

**KATNISS EVERDEEN'S LINGUISTIC FEATURES AND
PERSONAL IDENTITY CONSTRUCTION IN SUZANNE
COLLINS' *THE HUNGER GAMES*
THESIS**

**Submitted as Partial Fulfillment as the Requirements for the Sarjana Degree
of English Department Faculty of Letters and Humanities UIN Sunan Ampel
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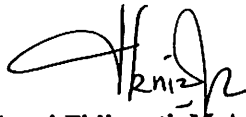
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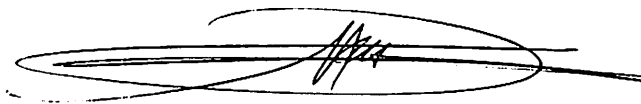


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ABSTRACT

Nafilaturifah. 2017. *Katniss Everdeen's Linguistic Features and Personal Identity Construction in Suzanne Collins' The Hunger Games*. English Department, Faculty of Arts And Humanities. The State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

The advisor: Murni Fidiyanti, M. A.

Key words: *identity construction, linguistic features, label, gender stereotype*

Because gender stereotype gets much attention among numerous academicians, this thesis examines it through personal identity construction which is concentrated on Katniss' label. Label is bounded on women's and men's stereotype labels. In addition, Katniss' linguistic features are also investigated since one of linguistic devices which can index identity is language use. This thesis precisely adopts linguistic features as the linguistic device evaluated.

Lakoff's theory of Women's Linguistic Features is applied. Holmes (1992), Sandriani (2012) and Wright (2002)'s features of male's language are also utilized. Besides, indexicality principle is also taken to create Katniss' personal identity. Several Newman et al (2008)'s characteristics of gender stereotype are also used to analyze Katniss' characteristics. Qualitative content analysis and descriptive research designs are selected to investigate Katniss' utterances which consist of linguistic features and labels. The researcher herself becomes the only instrument – human instrument. Reading and selecting the entire text of *The Hunger Games* become the steps of data collection. Then, the procedures of data analysis contain identifying, classifying and elaborating the data. Drawing the conclusion is also the last step required.

23 utterances of women's linguistic features and 45 utterances of men's linguistic features are found. Moreover, there are also 17 women's stereotype labels and 81 men's stereotype labels. Those results eventually bring Katniss to her men's stereotype characteristics with 126 utterances rather than her women's stereotype characteristics which are just 40 utterances. Katniss' is ultimately portrayed as a powerful woman through her linguistic features and labels.

INTISARI

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Kata kunci: *pembuatan identitas, keistimewaan-keistimewaan bahasa, label, stereotype jenis kelamin*

Karena stereotype jenis kelamin mendapat banyak perhatian di antara banyak akademisi, skripsi ini memeriksanya melalui pembuatan identitas pribadi yang dipusatkan pada label Katniss. Label dibatasi pada label stereotype perempuan dan laki-laki. Selain itu, keistimewaan-keistimewaan bahasa dari Katniss juga diselidiki karena salah satu perlengkapan-perengkapan bahasa yang dapat menyusun identitas adalah penggunaan bahasa. Skripsi ini dengan tepat mengambil keistimewaan-keistimewaan bahasa sebagai perlengkapan bahasa yang dievaluasi.

Teori Lakoff untuk Keistimewaan-Keistimewaan Bahasa Perempuan dipakai. Keistimewaan-keistimewaan bahasa laki-laki dari Holmes (1992), Sandriani (2012) dan Wright (2002) juga digunakan. Di samping itu, dasar penyusunan juga diambil untuk membuat identitas pribadi Katniss. Beberapa sifat-sifat untuk stereotype jenis kelamin dari Newman, dkk (2008) juga digunakan untuk menganalisa sifat-sifat Katniss. Bentuk penelitian analisa isi kualitatif dan deskriptif dipilih untuk menyelidiki ungkapan-ungkapan Katniss yang terdiri dari keistimewaan-keistimewaan bahasa dan label-label. Peneliti sendiri menjadi satu-satunya instrumen – instrumen manusia. Pembacaan dan pemilihan seluruh teks dari *The Hunger Games* menjadi langkah-langkah pengumpulan data. Kemudian, langkah-langkah dari analisa data bersisi identifikasi, klasifikasi dan penguraian data. Penarikan kesimpulan juga merupakan langkah terakhir yang dibutuhkan.

23 ungkapan-ungkapan dari keistimewaan-keistimewaan bahasa perempuan dan 45 ungkapan-ungkapan dari keistimewaan-keistimewaan bahasa laki-laki ditemukan. Selain itu, ada juga 17 label-label stereotype perempuan dan 81 label-label stereotype laki-laki. Hasil-hasil itu pada akhirnya membawa Katniss kepada sifat-sifat stereotype laki-laki dengan 126 ungkapan-ungkapan daripada sifat-sifat stereotype perempuan yang hanya 40 ungkapan-ungkapan. Katniss akhirnya digambarkan sebagai perempuan yang sangat kuat melalui keistimewaan-keistimewaan bahasa dan label-labelnya.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The vital concepts for conducting research of Katniss Everdeen's Linguistic Features and Personal Identity Construction in Suzanne Collins' *The Hunger Games* are provided in this chapter. Those are background of the study, research problems, research objectives, significance of the study, scope, limitations and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

The term 'gender' becomes really essential since there was feminism movement in 1960. Chafe as cited in Paynter (2011: 1) stated that feminism movement started in 1960 gains women to ask their existence. It was later reinforced by the existence of the second wave of feminism in 1970. As the proof of the feminism importance, it is even legalized as one of the analytic approaches

in Linguistic field (Litosseliti, 2010; Doucet and Mauthner, 2005). Ever since a specific research on male and female differences in way of speaking is presented (Haas, 1979), gender differences are afterward enlarged. In fact, gender differences become the enormous curiosity for numerous academicians, especially in academic scope (Geo-Jaja et al, 2009; Voyer and Voyer, 2014).

Moreover, various current studies are even developed on not only differences but also stereotypes of gender for diverse sources; for example, students (Cuddy et al, 2010; Favara, 2012), young children (Aina and Cameron, 2011), newspaper (Tartaglia and Rollero, 2015), films and television programs (Smith and Cook, 2008), sport (Kian, 2009; Wilde, 2007), picture (Paynter, 2011),

position in workplace (Heilman and Eagly, 2008). Several studies are also specifically done in leadership topics since it is the most popular issue in gender stereotype (Paustian-Underdahl et al, 2014; Crawford, 2000; Koenig et al, 2011; Duehr and Bono, 2006). Some researchers also directly come to the male cases: male identity (Wai-Ching et al, 2012), men and boys' roles (Marinova, 2003).

Furthermore, related to Linguistics, studies of gender differences in language use are produced in: conversation (Holmquist, 2008; Subon, 2013), movie (Voegeli, 2005), written text (Newman et al, 2008). In fact, lots of those studies are conducted generally. The researches are mainly yielded in academic settings. Those researchers also tend to study in ethnography researches. Therefore, the researcher establishes the fresh subject, the major character of a novel, under the qualitative content analysis design which has never been analyzed in the term of gender stereotypes. In addition, descriptive research design is also applied in order to be the guidance to analyze the data. It is a crucial need in Linguistic field to be analyzed further. This is significantly required since there are not any researchers interested in novel, especially in case of gender stereotypes.

The researcher supports the data of gender stereotype characteristics utilized by Katniss Everdeen in Suzanne Collins' *The Hunger Games* by examining her linguistic features and personal identity construction. This novel is adopted because the author, Suzanne Collins, implicitly intends to expose Katniss Everdeen much more than others. Katniss as the major character is illustrated as the one who strongly desires to construct her powerful identity although she is a

young woman. On the contrary, she speaks in the fewer frequencies than others. Hence, Katniss' linguistic features are truly interesting to be analyzed. Moreover, her personal identities are also fascinating to be accurately elaborated. These matters really attract the researcher's intention to conduct this thesis.

Numbers of researchers are commonly interested in investigating linguistic features in assorted settings: academic (Schleppegrell, 2001; Kuo et al, 2010; Russell, 2014; Sallinen and Braidwood, 2014), politic (Mothe and Tanguy, 2005). An examination of Linguistic features of female language was ever generally done (Pan, 2011). Meanwhile, this present study specifically inspects women's linguistic features which are firstly pioneered by Lakoff. Lakoff's theory firstly introduced in 1975 consists of ten items: (1) Lexical Hedges or fillers; (2) Tag Questions; (3) Raising intonation on declaratives; (4) 'Empty' adjectives; (5) Precise color terms; (6) Intensifiers; (7) 'Hypercorrect' grammar; (8) 'Superpolite' forms; (9) Avoidance of strong swear words; (10) Emphatic Stress.

Several studies of women's linguistic features have been done in the past until nowadays. Number (2) was studied by Cameron et al (1988) as well. In case of comparing male's and female's speech, Rasekh and Saeb (2015) investigated number (6) whereas White (2003) examined those ten points but it is in case of casual conversation. Furthermore, Nemati and Bayer (2007) conducted research of ten features in English and Persian movie scripts. They find that intensifiers, hedges and tag questions are commonly used. Again, Jakobsson's (2010) results strengthen that hedges and tag questions are repeatedly adopted in conversation of six female teacher candidates who study in the same university. Also, Pebrianti

(2013) reinforced by discovering that intensifiers are the most frequently used by Indonesian women bloggers.

To make an unbiased research, the researcher analyzes the data by comparing women's linguistic features and men's linguistic features. Unlike women's linguistic features which are explicitly stated by a linguist, Robin Lakoff, men do not have certain linguistic features. Few researches tend to compare women's language and men's language. Nevertheless, those studies still use ten features of women language as the standard to compare languages produced by female and male. One of them was done by Sandriani (2012). Sandriani (2012) compared male and female students. Related to women's linguistic features, male tends to produce less fillers and to disregard hypercorrect grammar. Moreover, men also tend to be more confident than women, to do interruptions, to challenge norms of language communication.

Other researches whose analysis is out of women's linguistic features are done in several cases: conversation (Wright, 2002) and magazines (Arvidsson, 2009). According to Wright, men are characterized as speaking sufficiently, interrupting more than women, being failed in bids. Meanwhile, Arvidsson (2009) inferred that male has more predicative function in their speech than female. Unlike those previous studies, the researcher does not repeatedly compare women's and men's utterances. This present study only takes woman's utterances. Hence, the researcher summarizes some male's linguistic features in order to fit to the data. The majority of studies tend to answer overused question, such as "What is the women's linguistic feature most frequently used?" or "What is the men's

linguistic feature most frequently used?” In sum, the comparison of women’s and men’s linguistic features for someone’s utterances in novel is an innovative analysis to be investigated. As a result, this research is a novelty which is necessitated to be achieved.

Identity construction also becomes significant in this study which bolsters the analysis. Great quantities of researches on identity construction were ever executed by several academicians in different areas: Facebook (Zhao, et al, 2008; Dobrowsky, 2012), e-mail (Ho, 2010), communities (Bucholtz and Hall, 2005; Batory, 2010; Karp and Helgø, 2009; Mango, 2010). A developed identity is studied under the name – national identity (Inaç and Ünal, 2013). Moreover, a recent study by Fatmawati (2015) examined different subject - minor character in the novel. Fatmawati (2015) actually adopts Bucholtz and Hall’s (2005) study. According to Bucholtz and Hall (2005), the concepts of identity construction are segregated into five principles: (1) Emergence, (2) Positionality, (3) Indexicality, (4) Relationality and (5) Partialness. Moalla (2013) ever examined number (4) whereas Fatmawati (2015) analyzed number (3). Indexicality principle can be identified of labels, stances, implicatures, styles, entire languages and others. Fatmawati (2015) investigated personal identity construction – one of the three identity classifications offered by Clarke (2008). She only focuses her analysis on labels and stances. This present study concentrates the analysis of personal identity construction by using indexicality principle proposed by Bucholtz and Hall (2005). Following Fatmawati (2015), this present investigation is done by examining the label and language use in Suzanne Collins’ *The Hunger Games*.

