WOMEN SPEECH BY NICHOLAS SPARKS
"THE LONGEST RIDE"

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ABSTRACT

This study investigates about the meaning of women speech. The researcher interested to analyze of women speech by main character in novel The Longest Ride literary works of Nicholas Sparks because the main character in novel The Longest Ride interpreted of women in real life. The researcher purposed to find out the meaning of women speech that always became mystery to all of the men when they communicated in love relationship. This analyzed, the researcher used to intrinsic approach to analyze of women speech by main character in novel The Longest Ride. The researcher used to extrinsic with qualitative approach to analyze one by one the meaning of women speech by main character in novel The Longest Ride. The researcher used to descriptive qualitative method to explain the meaning of women speech by main character in novel The Longest Ride with took citation proof in novel The Longest Ride. The researcher analyzed types of women speech was like less direct or assertive direct, trouble talk, emotional expressivity, and intimacy that found by citation in novel The Longest Ride. After this research, the researcher got the point if the women speech had more types of women speech and had more different meaning that interpreted by main character in novel The Longest Ride.

Key words: Language, Women Speech, Types of Women Speech

INTRODUCTION

Language is a series of sound produced by said means of a conscious human being (Santoso, 1990). Language is a form and not a state (language may be the form and not matter) or something that sounds arbitrary symbol system, or also a system of many systems, a system of an order or an order in the system (Mackey, 1986). Language is a system of symbols that are meaningful and articulate sound (generated by said tool) which are arbitrary and conventional, which is used as a means of communicating by a group of human beings to give birth to feelings and thoughts (Wibowo, 2001). Language is a system of communication using sounds or symbols that enables us to express our feelings, thoughts, ideas, and experiences (Goldstein, 2008). The definition language of communication is the most complete and effective way to convey ideas, messages, intentions, feelings and opinions to others (Wibowo and Walija, 1996).

Language and gender is an interdisciplinary field of research that studies varieties of speech in terms of gender, gender relations, gender practices, and sexuality. According to Duranti (2009), argued that language

and gender was studying the encoding of sex different in language between men and women in communication.According to Carli (1990), argued that different norms that established for men and women, affected speech style perceptions. For instance, low status persons, including women, characterized by a kind of powerless speech style, generally appeal to intensifiers (e.g., so, very), hedges (I think, kind), hesitations (uh, well), etc. as linguistic devices to secure their social position (Erickson, Lind, Johnson, and O'Barr 1978).

Speech is also affecting by the speech situation. Individuals generally have several dialect variants in their repertoire and switch from one to the other according to the situation in which they find themselves (Lyons, 1990). According to Climate (1997), definition of female speech is developing and maintaining by relationships. They used language for achieved intimacy. Tannen (1990) stated that women speech is a language of connection and intimacy, while men speech isa language of status and independence. Tannen also stated that such a communication resembled cross cultural communication where the style of communication was different. According to Kaplan and Farrell (1994) and Peregrini (1980), message produced by women was short and their participation drove by their desired to keep the communication going rather than the desired for achieved consensus.

Research Problem

Based on the background above the problem, formulated as follows: "How is the woman speech of the main character in the novel entitled The Longest Ride by Nicholas Sparks?"

Objective of Study

Based on the statement of the problem above the researcher decided the objective of the study was describing the women speech in novel The LongestRide by Nicholas Sparks.

Limitation of Study

This study, the researcher chose in novel The Longest Ride by Nicholas Sparks to find out of women speech. After this, the researcher was analyzing about of women speech in this novel.

LITERATURE
Women Speech

Women speech is complicated, based on the definition of women speech from Crawford (1997) argued that the three main objectives of female speech as:

1. To create and maintain relationships of closeness and equality.
2. To criticize others in acceptable (indirect ways).
3. To interpret accurately and sensitively the speech of other females.

The other researcher, Poynton (1989), said that women's speech as:

1. Generally more polite in their speech (though are no different in sincerity).

2. Use politeness markers such as 'please' and 'thank you'.
3. Use super polite 'multiple modalities' such as "I was wondering if you could possibly just do me a small favor, if you wouldn't mind".
4. Tend to use tag questions.
5. Use more intensifiers.
6. Use more adjectives.
7. Use euphemisms rather than swearing.

