MIND STYLE, GENDER AND ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVES IN TWO SHORT STORIES "A JURY OF HER PEERS" BY SUSAN GLASPELL AND

"SWEAT" BY ZORA NEALE HURSTON

THESIS

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



By:

RIZKA CAHYANI Reg. Number: A73215068

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF ARTS AND HUMANITIES

STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA

2019

DECLARATION

The Undersigned,

Name	:	Rizka	Cahyani

Reg. Number : A73215068

Department : English Department

Faculty : Arts and Humanities

Declares that this thesis the title Mind Style, Gender and Islamic Perspectives in Two Short Stories "A Jury of Her Peers" by Susan Glaspell and "Sweat" by Zora Neale Hurston is my original scientific work has been conducted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for Sarjana degree and submitted to the English Department, Arts and Humanities Faculty of State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Additionally, it does not incorporate any other text from the previous experts except the quotations and theories itself. If the thesis later is found as plagiarism work, the writer truthfully responsible with any kind of suitable rules and consequences.

Surabaya, January 18th 2019

The Writer,



Rizka Cahyani

APPROVAL SHEET

This thesis entitled "MIND STYLE, GENDER AND ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVES IN TWO SHORT STORIES "A JURY OF HER PEERS" BY SUSAN GLASPELL AND "SWEAT" BY ZORA NEALE HURSTON"

By : Rizka Cahyani,

A73215068

Approved to be examined Surabaya, January 18th 2019

Thesis Advisor

Murni Fidiyanti, M.A

NIP: 198305302011012011

Acknowledged by :

The Head of English Department

<u>Dr. Wahju Kusumajanti, M.Hum</u> NIP : 197002051999032002

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF ARTS AND HUMANITIES STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY OF SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA

2019

This thesis has been approved and accepted by the Board of Examiners, English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, State Islamic University Sunan Ampel Surabaya, on

February 06th 2019

The Dean of Arts and Humanities Faculty



The board of examiners

Examiner I

Examiner II

Murni Fidiyanti, M.A.

NIP. 198305302011012011

Examiner III

App.Ling. Raudlotul Ja nah M

NIP. 197810062005012004

Examiner IV

Dr. A. Dzou¥Milal, M.Pd.

NIP. 196005152000031002

Abdulloh Uber

NIP. 196605071997031003

vi



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA PERPUSTAKAAN

Jl. Jend. A. Yani 117 Surabaya 60237 Telp. 031-8431972 Fax.031-8413300 E-Mail: perpus@uinsby.ac.id

LEMBAR PERNYATAAN PERSETUJUAN PUBLIKASI KARYA ILMIAH UNTUK KEPENTINGAN AKADEMIS

Sebagai sivitas akademika UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, yang bertanda tangan di bawah ini, saya:

Nama	: Rizka Cahyani
NIM	: A73215068
Fakultas/Jurusan	: Adab dan Humaniora/Sastra Inggris
E-mail address	: rizka04cahyani@gmail.com

Demi pengembangan ilmu pengetahuan, menyetujui untuk memberikan kepada Perpustakaan		
UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, Hak Bebas Royalti Non-Eksklusif atas karya ilmiah :		
Sekripsi 🗖 Tesis 🗖 Desertasi 🗖 Lain-lain ()		
rang berjudul :		
Mind Style, Gender and Islamic Perspectives in Two Short Stories A Jurry of Her Peers by Susan		
Glaspell and Sweat by Zora Neale Hurston		
1		

beserta perangkat yang diperlukan (bila ada). Dengan Hak Bebas Royalti Non-Ekslusif ini Perpustakaan UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya berhak menyimpan, mengalih-media/format-kan, mengelolanya dalam bentuk pangkalan data (database), mendistribusikannya, dan menampilkan/mempublikasikannya di Internet atau media lain secara *fulltext* untuk kepentingan akademis tanpa perlu meminta ijin dari saya selama tetap mencantumkan nama saya sebagai penulis/pencipta dan atau penerbit yang bersangkutan.

Saya bersedia untuk menanggung secara pribadi, tanpa melibatkan pihak Perpustakaan UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, segala bentuk tuntutan hukum yang timbul atas pelanggaran Hak Cipta dalam karya ilmiah saya ini.

Demikian pernyataan ini yang saya buat dengan sebenarnya.

Surabaya, 08 Februari 2019

Penulis

(Rizka Cahyani) nama terang dan tanda tangan

ABSTRACT

Cahyani, Rizka. 2019. *MIND STYLE, GENDER AND ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVES IN TWO SHORT STORIES "A JURY OF HER PEERS" BY SUSAN GLASPELL AND "SWEAT" BY ZORA NEALE HURSTON*. English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities. The State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

Thesis Advisor : Murni Fidiyanti, M.A.

Key Words :Mind style, characters behavior, language use and gender, Islam views

This study focuses on analyzing mind style, gender and Islamic perspectives in "A Jury of Peers" and "Sweat" Short Stories. It is chosen because mind style, gender and Islamic perspectives as the study to analyze the differences behavior between woman and man characters in the area of language use through their mind, gender differences in language use and the Islamic perspectives responses. It is very important to know the differences between them to get deeper understanding the differences behavior in woman and man mind also their language as our reflection through characters life in short stories.

The research designs are descriptive qualitative and content analysis to analyze the differences between women and man through their mind style using Leech and Short's (2007) theory. Language use based on Lakoff's (1975) theory and respond with Islam views using Qur'an verses and Hadith. The instrument is the writer herself as human instrument. Reading, marking and selecting the dialogue and sentence are the steps to collect the data. Moreover, to analyze the data the writer has some steps such as identifying, analyzing, responding and interpreting. The data of this study takes from dialogues which contain of schema, unique metaphor, figurative language, hedges and swear word that related to mind style of the characters and language use of gender.

The findings on mind style especially in schema are "prison schema" and "bullying schema", while in metaphor "women are trifles" and "the war between good and evil". Those findings indicate that man as a powerful and strength characters that can do underestimate, bully and oppress the woman characters. In figurative language that focus on the use of simile such as a riddle, a hard man, cheerful, Delia retort's to Sykes and the snake fangs represents woman as the victim, not equal with man and the woman as a good characters whereas man as a bad characters. Whereas in gender language use the writer finds from the use of hedges and swear word both of man and woman are use it but in different function. Man using hedges and swear word to express logic, power, concrete function and emotion, while women using hedges and swear word to express insecurity, unwillingness, powerless, carefulness also emotion. Islamic perspectives gives the real values and regulation based on An-Nahl: 90, Al-Hujurat: 11, Al-Baqarah: 263 and Muhammad SAW narrated by Muslim, Bayhaqi, Bukhari, Iman and Adab.

INTISARI

- Cahyani, Rizka. 2019. *MIND STYLE, GENDER AND ISLAMIC PERSPECTIVES IN TWO SHORT STORIES "A JURY OF HER PEERS" BY SUSAN GLASPELL AND "SWEAT" BY ZORA NEALE HURSTON*. Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Adab dan Humaniora. Universitas Islam Negeri Sunan Ampel Surabaya.
- Pembimbing : Murni Fidiyanti, M.A.
- Kata Kunci : Gaya pemikiran, tingkah laku karakter, penggunaan bahasa dan gender, perspektif Islam

Studi ini berfokus menganalisis gaya pikiran, gender dan perspektif Islam dalam cerita pendek yang berjudul "A Jury of Peers" dan "Sweat". Studi ini dipilih karena gaya pikiran, gender dan perspektif Islam adalah studi untuk menganalisis perbedaan perilaku antara karakter perempuan dan laki-laki baik dalam penggunaan bahasa melalui pikiran mereka, penggunaan bahasa dan juga tanggapan perspektif Islam. Sangat penting untuk mengetahui perbedaan tersebut untuk mendapatkan pemahaman yang lebih dalam tentang perbedaan perilaku dalam pikiran dan bahasa antara wanita dan pria sebagai refleksi kita melalui kehidupan karakter dalam cerita pendek.

Desain penelitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif dan analisis konten untuk menganalisis perbedaan antara perempuan dan laki-laki melalui gaya pikiran mereka menggunakan teori Leech dan Short (2007). Penggunaan bahasa berdasarkan teori Lakoff (1975) dan menanggapi dengan pandangan Islam menggunakan ayat-ayat Al-Quran dan Hadits. Instrumen adalah penulis sendiri sebagai instrumen manusia. Membaca, menandai, dan memilih dialog dan kalimat adalah langkah-langkah untuk mengumpulkan data. Selain itu, untuk menganalisis data penulis memiliki beberapa tahapan seperti mengidentifikasi, menganalisis, merespons dan menafsirkan. Data penelitian ini diambil dari dialog yang berisi skema, metafora unik, bahasa kiasan, lindung nilai dan kata makian yang terkait dengan gaya pikiran dan penggunaan bahasa.

Temuan tentang gaya pikiran menunjukkan bahwa pria sebagai karakter kuat yang dapat meremehkan, menindas, dan mendiskriminasi karakter wanita. Dalam bahasa kiasan yang berfokus pada penggunaan perumpamaan mewakili wanita sebagai korban, tidak setara dengan pria dan wanita sebagai karakter yang baik sedangkan pria sebagai karakter yang buruk. Sedangkan dalam penggunan bahasa, penulis menemukan dari penggunaan lindung nilai dan kata makian baik pria dan wanita menggunakannya tetapi dalam fungsi yang berbeda. Pria menggunakan lindung nilai dan kata makian untuk mengekspresikan logika, kekuatan, fungsi konkret dan emosi, sedangkan wanita menggunakan lindung nilai dan kata makian untuk mengekspresikan nilai-nilai dan peraturan nyata berdasarkan An-Nahl: 90, Al-Hujurat: 11, Al-Baqarah: 263 dan Muhammad SAW diriwayatkan oleh Muslim, Bayhaqi, Bukhari, Iman dan Adab.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Inside Cover Pagei
Inside Title Pageii
Declarationiii
Mottoiv
Dedicationv
Thesis Examiner's Approval Page
Thesis Advisor's Approval Pagevii
Acknowledgement
Abstractix
Intisarix
Table of Contentxi
CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION
11. Background of the Study
1.2 Research Problems
1.3 Research Objectives
1.4 Significance of the Study
1.5 The Scope and Limitation of the Study7
1.6 Definition of the Key Terms

CHAPTER II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Mind Style	9
2.1.1 Cognitive Stylistics and Mind Style	9
2.1.1.1 Schemata Theory	. 10
2.1.1.2 Cognitive Metaphor and Mind Style	. 10
2.1.1.3 Figurative Language	. 11
2.2 Gender	. 11
2.2.1 Gender Analysis	. 12
2.2.2 Language and Gender	. 12
2.2.3 Hedges	. 13
2.2.4 Swear Word	13
2.3 Islamic Perspectives	14
2.3.1 Islamic Perspectives in Gender	15
2.3.2 Islamic Perspectives in Language	15
2.4 "A Jury of Her Peers" by Susan Glaspell	16
2.5 "Sweat" by Zora Neale Hurston	17
2.6 Related Studies	. 17
CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHOD	

3.1 Research Design	
C C	
3.2 Data Collection	

3.2.1 Data and Data Sources	22
3.2.2 Instruments	22
3.2.3 Technique of Data Collection	23
3.3 Data Analysis	23
CHAPTER IV FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION	
4.1 Findings	26
4.1.1 Mind Style Depicts the Differences between Woman and Man Behavior in	l
"A Jury of Her Peers" and "Sweat"	27
4.1.1.1 Schemata	28
4.1.1.2 The 'Prison' Schema	28
4.1.1.3 The 'Bullying' Schema	31
4.1.1.4 Metaphors	34
4.1.1.5 Women are Trifles	35
4.1.1.6 The War Between Good and Evil	37
4.1.1.7 Figurative Language	39
4.1.1.8 Simile in "A Jury of Her Peers"	39
4.1.1.9 Simile in "Sweat"	41
4.1.2 The Gender Problem between Woman and Man in "A Jury of Her Peers"	
and "Sweat"	42
4.1.2.1 Gender Differences in Language Use in "A Jury of Her Peers"	43

4.1.2.2 Hedges	3
4.1.2.3 Gender Differences in Language Use in "Sweat"	4
4.1.2.4 Swear Word	5
4.1.3 Islamic Perspectives to Respond the Gender Problems in	
"A Jury of Her Peers and Sweat	1
4.1.3.1 Islamic Perspectives about Underestimate, Bully and Oppress	3
4.1.3.2 Islamic Perspectives about Sarcasm and Swear Word	3
4.2 Discussions	6
CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	
5.1 Conclusion	4
5.2 Suggestion	6
REFERENCES	

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background the of Study

Mind style is a part of stylistics studies that focused to explore the projection of world view in readers mind through literary work such as novel, short story or even poetry. According to Roger Fowler, mind style is one of the studies that learned about how to connecting the elements of the structure text with the perception from narrator, character or author itself (1996: 21). On the other hand Leech and Short (2007: 168) said that mind style represent thoughts from the readers in a literary work that shows some peculiar different conception through various scheme. Therefore, mind style is one of the stylistics studies using literary work that focused with structure, expression, character as a whole of world view in readers mind.