Furthermore, this research focuses the language use on linguistic features. Overall, the researcher creates an innovative study which is tremendously beneficial in Linguistic field. To conclude, since those studies above frequently talk about the single idea of identity construction, this present study is a good series of research which connects identity construction with others – linguistic features and gender stereotypes.

A science fiction novel entitled *The Hunger Games* by Suzanne Collins is the data source which is investigated in this study. Few scholars pay attention in this American novel. In term of language, Septiani (2013) compared the original novel in English with the translation version in Indonesian. In case of translation, Septiani (2013) investigated the linguistic forms of equivalence strategy among addition, deletion, and shift strategy. Moreover, the equivalency and non-equivalency are also considered. On the other hand, several studies are done in term of Literature. The most popular issue analyzed is political dystopian country (Sar and Murni, 2013). According to Sar and Murni (2013), political dystopian country is influenced by five main factors: (1) Totalitarian Government; (2) Political Repression; (3) Dehumanization; (4) Restrictions of Freedom; (5) Oppression which led to Rebellion. No linguistic aspect is analyzed by Sar and Murni (2013). Therefore, to enrich the existing studies on Suzanne Collins' *The Hunger Games*, this present study analyzes the same novel with different focuses, those are, linguistic features and personal identity construction. This becomes the new topics in examining Suzanne Collins' *The Hunger Games*.

All in all, this present research focuses on not only Katniss' deeds but also Katniss' linguistic features. Katniss' deeds are obtained by examining her personal identity construction which is focused on label both of by self and by others whereas her language use is concerned on linguistic features. In fact, the findings of Katniss' personal identity construction and linguistic features are referred to her gender identity based on gender stereotypes. It is therefore a novel concept in every aspect – linguistic features, personal identity construction, gender stereotype and *The Hunger Games* itself. Accordingly, this fresh research is vitally required to be yielded. It is an imperative study to be created.

1.2 Research Problems

This study provides several questions below which guide the researcher and become the main focus of the research.

1. Does Katniss Everdeen more frequently follow women's linguistic features? Why/why not?
2. What are Katniss Everdeen's personal identities through label?
3. Does Katniss Everdeen more frequently follow women's stereotype characteristics? Why/why not?

1.3 Research Objectives

Based on the problems of the previous subheading, this study is purposed:

1. To expose the fact that whether Katniss Everdeen more frequently follows women's linguistic features or not.
2. To elaborate Katniss Everdeen's personal identities through label.

3. To expose the fact that whether Katniss Everdeen more frequently follows women's stereotype characteristics or not.

1.4 Significance of the Study

This research is expected to be totally beneficial for either the writer or the reader. In another matter, this study is also hoped to give advantages in both practical and theoretical terms. The writer wishes this study be useful in theoretical framework of sociolinguistics field, especially for Linguistic Features and Personal Identity Construction materials, in order to other researchers can develop this case better later. In addition, this research can be also required to enlarge readers' knowledge about humans' stereotype characteristics which are grouped based on their gender.

Moreover, this present study can be practically valuable for the readers of Suzanne Collins' *The Hunger Games*. They can understand Katniss' characteristics related to gender stereotypes as well. It will be then helpful for them to conclude who Katniss Everdeen is exactly. Therefore, the readers can easily catch what Suzanne Collins intends in her novel.

Generally, this analysis is also practically worthwhile for the thesis reader. They can adopt the analyses of Linguistic Features, Personal Identity Construction and Gender Stereotypes in their real life since those three major analyses can be simply applied in the daily life. It can be deduced that this present study is truly worthy for the researcher herself and the thesis readers. It helps in case of not only practical but also theoretical framework.

1.5 Scope and Limitations

Because this study is conducted in two major analyses, linguistic features and personal identity construction, the researcher also creates two different focuses. Firstly, linguistic features are analyzed by taking the entire utterances of Katniss. Katniss' utterances without any exceptional interlocutor and the certain narration of the author are collected as the data. They are investigated by using Lakoff's theory – features of women's language. They are also analyzed by using men's linguistic features whose elements are summarized from the existing previous studies. Secondly, for personal identity construction, the researcher adopts indexicality principle of personal identity construction which was ever stated in the study of Bucholtz and Hall (2005). The analysis precisely concentrates on label. Label is actually one of the linguistic devices offered in indexicality principle. It is bounded on Katniss Everdeen's utterances and the other characters' utterances talking about Katniss without any exceptional interlocutor too. In addition, the description of the author in the novel related to Katniss is also taken as the data. Label for identity construction is bounded on gender identity only – men's and women's stereotype characteristics. The boundaries are not aimed at limiting this present study. However, it is not a big matter because it makes the researcher concentrate further on analysis.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

Katniss Everdeen is the major character in Suzanne Collins' *The Hunger Games*. She is a sixteen years-old girl who becomes the volunteer of her only sister, Prim, in The Hunger Games annual event. She also becomes the winner

with her lover, Peeta Mallark, in this event. www.kkoworld.com/kitablar/suzanna-kollinz-acliq-oyunlari-1-hisse-eng.pdf

Linguistic Features are some main characteristics of language used in certain context. In this case, linguistic features refer to women's language firstly suggested by Lakoff which consist of ten features. (Holmes, 1992: 314)

Personal Identity Construction is the way an individual establishes his/her identity which makes him/her be different among society. (Goffman in Clarke, 2008: 513)

Gender Stereotypes are the series of ideas focusing on traits which are considered to distinguish men and women. (Tartaglia and Rollero, 2015: 3)

Suzanne Collins is the author of *The Hunger Games*. She is not only a novelist but also a writer of children's television program and newspaper. She is also regarded as New York Times Bestselling Author. Several of her works are Year of The Jungle, Gregor The Overlander, Gregor and The Prophecy of Bane. <http://www.suzannecollinsbooks.com/>

The Hunger Games is the first sequel of trilogy - *Catching Fire* and *Mockingjay*. This novel is regarded as International bestseller novel. It tells about a dystopian country, Panem, which has twelve districts under the rule of the most prosperous city – Capitol. Panem has an annual event, namely The Hunger Games, which must be followed by two teenagers, a girl and a boy, of each district. The twenty-four participants of the event must murder each other and an individual will be the winner. www.kkoworld.com/kitablar/suzanna-kollinz-acliq-oyunlari-1-hisse-eng.pdf

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 explicitly 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 intensifiers are aimed at showing the anticipation. The addressee probably feels doubtful when the speaker utters something. The addressee then reacts 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, digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id 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

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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).

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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.

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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-consciousness. 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 indexicality 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.

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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.

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CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

The required procedures of doing great research are obviously noted in this chapter. It is formally written in several items. Those are Research Design, Subject of The Study, Data and Data Sources, Research Instruments, Techniques of Data Collection and Techniques of Data Analysis.

3.1 Research Design

The researcher adopted qualitative content analysis in yielding her study. Hsieh and Shannon (2005: 2) define qualitative content analysis as interpretation of meaning from the content of a text. It mostly uses coding categories which are directly derived from the text data. Specifically, Mayring (2000: 4) also names the analysis which gives explicit definitions and examples as deductive category in qualitative content analysis. It is also firstly derived from theoretical aspects of analysis which are brought to the connection with the text. Qualitative content analysis was the most proper design to be applied in this research since it aims to deeply investigate the data on novel. The researcher intensely analyzed the data in order to produce the main fact whether Katniss finally follows female's stereotype characteristics or not. Two previous facts which lead to the final fact are Katniss' linguistic features and personal identity construction. Since explicit definitions and examples were also the vital necessary in this study, it was concluded that this study applied deductive category of qualitative content analysis proposed by Mayring (2000).

Moreover, the researcher also utilized descriptive research design in analyzing the data. According to Kloppe (2008:66), descriptive research tends to depict the precise illustration of what the matter is. As the name of the approach, descriptive research deals with describing variables. It is not precisely used to examine the hypothesis between the related variables. In addition, data and theoretical triangulation were also applied. Denzin in Litosseliti (2010: 34) clarified that data and theoretical triangulation as more than one sampling method for data collection and more than one theoretical stance.

3.2 Subject of The Study

The only subject for this present study is Katniss Everdeen. She is the major character of Suzanne Collins' *The Hunger Games*. Katniss is a teenager whose age is sixteen years old. She became the volunteer in The Hunger Games annual event. She is also the winner of the event. In the beginning of the story, Katniss was an ordinary girl who is not well-known by others. In fact, everything had immediately changed since she joined The Hunger Games event.

The basic cause which triggers the researcher's idea of picking Katniss as the subject in this thesis is her characteristics. Suzanne Collins really described Katniss as the powerful girl in *The Hunger Games*. Her characteristics extremely attracted the researcher to conduct research about Katniss in case of Gender Stereotype Characteristics. To complete the analysis, the researcher needed to support it with some theories. Personal Identity Construction is the most appropriate theory in establishing Katniss Everdeen's characteristics. In addition, Linguistic Features are also required to support this linguistic analysis.

3.3 Data and Data Sources

The data source of this research was taken from a literary work - novel. *The Hunger Games* is a science fiction novel written by Suzanne Collins. It is the first sequel of trilogy novels. This novel was firstly published in New York, September 14, 2008 by Scholastic Press. This is a well-known novel which has been translated into 51 languages, including Bahasa. The English version contains of 367 pages. The researcher utilized the file of the novel in the form of PDF in this present study. The PDF version provides benefit for the researcher to copy and to paste the data without retyping. It was downloaded by the researcher herself from www.kkoworld.com/kitablar/suzanna-kollinz-acliq-oyunlari-1-hisse-eng.pdf on March 4, 2016.

Explicitly, this study adopted the whole text of the story in the novel to be the data. The data was taken twice. The first data for Linguistic Features was taken in the form of Katniss Everdeen's utterances without any exceptional interlocutor. Few author's narration was also taken based on the necessary of several certain linguistic features. This data only emphasized on the amount of the data classification of Katniss Everdeen's Linguistic Features whether she follows the features of women or men.

Meanwhile, the data for Personal Identity Construction was taken from the entire text. Since the author of every literary work plays the most essential role in developing the idea, particularly in building the characters' characteristics, this present study took the entire text of Suzanne Collins' *The Hunger Games*. The text was certainly nonetheless sorted. It truly used Katniss Everdeen's utterances,

the other characters' utterances talking about Katniss and the description of the author related to Katniss. Katniss Everdeen's utterances and the description of the author related to Katniss were considered as Label by self while the other characters' utterances talking about Katniss were considered as Label by others. Label is the way the researcher knows how Katniss constructs her identity. Finally, it can be inferred that the data was totally taken from the entire text of Suzanne Collins' *The Hunger Games*.

3.4 Research Instruments

The only research instrument of this present study was the researcher herself. This case is usually known as human instrument. Denzin and Lincoln as cited in Simon (2011: 1) noticed that qualitative studies tend to use human instrument rather than other tools or machines. Denzin and Lincoln as cited in Simon (2011: 1) also noted that as the only instrument of the research, it needs to consider the pertinent features of the researcher in order to avoid biases. Specifically, this research regarded the role of the researcher as the outside viewer. This case is termed as *etic* role of the researcher. It clearly means that the researcher did not participate on any certain activity, phenomenon or program related to the data.

Human instrument was applied because the collection and identification of Katniss' utterances based on women linguistic features were executed by the researcher herself. Katniss' utterances, other characters' utterances and the narrator description were also collected and identified by the researcher in case of

personal identity construction. The researcher collected the data after intimately reading the novel.

3.5 Techniques of Data Collection

a. Downloading Suzanne Collins' *The Hunger Games*.