Baron (1986), argued that women speech was being different from that of men and these differences involved phonological aspects of language which was clearly distinguished in varieties of language. Consequently, these differences possibly explained and observed through matters having to do with how men and women use language in social interaction.Tannen (1984) emphasized the existence of two major types of conversational styles. They were shaping the communicative behavior of individual speakers was: a high involvement style and the opposed high considerateness style. These styles reflected the general linguistic behavior of women and men in conversation. While women are said to preferred a high involvement style, men might preferred a high considerateness style. However, we needed to keep in mind that stereotypes were at work here and that we needed to question generalist assumptions.

Less direct or assertive direct in women speech

Lakoff (1975) published an influential account of women's language in her book entitled Language and Woman's Place. In another article she published a set of basic assumptions about what marked the language of women. Among them she made some claimed that women's were:

1. Hedge: using phrases like "sort of", "kind of", "it seems like", and so on.
2. Use super polite forms: "Would you mind...", "I'd appreciate it if...", "...if you don't mind"
3. Use tag questions: "You're going to dinner, aren't you?", etc.

Trouble talk in women speech

Tannen (1990) asserted that men confused by the various ways in which women used to conversation to be intimated with others. One of these ways was "trouble talk" it was talking about one's troubles or problems. She claimed that for women, talking about troubles is the essence of connection. It signified and created closeness. Men, however, interpreted trouble talk as a request for advice, and thus, he responded with a solution. The impasse that occurred of result in a feeling of weakness by the female, where she felt cut off and her problem diminished as men was tending to provide solutions when women actually needed to talk about her problem for created a relationship.

Emotional expressivity in women speech

Gross and John (1997) definition of emotional expressivity provided the framework for this study. For the purpose of this research, emotional expression assessed through both nonverbal and verbal affection. Latu, Mast, & Kaiser (2013) approached gender differences in "emotionality" according to experience and expression. Simon and Nath (2014) claimed, while "there was not significant difference in the frequency with which men and women reported emotions in general, there were significant gender differences in the frequency with which they reported positive and negative emotions".

Intimacy of women speech

Yoo, Bartle, &Gangamma (2013), explored the connection between communication, intimacy, sexual satisfaction and relationship satisfaction. Results from their study indicated that for men and women alike, feeling liked their partner had a positive communication style led to greater felt of intimacy as well as relationship satisfaction (Yoo, 2013).

RESEARCH METHOD

The design of the research is qualitative research. The researcher used qualitative research because Hancock (1998), argued that qualitative research is concerned with the opinions, experiences and feelings of individuals producing subjective data. Qualitative research described social phenomena as they occurred naturally.

The attempt did not make to manipulate the situation under studied as was the case with experimental quantitative research. Hancock said that qualitative research had some of the common terms as: subjective, holistic, phenomenological, descriptive, naturalistic, and inductive. The researcher used the descriptive qualitative research method in this research. The data was collecting directly and related to this research took from novel The Longest Ride by Nicholas Sparks.

Source of Data

The source of data in this research was the speech of main character (women) in the novel The Longest Ride by Nicholas Sparks. The researcher red the novel carefully, then found of main character speech in the novel, after this translated the women speech means. The other source that supported this study was references journal and e-book about women speech for helped this research.

Data Collection

Data collection is how the researcher collected and got the data. This research used documentation method because Nawawi (1994) stated that the documentation method is a method of collecting data conducted by classifying the written materials related to the problem of the study and used for obtaining the data by some variables such as magazine and books as the data. The data of this research were collected by reading

comprehension, identifying the data, and displaying the data obtained.

Research Instrument

The researcher used some kinds of instruments to gather data. The data was same like a document. This document was some of books that connected in this research with used instruments were table. The first column was number, second column was women speech by main character in novel The Longest Ride by Nicholas Sparks, and third column was page of women speech by main character in novel The Longest Ride found it.

Data Analysis

After collecting data in novel The Longest Ride by Nicholas Sparks which connected with women speech, the researcher was starting analyzed of data. The techniques of data analysis as:

1. Analyzing of data which connected with women speech.
2. Explaining the data of result. The researcher explained of women speech means in novel The Longest ride.
3. Drawing the conclusion.

The Result
Less Direct or Assertive Direct
    A. Sorry, I'm Late (p.111)

When the researcher analyzed of women speech by main character (women) in novel *The Longest Ride*, the researcher found of speech was "Sorry, I'm late" (p.111). This speech

had symbols of the real apologize by main character (women) in novel conversation. The proof of speech supported the apologized speech by main character (women) in novel conversation on page 111 as:

"Sorry, I'm late," She (Sophia) called out as she closed the door, sounding nowhere near as nervous as he left.
"It's all right," he said, replacing his hat and shoving his hands in his pockets.