Study of mind style is mainly related to how our perception reflects as projection based on our mind. In order to know what the meaning inside certain cases, we need to apply mind style as the approach to analyze literary work. In this thesis the writer chooses two short stories by the title "A Jury of Her Peers" by Susan Glaspell and "Sweat" by Zora Neale Hurston as the main data to be analyzed. The writer chooses those short

1

stories because it has similar problem that is about woman versus man behavior and mainly related to gender differences and roles.

Gender role is the general case that many years ago people know about this. Usually, this problem analyzed with critical discourse analysis or sociolinguistics. Sunderland (2006:28-29) said that gender is a name in society that has relation with social life marked with different biological sex such as male and female. Means, the terms male and female can be affect their role in a society. Therefore, biologically sex influents their behavior in a society also their participation as a part of human beings in their social life based on their gender.

As the general case that many years ago people argued about gender, as time goes by gender also put into the story in the form of short story. As the example from Shaikh and Khan (2012) in their journal article they had conducted the analysis about gender with the data from two short stories. In their analysis they showed that the society was believed to give the role to the men as the powerful gender to guide the woman especially their behavior. By analyzing this article, they directly pointed out men as the powerful gender to control women behavior.

As well as gender role in short story the study of mind style in short story has been conducted by several researchers in some topics and study. In recent years, the study of mind style has been conducted by several researchers such as Tapping Gabriel Conroy: An Investigation into the Mind Style of the Protagonist of *The Dead* by John Mark Storey (2016), Logic, Reality and Mind Style in Alan Bennett's *The Lady in the Van* Dan Mcintyre (2015). Other researcher used novel as the data to analyze mind style such as Personal and Social Factors in Construal: A Cognitive Grammatical Approach to Mind Style by Louise Nuttall (2013), Pragmatic Failure, Mind Style and Characterisation in Fiction about Autism by Elena Semino (2014) and Mind Style Analysis: Linguistic Choices in Short Stories "The Lady or The Tiger?" by Frank Stockton and "The Ones Who Walk Away from Omelas" by Ursula Le Guin by Rizka Cahyani (2017).

All of those previous researchers had focused on mind style in different aspects such as transitivity and syntactic pattern with free indirect discourse, grammatical constructions and conceptual metaphors, ideological point of view, pragmatics failure, lexical choices, syntactic and semantic choices. The aspects that were combined with mind style analysis had already finished by them. Whereas those are still not enough because the writer needs to add Islamic perspectives in order to give contributions for mind style analysis.

The reason why the researcher needs to add Islamic perspectives because there is a previous researcher his name is Quinton Deeley (2009), in his journal article Cognitive Style, Spirituality and Religious Understanding: The Case of Autism. He explained people with ASD have a different connection or limitation in their thought or mind in social life that influence their interest, sense and religious understanding. In this article he used the Christian beliefs and perspectives to understand how the cognitive style of people with ASDs affects their discernments of meaning and value in life. Moreover, the writer inspired to add Islamic perspectives in her analysis with different objects and methods to fill in the gaps. The writer believes that using Islamic perspectives we not only analyze the characters behavior and how to see the gender problem but also the value of gender in society especially in marriage based on Islam.

Islam as the pure religion from Allah SWT has completed explanation to guide human beings with spiritually and rituality as a set way of life to be a good servant (Abdullah, 2004: 9). As well as Islam, religious studies have the important role from various religions that brings gender to be discussed also as the reviewer to align the concept or to comprehend the text itself. Religion also has a big influence in a way of social life that the society has already recognized their gender identity and sexuality. Whereas, there are some religions have a complicated on adaptation with the shifted of social life. Hence, Islam purposed to guide the shifted in gender life and human sexuality.

In the relation between Islam perspectives as a religious studies, the researcher needs to correlate with mind style according to Deeley (2009: 2) he states that theory of mind used to explores and shows the competence to comprehend mental condition including beliefs, desires, intentions of others belong to human as a characters in story. It is called as mentalizing that should be used to understand as perspective taking of human. The concept aims to share the ideas based on human thoughts also give values for behavior of other as reflected by their mental condition. This is one of the ways why the researcher chooses religion perspectives especially focuses on Islamic perspectives to take Islam view in order to analyze characters behavior in the area of mind style.

Furthermore, this study aims to analyze two short stories through mind style analysis focuses to the characters mind style to show their differences behavior, analyze the gender problem through gender differences in language use and answer the gender problem with Islamic perspectives. This present study can give contribution into mind style analysis that relates to gender role and differences behavior between woman and man characters as the problem and how Islamic perspectives response to this problem. The finding of this analysis presents about mind style through the characters behavior and indicates the gender problem to put into Islamic perspective by showing the verse that already explains in Qur'an and Hadith. Therefore, the writer believe, this present study is interesting to analyze and explore as soon as possible.

1.2 Research Problems

1. How mind style depict the differences between woman and man in "A

Jury of Her Peers" and "Sweat"?

2. What are the gender problems between woman and man in "A Jury of Her Peers" and "Sweat"?

3. How Islam views the gender problems between woman and man in "A Jury of Her Peers" and "Sweat"?

1.3 Research Objectives

1. To analyze the differences between woman and man in "A Jury of Her Peers" and "Sweat" based on mind style theory

2. To describe the gender problems between woman and man in "A Jury of Her Peers" and "Sweat"

3. To describe how Islam sees the gender problems between woman and man in "A Jury of Her Peers" and "Sweat"

1.4 Significance of the Study

The study of mind style, gender and Islamic perspective can give some significance for the readers or the other researchers through this research. Theoretically, the result of the study will be useful to increase the reader and the writer's knowledge about mind style, gender and Islamic perspectives in the short stories. Furthermore, this study can give contribution to the linguistic field related with mind style, gender and Islamic perspectives. Practically, the writer hopes this study can be used as a reference for other researchers especially for students in English Department of State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya and students of linguistics study who are interested to continue in the same field and study.

1.5 The Scope and Limitation of the Study

This research focuses on mind style, gender and Islamic perspectives in two short stories "A Jury of Her Peers" by Susan Glaspell and "Sweat" by Zora Neale Hurston. Leech and Short's and Lakoff's theory is used to analyze the data. The result of this study will be limited on time taken for analysis and the writer's knowledge about mind style, gender and Islamic perspectives that applied by the characters in two selected short stories.

1.6 Definition of the Key Terms

1. Mind Style

Branch of a stylistic studies or style in fiction that dealing with the structure and expression of conceptualization of actuality in a particular mind (Stockwell, 2008: 5).

2. A Jury of Her Peers

A short story by Susan Glaspell first published in 1917. The story tells about the discrimination of the women by the man or actually their husband (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A Jury of Her Peers).

3. Sweat

A short story by the American writer Zora Neale Hurston first published in 1926. The story shows women struggling to her marriage life and describe insecure husband (https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sweat_(short_story)).

4. Gender:

Gender is the term to indicate the roles and responsibilities of men and women that are created in family, society and culture (UNESCO, 2003: 1).

5. Islamic Perspectives:

It is the point of view based on Islam that calls for understanding Islam in its totality related with all of the aspect of human life and law in Islam (Al-Qaradawi, 1995: 220).

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Mind Style

There are views by linguist about mind style, as Stockwell stated that mind style is a study that has a big role to analyze the individual "world view" especially from the reader to understand their consideration, psychology also their social stimulus in a literary work. Hence, mind style is a set of ideas from an author or a characters that recognized scheme and related with some period of time, existing style and society (2008: 746).

Moreover, Leech and Short's defined mind style as an anything that dealing with fictional world and relates with something that can be apprehend or conceptualize. Here, they mean mind style has important things such as the role of fictional world to be understood and how it can be constructed in mind (2007: 187).

2.1.1 Cognitive stylistics and mind style

Cognitive stylistics is a part of mind style study related with linguistic analysis to explore or examine fictional phenomenon such as characterization and text world using cognitive theory. In order to analyze the fictional phenomena, cognitive theory or cognitive stylistics has two important types that were schema theory and cognitive metaphor theory (Semino, 2007:4).

2.1.1.1 Schemata Theory

In Semino journal Mind Style 25 years on, she discussed that schema theory used to show and give the reader ways to understand the difficult context and guide the reader to give their resolution. Then they were directed into some identity dealing with their understanding (2007: 5).

According to Eyoel, he states that schema theory or schemata is refers to the experience or the memory from individuals about events that construct the comprehension as a schema or frame (2013: 37).

2.1.1.2 Cognitive Metaphor and Mind Style

According to Krishnamurthy (2011) cognitive stylistics is a complete practical linguistics that includes the detail set of scheme in stylistic investigation. This theory has developed as the main tool to explore cognitive science related with the analysis of linguistic using literature text. So that come up two important points inside cognitive stylistics there are schema theory and cognitive metaphor theory. Those are the major approaches to literary work through cognitive stylistics. This opened another way to observed literature text dealing with movement texts such as post colonial, poststructuralist and post modernist.

Cognitive metaphor theory includes some figurative language and expression to portray the figurative notion. It embody readers the theoretical domain and the target domain. This theory usually used our mind to give the good or bad presages including emotion and period as a whole (Semino, 2007: 7).

2.1.1.3 Figurative Language

Figurative language is the important thing to make literary work more beauty and varied. The function of figurative language not only gives a sense of beauty but is also very important as a means to analyze and understand a creator's cognitive abilities along with his mental state. Not only creators but also narrator and characters can be known their mental state or their mental functions through figurative language in a literary work especially short stories (Eyoel, 2013: 59).

2.2 Gender

According to Gender Mainstreaming Implementation Framework of UNESCO 2003, gender is a complex terms that dealing with some aspects such as biologically sex, society and culture. Gender also marked with the differences behavior of men and women in society. Some differences can be directly visible according to their physical appearance and their status. This is very important to shows what is more dominated between male and female that already set up by the society. Therefore, it can be shift, fix or even stop.

2.2.1 Gender Analysis

The analysis between men and women based on their role and their different biologically sex. The differences role of gender depends on what they learn, interest and experience. It is used to investigate the differences of the task by male or female. So that there will create a policy to fulfill what they are need. Furthermore, gender analysis used to give a place for men and women to explore their capability (March, Smyth & Mukhopadhyay, 1999: 19)

2.2.2 Language and Gender

Study of gender is related with study of language. Means that to analyze language it can be analyze through gender. It related each other and has the same important role. The thing that must be concern is to explore the differences between male and female or men and women. Between men and women there are a lot of differences in many aspects. Thus, that can be analyze through the differences in the way they speak and it including some aspects such as morphological, lexical and syntactic planes and the last is the different communication strategies and styles (Shazu, 2014: 93-94). The writer gives an account only of differences in language use by woman and men that is the usage of hedges or declaimers.

2.2.3 Hedges

Hedges usually are used by women and used to analyze unwillingness of the speaker and state powerful words. According to observation that has been done by Lakoff (1975), hedges or declaimers show the feeling of insecurity of women or the powerlessness that are use to point out and give politeness effects or stressing to the addressee.

There are some words and phrases to mark out hedges such as "I mean", "you know", "sort of", "maybe", "may" and "might" that are usually use by women to relieve and accept the men domination in communication (Coates, 1996: 152-173). However, several hedges often use by women as Holmes states that women tend to use hedges such as "you know", "I think" and "sort of" to express and make solidarity. Holmes (1995) also claims that women typically use hedges like "you know" as the hedges that they are often used to the people they are already know to share knowledge each other and as the positive politeness tool for the addressee to maintain the speaker's positive face. Meanwhile, men use hedges like "you know" to presuppose sharing knowledge or validity of supposition.

2.2.4 Swear Word

According to Jay, swear word is a taboo word to express the emotion of the speaker and to share information to the hearer (Jay and Janschewitz, 2008: 268). It means that the language to swearing is used to reflect the emotion somebody. Likewise Ljung (2011: 4), swearing is an emotive language, it has the main function to show the emotion of the speaker against something or express emotion to someone.

