contrary. Moreover, in case of sentiment, men tend to be more unemotional (easily hide their emotions), unexcitable in a minor crisis and able to separate feelings from ideas rather than if they are compared to women. In case of job, men are regarded as dominant, skilled in business, know the ways of world (worldly), acting as a leader, having high self-confident, and ambitious while women do not have those traits that much.

When it is seen from the way of their life or their performance, men tend to: avoid crying or they even never cried; be independent, think as superior to women; think everything directly; not be conceited about appearance. Meanwhile, women tend to have those characteristics as the contrast. However, women are also characterized in some dominant traits. They tend to be seemingly more pious than men in case of religion. In addition, in case of pursuance, women are likely to be aware of feelings, gentle, tactful and quite whereas men are not.

Furthermore, women are possibly taken in domestic because they are neater in habits and they have strong responsibility in domestic itself. Meanwhile, men are not. In case of language, women also more frequently avoid harsh language. In fact, there are either male's or female's traits then occur in the data later. Therefore, this study is developed later based on the necessary related to the data analysis later.

2.5 Suzanne Collins' *The Hunger Games*

The Hunger Games mostly tells about a dystopian country whose citizen life is pretty ironic. Panem is a country which has 12 districts and one capital city. The condition of 12 districts is really miserable, especially for district 12 where Katniss Everdeen lives. District 12 is isolated from any prosperous and sophisticated things. People mostly work in coal-mine. Meanwhile, Katniss who is a 16 years old girl tries to fulfill her family needs by hunting in the forest – an illegal activity. After the death of his father, Katniss decided to hunt in the forest with her best friend – Gale.

On the contrary, the capital city of Panem, Capitol, has great quantities of sophisticated things. People's life is extremely wealthy. Moreover, Capitol's despotism also occurs every year because they require each district to give two representatives for joining The Hunger Games program. This program requires every participant to murder each other. There is a winner who stays alive in the end of the program. He/she will get many rewards and his/her district will be given many meals.

The representatives of each district are chosen based on the lottery. They must be a boy and a girl. In that year, Prim Everdeen, Katniss' younger sister, is unexpectedly chosen. Katniss finally offers herself as the volunteer of her sister. Katniss then follows every rule in The Hunger Games. She struggles during the competition. At last, she ultimately becomes the winner of The Hunger Games. Yet, she is not the only winner because there is also Peeta Mellark who wins the program. Peeta and Katniss regularly show their love during the competition. It becomes the main reason which makes the committee changes the rule of the winner.