

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*.

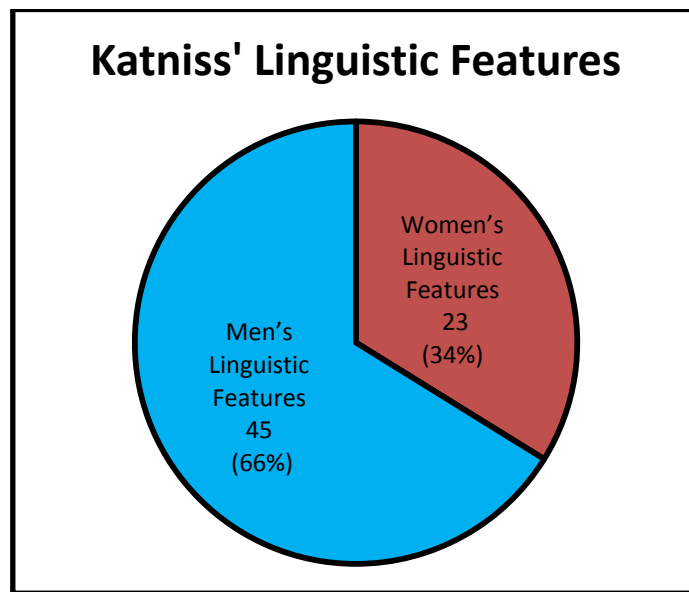


Figure 4.1 Katniss' Linguistic Features

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.