In this case, between men and women the domination using swear word often use by men rather than women. It is because women are soft and obedient, they do not like to speak or communicate using swear or dirty words. Women think that swear word can make other people feel disturbed and uncomfortable. It also mark with "impolite" or "uneducated", which can broke the relationship between each others.

Women tend to respect their self as a women and their behavior using language. It is seldom to hear women express or deliver something using these words such as "damn", "f*ck you, hell", conversely they use "oh dear, my god" to express their emotion. Whereas, men often use swear word than women. Women are more respect their attitude of expressing or communicate using language.

2.3 Islamic Perspectives

Islam as the pure religion from Allah SWT has completed explanation to guide human beings with spiritually and rituality as a set way of life to be a good servant (Abdullah, 2004: 9). Meanwhile, Islamic perspectives is an ideas, thought, point of view according to Islam that purposed to comprehend Islam based on human social life and how Islam preserved the stability between life and rule (Al-Qaradawi, 1995: 220-227). Islam as guidelines of life includes all the aspect of life for humanity. Islam provides perfect harmony and stability to resolve the main problem in society: rights and responsibilities; privileges and obligations etc. Islam consists of ethics and manner with right and wrong standard to guide human attitude to keep and avoid immoral behavior.

2.3.1 Islamic Perspectives in Gender Role

Islam preserves equality between man and woman including many rights and responsibilities are concerned, and in the case of certain differences, there is recognition of the origin of human nature and related differences in functions. The basis is the Almighty Allah's saying: "And their Lord hath accepted of them, and answered them: "Never will I suffer to be lost the work of any of you, be male or female: ye are members, one of another" (*Quran* 3:195), and his saying: "Whoever works righteousness, man or woman, and has Faith, verily, to him will We give a new Life, a life that is good and pure, and We will bestow on such their reward according to the best of their actions." (*Quran* 16:97).

2.3.2 Islamic Perspectives in Language

In this world, there are many of language that has been created to communicate with each other. There are lots of signs from Allah which show the human to think and realize about His greatness. As the example are language and different skin color that has been mentioned in the Qur'an:

And among the signs of His power is the creation of the heavens and the earth and diverse language and skin color. Surely, with that situation actually there are signs for people who know (Ar-Rum:22).

3. He created man 4. He taught him eloquent speech (Ar-Rahman:3-4)

The main point in those verses is language. It is used to communicate and share information to people. It also point out as the substantiation that Allah gives language to human as their intelligence and human characteristics. Which is means, only human has the ability to speak using language and it can not be found in another creatures.

2.4 A Jury of Her Peers

A short story by Susan Glaspell that tells about a wife killed her own husband because her lovely bird killed by her husband first. This story has many characters they are Mrs. Martha Hale, Mr. Hale, Mrs. Peters, Minnie Fosters, John Wright, Young Henderson and Mr. Peters. The characters do some activities to investigate why Minnie killed her husband. The man look for evidence, meanwhile the women find some clues from what the man called it "trifles". This story reflected discrimination to women (Glaspell, 1917).

2.5 Sweat

A short story by Zora Neale Hurston tells about unharmony marriage couple, Delia and Sykes. Delia work as washerwomen to help her household living. She lived with her insecure husband named Sykes that always make her must keep her temper. Sykes is not responsible husband, he cheating with another women named Bertha and he often persecute his wife. In the end of the story Delia's patience is up and let her husband die caused by his own fault. This story reflected about women oppression (Oates, Joyce, Ed. *The Oxford Book of American Short Stories*: 1992).

2.6 Related Studies

In recent years, the study of mind style has been conducted by several researchers. The first researcher is Mark Storey (2016) from Universiti Malaysia Sabah. He examines the mind-style of a well-known fictional character, Gabriel Conroy from James Joyce's short story, *The Dead*, in an attempt to better understand the stifling paralysis that the protagonist's actions and behavior in the narrative. This examination takes the form of a linguistic analysis of syntactic patterns and transitivity relations in the Free Indirect Discourse that characterizes Gabriel's speech

and thought presentation, drawing on references from literary theory (specifically psychoanalytical and deconstructive theory).

The second researcher is Dan Mcintyre (2015) from University of Huddersfield. He examines Logic, Reality and Mind Style in Alan Bennett's *The Lady in the Van* he followed mind style of Fowler 1977 that has suggested about unusual world views may be indicated in fiction via such elements as deviant grammatical constructions, graphological deviation and the use of certain conceptual metaphors. In this article he suggests that a further way in which a deviant mind style can be indicated is through the abnormal use of inductive logic.

The third researcher is Louise Nuttall (2013) from University of Nottingham UK. He had analyzed about two alternative construals language of the narrative; he said one best described as an ideological point of view and the other, an idiosyncratic mind style. He analyzed on Cognitive Grammar (Langacker, 2008) as the methodological basis for a developed approach to 'mind style' (Fowler, 1977) and its relationship with ideology.

The fourth researcher is Elena Semino (2014) from Lancaster University UK. She analyzed three novels that have the same problem that is pragmatic failure depicted from the character behavior especially that has an autistic disorder. In her analysis she also present the projection of mind style through the character to know about autism disorder when they have communication and show their difficulties in socialization. The last researcher is Rizka Cahyani (2017) from State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya. She had analyzed the linguistic choices that affect mind style of the reader according to Leech and Short in mind style (2007) and used two short stories "The Lady or The Tiger?" by Frank Stockton and "The Ones Who Walk Away from Omelas" by Ursula Le Guin. The linguistic choices have two important points such as the lexical choices and syntactic and semantic choices.

From the five previous studies above, the researcher concludes that the first previous study uses mind style with linguistic analysis of syntactic patterns and transitivity relations in the free indirect discourse to research. The second previous study also uses logic, reality and mind style with grammatical constructions, graphological deviation and the use of certain conceptual metaphors. The third previous study also uses mind style with cognitive grammar and the relationship with ideology. The fourth study use mind style with pragmatic and the last study use mind style with linguistic choices. The five previous studies used the object from the short stories and novels. The present study focuses not only on mind style but also on gender and Islamic perspectives. The title of the study is Mind Style, Gender and Islamic Perspectives in Two Short Stories "A Jury of Her Peers" by Susan Glaspell and "Sweat" by Zora Neale Hurston. The researcher uses theories of Fowler (1996), Leech and Short (2007) and Semino (2007). Based on the explanation above, the study that combines with mind style are different. The first previous study combined with syntactic patterns and transitivity relations. The second previous study combined with logic and reality. The third previous study combined cognitive grammar and ideology. The fourth previous study combined with pragmatic failure. The last previous study combined with linguistic choices. Moreover, the object of this study uses gender and Islamic perspectives.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research Design

This present study used descriptive qualitative method as Williams (2011: 2) states that descriptive research marked with observation to investigate the relation between one or more events. Meanwhile, Kumar (2011: 33) explained that qualitative more focused on how to describe the situation or the problem. Moreover, qualitative research explored the event based on human perception (Williams, 2011: 3). Hence the writer used descriptive qualitative methods to analyze the data because the data were presented based on identification through the mind style and gender role on the characters behavior and the writer investigated the problem using the writer point of view with Islamic perspectives.

Furthermore, this research can be called as content analysis research. It is a research tool that used to determine the presence of certain words or concepts within texts or sets of texts. The writer analyzed the presences, meanings and relationships of such words and concepts, then the writer made inferences about the messages within the texts, the writer(s), the audience, and even the culture and time of which these are a part (Lamanna & Lincoln, 2004: 1-2).

21

3.2 Data Collection

3.2.1 Data and data sources

Data were used to objectively measure reality (Williams, 2011: 2). The data of this study were the sentences or dialogues in short stories text that focus on woman and man characters, that were, Mrs. Hale, Mr. Hale, County Attorney, Mrs. Peters and Mr. Peters in "A Jury of Her Peers" (1917), Delia and Sykes in "Sweat" (1926). However, the data source took from the short story texts. The writer also used hadith or surah in the Qur'anic verses and translation that related with the gender problem in the two short stories to give response to the gender problem between woman and man.

3.2.2 Instruments

There were two kinds of instruments of the research, primary and secondary instruments. The primary instrument was the writer herself since the research was a qualitative research (Vanderstoep and Johnston, 2009: 188-9). In line with them, the primary instrument of this type of research was the writer because she takes her views, values, beliefs, feelings, and assumptions along the research. However, the writer as the primary instrument of this research needed some secondary instrument there were the short story text, hadith or surah in Qur'anic verses and Qur'anic translation text.

3.2.3 Technique of data collection

The data collection techniques used to understand subjective realities included nonintrusive, often prolonged and observation (Jones & Bartlett, 2011: 40). To collect the data, the writer had the steps as follows:

- 1. The writer read the short stories for several times.
- The writer marked some dialogues or sentences based on man and women characters behavior.
- 3. The writer put the data that consist of the differences behavior that applied by the characters.

3.3 Data Analysis

This study, the technique of data analysis used textual analysis. The analysis related to the part of mind style especially relates with gender differences depicted by the character behavior in "Jury of Her Peers" and "Sweat" short story text interpreted by the writer to answer the research questions. The result of data collection was examined by using the following steps:

1. Identified the Differences Behavior of the Characters in "Jury of Her Peers" and "Sweat"

The writer identified the differences behavior between woman and man using mind style theory based on Leech and Short (2007) that focused on cognitive stylistics to analyze the characters mind or action that depict in two short stories. There were some types of cognitive and mind style to identify the different of characters behavior there were some types of cognitive and mind style study to identify the different of characters behavior there such as schema theory and cognitive metaphor theory.

The form of data were sentences or dialogues that took from woman and man characters such as Mrs. Hale, Mr. Hale, County Attorney, Mrs. Peters and Mr. Peters in "Jury of Her Peers", Delia and Sykes in "Sweat".

2. Analyzed the Differences of Characters Behavior

In this step the writer analyzed the differences of characters behavior and mainly related to their language use that focused on the use of hedges and swear word based on Lakoff's theory. The form of data was taken from dialogue of the characters in short stories and had been described by the writer.

3. Identified the Gender Problems of Two Short Stories

The writer identified the gender problems from two short stories based on differences of characters behavior and mainly related to gender differences in language use. The form of data was taken from the short stories and described by the writer.

4. Respond the Gender Problems Using Islamic Perspectives

In this step after analyzed and identified, the writer used Islamic Perspective to give some responses according to the gender problems and characters behavior to get deeper understanding about how Islam view those kind of problems. It was appropriate or not as the woman, as the man in society especially in marriage life. The writer also used some hadith or surah that relates with problems and characters behavior and differences to give response.

5. Interpreted the Findings

The writer interpreted the data analysis following several steps such as showing the differences behavior between woman and man. Then, explain the gender problems and the last give respond to the gender problems using Islamic perspective.

6. Made Conclusion

The writer made conclusion based on the findings of the research.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter presents the findings and discussion that the writer find to answer research problem in chapter I such as the different behavior between women and man in two short stories "A Jury of Her Peers" and "Sweat" based on mind style theory especially using cognitive stylistics and mind style theory; schemata and figurative language. Then the writer analyzes the gender problem causes by the difference of language use of male and female characters that influence their behavior and give response to the problem using Islamic perspectives.

4.1 Findings

This thesis includes reports the findings as the result for data analysis that has been analyzed by the writer. After analyzing the different between male and female characters behavior using Mind Style theory with Cognitive Stylistics and Mind Style, the writer finds 'Prison Schema' in "A Jury of Her Peers" and 'Bullying Schema' in "Sweat", metaphors such as "Women are Trifles" in "A Jury of Her Peers" and "The War Between Good VS Evil" in "Sweat". The writer also finds figurative language that depicts in two short stories that is simile. The second research question is focuses to describe the gender problem between woman and man characters through their language use. The writer finds that the different language use by woman and man from the use of hedges, the writer finds in "A Jury of Her Peers" the man as dominating gender. They often lead the discussion and they do sarcasm in their communication strategies, while women are powerless. The gender differences show that the man characters using rude and swear words more often than the woman depicted in "Sweat" short story.

The last, the writer applies Islamic perspectives to answer the gender problem that has been found in research question number one and two. These are the differences between male and female or men and women in "A Jury of Her Peers" and "Sweat" short story through characters mind style and their different language use. The first gender problems are underestimate, bully and oppress. The second gender problems are sarcasm and swear word. Those of linguistic problem are analyzed using some verses in Qur'an and Hadith based on Islamic perspective.