The beginning step of doing research is absolutely obtaining the data source. In this case, the only data source is the whole text of the novel. Thus, the researcher started conducting research by browsing the pdf version of Suzanne Collins' *The Hunger Games*. She then downloaded it from www.kkoworld.com/kitablar/suzanna-kollinz-acliq-oyunlari-1-hisse-eng.pdf on March 4, 2016. The URL was chosen because that is the legal website which is indeed trustworthy. It is extremely significant to have the most authentic data source in yielding research.

b. Close Reading

The researcher read Suzanne Collins' *The Hunger Games* frequently and seriously. Reading the data source for her research totally made the researcher understand the story well. Furthermore, the researcher also caught great idea about who Katniss Everdeen is.

c. Collecting Data

Since there are two main data for this study, the way the researcher collected the data was also numbered in two main points.

- Women's and Men's linguistic features

Collecting the data for both of women's and men's linguistic features was the first main procedure. The researcher collected the whole utterances of Katniss

Everdeen without exceptional interlocutor. Moreover, few author's narration was also taken based on the necessary of several certain linguistic features. The data collection was modeled as the example below.

to my nose, inhaling the fragrance that makes my mouth flood with saliva. Fine bread like this is for special occasions.

1/ "Mm, still warm," I say. He must have been at the bakery at the crack of dawn to trade for it. "What did it cost you?"

"Just a squirrel. Think the old man was feeling sentimental this morning," says Gale. "Even wished me luck."

2/ "Well, we all feel a little closer today, don't we?" I say, not even bothering to roll my eyes. "Prim left us a cheese." I pull it out.

Figure 3.1 Example of Collecting Data for Linguistic Features

- Personal Identity Construction

The second step to complete the data collection is looking for the data of Katniss Everdeen's Personal Identity Construction. This data was adapted from every utterance which describes Katniss whether it is her own statement or not. In

addition, the narration which portrays Katniss was also taken as the data. The

below example depicts the data collection for Personal Identity Construction.

towel-dry it and braid it up on my head. I can hardly recognize myself in the cracked mirror that leans against the wall.

1/ "You look beautiful," says Prim in a hushed voice.

"And nothing like myself," I say. I hug her, because I know

Figure 3.2 Example of Collecting Data for Personal Identity Construction

All in all, those two major data were afterward processed in the next procedure - Data Analysis.

3.6 Techniques of Data Analysis

Data analysis was segregated into three concerns related to the needs of the researcher based on the results of the analysis. The first and second items are Katniss’ Linguistic Features and Katniss’ Personal Identity Construction. Furthermore, the third focus, Katniss’ Stereotype Characteristics, aimed at gaining the final result of this present study. The procedures were sketched in the details below.

- a. Identifying the data
 - Women’s and Men’s linguistic features

To begin the analysis, the collected data was identified by highlighting each utterance. Highlighting utterance was adjusted in some colors. Each color has certain meaning related to the elements of linguistic features. The data identification was highlighted as the examples below.

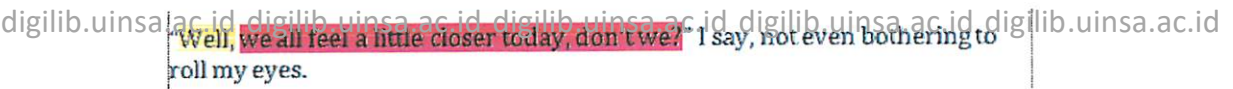


Figure 3.3 Example of Identifying the Collected Data for Linguistic Features

Meanwhile, each color represented each linguistic feature as presented in the table below.

Linguistic Features	Colors	Elements of Linguistic Features
Women’s Linguistic Features	Yellow	Lexical hedges or fillers
	Red	Tag questions
	Orange	‘empty’ adjectives
	Green	Precise color terms
	Pink	Intensifiers

		'hypercorrect' grammar
		'superpolite' forms
		Avoidance of strong swear words
		Emphatic stress
Men's Linguistic Features		considering progressive forms
		disregarding politeness form
		producing many interruptions
		discussing activities and things
		avoiding personal experiences and feelings
		having less filler
		disregarding of hypercorrect grammar
		being really confident in public
		challenging norms of communication
		speaking less

Table 3.1 The Rule of Identifying Each Linguistic Feature

- Personal Identity Construction

After collecting and identifying the data for Women's and Men's

Linguistic Features, the researcher came to the second case – Personal Identity Construction. Since Suzanne Collins' *The Hunger Games* was written in the first point of view which means that it was written in Katniss' point of view, Katniss' Personal Identity Construction was then grouped into two sources – label by self and label by others. By self means that the label comes from Katniss' utterances and the narration of the novelist related to Katniss whereas by others refers to other characters' utterances talking about Katniss. This below example portrayed how the researcher identified the data.

Figure 3. 4 Example of Identifying the Collected Data for Personal Identity

Types of Underlines	Katniss' Identity Construction Based on The Source of Utterance
<u> </u>	Women Stereotype Label By Self
<u> </u>	Men Stereotype Label By Self
<u> </u>	Women Stereotype Label By Others
<u> </u>	Men Stereotype Label By Others

The classification was done in two main data - both of Women's Linguistic Features and Men's Linguistic Features. The data classification was clearly listed by mentioning the page and number of each data as the following example.

Linguistic Features	Elements of Linguistic Features	Findings (P=Page and L=Line)	Freq	Perc
Women's Linguistic Features	Lexical hedges or fillers			
	Tag questions			
	'empty' adjectives			
	Precise color terms			

	Intensifiers			
	'hypercorrect' grammar			
	'superpolite' forms			
	Avoidance of strong swear words			
	Emphatic Stress			
Men's Linguistic Features	considering progressive forms			
	disregarding politeness form			
	producing many interruptions			
	discussing activities and things			
	avoiding personal experiences and feelings			
	having less filler			
	disregarding of hypercorrect grammar			
	being really confident in public			
	challenging norms of communication			
	speaking less			
Total				

Table 3.3 Example of Classifying the Data for Linguistic Features

The data was then charted to comprehend the percentage between Women’s Linguistic Features and Men’s Linguistic Features. Firstly, the chart did not consist of each element of linguistic features. It was grouped into Women’s

Linguistic Features and Men’s Linguistic Features because the researcher wants to compare those two categories. Secondly, in another matter, to elaborate each item of Katniss’ Linguistic Features, the researcher also created the frequency and the percentage of each item in the additional chart.

- Personal Identity Construction

After collecting and identifying data for personal identity construction which came from label, the researcher needed to interpret and describe the data in order to know the meaning of each data. It also intends to know the classification of the data later.

“You look beautiful,” says Prim in a hushed voice.

The meaning: Katniss is beautiful (by others)

Figure 3.5 Example of Interpreting Each Personal Identity Construction

Afterwards, the researcher categorized the data by mentioning the page and number of each data as exemplified in the table below.

	Women Stereotype Labels		Men Stereotype Labels	
	Label	Findings (P=Page and L=Line)	Label	Findings (P=Page and L=Line)
By Self				

By Others				
Freq				
Perc				

Table 3.4 Example of Classifying the Data for Personal Identity Construction

Labels were then changed into chart to draw the percentage between Women’s and Men’s Stereotype Labels. The chart was firstly segregated in those two forms of identities constructed. The source of labels was not considered anymore in this step since the researcher wants to compare Katniss’ personal identity construction in case of gender. Besides, the researcher also presented the frequency and the percentage of each item in the additional chart in order to enlighten each item of Katniss’ labels.

- Women’s and Men’s Stereotype Characteristics

Eventually, the final data which aims at answering the third research question was drawn in chart with two variables – women’s and men’s stereotype characteristics. It was actually dependent on the first and the second research findings.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter portrays the results of the research analysis which is named as Findings. Afterward, there is also the discussion of the research findings.

4.1 Findings

This present study eventually creates several results of the data analysis. Linguistic features as the first finding have eight items from the two branches. They are women's and men's linguistic features. In addition, to construct Katniss' personal identity, there are some women's and men's stereotype labels both of by self and by others. To summarize, Katniss' gender stereotype characteristics are also presented.

4.1.1 Linguistic Features

Katniss Everdeen's Linguistic Features is the first data analyzed in this study. In order to produce the result, the researcher collects all Katniss Everdeen's utterances. Eventually, there are 67 Katniss' utterances and 1 author's description which contain her Linguistic Features. This below chart presents Women's and Men's Linguistic Features used by Katniss Everdeen in Suzanne Collins' *The Hunger Games*.

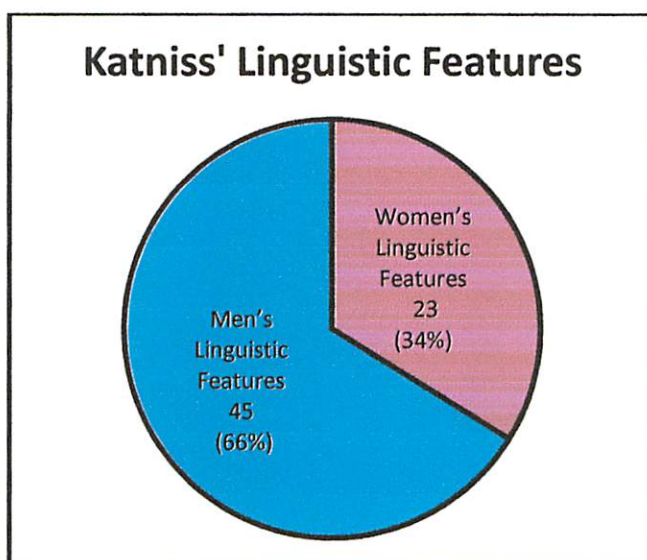


Figure 4.1 Katniss' Linguistic Features

The figure 4.1 above portrays Katniss' Linguistic Features in general. Women's Linguistic Features are produced for 23 times or 34%. They are fillers, tag question, 'empty' adjectives and intensifiers. Meanwhile, there are 45 utterances or 66% Men's Linguistic Features illustrated. There are considering progressive forms, avoiding personal experience, having less filler and speaking less. The frequency and the percentage of each feature are charted in figure 4.2 below.

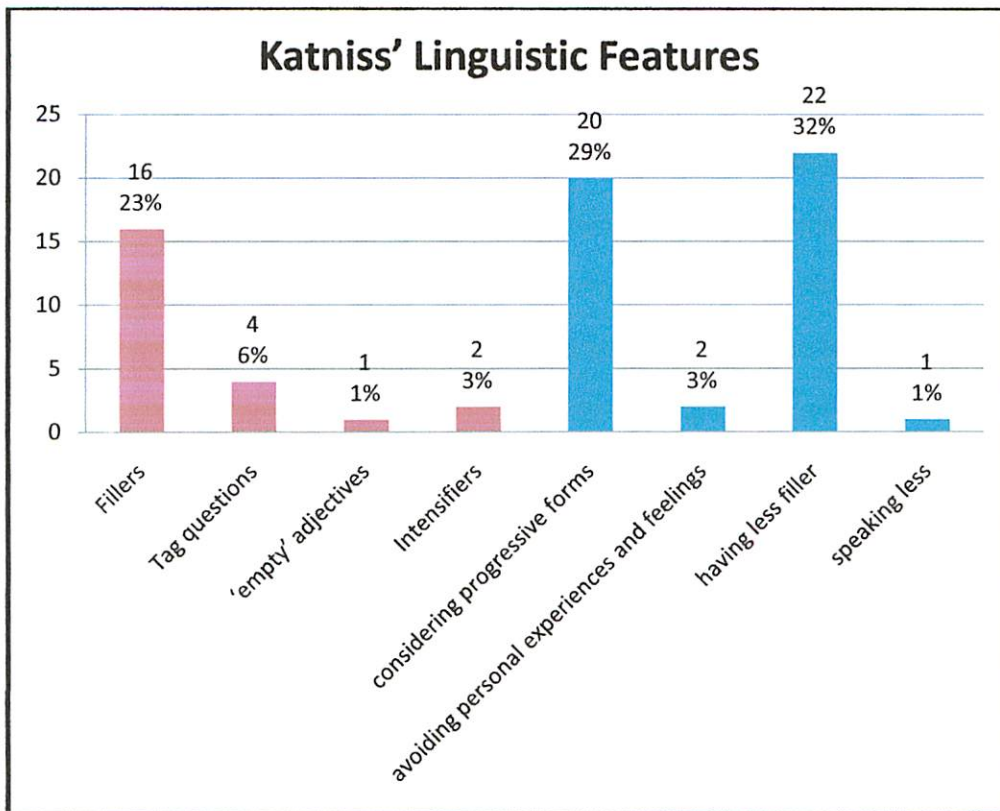


Figure 4.2 The Frequency and Percentage of Katniss' Linguistic Features

In figure 4.2 above, each Katniss' Linguistic Feature is drawn. The red bars depict Women's Linguistic Features while the blue bars signify Men's Linguistic Features. 'Less filler' reaches the biggest frequency among all features. It is portrayed for 22 times or 32%. On the contrary, 'empty' adjectives and 'speaking less' become the lowest items which are only once or 1%.