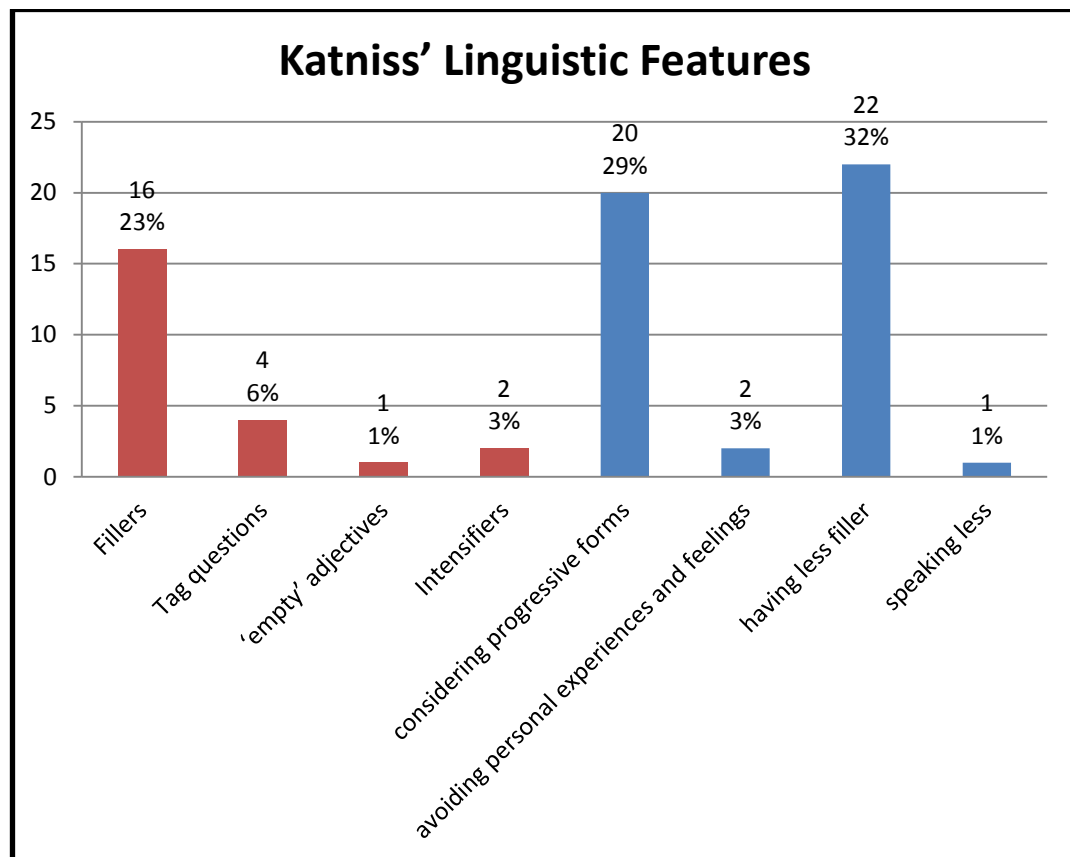


Figure 4.2 The Frequency and Percentage of Katniss' Linguistic Features

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'.

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.

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,"

4.1.1.2 Male's Linguistic Features

Male's Linguistic Features become really significant in this present study. Even if Katnis 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' 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 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.

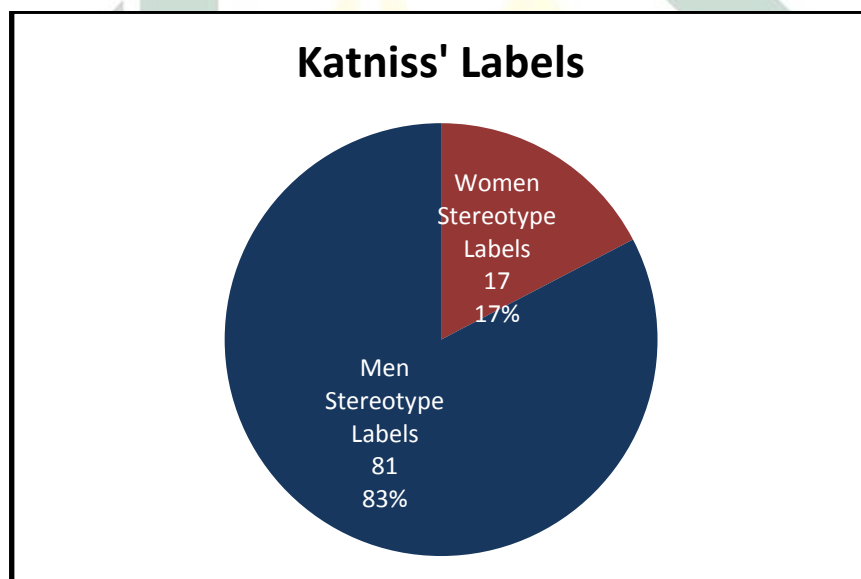


Figure 4.3 Katniss' Labels

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.