This apologize speech was one of part the less direct or assertive direct in women speech theory.

    B. I'm glad you did (p.128)

The researcher found of speech was "I'm glad you did" (p.128) when researcher analyzed of women speech by main character (women) in novel *The Longest Ride*. This speech had symbols of giving a proud by main character (women) in novel conversation. The proof of speech supported the proud speech by main character (women) in novel conversation on page 128 as:

"And I don't know why I'm telling you all this."
"It's okay," she (Sophia) said, the voice soft. "I'm glad you did."
He acknowledged her words with a grateful nod.

The proud speech that called intensifiers was one part of the less direct or assertive direct in women speech theory.

Toruble Talk

A. I'm just … tired of it (p.32)

The researcher found of speech was "I'm just … tired of it" (p.32) when the researcher analyzed of women speech by main character (women) in novel *The Longest Ride*. This speech had some meaning by main character (women) in novel conversation. The proof of supported to this speech by main character (women) in novel conversation on page 32 as:

"I'm not moping," Sophia said. "I'm just … tired of it."

"You mean you're tired of seeing Brian, right?" She spun around to face Sophia.

This speech was including to trouble talk in women speech theory.

B. No (p.32)

When the researcher analyzed of women speech by main character (women) in novel *The Longest Ride*, the researcher found of speech was "No" (p.32). This speech had symbols of rejected by main character (women) in novel conversation. The proof of supported to this speech bymain character in novel conversation on page 32 as:

"Did you talk to him? Or did he try to talk to you?"

"No." Sophia shook her head. "I headed straight for the door and pretended I didn't notice him."

This speech was including to trouble talk in women speech theory.

Emotional Expressivity

A. Don't touch me! (p.50)

The researcher found of speech was "Don't touch me!" (p.50) when the researcher analyzed of women speech by main character (women) in novel *The Longest Ride*. This speech had symbols of prohibition by main character (women) in novel conversation. The proof of supported to this speech by main character (women) in novel conversation on page 50 as:

"Come on," he said, reaching for her hand. "Let's get a drink and talk. We can work through this …."

"Don't touch me!" Her (Sophia) voice rang a sharply.

This speech was including to the emotional expressivity in women speech theory.

B. No, you're not! (p.350)

When the researcher analyzed of women speech by main character (women) in novel *The Longest Ride*, the researcher found of speech was "No, you're not!" (p.350). This speech had symbols of interrupted by main character (women) in novel conversation. The proof of supported to this speech by main character (women) in novel conversation on page 350 as:

"I'm doing it for her …"

"No, you're not!" Sophia interrupted. "You're doing it so that you won't have to feel guilty!"

This speech was including to the emotional expressivity in women speech theory.

Intimacy

A. Because I need you (p.49)

The researcher found of speech was "Because I need you" (p.49) when the researcher analyzed of women speech by main character (women) in novel *The Longest Ride*. This speech

had symbols of personal feeling by main character (women) in novel conversation. The proof of supported to this speech by main character (women) in novel conversation on page 49 as:

He started at her, plainly confused. "Why are you acting like this?"
"Are you kidding?" she (Sophia) said. "After you break up with me, I knew I'd made the biggest mistake of my life. Because I need you. You're good for me."

This speech was including to intimacy in women speech theory.

B. I love you, too (p.261)

The researcher found of speech was "I love you, too" (p.261) when the researcher analyzed of women speech by main character (women) in novel *The Longest Ride*. This speech had symbols of romantic feeling by main character (women) in novel conversation. The proof of supported to this speech by main character (women) in novel conversation on page 261 as:

"I love you, Sophia," He whispered.
"I love you, too, Luke," she (Sophia) whispered back as his face inched closer to hers.

This speech was including to intimacy in women speech theory.

V. CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

From the research that explained about the women speech by main character (women) in novel *The Longest Ride* by Nicholas Sparks, the researcher concluded that:

1. Some of women speech by main character (women) in novel *The Longest Ride* include

to less direct or assertive direct categories in women speech theory. For example are apologize, giving a proud, accepted to something good, doubt, and pronounced to ask something. Indirectly, the women speech by main character (women) in novel conversation showed that the women speech in real life.

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