'Fillers' reaches the highest frequency among women's linguistic features. It is used for 16 times or 23%. 'Tag question' is subsequently in the second level which is used for 4 times or 6%. 'Intensifiers' then follows as the third item which is used for twice or 3%. 'Empty' adjectives reach the lowest frequency. It is produced only for once or 1%.

Besides, among men's linguistic features, 'less filler' is the highest feature which exists for 22 times or 32%. It is followed by 'considering progressive forms' which stands for 20 times or 29%. 'Avoiding personal experiences and feelings' is in the third level among men's linguistic features. It is utilized for twice or 3%. The lowest item, 'speaking less', is adopted for once or 1%.

4.1.1.1 Women's Linguistic Features

Based on the data presented in the figure 4.1, Women's Linguistic Features become the minority in the data. It can be seen by the amount of Katniss' utterances which contain Women's Linguistic Features. Among ten Women's Linguistic Features adopted from Lakoff's theory, this present study takes nine of them to be analyzed. Furthermore, some Linguistic Features found in the data are fillers, tag question, 'empty' adjectives and intensifiers. Besides, the others are not found in the data. They are obviously elaborated below.

1) Lexical Hedges or Fillers

Fillers are found in the big number in Katniss' utterances. There are 16 Katniss' utterances which contain this feature. It is equal to 23% from the entire data of Katniss' Linguistic Features. Based on the data analyzed, the researcher does not find any 'hedges' in Katniss utterances. One of them is illustrated in **Data 1** as followed.

Data 1

Besides, I have this." She pulls a necklace woven out of some kind of grass from her shirt. On it, hangs a roughly carved wooden star. Or maybe it's a flower. "It's a good luck charm."

"Well, it's worked so far," I say, pinning the mockingjay back on my shirt. "Maybe you should just stick with that."
(P.210/L.23)

The word 'well' which is highlighted by yellow color in line 23 of **Data 1** is classified as one of the features of women's language. Specifically, this feature is categorized as filler because it tends to fill the blank before Katniss eventually states her utterance. According to Lakoff in Holmes (1992, p. 315), Lexical Hedges and Fillers aims at showing that the speaker is not confident. Moreover, Lexical Hedges and Fillers also become the expression of uncertainty.

The existence of Fillers in Katniss' utterances in Suzanne Collins' *The Hunger Games* also implicitly presents that Katniss is unconfident at that time. It

is due to the fact that Rue previously asks about how far the mockingjay pin works for Katniss during The Hunger Games. Katniss is not confident enough to declare that the mockingjay pin helps her because in fact, the mockingjay pin never shows any fortunate event to Katniss during the event. In addition, Katniss Everdeen also deliberately expresses her uncertainty through her utterances. She gets confusion on describing the pin in case of its luck. She also strengthens that she is uncertain at that time by the following statement "Maybe you should just stick with that."

It can be concluded that **Data 1** can generally represent the 16 utterances found for this feature. It is due to the fact that those all 16 utterances contain

fillers. There is not any utterance about hedges. The use of fillers is generally the same. It fulfills the blank of Katniss' utterance. Specifically, it presents that Katniss Everdeen is unconfident and uncertain of what she says at that time.

2) Tag Questions

Few numbers of tag questions are found through Katniss' utterances in Suzanne Collins' *The Hunger Games*. Among 68 Katniss' utterances, there are 4 utterances which contain tag questions. It is 6% of the data. According to Azar (1999: A15), the main purpose of tag question is to make sure that the speaker's statement is correct. This case also occurs in Katniss' utterances. The following utterance is one of the data.

Data 2

I had expected someone flamboyant, someone older trying desperately to look young, someone who viewed me as a piece of meat to be prepared for a platter. Cinna has met none of these expectations.

"You're new, aren't you? I don't think I've seen you before." I say. Most of the stylists are familiar, constants in the ever-changing pool of tributes. Some have been around my whole life.

"Yes, this is my first year in the Games," says Cinna.
(P.64/L.12)

Katniss' utterance in **Data 2** is categorized as tag question. Azar (1999: A15) clarifies that tag question or question tag as the question attached in the end of a sentence. In this case, Katniss attaches "aren't you" to her original utterance "You're new" with the question mark in the end. This kind of utterance is linguistically classified as tag question because Katniss deliberately attaches the following question after her original statement.

Related to the content of the tag question, Katniss actually tries to make sure that she is correct in considering Cinna as the new stylist in The Hunger Games event. In addition, she also adds her utterances in order to support her tag question. She says “I don’t think I’ve seen you before,” This statement exactly shows that Katniss says her utterances based on the fact that it is likely to be correct. She only wants to make sure her idea about Cinna as the new stylist in The Hunger Games event.

All in all, there are actually 4 frequencies or 6% of Katniss’ tag questions. From those all data, they intend to give the similar influence. Katniss’ tag question is purposed to seek agreement to the interlocutor. In addition, she also uses tag question to make sure that the information is correct. Therefore, the **Data 2** of the data already represents the 4 utterances of Katniss’ tag question.

3) ‘Empty’ Adjectives

As the real name of this kind of adjective, it does not really express specific purpose. The word ‘empty’ exactly presents the existence of this adjective. There is not any specific purpose for the use of this feature. This feature is used by Katniss only for once. From the data taken, 1 utterance of ‘empty’ adjective is equal to 1% of the whole Katniss utterance. In fact, this percentage does not really influence the existence of Katniss’ Women’s Linguistic Features. The only data of ‘empty’ adjective is presented below.

Data 3

I look more critically at the design on Peeta's arm. The alternating pattern of light and dark suggests sunlight falling through the leaves in the woods. I wonder how he knows this, since I doubt he's ever been beyond the fence. Has he been able to pick this up from just that scraggly old apple tree in his backyard? Somehow the whole thing — his skill, those inaccessible cakes, the praise of the camouflage expert — annoys me.

"It's lovely. If only you could frost someone to death," I say.

"Don't be so superior. You can never tell what you'll find in the arena. Say it's actually a gigantic cake —" begins Peeta.

(P.96/L.15)

The **Data 3** signifies the use of 'empty' adjective. Specifically, the word 'lovely' is considered as one of the kinds of 'empty' adjectives. In this case, when Katniss says the word 'lovely', it is not really meaningful. It also does not express new or important information through the utterance. However, Pebrianti (2013: 115) states that 'empty' adjectives are used to emphasize what the speaker says. Indeed, Katniss does not intend to state new information through her utterances.

She only desires to emphasize her statement by adding the word 'lovely'.

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Katniss tends to make an 'if clause' when she talks to Peeta (the interlocutor) at that time. She strengthens that if Peeta could make someone frost in order to be passed away by using his skill, he would be lovely. Katniss emphasizes her assumption by adding the word 'lovely'. She does not intend to give any specific information by the use of 'empty' adjective itself. To conclude, 'empty' adjective is not a specific linguistic feature to stand for new or important information. This feature tends to deal with Katniss' emotional reaction.

Moreover, this matter is also used to strengthen Katniss' idea because it emphasizes her statement.

4) Intensifiers

Only a few of Katniss' utterances consist of Intensifiers. 2 utterances represent the use of Intensifiers by Katniss. This is equal to 3%. Unlike the previous features which tend to show the uncertainty or to strengthen Katniss' ideas, Intensifiers seem to express different matter. On the contrary, this feature tends to emphasize the different point of view through the utterances. One of the examples occurs when Gale and Katniss express their different idea about The Hunger Games event. Katniss exactly states this below utterance.

Data 4

"They don't always have bows," I say, thinking of the year there were only horrible spiked maces that the tributes had to bludgeon one another to death with.

"Then make one," says Gale. "Even a weak bow is better than no bow at all."

I have tried copying my father's bows with poor results. It's not that easy. Even he had to scrap his own work sometimes.

"I don't even know if there'll be wood," I say. Another year, they tossed everybody into a landscape of nothing but boulders and sand and scruffy bushes. I particularly hated that year.

Many contestants were bitten by venomous snakes or went insane from thirst. (P.40/L.11)

The word 'even' in line 11 is one of the examples of intensifiers. Intensifiers are used to strengthen the different point of view. 'Even' in the Data 4 represents the different idea of Katniss. She does not really agree with what her interlocutor states.

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Katniss' utterance really shows that she has different idea from the interlocutor (Gale). Unlike Gale, Katniss believes that the arena in The Hunger Games event would not be forest. She does not really know how the arena would be but she believes that it would not be in the forest. Therefore, she emphasizes her different idea by adding the word 'even'. The case started at Gale's utterances. He previously asks Katniss to use her bow as her main weapon during The Hunger Games event. Katniss tries to disagree by declaring that the committee does not always provide bows. Gale is still in his idea. He tries to give another similar idea. That is by asking Katniss make her own bow during The Hunger Games event. Then, Katniss absolutely says her different point of view in the statement "They don't always have bows," This really indicates that Katniss actually has another thought. She therefore expresses it by adding the word 'even' in her utterance.

Furthermore, Katniss also tends to express her hyperbole through the intensifiers. The word 'even' makes her utterance become really real. It never comes on her mind that there would be wood in the arena of The Hunger Games event. By producing hyperbole utterance, Katniss also seems to have another intension. That is to attract Gale's attention as the interlocutor. This case also occurs in the story. Gale directly answers Katniss' doubt about the arena. He also exactly expresses his attention by making Katniss be calm through his utterance "There's almost always some wood,"

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4.1.1.2 Male's Linguistic Features

Male's Linguistic Features become really significant in this present study. Even if Katniss is a woman based on her sex, her Linguistic Features indeed follow Men's Linguistic Features. From the data taken in figure 4.1, Katniss's utterances truly represent Men's Linguistic Features rather than her own sex – Woman. The amount of her Male's Linguistic Features are much higher than Women's Linguistic Features. It reaches 66% or 45 times of the total amount of the data. Several Men's Linguistic Features used by Katniss are obviously elaborated below.

1) considering progressive forms

With 29% of the percentage, this feature is the second highest frequency among Men's Linguistic Features. This case also influences the amount of Men's Linguistic Features used by Katniss a lot. One of the examples of this feature is presented below.

Data 5

“Not if you glare at them the entire time. Why don't you save that for the arena? Instead, think of yourself among friends,” says Effie.
 “They're betting on how long I'll live!” I burst out. “They're not my friends!” (P.115/L.25)

Progressive forms occur when ‘be’ meets ‘Ving’ form. This case linguistically happens when the speaker tells about what is happening at that time. The utterance “They're betting” is classified as the progressive form because the event told is happening at that time. This case really occurs at that time. Some

people in Capitol bet on how long Katniss will survive in the arena of The Hunger Games. Hence, Katniss is aware of this condition. She then depicts it on her utterance in the 'progressive' form.

Generally, men tend to use 'progressive forms' feature more frequently than women (Holmes: 1992: 315). It means that men tend to be truly aware of the use of progressive forms in the utterances. On the contrary, women do not. Meanwhile, based on the data, Katniss is truly aware of the use of progressive form in her utterance.