4.1.1 Mind Style Depicts the Differences between Women and Men Behavior in "A Jury of Her Peers" and "Sweat"

The aims using mind style theory especially focus to characters mind style is to observe some important points included in literature text. There are background knowledge as part of experience and semantic structure that has functioned to comprehend characters thinking style as a way to create code in the mind. So that these aspects produce an understanding and meaning that forms projections and reality based on knowledge in accordance with what is described in a literary work. Hence, it is easy to know and analyze through the schema and figurative language used by characters to comprehend their mind style.

4.1.1.1 Schemata

The scheme aims to identify or recognize peculiarities about some slightly different and uncommon understandings caused by a lack of background knowledge of things, events or problems. In this part the writer presents two parts of schema, first The Prison Schema in "A Jury of Her Peers" and The Bully Schema in "Sweat".

4.1.1.2 The 'Prison' Schema

The writer finds in character differences that strongly indicate man often underestimate the woman who is his own wife. This turns out to have a connection with the main case in this story, Minnie Wright, who killed her own husband, John Wright. Here the writer finds that the character of a man lacking to understand the perpetrator who has been trapped in a 'prison' which can be interpret as her house and marriage. This incident has previously been described by case finding by a female character namely

Mrs. Peters and Mrs. Hale.

Data 1:

It looked very lonesome this cold March morning. It had always been a lonesome-looking place.

Woman (Mrs. Hale):	"I could've come," retorted Mrs. Hale					
	shortly. "I stayed away because it					
	weren't cheerfuland that's why I					
	ought to have come. I"she looked					
	around"I've never liked this place.					
	Maybe because it's down in a hollow					
	and you don't see the road. I don't					
	know what it is, but it's a lonesome					
place, and always was. I wish I						
	come over to see Minnie Foster sometimes. I can see now" She did					
	not put it into words.					
Woman (Mrs. Hale): "Not having children makes less work,"						
	mused Mrs. Hale, after a silence, "but it					
makes a quiet houseand Wright out						
to work all dayand no company						
when he did come in. Did you know						
John Wright, Mrs. Peters?"						

In this dialogue section Mrs. Hale shows the condition of the house.

She describes clearly that the house is very quiet and seems like no life in it. There is no descendant, only husband and wife. In which the character of the killer is describe as a cheerful and different figure after the incident. The depiction of the condition of the house also activates the schema that the house is cold just like the attitude of the cold husband. Hence, the possibility of perpetrators can be said she is lacking of affection. Same well as the house which over time will only get cooler and lonely. The next data give more strengthen about the scheme 'prison' as depicts below.

Data 2:

Woman (Mrs. Peters): "Here's a bird-cage," she said. "Did she have a bird, Mrs. Hale?" 'Why, I don't know whether she did or not." She turned to look at the cage Mrs. Peters was holding up. "I've not been here in so long." She sighed. "There was a man round last year selling canaries cheap--but I don't know as she took one. Maybe she did. She used to sing real pretty herself." Mrs. Peters looked around the kitchen. "Seems kind of funny to think of a bird here." She half laughed--an attempt to put up a barrier. "But she must have had one--or why would she have a cage? I wonder what happened to it." Woman (Mrs. Hale): "But, Mrs. Peters!" cried Mrs. Hale. "Look at it! Its neck--look at its neck! It's all--other side to." Woman (Mrs. Hale): Mrs. Hale had not moved. "If there had

woman (Mrs. Hale): Mrs. Hale had not moved. "If there had been years and years of--nothing, then a bird to sing to you, it would be awful--still--after the bird was still."

The dialogue above also indicates that the actual embodiment of homicides is like the 'prison' or 'cage'. She confines in it and at the same time this affected her psychological condition. The perpetrator only wants her quiet and cold house to turn into cheerful and warm like her old self. But all of that snatch away by her husband who do not like the sound of birds and then strangled the bird's neck. It can be seen from this dialogue that the perpetrators indeed strangled her husband so that she could be free from the 'prison'.

This schema makes clear that in the story woman more sensitive to understand and find out what happened to the perpetrators than the man. Moreover, this schema becomes the most important thing to know that male characters lack understanding of the cases that occur behind the murder of a husband by his wife.

4.1.1.3 The 'Bullying' Schema

The bully scheme contains in sweat not explicitly states by characters or narrators, but what the writer know about this schema is because Delia, who from the beginning of the story experienced a sad and suffer event as a wife and as a woman.

The description of the bully scheme explains in the dialogues of Delia and Sykes, Sykes's treatment of Delia and also the explanation from the narrator. Sykes doesn't realizes that what he has done is kind of "bully". It clearly shows that he is very annoying and satisfied to see his wife feel scared. These means that he lacks on understanding of his actions and it marks as the realization of 'bully'.

Data 3:

She lay awake, gazing upon the debris that cluttered their matrimonial trail. Not an image left standing along the way. Anything like flowers had long ago been drowned in the salty stream that had been pressed from her heart. Her tears, her sweat, her blood. She had brought love to the union and he had brought a longing after the flesh. Two months after the wedding, he had given her the first brutal beating.

Here the narrator is very clear describing the suffering experienced by Delia. In this section the schema that raises as a form of violence but this can be interpreted as the beginning of Sykes conducting a verbal and nonverbal rounding of his own wife. There is an action carry out by Sykes such as 'brutal beating', which makes the reader understand that Sykes is violent, but here Sykes is not aware of his actions violating law or humanity. This is what underlies Sykes's lack of background knowledge or understanding of 'bully' and 'violence'.

Data 4:

- Man (Sykes): Course Ah knowed it! That's how come Ah done it. He slapped his leg with his hand and almost rolled on the ground in his mirth. If you such a big fool dat you got to have a fit over a earth worm or a string, Ah don't keer how bad Ah skeer you.
- Man (Sykes): "You sho is one aggravatin' nigger woman!" he declared and stepped into the room. She resumed her work and did not answer him at once."

- Man (Sykes): Gimme some kivah heah, an' git yo' damn foots over on yo' own side! Ah oughter mash you in yo' mouf fuh drawing dat skillet on me.
- Man (Sykes): Ah aint gut tuh do nuthin' uh de kin'-fact is Ah aint got tuh do nothin' but die. Taint no use uh you puttin' on airs makin' out lak you skeered uh dat snake-he's gointer stay right heah tell he die, He wouldn't bite me cause Ah knows how tuh handle 'im. Nohow he wouldn't risk breakin' out his fangs 'gin yo' skinny laigs.
- Man (Sykes): Doan ast me tuh do nothin' fuh yuh. Goin' roun' tryin' tuh be so damn asterperious. Naw, Ah aint gonna kill it. Ah think ub damn sight mo' uh him dan you! Dat's a nice snake an' anybody doan lak 'im kin jes' bit de grit.
- Man (Sykes): Well, Ah'm glad you does hate me. Ah'm sho' tiahed uh you hangin' ontuh me. Ah don't want yuh. Look at yuh stringey ole neck! Yo' rawbony laigs an' arms is enough tuh cut uh man tuh death. You looks jes' lak de devvul's doll-baby tuh me. You cain't hate me no worse dan Ah hates you. Ah been hatin' you fuh years.

After the depictions by the narrator above, in this section there are some dialogues delivered by Sykes and also the actions he carry out which further clarify that he is actually carrying out a round of actions against Delia. Starting from doesn't care with Delia, making fun of carrying his wife's race, kicking clothes to scare his wife by carrying a snake or putting a snake into the house. Sykes says that what he does is due to his hatred of Delia. What happen in reality is that his hatred brought him to an unfair treatment which then activates the 'bully' scheme mark out by Sykes against Delia, but Sykes does not realize that what he does is a roundabout and constantly he do bullying against his wife.

In addition, both schemas above are effective to analyze mind style of the characters behavior especially between woman and man in short story. As the fact that man behavior tend to show their power, status, logic, rude and they think woman are not equal with them whether in terms of work or thought. Whereas, woman tends to show their behavior as a calm, patient, sensitive to small things, care and hard worker character which indeed cannot be denied that there is another side of women that more aware than men.

4.1.1.4 Metaphors

As the way to analyze mind style, this is very important part to observe and it calls metaphor concept. In this part, metaphor is used to show the perspective of someone on things include linguistic phenomena and culture. Hence, this concept is important to uses as a place to show the reality by delivering types of culture. Moreover, metaphor concept is used as the tool to analyze mind style by observing unique metaphors in stories.

The writer finds unique metaphor in two stories such as "Women are Trifles" in "A jury of Her Peers" short story and "The War between Good and Evil" in "Sweat" short story. The analysis are presents below:

4.1.1.5 "Women are Trifles"

One of them depicted through Mr. Peters, who works as a sheriff, has the task of resolving murder cases experienced by Mr. John Wright, whose killer was his own wife, Minnie Foster. Here Mr. Peters is one of the male characters who despises women even though it is his own wife. For example, when the investigation process in the house of an incident, precisely when investigating items in the kitchen, men think that in the kitchen there is no evidence that can prove murder, only messes are the tools of woman who are indeed their duty.

This really shows that the male character especially Mr. Peters considers that woman always worry about trivial things which means they are also easy to be trivialized by men, what they do is also trivial and has become commonplace in men's eyes.

Data 5:

Man (Mr. Peters): "Nothing here but kitchen things," he said, with a little laugh for the insignificance of kitchen things.

Man (County Attorney): "Here's a nice mess," he said resentfully.

Woman (Mrs. Peters): "**Oh--her fruit,**" she said, looking to Mrs. Hale for sympathetic understanding.

Woman (Mrs. Peters): She turned back to the county attorney and explained: "She worried about

that when it turned so cold last night. She said the fire would go out and her jars might burst."

Mrs. Peters' husband broke into a laugh.

Man (Mr. Peters): "Well, can you beat the women! Held for murder, and worrying about her preserves!"

It has been proofed by the dialogue above, it can be understood that the male character especially Mr. Peters points out his conceptual metaphor with his last statement which provides an understanding that woman who has committed murder is also concerned about trivial matters such as fruit storage jars. It means the objects is "nice mess", "trifles" and ordinary woman worry about small things related to the affairs of the kitchen. Mr. Peters has the same understanding as some male characters also look at woman like that.

Data 6:

Man (Mr. Hale): "Oh, well," said Mrs. Hale's husband, with good-natured superiority, "women are used to worrying over trifles."

Man (Couty Attorney): "Dirty towels Not much of a housekeeper, would you say, ladies?"

He kicked his foot against some dirty pans under the sink.

Woman (Mrs. Hale): "Those towels get dirty awful quick. Men's hand aren't always as clean as they might be." said Mrs. Hale.

Man (County Attorney): "Ah, loyal to your sex, I see," he laughed.

The dialogue above explains the support from other male characters namely Mr. Hale as the husband of Mrs. Hale also considers that woman always worried about trivial things. It has been supported by the County Attorney's opinion that seeing dirty towels and kicking dirty pants shows that men are not used to such things. There is also appear the defense of Mrs. Hale that woman also do their jobs at the farm. Mrs. Hale also replies with "Men's hands aren't always as clean as they might be" which means that it's actually the same between man and woman but man always favor their power as man. Then again there is a rejection from man "loyal to you sex" and then laughed. It means still in the eyes of the man that woman is like that.

4.1.1.6 The War between Good and Evil

It is clear that in the "Sweat" short story, male character is very outrageous in torturing and harassing his wives even though they are married couples. Sykes's character is described as a cruel, naughty and rude character. While Delia is described as a patient, religious, merciful and hardworking character. It can be said that the unique metaphor that appears in this story is the war between good against evil. The analysis explains as follow:

Data 7:

"Two or three times Delia had attempted a timid friendliness, but she was repulsed each time. It was plain that the breaches must remain agape."

The conflict between Delia and Sykes is described as a kind of war, and this is continued by the metaphor of "breaches," which in this context refers to a gap in a barrier or defense, particularly one made by an attacking army. Sykes refuses to make peace, and so the gaps must remain open.

Indeed it has been clearly explained in the discussion of differences in character and schemata that between Delia and Sykes is difficult to find peace and comfort in their household. Especially only Delia was very struggling to support her household with her husband who was very irresponsible. "War" is suitable to be appointed as the thing that marks the endless dispute carried out by Sykes towards Delia. It is becomes irony that Sykes is killed by his own deed.