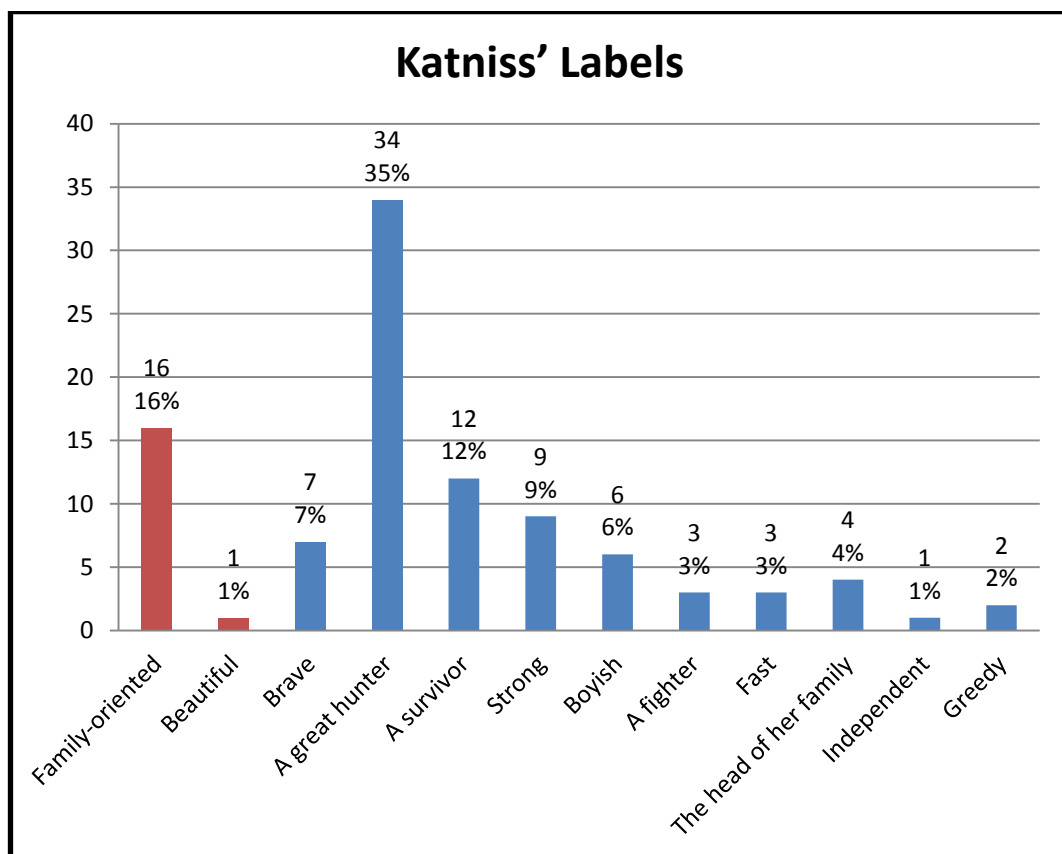


Figure 4.4 The Frequency and Percentage of Katniss' Labels

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 fourth 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 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.

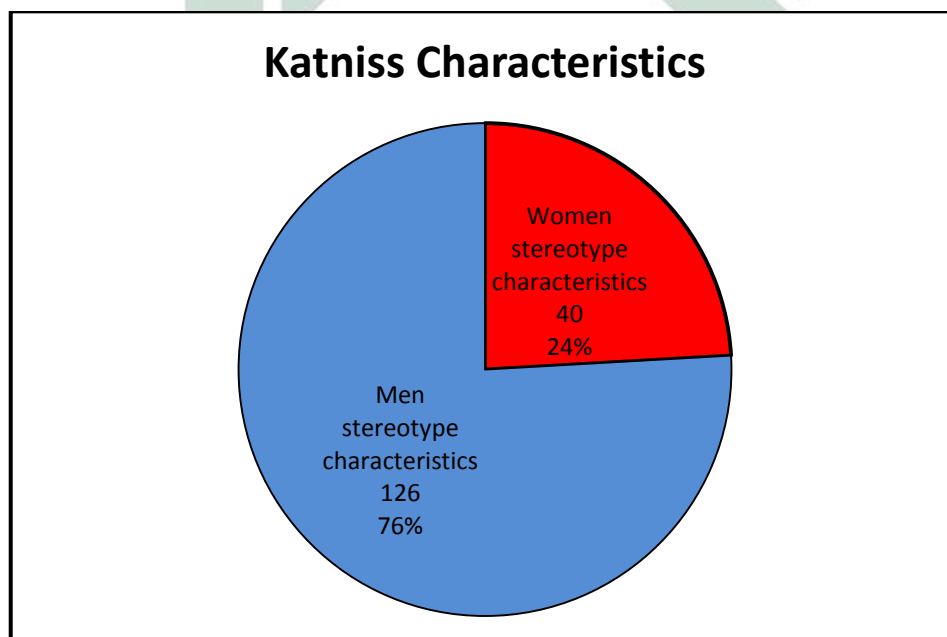


Figure 4.3 Katniss' Characteristics

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 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 reappings 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 فَعِظُوهُنَّ وَاهْجُرُوهُنَّ فِي الْمَضَاجِعِ وَاصْرَبُوهُنَّ ۗ فَإِنِ اطَّعْنَكُمْ 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.