2) avoiding personal experiences and feelings

This Men's Linguistic Feature is produced in the few numbers by Katniss. Considering the percentage, it is only 3% while the exact amount of this feature is just 2 utterances. Katniss' avoidance of personal experiences and feelings can be seen in one of the examples below.

Data 6

"Don't be. We're going to have a fabulous time," he says,
giving my cheek a reassuring pat.

"I'm not good at talking about myself," I say.

"Nothing you say will be wrong," he says. (P.359/L.23)

The **Data 6** is regarded as Katniss' way to avoid talking about personal experiences and feelings. "I'm not good at talking about myself" becomes one of Katniss' refusals to talk about her personal life. She intends to avoid this matter by saying that utterance. Katniss explains that she is not good at talking about herself. It implicitly means that she does not like to talk about her personal

experience. This probably relates to her personal feelings. As a woman, Katniss likely applies this Men's Linguistic Feature because of several reasons, such as her family condition, her physical appearance, the condition of her district.

3) having less filler

This feature reaches the highest frequency not only among Men's Linguistic Features but also among Women's Linguistic Features. This feature is almost the same with the amount of the entire Katniss' Women's Linguistic Features. That is 22 times or 32%. Unlike Women's Linguistic Features, Fillers in Men's Linguistic Features do not fulfill of any words. Men tend to let it be empty while they are thinking of something. Therefore, it sounds like the utterance already stops but the speaker seems to continue the utterance as portrayed in the example below.

Data 7

It's not much of a deal but still a giant step forward from ten minutes ago when we had no guide at all.

"Fine," says Peeta.

"So help us," I say. "When we get to the arena, what's the best strategy at the Cornucopia for someone —"

"One thing at a time. In a few minutes, we'll be pulling into the station. You'll be put in the hands of your stylists. You're not going to like what they do to you. But no matter what it is, don't resist," says Haymitch. (P.58/L.17-18)

Fillers tend to be fulfilled of several words which are actually meaningless. In this case, fillers are left to be blank. The Data 7 shows how Katniss lets the end of her utterance be empty. This case is linguistically

categorized as less filler. It is due to the fact that there is not any word to complete Katniss's utterance.

Related to the story, the utterance is uttered when Katniss talks with Haymitch. When Katniss asks a question to Haymitch, she has not finished saying the question. In another matter, she is still thinking to continue the utterance. In fact, because she lets her thinking time be empty, the interlocutor (Haymitch) thinks that she has done with her utterance. Therefore, Haymitch directly answers Katniss's utterance. In this case, the interlocutor (Haymitch) answers the question because of several reasons. One of them is due to the fact that Haymitch can easily guess what Katniss means after the word "someone". He then does not need to wait for Katniss to continue her utterance till the end. Another reason is due to the fact that Haymitch probably thinks that Katniss already finishes her utterance. He then gives feedback as what the interlocutor does after the speaker says her utterance.

In conclusion, less filler feature eventually represents that Katniss still has not finished her speaking. On the other hand, the interlocutor may think that Katniss already finishes her speaking. Besides, the interlocutor probably also can directly guess what Katniss talks without waiting for her to finish talking.

4) speaking less

There are only few numbers of this feature. 'Less of speaking' is only produced for once by Katniss. This means 1% of the percentage. The only utterance is exemplified below.

Data 8

Like me. Since neither of us really has a group of friends, we seem to end up together a lot at school. Eating lunch, sitting next to each other at assemblies, partnering for sports activities. **We rarely talk, which suits us both just fine. (P.13/L.2)**

The above utterance implicitly illustrates that Katniss Everdeen likes to speak less. The utterance tells that Katniss speaks less to others. Furthermore, she also strengthens that she feels suitable to have friends who are similar to her. Madge, Katniss friend, also speaks less. They then just speak or talk each other when it is needed.

This example truly portrays Katniss. She actually rarely talks. Even though the utterance describes the relation between Katniss and Madge, they both are actually less in speaking. They do not like to talk much. Katniss emphasizes that she as an individual does not like to talk much by adding the description 'which suits us both just fine'. It really presents that Katniss and Madge are the same.

They rarely talk. This behavior then suits both of them as friend. All in all, the **Data 8** represents that Katniss likes to speak a little. She just speaks when it is necessary. In addition, this case makes her be suitable to her friend who is similar to Katniss in the matter of speaking.

4.1.2 Personal Identity Construction

Katniss' Personal Identity Construction is the second item analyzed in this present study. This point is truly needed in order to complete the data about Katniss' Gender Stereotype Characteristics. To obtain the data about Katniss

Personal Identity, the researcher applies one of the ways proposed by Bucholtz and Hall (2005). That is Label. Label refers to the process of personal identification produced both of by self and by others. This present study limits Katniss’ labels in case of gender stereotype characteristics only. That is due to the fact that the main goal of this present study is to expose the fact that whether Katniss Everdeen is a woman or not stereotypically. From the data analyzed, the researcher eventually gets this following chart which presents the final data of Katniss’ Labels. They are generally distinguished between Women’s and Men’s Stereotype Labels. To accomplish the analysis, the researcher also still distinguishes the data based on the source of the data – by self and by others.

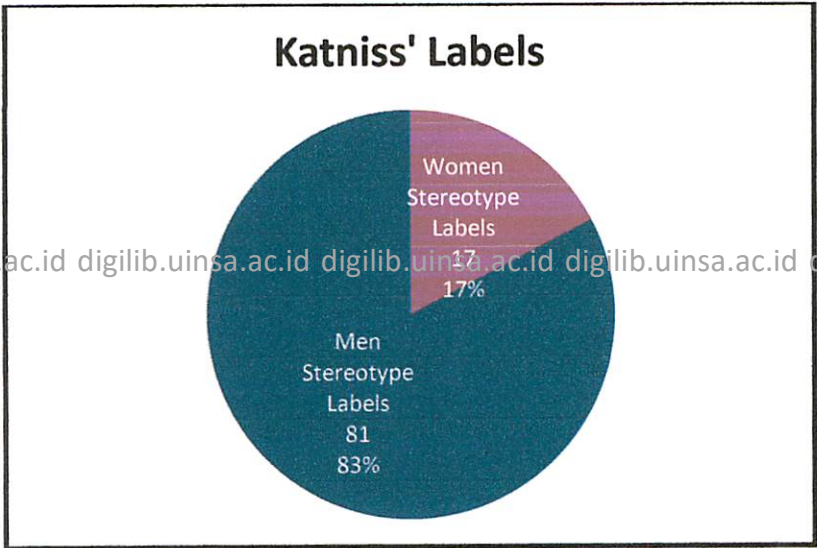


Figure 4.3 Katniss’ Labels

The figure 4.2 above depicts Katniss labels in general. Women’s labels are produced for 17 times or 17%. They are grouped into 2 labels. Those are ‘family-oriented’ and ‘beautiful’. Meanwhile, there are 81 or 83% men’s labels illustrated.

There are categorized into 10 labels. They are ‘brave’, ‘a great hunter’, ‘a survivor’, ‘strong’, ‘boyish’, ‘a fighter’, ‘fast’, ‘the head of her family’, ‘independent’, and ‘greedy’. The frequency and the percentage of each label are portrayed in figure 4.4 below.

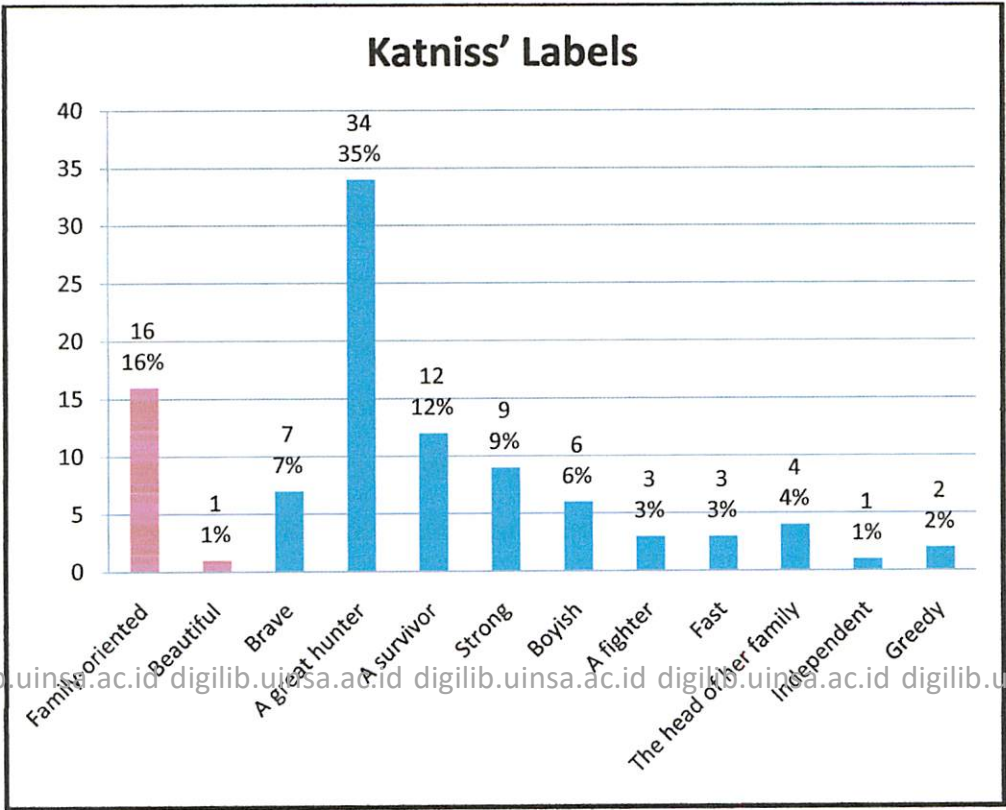


Figure 4.4 The Frequency and Percentage of Katniss’ Labels

In figure 4.4 above, each Katniss’ label is drawn. The red bars signal women’s labels while the blue bars indicate men’s labels. ‘A great hunter’ reaches the biggest frequency among all features. It is portrayed for 34 times or 35%. On the contrary, ‘beautiful’ and ‘independent’ become the lowest items which are only once or 1%.

Among women's labels, 'family-oriented' reaches the highest frequency among women's labels. It is used for 16 times or 16%. 'Beautiful' then follows as the lowest label which is used for once or 1%.

Besides, among men's linguistic features, 'a great hunter' is the highest feature which exists for 34 times or 35%. It is followed by 'a survivor' which stands for 12 times or 12%. 'Strong' is in the third level among men's labels. It is utilized for 9 times or 9%. Then, 'brave' as the forth item is produced for 7 times or 7%. 'Boyish' follows as the fifth with 6 times of the use or 6%. Meanwhile, 'the head of her family' is in the sixth level which is utilized for 4 times or 4%. Besides, 'a fighter' label is in the seventh position with 3% or 3 frequencies. 'Greedy' as the ninth item is used for 2 times or 2%. The last level, independent, is used of once or 1%.

4.1.2.1 Katniss' Women Stereotype Labels

Katniss' Women Stereotype Labels itself are eventually found in the few numbers in Suzanne Collins' *The Hunger Games*. Even though Katniss is truly a woman based on her gender, it does not automatically mean that she constructs her women's identity much more than her men's identity. There are just two Katniss' women labels found through the story. The amount of those two labels are also little. Both of those two labels are 'family-oriented' and 'beautiful'.

1) Family-oriented

One of Katniss' women stereotype labels is 'family-oriented'. 'Family-oriented' label is regarded as one of the women's stereotype labels because

women tend to love her family by showing it in the clear action. Others can easily know how a woman loves her family rather than man. It is due to the fact that woman tends to show her affection much more than man. Hence, this label is eventually considered as one of the women's stereotype labels.