In addition, after analyzing those metaphors shares the differences between woman and man, it can be said that again in "A Jury of Her Peers" man do underestimate woman and their language shows something lead to ridicule. In "Sweat", man oppresses and bullies woman, both language and manner are rude and cruel. In this case the writer believes that mind style through metaphor also clearly shows the differences behavior between woman and man.

4.1.1.7 Figurative Language

Figurative language that mostly used by the author depicted by the characters and narrators in the story are simile and symbolism. In this case, the writer only focuses to analyze figurative language through simile. A simile is a more direct comparison of two things and a metaphor is an indirect comparison. As the part of metaphor, similes clearly apply linking words (for example *like*, as, SO. than, or different verbs for instance *resemble*). Hence, there are some similes that the writer found in "A Jury of Her Peers" and "Sweat" short story. The analysis explains as follow:

4.1.1.8 Simile in "A Jury of Her Peers"

The explanation above tells that simile used to compare two things as a part of figurative language that mark with some linking words. In "A Jury of Her Peers" short story, the writer finds some similes such as a riddle, a hard man and cheerful. The explanations are explains below:

A riddle

Marta's look gradually travelled in the region of Minnie's kitchen. She wants to get any sign of anger or violence there, but she can't find it. And then she stop, it "*was as if her mind tripped on something*", the guide of her view is suddenly blocked, for she noticed a partially clean and a half chaotic table in the middle of the room. It depicts through the linking verbs "as" that indicates simile using by the character to compare what in mind and what has been done. The murder case in this story describe as a riddle, which both man and woman is searching, analyzing and observing the house of the tragedy to find some facts and evidences about the case.

A hard man

A reader doesn't recognize a lot regarding to John Wright. But still having these slight oddments of information, one can suppose that he "*was a hard man*" just to overtake the moment or the time of a day with him. He was "*like a raw wind*" which can obtain to the bone. It is as clearly describe as day that a whole life with a man like John was a hard life and not easy. Especially, for a woman like Minnie that she has a positive vibes and spirit before she got married with John Wright. The description of the man who killed by his wife only tells based on characters dialogue through Mrs. Hale and Mrs. Peters that talk and discuss about him and Minnie.

Cheerful

Minnie Fosters used to be a cheerful young woman. She "*was kind of like a bird herself*". Minnie wear dazzling and chic dresses, the ribbons in her hair are always colorful and her voices stand out in the chorus of other beautiful voices. She is like a canary. It can be said that before and after married the behavior of woman character maybe different, as the example like Minnie. She is very happy before she get marry, describes as a

cheerful and clever young woman singing with her voice. Then those things are gone because of her cold husband.

4.1.1.9 Simile in "Sweat"

As well as the previous analysis, but in this part has slightly different in the simile usage shown by the characters in the "Sweat" short story. The writer finds two important similes that appeared in the short story, such as Delia's Retort to Sykes and The Snake's Fangs. The explanations are explains below:

Delia's Retort to Sykes

"Yo' ole black hide don't look lak nothin' tuh me, but uh passle uh wrinkled up rubber, wid yo' big ole yeahs flappin' on each side lak uh paih uh buzzard wings." (1027)

Delia responds to Sykes' critique of her with a critique of her own that utilizes a number of similes. She describes him as looking to her like wrinkled up rubber, with his ears flapping at the side of his head like a pair of buzzard's wings. In this simile, Delia criticism to her husband as a sign that she is tired and start wanting to reply her husband's deeds, but with a reasonable limit as a woman. She is tired of being insulted and tortured, with this revenge a little showed that Delia began to be able to avenge her husband's actions.

The Snake's Fangs

"One day as Delia came down the kitchen steps she saw his chalky-white fangs curved like scimitars hung in the wire meshes." (1027)

The snake's fangs are described using a simile as being like scimitars, a kind of short sword with a curved blade. This both describes the shape of the fangs but also communicates their status as a dangerous weapon. In this simile, it also illustrates how cruel Delia's husband, it shows by the snake that Delia fear has been added to the snake's fangs which could stab Delia at any time. It can be saaid that the snake's fangs are deadly weapons prepared by Sykes for Delia. More deeply the writer believes the snake represent Sykes behavior and his self.

4.1.2 The Gender Problem between Woman and Man in "A Jury of Her Peers" and "Sweat"

In this section, the writer analyzes the differences that lead to problems raised in two short stories, "A Jurry of Her Peers" and "Sweat". Problems arise because there are differences in language usage when they communicate and also related to gender. How the male character speaks to his interlocutor and vice versa. The writer analyzes the differences between man and woman through their language use based on dialogue in two sort stories "A Jury of Her Peers" and "Sweat". The writer using Lakoff (1975) to analyze different language use by male and female characters in short story.

The writer outlines the representation of gender differences in fiction, drawing on the examples from dialogues in Glaspell's and Hurston's short story. The writer recommend that gender differences ought to be reflected in literature as fiction writers intend to embody the accessible reality to create the part of writing realistic and credible though depicting female and male. The authors in narrative apply speech characteristics that people have got to often connected with woman or man to delivers character or to expose specific socio cultural context.

4.1.2.1 Gender Differences in Language Use in "A Jury of Her Peers"

As the writer explains before that the study of gender is important for the study of language, they can't be separated. In this analysis, the writer finds the differences between male and female characters through the way they are using language. Hence, the writer focuses to analyze their differences through the use of 'hedges' using Lakoff's (1975) theory.

4.1.2.2 Hedges

This analysis includes five teen data's that present the using of hedges to indicate the differences between male and female characters in "A Jury of Her Peers" short story. The writer has been done to select some dialogue that consist of hedges such as "well", "I guess", "I think", "so", "maybe", "I know", "I don't know", "I don't mean", "you mean", "I suppose", "they think", "wonder how", "you know", "kind of" and etc. Those of hedges have different function according to what gender that used it. Further analysis, the data are analyzed as follow:

Data 1

Man (Mr. Hale): "Well, I was surprised. She didn't ask me to come up to the stove, or to sit down, but just set there, not even lookin' at me. And so I said: 'I want to see John.'

Man (Mr. Hale): "And then she--laughed. I guess you would call it a laugh. (P:2)

Here, from the dialogue above that when County Attorney investigates and interviews Mr. Hale about what happened when he and his son came to Mrs. Wright houses, he begins with *Well* and then he continues using *I guess*. It means that Mr. Hale uses hedges to express something concrete during interviews with County Attorney. The next example also presents the use of hedges by male characters.

Data 2

Man (County Attorney): "I think I'd rather have you go into that upstairs," the county attorney interrupted, "where you can point it all out. Just go on now with the rest of the story."

Man (Mr. Hale): "Well, my first thought was to get that rope off. It looked--"

He stopped, his face twitching.

Man (Mr. Hale): "But Harry, he went up to him, and he said. 'No, he's dead all right, and we'd better not touch anything.' So we went downstairs. (P:3)

County Attorney uses hedges *I think* then he continues "*I'd rather* have you go into that upstairs" means that during investigation process male characters consistent to use hedges to keep their concrete discussion. Mr. Hale also using *Well* then he continues "my first thought was to get that rope off" and he gives his final decision "So we went downstairs". The writer assumes that both male characters have their argument to keep the floor for them, to stand by their own opinions using hedges.

Data 3

Man (Mr. Hale): "I dunno--maybe it wasn't scared," he hastened: "I wouldn't like to say it was. Soon Harry got back, and then Dr. Lloyd came, and you, Mr. Peters, and so I guess that's all I know that you don't."

He said that last with relief, and moved a little, as if relaxing. Everyone moved a little. The county attorney walked toward the stair door.

Man (County Attorney): "I guess we'll go upstairs first--then out to the barn and around there." (P:3)

The dialogue between Mr. Hale and County Attorney above shows some hedges such as *maybe*, *I guess* and *I know* which are to show that they are strongly keep their power against each other opinion. Mr. Hale stand to his own thought about the fact that he has found and he tries to be honest to County Attorney, whereas it can be said that County Attorney need to ensure by his own to know the real fact not only from Mr. Hale statements but also from deeper investigation.

Data 4

Man (Mr. Peters): "Well, can you beat the women! Held for murder, and worrying about her preserves!"

The young attorney set his lips.

Man (County Attorney): "I guess before we're through with her she may have something more serious than preserves to worry about."

Man (Mr. Hale): "**Oh, well**," said Mrs. Hale's husband, with good-natured superiority, "women are used to worrying over trifles." (P:4)

The dialogue between Mr. Peters, County Attorney and Mr. Hale above shows they use hedges includes *Well* and *I Guess*. The writer believes that the use hedge *Well* using by Mr. Peters and Mr. Hale to shares sarcasm about the women. It can be proved by the next sentences after hedges "can you beat the women! Held for murder, and worrying about her preserves!" and "women are used to worrying over trifles." Whereas County Attorney uses hedges to share his supposition about something that maybe happen.

Data 5

- Woman (Mrs. Hale): "Well, I don't know as Wright had, either," she muttered.
- Man (County Attorney): "You mean they didn't get on very well?" he was quick to ask.
- Woman (Mrs. Hale): "No; I don't mean anything," she answered, with decision. As she turned a lit- tle away from him, she added: "But I don't think a place would be any the cheerfuller for John Wright's bein' in it."
- Man (County Attorney): "I'd like to talk to you about that a little later, Mrs. Hale," he said. "I'm anxious to get the lay of things upstairs now." (P:4)

Dialogue between male and female characters above shows that they use hedges to different purpose. Mrs. Hale using *Well, I don't know No; I don't mean anything* and *I don't think* to reveal her insecurity and she considers what she talks, she also avoid making explicit statements. Meanwhile, County Attorney uses *You mean* to ensure and strengthen uttered about what Mrs. Hale means.

Data 6

Woman (Mrs. Hale): "Wright was close!" she exclaimed, holding up a shabby black skirt that bore the marks of much making over. "I think maybe that's why she kept so much to herself. I s'pose she felt she couldn't do her part; and then, you don't enjoy things when you feel shabby. She used to wear pretty clothes and be lively--when she was Minnie Foster, one of the town girls, singing in the choir. But that--oh, that was twenty years ago." (P:5)

Woman (Mrs. Peters): "No," said the sheriffs wife; "she said she wanted an apron. Funny thing to want, " she ventured in her nervous little way, "for there's not much to get you dirty in jail, goodness knows. **But I suppose just to make her feel more natural**. If you're used to wearing an apron--. She said they were in the bottom drawer of this cupboard. Yeshere they are. And then her little shawl that always hung on the stair door." (P:6)

Between female characters above they present solidarity, caring and sharing ideas about what is Minnie Wright maybe do or think. They use hedges *I think maybe* and *I suppose* and they also polite when they sharing with each other. Woman tends to communicate with polite language and because Mrs. Peters is a wife of Sheriff, she keeps to talk with polite and formal language.

Data 7

- Woman (Mrs. Hale): For a moment Mrs. Hale had no answer. Then, "Well, I guess John Wright didn't wake up--when they was slippin' that rope under his neck," she muttered.
- Women (Mrs. Peters) "No, it's strange," breathed Mrs. Peters. "They think it was such a--funny way to kill a man." (P:6)

Mrs. Hale and Mrs. Peters discuss to find the motives that maybe the

murder do when she kills the victim. Here, they use different hedges such as

I guess and *They think*. Mrs. Hale supposes that the victim didn't wake up when he has killed, in the other hand Mrs. Peters gives her opinion as sheriff wife that is an odd and funny to kill somebody when the victim sleep. Mrs. Peters tries to share the point of view from the man thought.

Data 8

Woman (Mrs. Hale): "Wonder how they're finding things upstairs? I hope she had it a little more red up up there. You know,"--she paused, and feeling gathered,--"it seems kind of sneaking: locking her up in town and coming out here to get her own house to turn against her!"

Woman (Mrs. Peters): "But, Mrs. Hale," said the sheriff's wife, "the law is the law."

Woman (Mrs. Hale): "I s'pose 'tis," answered Mrs. Hale shortly. (P:6)

In this case, Mrs. Hale uses hedges such as *You know* and *kind of* to shows her solidarity as a woman and she expects that there is something happens behind the murder case and as usual Mrs. Peters keeps to clearly think that anything must be realistic and Mrs. Hale answers shortly using hedges *I s'pose 'tis* means that she involves her feeling that she wants Mrs. Peters to support her opinion but she doesn't.

Data 9

Woman (Mrs. Hale): 'Why, **I don't know** whether she did or not." She turned to look at the cage Mrs. Peters was holding up. "I've not been here in so long." She sighed. "There was a man round last year selling canaries cheap--but I don't know as she took one. Maybe she did. She used to sing real pretty herself."