This label becomes the second highest label among several labels established by Katniss. There are 16 utterances produced by Katniss and her thought which contain 'family-oriented' label. This label is also represented in 16% of the charts among Katniss' labels. Specifically, 'family-oriented' label becomes the highest label in Katniss' women stereotype labels. Katniss implicitly shows that she loves her family, Prim and her mother, very much. It is presented in one of the following data below.

Data 9

The Peacekeepers are back too soon and Gale asks for more time, but they're taking him away and I start to panic. "Don't let them starve!" I cry out, clinging to his hand. (P.41/L.8-9)

Data 9 presents how Katniss loves her family really much. When she knows that Prim must be the representative of District Twelve in The Hunger Games event, Katniss immediately becomes the volunteer for her only sister. She does not think for long time to be the volunteer for Prim. Then, before she is isolated from her beloved, some of her beloved visit her in the Justice Building of District Twelve. Eventually, the last one who visits Katniss is her best friend – Gale. What Katniss asks to Gale is simply about keeping her family. She truly does not want to see her family in the terrible condition. She deliberately entrusts

Prim and her mother to Gale because Katniss worries about her family condition when she leaves her family. She instructs Gale to feed her family. Katniss really does not want to see Prim and her mother starve. That is what Katniss worries about her family the most. She emphasizes this message because she is the only one who looks for the food and money for her family. Therefore, when she leaves them, she worries about them much.

2) Beautiful

‘Beautiful’ is actually the most common women’s stereotype label. Katniss herself exactly never labels herself as a beautiful woman. Suzanne Collins in her narration through the story of *The Hunger Games* also never describes the beauty of Katniss Everdeen. In fact, Prim does. Katniss is considered as someone beautiful by Prim – her only sister. It is clearly portrayed in the only data below.

Data 10

“Of course. Let’s put your hair up, too,” she says. I let her towel-dry it and braid it up on my head. I can hardly recognize myself in the cracked mirror that leans against the wall.
“You look beautiful.” says Prim in a hushed voice.
 “And nothing like myself,” I say. I hug her, because I know these next few hours will be terrible for her. Her first reaping.

(P.16/L.8)

Prim is the only one who states that Katniss is beautiful. She immediately expresses her admiration of Katniss’ beauty when she sees Katniss with the braid on her head. The above data is the only quotation about Katniss’ beauty. This is found in 1 utterance only which means 1% of the whole data. Katniss’ label of

‘beautiful’ only comes from others. However, Katniss herself never regards her as a beautiful woman. Therefore, ‘beautiful’ becomes the lowest label established.

4.1.2.2 Katniss’ Men Stereotype Labels

The second point of Katniss Personal Identity Construction refers to her men’s stereotype labels. Even though Katniss Everdeen is a woman, it does not absolutely mean that her labels are stereotypically dominated by women’s characteristics. On the contrary, Katniss’ men labels are more frequently produced in Suzanne Collins’ *The Hunger Games*. Furthermore, there are 10 men’s labels about Katniss either by self or by others. They are ‘brave’, ‘a great hunter’, ‘strong’, ‘a fighter’, ‘fast’, ‘the head of her family’, ‘greedy’, ‘independent’, ‘a survivor’ and ‘boyish’.

1) Brave

‘Brave’ is one of Katniss’ men stereotype labels. ‘Brave’ itself is found in both of the sources of labels – by self and by others. Katniss’ labels herself as a brave person in the significant numbers. She constructs her own brave characteristics through the story for 7 times – 6 utterances by self and 1 utterance by others. It is equal to 7% from the whole data of Katniss’ labels. Based on the data taken, it genuinely shows that Katniss is exactly a brave woman. One of the following quotations depicts how brave Katniss Everdeen is.

Data 11

"I shot an arrow at them. Not exactly at them. In their direction. It's like Peeta said, I was shooting and they were ignoring me and I just . . . I just lost my head, so I shot an apple out of their stupid roast pig's mouth!" I say defiantly. (P.106/L.7-10)

Data 11 above tells Katniss who answers Effie's question about what she presents to the jury of The Hunger Games event. Katniss calmly explains that she shoots an arrow to an apple in their side. Katniss does not shoot it to the jury but she does it close to them. In addition, Katniss does it because the jury of The Hunger Games does not appreciate her. They even do not consider the existence of Katniss at that time. Then, Katniss angrily shoots an arrow to them. Not really to them. It is exactly to an apple. Moreover, after shooting it, Katniss carelessly leaves the room of the jury. She does not pay any attention to the jury anymore. This case is considered as 'brave' because Katniss can be really good at taking big risk. Finally, Katniss also successfully gets the highest score of that session.

'Brave' is not only deliberately established by Katniss but also stated by others. Other character also declares that Katniss is a brave person. The only one who infers that Katniss is brave is her only sister – Prim. Prim supports her elder sister before The Hunger Games event by saying that Katniss is brave. In fact, what Prim says is extremely reasonable. Katniss becomes the only one who takes care of Prim and their mother after the death of their father. Katniss does everything to make them well, such as hunting. Therefore, Prim regards Katniss as a brave woman.

Data 12

"I'll be all right, Katniss," says Prim, clasping my face in her hands. "But you have to take care, too. You're so fast and brave. Maybe you can win." (P.37/L.9-10)

The label 'brave' is actually produced once by others. It is only 1%. This present study does not consider the source of the data anymore in analyzing the data. Hence, the data of label 'brave' is united. Thus, 'brave' in this present study becomes the fifth highest frequency. It has 7 utterances which is equal to 7%.

2) A Great Hunter

As a woman, being a hunter is rather unique. However, Katniss already becomes hunter since her father passed away. When her father passed away, Katniss' life changes the most. She implicitly becomes the head of her family because her mother has got a kind of mental disease. Fortunately, since Katniss was child, she frequently follows her father hunt in the woods and sells the product to the market. It becomes somewhat hard in the beginning. Luckily, because she practices hunting more often, also with the help of her best friend, Gale, she eventually can hunt well, even really well. Label 'a great hunter' is attached to Katniss based on two sources – by self and by others. However, Katniss labels herself as 'a great hunter' more frequently than others do.

Data 13

At dawn, I lie in bed for a while, watching the sun come up on a beautiful morning. It's Sunday. A day off at home. I wonder if Gale is in the woods yet. Usually we devote all of Sunday to stocking up for the week. Rising early, hunting and gathering, then trading at the Hob. I think of Gale without me. Both of us can hunt alone, but we're better as a pair. Particularly if we're trying for bigger game. But also in the littler things, having a partner lightened the load, could even make the arduous task of filling my family's table enjoyable. (P.109/L.5-7)

One of the ways Katniss describes herself as 'a great hunter' is by remembering her weekly activity with her best friend, Gale, when she is at The Hunger Games event. They usually hunt much to stock up for the week. After hunting in the woods, they also sell what they get to the Hob – the market in District Twelve. Katniss also tries to illustrate that she is a great hunter by adding the statement "Both of us can hunt alone, but we're better as a pair." She emphasizes that she is a great hunter, either to be an individual hunter or to be the digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id Gale's partner in hunting.

Other characters also generally contribute to the construction of Katniss label 'a great hunter'. Even if the amount of other utterances which establish this label is not much, they still have contribution on data collection. Katniss' label of 'a great hunter' by others is just 2 utterances. Both of them come from Gale's utterances. One of them is quoted below.

Data 14

"It's not just hunting. They're armed. They think," I say.
 "So do you. And you've had more practice. Real practice."
 he says. "You know how to kill." (P.41/L.1-2)

Gale honestly expresses that Katniss is a great hunter. He supports Katniss who seems to give up for facing The Hunger Games event. He highlights that Katniss is good at hunting because she already practices this activity for long time. She has more real practice in the woods. Furthermore, she knows how to kill well. Although she never kills people but at least, killing is not a novel matter for her.

Katniss' hunting activity truly makes her labeled as 'a great hunter' much more than other labels. This label reaches the highest point of label. Katniss labels herself as 'a great hunter' for 32 times. In addition, others also label her for twice. All in all, the whole label of 'a great hunter' is 34 utterances. It is equal to 35%.

This extremely influences the amount of Katniss' men stereotype labels the most.

3) Strong

Katniss labels herself as a strong woman for 9 times. It is equal to 9%. However, there are not any other characters who label Katniss as a strong person. Katniss' 'strong' label is actually regarded as one of the men's stereotype labels because men stereotypically tend to be stronger than woman. Moreover, Katniss is not physically strong. She is thin. In fact, she is strong. It is visibly illustrated in the data below.

Data 15

It's the first time we've been assembled, on level ground, in simple clothes. My heart sinks. Almost all of the boys and at least half of the girls are bigger than I am, even though many of the tributes have never been fed properly. You can see it in their bones, their skin, the hollow look in their eyes. I may be smaller naturally, but overall my family's resourcefulness has given me an edge in that area. I stand straight, and while I'm thin, I'm strong. The meat and plants from the woods combined with the exertion it took to get them have given me a healthier body than most of those I see around me. (P.94/L.9-12)

At that time, Katniss gathers with the other 23 participants of The Hunger Games event. She just knows and compares herself to others clearly. She looks at the other participants. They are big. Katniss is aware that she is thin and small. Nevertheless, Katniss extremely believes that she is strong. She trusts herself because she consumes the fresh meals from the woods. On the contrary, she does not think that the other participants have the similar experience like her.

4) A fighter

This label is not constructed in the big number by Katniss. Moreover, no other character supports the data of this label. However, this label influences Katniss' men stereotype characteristic. A fighter in this case means that Katniss is the one who is hard to give up. It can not be found any utterance through the story in which Katniss gives up. Even if things run harder, Katniss always tries to be strong and faces the case.

Data 16

"Maybe," I say, because I can hardly tell my mother to carry on if I've already given up myself. Besides, it isn't in my nature to go down without a fight, even when things seem insurmountable. "Then we'd be rich as Haymitch." (P.37/L.19-21)

Katniss as portrayed in the above data is not the one who likes declaring her sadness, even to her own mother. She even insists herself to still fight. She points out that it is not naturally herself to go without any fight. Even though the matters seem to be hard, she will not go without a fight. That is how Katniss faces her life and her problem. This case occurs 3 times through the story. It is equal to 3%. All those labels come from Katniss herself.

5) Fast

Being 'fast' in doing activities is how Suzanne Collins constructs Katniss' personal identity. 'Fast' is commonly attached more to men. In fact, Katniss also establishes this label in her personal identity although it is not in the big numbers. There are just 3 labels or 3% which construct Katniss 'fast' identity. One of them is presented below.

Data 17

I'm fast. I can sprint faster than any of the girls in our school although a couple can beat me in distance races. But this forty-yard length, this is what I am built for. I know I can get it, I know I can reach it first, but then the question is how quickly can I get out of there? (P.148/L.11)

Katniss directly labels herself as a fast person. 'Fast' here means that Katniss is quick in doing her activity. She can easily do everything fast. Unlike most women who stereotypically need much time to do activity, Katniss does not need long time. The utterance in **Data 17** "I'm fast." precisely indicates that Katniss is truly quick. She is even faster than her other friends. She exemplifies her fast rapidity in having sprint – a kind of running competition. She also compares herself to her other friends at that time. She categorizes herself as faster than any of girls in her school for running.

Another data of Katniss' label as a fast person is given by Prim. She is the only one who clarifies that Katniss is a fast person. The data is illustrated below.

Data 18

"I'll be all right, Katniss," says Prim, clasping my face in her hands. "But you have to take care, too. You're so fast and brave. Maybe you can win." (P.37/L.9-10)

Prim deliberately explains that Katniss is a fast person. Prim tries to support Katniss at that time. She asks Katniss to take care because Katniss is going to have The Hunger Games event. Prim also declares that even though Katniss is a woman, she is fast and brave by the utterance "You're so fast and brave." There are probably few women who feel lucky as Katniss because of her fast and brave trait. Prim also tries to bolster Katniss by adding the utterance "Maybe you can win". By considering Katniss' characteristics which are fast and brave, Prim predicts that Katniss can win the game.