Mrs. Peters looked around the kitchen.

- Woman (Mrs. Peters): "Seems **kind of funny** to think of a bird here." She half laughed--an attempt to put up a barrier. "But she must have had one--or why would she have a cage? **I** wonder what happened to it."
- Woman (Mrs. Hale): "I suppose maybe the cat got it," suggested Mrs. Hale, resuming her sewing. (P: 7-8)

In this case, female characters shares their hesitation whether Minnie kill her own husband or not. Mrs. Hale also doubts that she doesn't know and she just supposes using *Maybe* Minnie has a bird. Mrs. Peters using hedges like *kind of funny* to question and always use to think every evidences that she finds with Mrs. Hale seems like funny things and still not clear like a riddle or puzzle. In the dialogue above the writer assumes that woman still keep care to show their solidarity as women and sharing their ideas to find the truth.

Data 10

Woman (Mrs. Peters): "Not to know him. I've seen him in town. They say he was a good man."

Women (Mrs. Hale): "Yes--good," conceded John Wright's neighbor grimly. "He didn't drink, and kept his word as well as most, **I guess**, and paid his debts. But he was a hard man, Mrs. Peters. Just to pass the time of day with him--." She stopped, shivered a little. "Like a raw wind that gets to the bone." Her eye fell upon the cage on the table before her, and she added, almost bitterly: "I should think she would've wanted a bird!"

Woman (Mrs. Hale): Suddenly she leaned forward, looking intently at the cage. "But what do you s'pose went wrong with it?"

Woman (Mrs. Peters): "I don't know," returned Mrs. Peters; "unless it got sick and died." (P:8)

The hedges that they use still same like *I guess*, *I should think*, *what*

do you s'pose and *I don't know* to express uncertainty, hesitation and supposition. But here, the female characters show that they use hedges not only to share something uncertain but also they are gossiping the victim. It depicts by Mrs. Hale that ask to Mrs. Peters. Then, they continue to discuss about what happens to the bird and why Minnie has a bird.

Data 11

Woman (Mrs. Hale): "Tell you what, Mrs. Peters, why don't you take the quilt in with you? It might take up her mind."

Woman (Mrs. Peters): "Why, I think that's a real nice idea, Mrs. Hale," agreed the sheriff's wife, as if she too were glad to come into the atmosphere of a simple kindness. "There couldn't possibly be any objection to that, could there? Now, just what will I take? I wonder if her patches are in here--and her things?"

They turned to the sewing basket.

Woman (Mrs. Hale): "Here's some red," said Mrs. Hale, bringing out a roll of cloth. Underneath that was a box. "Here, **maybe** her scissors are in here--and her things." She held it up. "What a pretty box! I'll warrant that was something she had a long time ago--when she was a girl." (P:8)

In this part the use of hedge is not different with before datum, but here the writer assumes that women tend to speak much rather than men. They deliver and show lot of expression in their language. They also still use polite language and accept each other ideas, sharing, caring and discussing until they find the reality and truth.

Data 12

Woman (Mrs. Peters): "I know what stillness is," she said, in a queer, monotonous voice. "When we homesteaded in Dakota, and my first baby died--after he was two years old--and me with no other then--"

Mrs. Hale stirred.

- Woman (Mrs. Hale): "How soon do **you suppose** they'll be through looking for the evidence?"
- Woman (Mrs. Peters): "I know what stillness is," repeated Mrs. Peters, in just that same way. Then she too pulled back. "The law has got to punish crime, Mrs. Hale," she said in her tight little way. (P:10)

In this case, Mrs. Peters uses hedges as repetition of what she has

know that is about stillness. Here, the writer finds that woman also discusses

something that not relate to the case, means they are involving their feeling

and experience to express something that they think it is right and relate, especially for Mrs. Peters.

Data 13

Woman (Mrs. Hale):	"I might 'a' known she needed help! I					
	tell you, it's queer, Mrs. Peters. We live					
	close together, and we live far apart. We					
	all go through the same thingsit's all					
	just a different kind of the same thing!					
	If it weren'twhy do you and I					
	understand? Why do we knowwhat we					
	know this minute?" (P:10)					

Here, the writer finds that Mrs. Hale is the only one that has a big solidarity as women, because she knows well about Minnie, she is her neighbor and Mrs. Hale indirectly feels regret why she can't help Minnie, she represents that women here has no power, they are powerless toward law mainly to men.

Data 14

Man (Mr. Peters): "Did you want to see what Mrs. Peters was going to take in?"

The county attorney picked up the apron. He laughed.

Man (County Attorney): "**Oh, I guess they're not very** dangerous things the ladies have picked out." (P:10)

In this dialogue, the men characters use hedges to share their domination and power to handle the case. Especially the County Attorney, he likes to speak sarcasm it depicts that he says "*I guess they're not very*

dangerous things the ladies have picked out" he think the things that find by the woman is not a dangerous rather than man find.

Data 15

Man	(County	Attorney):	"Well,	Henry,"	said	the	county
			attorne	ey facetion	usly, '	"at l	east we
			found out that she was not going				
			to quil	t it. She w	vas go	ing t	owhat
			is it yo	ou call it, l	adies	?" -	

Mrs. Hale's hand was against the pocket of her coat.

Woman (Mrs. Hale and Mrs. Peters): "We call it--knot it, Mr. Henderson."

The last data above clearly shows that the man as a powerful character and dominating the murder case. County Attorney as the man that show lot of expression and he presents strengthen utterances till the woman has no other decision that they must to follow what the man wants. It seems like the woman has no voice and their right to deliver what they has been found to help the man solve the murder case.

4.1.2.3 Gender Differences in Language Use in "Sweat"

Like the previous discussion, in this part, the writer shows that differences in the use of language on male and female characters are very different in the indication of the use of vocabulary or sentences that they use. It cannot be separated from the gender that tends to be that man as the strongest characters and woman as weak characters, making it clearer that in "Sweat", male characters is very dominant and rude.

4.1.2.4 Swear Words

In the short story "Sweat", the writer finds many swear words conveyed by the male characters in the story. In this analysis the writer presents eleven data's, which divided into two parts; first is the using of swear word by male characters in data 1-5 and the second is the using of swear word by female characters in data 6-11. It must be underlined that female character here, as the victim and she avoids to not using swear word rather than male character. The data are analyzed as follow:

Data 1:

"If you such a big fool dat you got to have a fit over a earth worm or a string, Ah don't keer how bad Ah skeer you."

"You sho is one aggravatin' nigger woman!" (P: 1022)

Here, the man characters uses abusive swear words such as *you* such a big fool, you got to have a fit over a earth worm or a string and You sho is one aggravatin' nigger woman!. He uses those kinds of words that indicate he call, curse and insult women characters. It can be called that Sykes uses abusive swear words to Delia directly. In this part of dialogue, Sykes always make his wife feel insecure and often disturbing his wife because he doesn't like Delia's work as a washer women also he doesn't like thin woman.

Data 2:

"Gimme some kivah heah, an' git **yo' damn foots** over on yo' own side! (P:1024)

In this dialogue, Sykes uses expletive swear words *yo' damn foots over on yo' own side!* He involves his anger and personal emotion that he hates Delia. So he uses swear words more often than Delia because he very hates his own wife. Here, the writer finds that the man character has a bad temperament and personality.

Data 3:

Ah sho' 'bominates uh skinny 'oman. Lawdy, you sho' is got one portly shape on you! (P:1026)

Here, Sykes uses abusive swear words again, he insults Delia with *you sho' is got one portly shape on you!* He uses swear words to mock Delia's body that her husband Sykes doesn't like thin woman, he likes fat woman. He directly expresses his swear word to his wife.

Data 4:

"Doan ast me tuh do nothin' fuh yuh. Goin' roun' trying' tuh be **so damn asterperious**. Naw, Ah aint gonna kill it. Ah think **uh damn sight** mo' uh him dan you! Dat's a nice snake an' anybody doan lak 'im kin jes' hit de grit." (P:1026-1027)

In this data, it finds that the use of swear words by Sykes to Delia is

due to Delia who is very afraid of snakes, but here her husband is eager to make his wife hate him and finally he uses expletive swear words to show his frustration at his heightened hatred for his wife.

Data 5:

"A whole lot Ah keer 'bout how you feels inside uh out. **Dat** snake aint goin' no damn wheah till Ah gits ready fuh 'im tuh

go. So fur as **beatin'** is concerned, yuh aint took near all dat you gointer take ef yuh stay 'roun' me."

"Well, Ah'm glad you does hate me. Ah'm sho' tiahed uh you hangin' ontuh me. Ah don't want yuh. Look at yuh stringey ole neck! Yo' rawbony laigs an' arms is enough tuh cut uh man tuh death. You looks jes' lak de devvul's dollbaby tuh me. You cain't hate me no worse dan Ah hates you. Ah been hatin' you fuh years." (P: 1027)

In data 5, it can be said that Sykes it's been too much that he let the snake live at home which his wife is very scared to it. In this case, he uses expletive and abusive swear words again, to show his emotion that he is very hated his wife. He uses indirect expletive swear word like *Dat snake aint goin' no damn* to shows that the snake will not bite his wife, but actually maybe he wants the snake bite his wife like what he has been done to his wife. The second, he uses abusive swear word to insult Delia with *You looks jes' lak de devvul's doll-baby tuh me* equating the shape of his wife body like doll-baby. Moreover, the writer also finds that Sykes not only very hate his wife, maybe there is a feeling more than hate like a revenged, so he often says "*Ah hates you*".

Further analysis shows differences in the use of language used by female characters in short stories. She is more formal using language and avoids using rude or swearing language. She uses curses as her swear word that involves religion views and the sentences is more formal and polite than the male character before.

57

Data 6:

"You aint got no business doing it. Gawd knows it's a sin. Some day Ah'm goin' tuh drop dead from some of yo' foolishness. (P:1022)

In data 6, it is very contrary that Delia can't be called to uses swear

word. But in this dialogue she seems like cursing indirectly "Some day Ah'm goin' tuh drop dead from some of yo' foolishness" which is included in abusive swearing. Different with her husband, in this dialogue Delia is more formal and polite involving her experience in religion. It is depicts like

"Gawd knows it's a sin".

Data 7:

"Sykes, you quit grindin' dirt into these clothes!

"Looka heah, Sykes, you done gone too fur. Ah been married to you fur fifteen years, and Ah been takin' in washin' for fifteen years. Sweat, sweat! Work and sweat, cry and sweat, pray and sweat!"

"What's it got to do with you, Sykes? Mah tub of suds is filled yo' belly with vittles more times than yo' hands is filled it. Mah sweat is done paid for this house and Ah reckon Ah kin keep on sweatin' in it."

"Naw you won't," "that **ole snaggle-toothed black woman** you runnin' with aint comin' heah to pile up on mah sweat and blood. **You aint paid for nothin' on this place**, and Ah'm gointer stay right heah **till Ah'm toted out foot foremost**." (P: 1023)

In data 7, Delia shows her anger, disappoint and frustration because

her husband doesn't understand her. Delia works to help her living needs for

a long time. While Sykes do cheating and hating her which is very contra

with what Delia do. It can be called that Delia directly using abusive swear word still with formal and polite than her husband because she is patient and religious women.

Data 8:

"Oh well, whatever goes over the Devil's back, is got to come under his belly. Sometime or ruther, Sykes, like everybody else, is gointer reap his sowing." (P:1024)

In this dialogue Delia directly cursing her husband with utterances that contain the consequences of evil that will be harvested according to the teachings of the religion she learns. Here, it can be said that Delia using abusive swear word.

Data 9:

"Syke! Syke, mah Gawd! You take dat rattlesnake 'way from heah! You gottuh. Oh, Jesus, have mussy!"

"Naw, now Syke, don't keep dat thing 'roun' heah **tuh skeer me tuh death**. You knows Ah'm even feared uh earth worms. Thass de biggest snake Ah evah did see. **Kill 'im Syke**, **please**." (P:1026)

From the dialogue above, Delia expresses her shock and very afraid

of the snake that has brought by her husband. She shows with *mah Gawd*!

and Oh, Jesus, have mussy! It declares that she is very shock and afraid.

The next dialogue, she states that the snake not only scared her but also can

make her die. In the end she adds to ask Sykes to kill not to carry out, it

means that Delia has a phobia with snake. In this data Delia using expletive

swear word because she expresses her shock feeling indirectly not pointing

to her husband but to the snake.

Data 10:

"Syke, Ah wants you tuh take dat snake 'way fum heah. You done starved me an' Ah put up widcher, you done beat me an Ah took dat, but you done kilt all mah insides bringin' dat varmint heah."

"Ah hates you, Sykes," "Ah hates you tuh de same degree dat Ah useter love yuh. Ah done took an' took till mah belly is full up tuh mah neck. Dat's de reason Ah got mah letter fum de church an' moved mah membership tuh Woodbridge–so Ah don't haf tuh take no sacrament wid yuh. Ah don't wantuh see yuh 'roun' me atall. Lay 'roun' wid dat 'oman all yuh wants tuh, but gwan 'way fum me an' mah house. Ah hates yuh lak uh suck-egg dog."

"Yo' ole black hide don't look lak nothin' tuh me, but uh passle uh wrinkled up rubber, wid yo' big ole yeahs flappin' on each side lak uh paih uh buzzard wings. Don't think Ah'm gointuh be run 'way fum mah house neither. Ah'm goin' tuh de white folks bout you, mah young man, de very nex' time you lay yo' han's on me. Mah cup is done run ovah." (P: 1027)

In the data 10, the writer finds that Delia very angry with Sykes, she

lost her patient, burst and reveal what she is feels. The first dialogue she

talks You done starved me, you done beat me and you done kilt all mah

insides bringin' dat varmint heah. Those three sentences are shares that Delia lost her patient, she is give up with all that things that her husband did to her. It can be said that Delia using abusive swear word directly to her husband because she just can expressing her anger with those offensive words. The second dialogue there are the repetition such as "*Ah hates you*,

Sykes," "*Ah hates you tuh de same degree dat Ah useter love yuh*." and "*Ah hates yuh lak uh suck-egg dog*." It means that Delia is very tired and her husband success to make his wife hate him so much. Delia using suck-egg dog that indicates she uses abusive swear word.

Data 11:

"Whut's de mattah, **ol' satan**, **you aint kickin'** up yo' racket?" "Ah wantah **cross Jurden in uh calm time**," (P: 1028)

"Well, Ah done de bes' Ah could. If things aint right, Gawd knows taint mah fault." (P:1029)

From the data 11 above, in this case Delia shows her submission because she can't do anything accept patient and resigned to what has happened that her husband, who hated her so much, did not appreciate her until betrayed her. Delia is only a woman who fights for her household life and she is a religious woman. So that her final utterances can be said as something that directly condemns her prayer, in her submission as the last offensive that is abusive swear word with politeness.

4.1.3 Islamic Perspective to Respond the Gender Problems in Two Short Stories

After analyzing the differences between woman and man characters using mind style and their language use that are show their differences in their thought and their behavior in speaking. In this part, the writer responds the gender problem based on Islam Views or Perspectives about what has been done in analyzing research problem one and two. The writer finds that in the analysis of 4.1 the mind style of woman and man dominated with man because in "A Jury of Her Peers" the man characters they lack of background knowledge or they are not realize that they underestimated to woman. Whereas in "Sweat" the man character lack of background knowledge or he is not realizes that he does bullying and oppress his wife.

While in the analysis of 4.2 the differences between woman and man has been analyzed using hedges in "A Jury of Her Peers" the writer find that the man as dominating gender and they often lead the discussion but they do sarcasm in their communication strategies, while woman are powerless, often express their uncertainty, solidarity also they consider what they are speak about more than the man. In "Sweat" the gender differences shows that the man characters using rude and swear words more often than the woman.

Furthermore, those kinds of gender problems are response and analyze by Islam point of view. The writer uses Qur'an and Hadith to show that the man and woman should do while they are in communication and deliver what they think and talk. The problems are response as follow:

4.1.3.1 Islamic Perspectives about Underestimate, Bully and Oppress

The implement of power or superiority in a cruel or unfair behavior is called oppression. Islam does not endure any type of bullying as it is a appearance of oppression. A variety of oppressions include insulting, degrading, abusing or imprisoning a person; also accusing a person wrongly or hurting a person physically.

The Noble Quran says: "Allah commands justice, good conduct, and liberality to kith and kin, and He forbids immorality, bad conduct and oppression (An-Nahl, 16:90)."

The Prophet said narrating from Allah: "My servants, I have made oppression unlawful for Me and unlawful for you, so do not commit oppression against one another (Muslim, 2007; Bayhaqī, 2003)."

As Qur'an and Hadith said above that Allah forbids immorality, bad conduct and oppression, means that human or people are not allowed to do that things in all aspects include their habit, attitude toward each other also the way they are in social life and communication. The hadith said that do not commit against one another, means that human must be consider and realize that underestimate, bully and oppress are not allowed and forbidden.

4.1.3.2 Islamic Perspectives about Sarcasm and Swear Word

Sarcasm is a part of impoliteness. It can be taboo language that indicates from imitating someone's deeds, words or even gestures to mocking another people. Those act that people who did sarcasm can build the bad effect, bad relationship and bad feeling on somebody's heart also their mental such as malice, enmity, etc. So that Islam forbids this deed. Besides, it is impolite and mark with bad behavior also not usual as a person to do sarcasm includes degrade, mimic or find weakness to leave a mark that

they must accept unwanted defects.

"Believers, let not a group of you mock another. Perhaps they are better than you. Let not women mock each other; perhaps one is better than the other. Let not one of you find faults in another nor let anyone of you defame another. How terrible is the defamation after having true faith. Those who do not repent are certainly unjust (Al-Hujurat, 49:11)."

The Prophet (S) said: "Do not inspect the flaws of the believers. Allah will surely inspect the flaws of him who inspects the believers' flaws. Allah will surely uncover the flaws of him whom He inspects, even if he hides himself in the middle of his house."

Imam as-Sadiq (a) said: "For him who mimics a believer for the purpose of disgracing him, abusing his personality, and making people disrespect him, Allah will dismiss him from His custody to the Shaitan's, who, too, will not accept him."

Those explanations from Qur'an and Hadith are clearly said to the people whoever does sarcasm. Means that they are not necessarily people who are better than the people they are inferior to. It could be that these people are superior. This has been proven in "A Jury of Her Peers" where male characters who are always demeaning and look down on women turn out their sensitivity is not as high as the sensitivity of women to find evidence of murder cases. Therefore sarcasm is also prohibited in the view of Islam. Islam as a pure religion forbids all of the kind of impoliteness, rude, bad, cruelty and hurt each other. Hence, Islam always understand how to give the best for human to get them in a right position as a good human beings to build real humanity and elevates them. Moreover, Islam provide guide that has functioned to lead human to do the right things and get their perfection. In the other hand, Islam is against the acts that make humans to disgrace and disgusting things.

As Qur'an said in Surah Al Baqarah 263:

Kind speech and forgiveness are better than charity followed by injury. And Allah is Free of need and Forbearing.

Hadiths related to swearing at and cursing:

The Messenger of Allah (pbuh) said, "To swear at a Muslim is fisq (transgression, sin) and to fight him is unbelief (kufr)." (Bukhari, Iman 36; Muslim, Iman 116)

"Do not call a person fasiq (transgressor, sinner) or kafir (unbeliever). If the person that is accused is not a fasiq or kafir, the person who utters that word becomes a fasiq or kafir." (Bukhari, Adab 44)

Those explanations from Qur'an and hadith indicate that Islam prohibits to speak rude or it can be say swearing to other people to express about bad feeling and emotion. So that to curse, swear at, talk in a way to insult the person one is addressing means to assault verbally a person's honor, chastity, religion and faith, in short, his human and Islamic values. Both hadiths point out clearly that it is a major sin to criticize a Human unjustly about the religion and belief and to accuse them, by disturbing; and they ask Humans to keep away from such deeds that are very dangerous and sinful.

In addition, from the explanations that have been analyzed using the Islamic perspective, it is very clear that the problems that arise in the two short stories are things that are prohibited in Islam. Even though they are different from the writer culture, it does not mean that Islam is an exception to judge something. The writer believes that Islam has arranged all forms of human relations in life, especially in communicating, using thoughts and actions (how to use language). Islam covers all aspects of human life. There are no exceptions such as gender, race, ethnicity, religion, all of which are regulated in Islam. Therefore, Islamic perspective is a knowledge that is very suitable in analyzing concrete laws or regulations to assess something in human life.

4.2 Discussions

In this part the writer explains the findings that adjust to the research objectives. The objectives of this study are differences between woman and man through characters mind style, behavior and the use of language between woman and man characters. So that gives rise to gender problems which those problems respond using Islamic perspectives. In this chapter, each of data has been presented by the writer related to the objectives of the study.

The first is mind style depicts the differences between woman and man in "A Jury of Her Peers" and "Sweat". Mind style according to Leech and Short's theory (2007) especially mind style analysis that focuses in cognitive stylistics and mind style through schemata and cognitive metaphor theory are used to analyze behavioral differences and thoughts between male and female characters in short stories.

The findings especially in schemata such as the 'Prison' schema and the 'Bullying' schema show clearly that man character lacks of background knowledge about the things that woman usually does. It has been described as the process making food, house caring or even as a woman worker.

In "A Jury of Her Peers" the man character as the leader to investigate the murder case is often think that woman is less ability to find the evidences. It has been depicted in The 'Prison' schema shows that the male characters lacking to understand that the murder is trapped in prison which described from the bird cage, the house also the marriage. Meanwhile, the female characters successfully find the clue to solve the murder case. In this case even though woman can find evidence or causeand-effect of murder, she still chooses to be quiet and accept what man has found.

In "Sweat", the writer finds that the male character lacking to understands what he has done is a kind of bully and indicates the oppression to woman especially his own wife. It depicts as the 'Bullying' schema. The man character named Sykes does some acts related to bully because he often makes his wife feeling scared, betrayed and humiliated. Meanwhile, the woman character is relents, patient until she finally start to repay the bully that has been done by her husband.

Both schemata above depicts that man characters through their mind they often express the underestimate or discrimination to woman characters. Man also bully and oppress woman because they are strongest than woman, they have their power to control woman. Meanwhile woman as powerless character and often accepting what the man do to them.

In metaphor the writer finds "Women are Trifles" and "The War between Good and Evil". The writer says that the result represent man character has a bad behavior than woman. In the "Women are Trifles" the woman uses to worry about trivial things. The 'trifles' shows as metaphor that directly point out to woman that often get underestimate and discriminate by man. Something 'trifles' is not always as simple as it. Seems like the woman and what she does.

The other metaphor is "The War between Good and Evil" has been represented the characters and conflicts between them. The war represents the conflict between Delia and Sykes, the good represents Delia as patient, religious, merciful and hardworking wife. Meanwhile, the evil represents Sykes as cruel, naughty, rude, careless and irresponsible husband. In additional, kind of differences characters behavior reflect the problem in marriage relationship that the man as a bad character and the woman as a good character.

The finding in figurative language focuses on simile including A Riddle, A Hard Man, Cheerful, Delia Retort's to Sykes and The Snake Fangs. The three similes in "A Jury of Her Peers" represent the case as a riddle, cold man as the behavior of a hard man and cheerful as the behavior of the woman. While in "Sweat", the simile includes Delia Retort's to Sykes as rebellion of what her husband has been done to her and The Snake Fangs represent dangerous weapon to kill Delia not only her mental but also her heart.

It can be concluded that through mind style man as strongest, rude, cold and powerful character. Whereas woman as a patient, soft, careful and powerless character. In this context the writer only follows a short storyline about the differences in thoughts and attitudes between male and female characters are more inclined that male characters are the most dominant characters.

The second is the gender problem between woman and man in "A Jury of Her Peers" and "Sweat". The problems that arise in both focused short stories are analyzed through the use of language between man and woman. Using Lakoff's (1975) theory about the use of hedges and swear words such as expletive swearing and abusive swearing.

The results of problems that focus on differences in language use can be concluded that between woman and man both use hedges and swear words but in different functions. Woman uses hedges to express unwillingness, insecurity and to share their thoughts carefully. Woman also rarely uses sentences or harsh words in swear words because for her it shows bad things and like someone who do not have a good attitude, hurt and damage something. Whereas man uses hedges to show their logical and concrete thinking and man predominantly uses swear words to express emotions to their interlocutors without considers of the effects caused by it.