6) The Head of Her Family

Katniss Everdeen is actually a woman. She is exactly the eldest daughter of a family. In fact, since her father passed away, Katniss slowly changes her life, including her position in the family. She does not only become the eldest daughter of her family, but also become the head of her family. Katniss' label as the head of her family is found only for 4 times. It just takes 4% of the data. Furthermore, the label only comes from Katniss herself – her utterances and thought. Label by others are not found in this matter.

Data 19

Each tessera is worth a meager year's supply of grain and oil for one person. You may do this for each of your family members as well. So, at the age of twelve, I had my name entered four times. Once, because I had to, and three times for tesserae for grain and oil for myself, Prim, and my mother. In fact, every year I have needed to do this. And the entries are cumulative. So now, at the age of sixteen, my name will be in the reaping twenty times. (P.14/L.9-14)

Based on the **Data 19**, Katniss implicitly labels herself as the head of her family. As the head of her family, she is really responsible to take care of her family – Prim and her mother. Katniss takes care on the matter of meal the most. She absolutely understands that it is not easy to look for her family needs by herself. However, at that time, she can not rely on anyone. Katniss' only sister, Prim, is still child. Meanwhile, her mother also gets kind of depression after the death of her father. Katniss' mother even can not do anything at that time. The only way to get enough meal at that time is by asking *tessera*. When Katniss was twelve years old, she entered her name for three times to get *tessera*. Furthermore,

when she is already sixteen years old, she lets her name entered for twenty times.

What Katniss does is just for her family. She is aware that after her father passed away, she insists herself to be the head of her family.

7) Independent

‘Independent’ becomes the lowest label produced by Katniss Everdeen. As a woman, Katniss is independent in facing her life. However, there is only 1 utterance which portrays her independent characteristics. It is equal to 1%. In fact, Katniss is generally independent, especially since her father passed away. She is the only one who looks for her family needs. This following data supports Katniss as an independent woman.

Data 20

To this day, I can never shake the connection between this boy, Peeta Mellark, and the bread that gave me hope, and the dandelion that reminded me that I was not doomed. And more than once, I have turned in the school hallway and caught his eyes trained on me, only to quickly flit away. I feel like I owe him something, and I hate owing people. Maybe if I had thanked him at some point, I'd be feeling less conflicted now. I thought about it a couple of times, but the opportunity never seemed to present itself. And now it never will. Because we're going to be thrown into an arena to fight to the death. Exactly how am I supposed to work in a thank-you in there? Somehow it just won't seem sincere if I'm trying to slit his throat.

(P.33/L.17-18)

As the independent woman, Katniss really does not rely on others. Even when her life tends to be tough, she does not depend on anyone. **Data 20** illustrates Katniss who feels like owing something from Peeta. She remembers

when her family life is really nasty. She looks for meal till she looks at Peeta's bakery. Peeta at that time throws the burnt bread because it looks bad. Katniss then picked the burnt bread. From that moment, Katniss feels owing something from Peeta. In fact, Katniss really hates owing something from others. She likely regards that owing means being dependent to others. Hence, she hates it a lot.

8) Greedy

Label 'greedy' is specifically signified to be greedy for eating. Katniss labels herself as a greedy woman when she eats. This label occurs for twice which means that it is equal to 2%. Katniss as a woman never feels shy of being greedy for eating. The following data portrays the label of 'greedy' by Katniss.

Data 21

I take a sip of the hot, sweet, creamy liquid and a shudder runs through me. Even though the rest of the meal beckons, I ignore it until I've drained my cup. Then I stuff down every mouthful I can hold, which is a substantial amount, being careful to not overdo it on the richest stuff. One time, my mother told me that I always eat like I'll never see food again. And I said, "I won't unless I bring it home." That shut her up.
(P.55-56/L.26-28 and 1)

In Data 21, Katniss is depicted as the one who is really greedy in eating. The data is taken when Katniss and her family eat delicious food. It means that the food is much better than their daily meal. Katniss eats whatever she can eat. She tries to digest all the food provided. This behavior makes Katniss' mother ironically judges Katniss' way of eating as greedy. The utterance "One time, my

mother told me that I always eat like I'll never see food again." precisely describes how greedy Katniss is. Katniss eats like she never sees any food anymore in her life. That is what her mother states. In fact, Katniss does it because she knows that it was a rare event to eat that kind of food. She strengthens the condition by saying "I won't unless I bring it home." It means that even when Katniss brings the food home, she would be still greedy of eating.

9) A Survivor

Katniss is not only regarded as a fighter but also a survivor. A survivor here is somewhat different with a fighter. Katniss is a survivor when she is in the woods. Katniss still can live well in the woods. Label 'survivor' itself is produced for 11 times by Katniss herself. It is equal to 11%. In addition, others also label Katniss as a survivor for once or 1%.

Data 22

The woods became our savior, and each day I went a bit farther into its arms. It was slow-going at first, but I was determined to feed us. I stole eggs from nests, caught fish in nets, sometimes managed to shoot a squirrel or rabbit for stew, and gathered the various plants that sprung up beneath my feet. Plants are tricky. Many are edible, but one false mouthful and you're dead. I checked and double-checked the plants I harvested with my father's pictures. I kept us alive. (P.51/L.11-15)

The **Data 22** is taken when Katniss enjoys her time in the woods with Gale. Katniss tends to describe herself as a survivor. She survives to live in the woods while she also collects the food for her family. Katniss illustrates each activity she does in the woods. She starts stealing eggs from the nests. She also

catches the fish with nets. Moreover, she tries to hunt the squirrel or rabbit. In addition, she also gathers plants in the woods. Katniss strengthens her personal identity by describing her activity to feed her family. Again, she emphasizes by adding the utterance “I kept us alive.” She intends to show that she does a lot of activities in the woods in order to keep her family alive by selling whatever she gets from the woods then.

Katniss’ label as a survivor is also produced by other character. This case only happens once or 1%. Gale becomes the only one who labels Katniss as a survivor, exactly survivor in the woods. The following data illustrates how Gale labels Katniss as a survivor in the woods.

Data 23

“We could do it, you know,” Gale says quietly.

“What?” I ask.

“Leave the district. Run off. Live in the woods. You and I. we could make it.” says Gale.

I don’t know how to respond. The idea is so preposterous.

(P.10/L.13-14)

Gale implicitly means in the **Data 23** that Katniss can survive well if she lives in the woods. Gale asks Katniss for running off together. He wants to leave their district before The Hunger Games annual event is held. They truly do not want to join that event. Unfortunately, every teenager must join it for whatever the condition is. Thus, Gale has an idea to run away. Katniss actually agrees with Gale’s idea to leave their district and to live in the woods. She herself also believes that she can live in the woods well. Unfortunately, they did not do that

because they remember their family much at that time. From Gale's utterance, it can be inferred that he believes Katniss very much in her ability to survive in the woods by stating "Live in the woods. You and I, we could make it," Gale even does not underestimate Katniss at all as a woman. He considers that Katniss has the similar ability with him as a man.

10) Boyish

Several utterances are produced in order to build this label. Labels are produced by Katniss herself. Other characters do not contribute in constructing 'boyish' label. There are 6 utterances either directly produced or unintentionally done by Katniss which establish 'boyish' label. One of the data is noted below.

Data 24

"Well, try and pretend!" snaps Effie. Then she composes herself and beams at me. "See, like this. I'm smiling at you even though you're aggravating me."

"Yes, it feels very convincing," I say. "I'm going to eat." I kick off my heels and stomp down to the dining room, hiking my skirt up to my thighs. (P 116/L 4-6)

The utterances in **Data 24** represent Katniss's boyish trait. Boyish means that Katniss acts as she is a boy. She does not play her role as a girl as well as she plays it as a boy. The sentence "I kick off my heels and stomp down to the dining room, hiking my skirt up to my thighs." presents how Katniss acts when she is trained to be the real girl. The story tells that Effie trains Katniss to wear a long dress and high heels. Effie trains Katniss before she has the interview in the television program presented by Capitol society. Effie is even almost angry because it is hard to train Katniss to be a real woman. So does Katniss. She also feels that the training about how to wear a long dress while using high heels is

really difficult. Finally, Katniss seems to be tired. She kicks off the heels and hikes her shirt up to her thighs. She prefers to eat rather than follows the lesson of being a real woman by Effie.

4.1.3 Gender Stereotype

The third point of this analysis comes to the whole Katniss’ characteristics. Katniss’ features and identity which are linguistically analyzed are mixed in this last point of the analysis. This analysis tends to sum up the first and the second point of analysis. This point can be implicitly named as the final inference of how Katniss Everdeen is stereotypically. This below figure portrays the data.

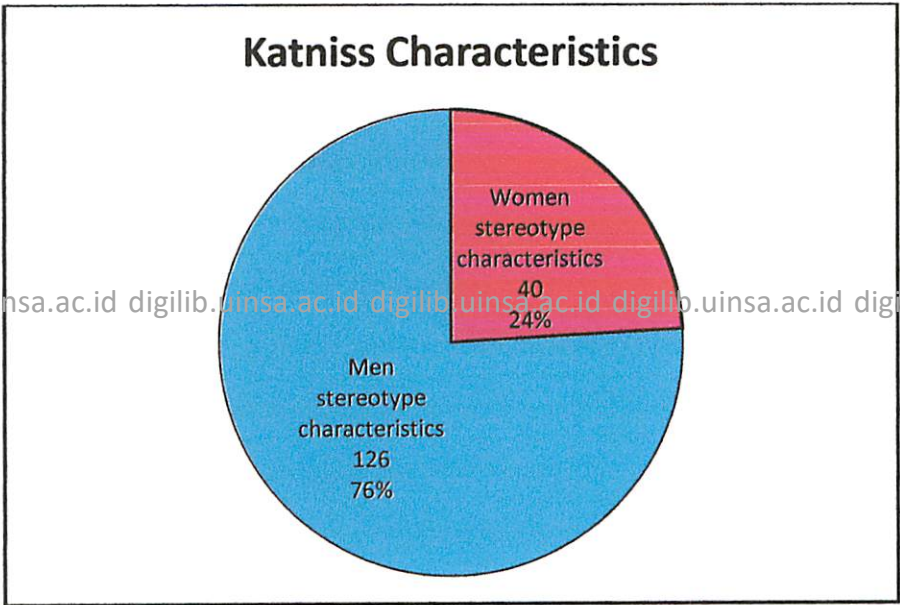


Figure 4.3 Katniss’ Characteristics

Katniss Everdeen tends to follow men’s linguistic features based on the first point of the analysis. She linguistically features her utterance in men. The total amount of Katniss’ men linguistic features are 45 utterances. Meanwhile, her women’s linguistic features are just 23 utterances. Therefore, the percentage of

Katniss' linguistic features is not balanced. The women's linguistic features are just 34% while the men's linguistic features are 66%.

Furthermore, the second analysis about Katniss' personal identity construction which directly refers to her label is sharply unbalanced. Katniss follows women's stereotype characteristics in 17 labels. It is equal to 17%. On the contrary, she seems to mingle with men's stereotype labels for 81 times. This case makes the percentage of those two variables are more unbalanced. Women's labels reach 17% while men's labels are labeled for more than four times. That is 83%.

All in all, this point as the third analysis conclude both of the previous findings – linguistic features and personal identity construction. Katniss tends to follow men's stereotype characteristics rather than women's stereotype characteristics. She totally produces 126 items which brings her to men's stereotype characteristics. Her women's stereotype characteristics do not influence much because it just stands for 40 items. To conclude, Katniss Everdeen follows men's stereotype characteristics for 76% while the women's stereotype characteristics are 24%.

4.2 Discussion

The result of this present study implies that Katniss Everdeen more frequently follows men's stereotype characteristics rather than women's stereotype characteristics. As the first element analyzed, Katniss' linguistic features indicate the various ways she produces her utterance. Katniss' labels also

follow the finding of Katniss' linguistic features. Although she is an ordinary girl, Katniss tends to build her powerful identity as a human rather than to be a weak one.

Generally, 'filler' plays substantial role in Katniss' utterances. Among some linguistic features obtained, Katniss forms her less filler more often than other linguistic features. Applying 'less filler' is one of linguistic features which are more frequently created by man (Sandriani, 2012: 81). Men tend to produce less filler rather than women do. In another matter, additionally, the use of 'filler' itself is also in the big amount in Katniss' utterances which is regarded as women's linguistic features. It can be deduced that Katniss's utterances seem to be partially unfinished. She has a preference to let her utterances be blank. Besides, she also inclines toward filling the blank remarks with fillers.

Moreover, considering the conspicuous result of Katniss' labels, she is regarded as a powerful female. Becoming 'a great hunter' is the highest position among Katniss' labels. Her second highest label, 'family-oriented', is even less than the half of 'a great hunter' label. 'A great hunter' is labeled in 34 utterances or equal to 35%. On the contrary, 'family-oriented' is produced in 16 utterances or 16%. In addition, another women's label, 'beautiful' does play big role since it is only used for once or 1%. This crucial distinction influences Katniss' labels the most. Therefore, her labels tend to follow men's stereotype labels.

Other numerous men's stereotype labels are also found. They are 'a survivor', 'strong', 'brave' and 'boyish'. Meanwhile, the others do not play

significant role among Katniss' labels. Those are 'the head of her family', 'a fighter', 'fast', 'greedy' and 'independent'. Those labels stereotypically tend to men's characteristics.

Rosenkrantz et al in Brannon (2010: 174) characterized men as adventurous rather than women. Katniss is truly adventurous. As the evident, she has a weekly activity related to hunting, gathering and everything about woods. Katniss loves to do this kind of adventure, precisely forest adventure. It is illustrated in Data 13 below.

Data 13

At dawn, I lie in bed for a while, watching the sun come up on a beautiful morning. It's Sunday. A day off at home. I wonder if Gale is in the woods yet. Usually we devote all of Sunday to stocking up for the week. Rising early, hunting and gathering, then trading at the Hob. I think of Gale without me. Both of us can hunt alone, but we're better as a pair. Particularly if we're trying for bigger game. But also in the littler things, having a partner lightened the load, could even make the arduous task of filling my family's table enjoyable. (P.109/L.5-7)

It also correlates with how Katniss works so far. She fulfills the necessities of her family by hunting. Hunting becomes such her definite job. Rosenkrantz et al in Brannon (2010: 174) also noted that men are skilled in their job. In this case, Katniss truthfully relies on her skill in hunting. She can hunt really well. It is portrayed below.

Data 14

"It's not just hunting. They're armed. They think," I say.
 "So do you. And you've had more practice. Real practice."
 he says. "You know how to kill." (P.41/L.1-2)

Katniss is labeled by Gale as having more real practice in the matter of hunting. In fact, she indeed has hunting skill because she trains it in the real woods regularly. On the other hand, Katniss does not follow one of women's stereotype characteristics proposed by Rosenkrantz et al in Brannon (2010: 174). Rosenkrantz claimed that women are possibly taken in domestic in case of job. In addition, as a woman, Katniss is also independent. 'Independent' is one of male's stereotype characteristics (Brannon, 2010: 174).

Again, in the matter of feeling, Katniss truly avoids crying. This thing is stereotypically categorized as men's trait (Brannon, 2010: 174). Katniss even never cried. She really avoids this thing even if she is at the hard condition. It is digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id obviously exemplified below.

"Prim, let go," I say harshly, because this is upsetting me and I don't want to cry. When they televise the replay of the reapings tonight, everyone will make note of my tears, and I'll be marked as an easy target. A weakling. I will give no one that satisfaction. "Let go!" (P.24/L.9-13)

Apart from Katniss' labels, she produces her women's linguistic features in the few amounts. It is even fewer than her men's linguistic features. Among 9 Lakoff's linguistic features proposed, there are 4 features found whereas the other 5 features are not found at all. Moreover, those 4 features gained do not play big

role in constructing Katniss' general linguistic features. This occurs because of several reasons. For instance, 'Precise color terms', 'hypercorrect grammar', 'superpolite forms' and 'avoidance of strong swear words' are not gained at all among Katniss' utterances because Katniss does not need to talk about those cases. Those cases seem to be temporary devices applied. Meanwhile, Katniss is not at some cases in the entire story of Suzanne Collins' *The Hunger games*. Thus, she does not apply those features at all. Another linguistic feature, 'emphatic stress' is also not found in Katniss' utterances or the description of the author about Katniss. Katniss does not need to emphasize her utterances anymore because she already implies the emphasis by using the other linguistic features whose function is similar, such as intensifiers and 'empty' adjectives. It can be implied that Katniss as a woman tends to break Lakoff's theory of women's linguistic features. This case occurs because Katniss does not need to apply some features. Hence, Lakoff's theory is applied as long as Katniss requires it.

In another matter, the researcher also finds a contrast correlation between Katniss' characteristics as a woman and Islamic suggestion to woman. It is noted in Al-Qur'an Surah An-Nisa': 34.

الرِّجَالُ قَوَّامُونَ عَلَى النِّسَاءِ بِمَا فَضَّلَ اللَّهُ بَعْضَهُمْ عَلَى بَعْضٍ وَبِمَا أَنْفَقُوا مِنْ
أَمْوَالِهِمْ ۚ فَالصَّالِحَاتُ قَانِتَاتٌ حَافِظَاتٌ لِّلْغَيْبِ بِمَا حَفِظَ اللَّهُ ۚ وَاللَّاتِي تَخَافُونَ
نُشُوزَهُنَّ فِعْظُوهُنَّ وَاهْجُرُوهُنَّ فِي الْمَضَاجِعِ وَاضْرِبُوهُنَّ ۚ فَإِنْ أَطَعْنَكُمْ فَلَا تَبْغُوا
عَلَيْهِنَّ سَبِيلًا ۚ إِنَّ اللَّهَ كَانَ عَلِيمًا كَبِيرًا (٣٤)

The meaning:

“{Men are in charge of women by [right of] what Allah has given one over the other and what they spend [for maintenance] from their wealth. So righteous women are devoutly obedient, guarding in [the husband's] absence what Allah would have them guard. But those [wives] from whom you fear arrogance - [first] advise them; [then if they persist], forsake them in bed; and [finally], strike them. But if they obey you [once more], seek no means against them. Indeed, Allah is ever Exalted and Grand.” (An-Nisa’: 34)

Women are portrayed as the one who should get wealth from the men.

Men should work for the women. In fact, Katniss does the contrast. She must work hard to fulfill her family’s needs. It is not totally Katniss’ desire. In reality, Katniss’ father, the only man in her family, passed away. Katniss therefore implicitly should replace his responsibility as the head of her family. She becomes the only one who works for her family. Her family relies on her a lot because no one takes care of her family anymore. Her family actually consists of Katniss, her eldest sister and their mother. Her mother immediately gets mental disease after her husband passed away whereas Prim, her eldest sister, is still child. Thus, Katniss becomes such a head of her family who takes care, looks for meal, works for her family.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter recapitulates the findings of this present study and the suggestion for further research.

5.1 Conclusion

Pan (2011: 1) noted linguistic features as the features in language which mostly based on phonology, vocabulary, grammar and conversational topics and styles. Lakoff in Holmes (1992: 314) implied that women tend to have some features in her language. 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. Besides, there are also several male's linguistic forms. Those are considering progressive forms, disregarding politeness form, producing many interruptions, discussing activities and things, avoiding personal experiences and feelings, having less filler, disregarding of hypercorrect grammar, being really confident in public, challenging norms of communication and speaking less.

Related to the research findings, there are 8 linguistic features found in the data. The total amount of the entire data is 68 utterances. Those are divided into two - 4 women's linguistic features and 4 men's linguistic features. The four women's linguistic features produced by Katniss are fillers, tag question, 'empty' adjectives and intensifiers. Meanwhile, the four men's linguistic features consist

of considering progressive forms, avoiding personal experiences and feelings, having less filler and speaking less.

Among 68 utterances of Katniss' linguistic features, 23 utterances are regarded as women's linguistic features. It means 34%. 'Fillers' is adopted in 16 utterances by Katniss. It is equal to 23%. The second highest level is tag question which is used for 4 times or 6%. Then, intensifiers follow in the third level with 2 frequencies which are equal to 3%. Beside, the lowest position comes to 'empty' adjectives which are applied for only once or 1 utterance. It means 1%.

Meanwhile, men's linguistic features are constructed for 45 times or 66%. 'Having less filler' reaches the highest feature, even among the whole data for Katniss' linguistic features. This feature is utilized by Katniss for 22 times. It is equal to 32%. The second highest level comes to 'considering progressive forms' which is adopted in 20 utterances. It is equivalent with 29%. The third position of men's linguistic features comes to 'avoiding personal experiences and fillers' with 2 frequencies or 3%. The lowest level in this case is 'speaking less' which is only 1 utterance or 1%.

In addition, Katniss' labels also play big role in constructing Katniss's stereotype characteristics. Bucholtz and Hall (2005: 587) proposed several ways to construct personal identity through indexicality principle. One of them is label. Label is the process of individual's identification created by self and by others.

Related to the data, this matter is also segregated into to – women's and men's labels. Women's labels consist of 2 – beautiful and family-oriented.

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Besides, men's labels have 10 kinds. Those are 'brave', 'a great hunter', 'a survivor', 'strong', 'boyish', 'a fighter', 'fast', 'the head of her family', 'independent', and 'greedy'. Katniss' labels are constructed in 98 utterances.

Katniss' women stereotype labels are created in few numbers. 'Family-oriented' is used for 16 times or 16% whereas 'beautiful' as the lowest label is produced in 1 utterance or 1%. On the contrary, among men's linguistic features, 'a great hunter' is the highest feature which exists for 34 times or 35%. It is followed by 'a survivor' that stands for 12 times or 12%. 'Strong' is in the third level among men's labels. It is utilized for 9 times or 9%. Then, 'brave' as the forth item is produced for 7 times or 7%. 'Boyish' follows as the fifth with 6 times of the use or 6%. Meanwhile, 'the head of her family' is in the sixth level which is utilized for 4 times or 4%. Besides, 'a fighter' label is in the seventh position with 3% or 3 frequencies. 'Greedy' as the ninth item is used for 2 times or 2%. The last level, independent, is used of once or 1%.

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To conclude the entire data, this present study produces the third analysis about gender stereotype characteristics. This point sums up both of the previous findings – linguistic features and personal identity construction. Katniss eventually tends to follow men's stereotype characteristics rather than women's stereotype characteristics. She entirely produces 126 items for men's stereotype characteristics while her women's stereotype characteristics do not play big role because it is applied in 40 utterances. To summarize, Katniss Everdeen follows men's stereotype characteristics for 76% whereas the rest, 24% of the data, consists of women's stereotype characteristics.

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5.2 Suggestion

This present study concentrates the analysis on gender stereotype characteristics by combining linguistic features and personal identity construction. Linguistic features used are both of women's and men's linguistic features. Moreover, personal identity is established through label either by self or by others. Further research is truly suggested to apply the other theories in order to expose someone's characteristics. In addition, the other linguistic devices are also proposed to be applied in order to examine linguistic features and personal identity. Specifically, relating the analysis of linguistic features and the analysis of personal identity construction very deeply can be a great further research. How the result of analyzing linguistic features can obviously influence the way someone constructs his/her identity through label will be an innovative deeper analysis. Conversely, connecting the analysis of how someone establishes his/her labels to how he/she produces linguistic features will be also worthy. In another matter, digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id digilib.uinsa.ac.id more than one subject of the research is also recommended in order to compare each characteristic. Also, the more numerous the subjects investigated, the more various the findings gained later.

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