In this case the writer finds gender differences problems based on differences in language use by female and male characters also their differences behavior according to what is told in the two short stories. After the writer analyzes the differences in mind style characters and problems caused by differences in language use by woman and man, it can be concluded that their behavior are very different. The male character is more dominant, hard and rude. On the other hand, the character of woman is weaker, patient and relentless. These different characteristics can lead to discrimination, underestimation and oppression. The differences between mind style characters and language use invites gender inequality because the female characters in both stories show that they tend to be powerless, so they are easy to be demeaned and underestimated by man.

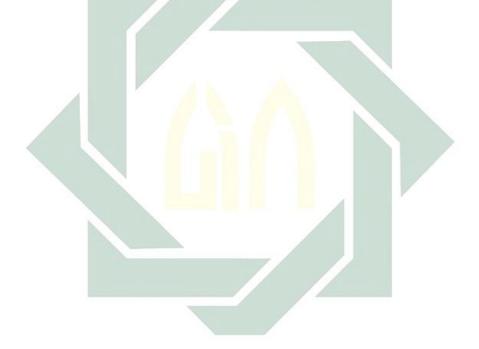
The language use of woman and man indicates by the use hedges and swear words can also prove that gender problems that arise also lead to discrimination and oppression. The character of woman shows more unwillingness rather than defenses. It makes them easy to regulated, oppressed and has to accepted male treatments and statements. Therefore, these problems respond with Islamic perspectives to find out from an Islamic point of view regarding the prohibition on these issues.

Islamic perspectives respond the gender problem between woman and man in "A Jury of Her Peers" and "Sweat". Islam is a perfect religion in which there are many rules and instructions for humans as very useful guidelines. In this case the use of the Islamic point of view to see the problems that have been found by the writer in both short stories.

Islam gives response to the problem that has been found such as underestimate, discrimination, bully and oppress are prohibited and can cause harm. This is mentioned in several verses in the Qur'an and hadith such as An-Nahl: 90, Al-Hujurat: 11, Al-Baqarah: 263 and Muhammad SAW narrated by Muslim, Bayhaqi, Bukhari, Iman and Adab.

Based on the verses and hadith that have shown the prohibition in the gender problems that has been found it can be concluded that Islam is forbids immorality, bad conduct and oppression. In Islamic perspective it is clearly marked that mocking and inspecting are prohibited in Islam because it causes adverse effects and sin. It can be underlined that superiority and rudeness between woman and man are not suitable based on Islamic perspectives. Thus, Islam has been arranged according to their portion and responsibility as human beings.

In addition it can be found in the fact that woman can be like man in thinking and acting. They can also be rude and do bad things like man do. However, the possibility that woman is a violence only happens a few percent in the life around us. Since basically woman is more guarding the value of politeness when talking or behaving than man. They tend to be weak and often become oppressed. This is evidenced by Mills (2005: 272-274), saying that woman generally proves to be more polite and slightly disrespectful than man. It can be concluded that in words and deeds, woman rarely does bad things than man. Woman is more caring and sympathetic and more cooperative in speaking (Coates: 1996). Mills also said that woman is more "nicer". So it's very rare if a woman does a taboo or bad act.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

The writer concludes all of the findings relate with this thesis. The thesis under the title Mind Style, Gender and Islamic Perspective in Two Short Stories "A Jury of Her Peers" by Susan Glaspell and "Sweat" by Zora Neale Hurston. This study aims to analyze the differences behavior between woman and man based on Leech and Short's (2007) theory of mind style through cognitive stylistics and Lakoff's (1975) theory of language use is analyzed through use of hedges and swear word. The writer uses descriptive qualitative method. The instrument is the writer herself as human instrument and the data take from short story text. There are some findings that have been found in this thesis related with mind style, gender and respond with Islamic perspectives.

The first finding from the analysis of mind style through schemata the writer finds that in "A Jury of Her Peers" the characters of male lack of background knowledge also have the lowest respect to comprehend the real case that has been found by female characters. It depicts as a The 'Prison' Schema in "A Jury of Her Peers". In "Sweat" the male character has not realized that he does bully and oppress his own wife. It can be said that he is lack of background knowledge about what means by bullying and it depicts as The 'Bullying' Schema.

In the other hand, the writer finds some figurative language include metaphor and simile such as "Women are Trifles" that is show about the man characters is underestimate to woman characters in "A Jury of Her Peers", while in "Sweat" it has been found that the unique metaphor is "The War between Good and Evil" which is tells the long and complicated conflict between an evil husband versus a good wife. There are some similes in "A Jury of Her Peers" such as A Riddle, A Hard Man and Cheerful, whereas in "Sweat" such as Delia Retort to Sykes and The Snake's Fangs. It has been represented as the case, the man and the woman in the short stories.

The second finding is the behavioral problem between woman and man that analyze using gender differences in language use focuses on the use of hedges. It can be concluded, both of man and woman use hedges. Woman uses hedges to express powerlessness, uncertainty or insecurity, and unwillingness to express her opinion or avoid making explicit statements. Whereas, male speakers uses hedging devices most frequently for very concrete functions. They usually want to keep the floor for them, to strengthen the uttered prepositions and to lead the discussion. The third finding is the response to the gender problem using Islamic perspectives that are about underestimate, bully and oppress also the views about sarcasm and swear word. Islam forbids any insult that is carried out to bring down, insult and torture someone either by using verbal or non verbal. Then, Islam also forbids speech that is not good, rude, bad, not useful and dirty. In these problems it can be concluded that the problems that arise in both stories corner one party, especially woman, where woman must be glorified by man and must be maintained.

From the conclusion above, the writer states that in the analysis using Mind Style, Gender and Islamic Perspectives are very complex and provide much knowledge that the differences between woman and man prove to be different in any way, especially the use of their mind styles and their language use. Therefore, the existence of this research can help to open broader thoughts of the reader and who are interest in the same field.

5.2 Suggestion

The result of this research does not cover all of the kind of mind style, gender and Islamic perspectives study. Nevertheless, this is need more observe or explore, and this research is not as the perfect one. The writer hopes that by this research, it can be shared knowledge about mind style, gender and Islamic perspectives in literary work especially short story. The

76

writer also hopes there are criticism and suggestion will appear from the reader to obtain the better researcher in the future. There are some suggestions for the next researchers on mind style, gender and Islamic perspectives. First, the next researcher should explore to analyze mind style through deixis, grammatical structure, cooperative principle, corpus, theory of mind and etc. Second the readers know about mind style studies in short story. This thesis give lots of knowledge about the differences between woman and man through mind style, gender and give another view from Islamic perspectives. To the other researcher who interest to continue and take the same research could observe this research not only the differences between woman and man through mind style and gender in language use, but also about the other cases of the story like analyze the characters mental illness, lexis, grammar use or their linguistic choices of mind style. To conclude, the writer hopes that this study can give lots of benefit and knowledge as the contribution to the next researchers and study of mind style, gender and Islamic perspectives.

REFERENCES

- Abdullah, M.F. (2004). *Professionalism: The Islamic Perspective*. Journal article Peguam Syarie: Jurutera.
- Abdulssalam, A.S. (2006). *Gender and Sexuality: An Islamic Perspective*. SARI 24 Journal article Malaysia University.
- Al-Qaradawi, Y. (1995). Fi Fiqh al-'Awlawiyyat. Cairo: Maktabah Wahbah
- Baquee, A. (2016). Influence of Gender Roles in Language Choice: A study on male and female students of private in university of Dhaka city. Bangladesh: Brac University.
- Baranauskiene, R. & Adminiene, V. (2012). *Gender Differences in The Language of E. Hemingway's Fiction*. Lithuania: Siauliai University.
- Cahyani, R. (2017). Mind Style Analysis: Linguistic Choices in Short Stories "The Lady or The Tiger?" by Frank Stockton and "The Ones Who Walk Away from Omelas" by Ursula Le Guin. Journal article State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya.
- Coates, J. (ed). (1998). Language and Gender: A Reader. Oxford: Blackwell Publishing Ltd.
- Deeley, Q. (2009). Cognitive Style, Spirituality and Religious Understanding: The Case of Autism. Journal of religion, disability and health: RC PSYCH.

Fowler, R. (1996). Linguistic criticism. Oxford: OUP.

- Gale, T. (2005). *Islamic Perspectives*. Online website: https://www.encyclopedia.com/science/encyclopedias-almanacstranscripts-and-maps/islamic-perspectives.
- Glaspell, S. (2018). *A Jury of Her Peers Summary*. Online website: https://www.enotes.com/topics/jury-her-peers.
- Holmes, J. (1995). Women, Men and Politeness. London: Longman.
- Hurston, Z.N. (2018). *Sweat Summary*. Online website: https://www.shmoop.com/sweat-hurston/summary.html.

- Jay, T. & Janschewitz, K. (2008). "The Pragmatics of Swearing". *Journal* of Politeness Research 4, page 268-288. Walter de Gruyter.
- Kumar, R. (2011). Research Methodology: a step-by-step guide for beginners. SAGE Publications Ltd, London.
- Lakoff, R. (1975). Language and Woman's Place. New York: Harper & Row.
- Lamanna, C. & Lincoln, P. (2004). An Introduction to Content Analysis Pdf. Online website: http://www.umsl.edu/~wilmarthp/mrpc-webresources/content-analysis.pdf
- Leech, G. & Short, M. (2007). *Style in fiction (Second edition)*. UK: Pearson.
- Ljung, M. 2011. Swearing: A Cross-Cultural Linguistic Study. London: Palgrave Macmillan.
- Lloyed, M. (2005). Beyond identity politics: Feminism, power and politics. SAGE Publications, London, Thousand Oaks, New Delhi.
- March, C. Smyth, I. & Mukhopadhyay, M. (1999). A Guide to Gender-Analysis Frameworks. London: An Oxfam Publication.
- Mcintyre, D. (2015). Logic, reality and mind style in Alan Bennett's The Lady in the Van. Journal of Literary Semantics.
- Mills, S. (1970). *Discourse*. Routledge, 29 West 35th Street, New York, NY 10001.
- Mills, S. (2005). *Gender and impoliteness*. Journal of Politeness Research: Walter de Gruyter
- Nuttall, L. (2013). *Personal and social factors in construal: a cognitive grammatical approach to mind style*. Journal article University of Nottingham, UK.
- Oates, J. C. (1992). *The Oxford Book of American Short Stories*. New York: The Book Depository Ltd.
- Permadi. (2017). The Analysis of Swearing Uttered by The Main Character in the Terence Winter's Movie "The Wolf of Wall Street". Makassar: State Islamic University of Alauddin.

- Reeves, H. & Baden, S. (2000). *Gender and Development: Concepts and Definitions*. BRIDGE Journal article, University of Sussex,UK.
- Semino, E. (2007). *Mind Style 25 years on*. Journal article, Lancaster University.
- Semimo, E. (2014). *Pragmatic failure, mind style and characterisation in fiction about autism.* Journal article Department of Linguistics and English Language, Lancaster University, UK.
- Shaikh, M.S. & Khan, U. (2012). Constructing Gender Identities in Discourse: A Critical Discourse Analysis of Two Short Stories. American International Journal of Contemporary Research Vol. 2 No. 3; March 2012.
- Shazu, R.I. (2014). *Relationship between Gender and Language*. Bangladesh: Jatiya Kabi Kazi Nazrul Islam University.
- Stockwell, P. (2008). Language and Literature: Stylistics. New York: Routledge
- Storey, J.M. (2016). Tapping Gabriel Conroy: An Investigation into the Mind Style of the Protagonist of The Dead. Journal article Malaysia University, Sabah.
- Sunderland, J. (2006). *Language and gender: An advanced resource book*. Routledge, London, USA.
- Tannen, D. (1991). You just don't understand: Women and men in conversation (pp. 1990-1990). London: Virago.
- Tannen, D. (1994). Gender and Discourse. London: Virago.
- UNESCO. (2003). *Gender Mainstreaming Implementation Framework*. Paris: Place De Fontenoy.
- Vanderstoep, S.W. & Deirdre D.J. (2009). Research Methods for Everyday Life : Blending Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.
- Wenjing, X. (2012). Study on gender differences in English. Lecture Notes in Information Technology, 16, 218.
- Xia, X. (2013). *Gender Differences in Using Language*. China: Qindao University of Science and Technology.

- Zubair, H.M & Azhar, H.H. (2014). Islamic Sharia Teachings and Practices for Preventing Bullying. Pakistan: Journal Article.
- https://www.al-islam.org/ahlul-bayt-ethical-role-models-sayyid-mahdisadr/sarcasm
- http://simfonifm.com/news/language-in-islamic-perspective-1513362079

https://quran.com/16/90

http://www.csi.uottawa.ca/tanka/files/complexities.html

