

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

5.1 Conclusion

As the result of this study, sexist words can be found directly and indirectly in *To Bed A Beauty*. Firstly, in direct sexism which is called overt sexism, the sexist words are emerged in naming (the usage of male's and female's title), generic term (male's and female's representations; male's and female's job), and semantic derogation (the affixation process which makes the word to be negatively inflected). In naming, there are 8 sexist words which categorized as male's title and 6 sexist words which categorized as female's title. In generic term, there are 3 sexist words used as male's reference and 9 sexist words are used for female's reference. In addition, there are 6 sexist words used for referring male's job and 5 sexist words to female's job. In semantic derogation, there are 10 sexist words are affixed.

Secondly, in indirect sexism, the sexist word is collocated with certain word which brings the negative connotation. There are 18 sexist words which are collocated with 16 certain word, in which tend to make the negative meaning in words. Furthermore, this study proves that there is no equivalency of words for referring both women and men. Based on the finding, women tend to be represented in negative representation than men.

5.2 Suggestions

This study is written in order to give the fully understanding for many people. The first suggestion is given for parents, who careful with their children literature. it is really important to examine the content of their children literature because the sexist words which are used in literary work can bring the negative impact for the meaning of word in the story. The second suggestion is given for novelist and author. They must be aware while choosing the word because the meaning of word can be interpreted in wider representation. The representation can be negatively interpreted when those words are put altogether with sexist words. Finally, the suggestion is given for any students who want to conduct the similar study. It is really important to choose the right pattern before analyzing this topic and finding the right theory will be helpful too.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Aini, Nur. 2010. The Sexist Swear Words Used by the Character in Schottas Movie. Unpublished Thesis. Malang: Jurusan Bahasa dan Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora dan Budaya, UIN Malang. www.lib.uin-malang.ac.id accessed on November 5, 2014.
- Bull, Victoria. 2008. *Oxford Learner's Pocket Dictionary*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Creswell, W. John. 2003. *Research Design Qualitative, Quantitative and Mixed Methods Approaches Second Edition*. London: Sage Publication, Inc.
- Christoph. 2007. *Further Theoretical Approaches: Meaning Components*, pdf. Acrobat Distiller 6.0 (Windows). Accessed on October 19, 2014.
- Evans, Vyvyan. 2007. *Word Meaning*, pdf. University of Brighton. Accessed on October 19, 2014.
- Geeraerts, Dirk. 2010. *Theories of Lexical Semantic*. New York: Oxford University Press, Inc.
- Guimei, He. 2010. "An Analysis of Sexism in English," *Journal of Language and Research*. 1: 332-35.
- Jordan, Nicole. 2008. *To Bed A Beauty*. New York: Ballantine Books.
- Langendoen, D. Terence. 2005. *Katz, Jerold J (1932-2002)*. United States: Department of Linguistic University of Arizona.

Lewis, David. 2014. *General Semantics*. Holland: D. Reidel Publishing Company, Dordrecht.

Malmkajær, Kirsten. 1991. *The Linguistic Encyclopedia*. London: Routledge.

McConnell-Ginet, Sally. 2011. *Gender, Sexuality and Meaning: Linguistic Practice and Politics*. New York: Oxford University Press, Inc.

McConnell, Sally-Ginet&Eckert, Penelope. 2003. *Language and Gender*. New York: Cambridge University Press.

Mills, Sara. 2008. *Language and Sexism*. United States: Cambridge University Press.

Pattalung, Na Piengpen. 2008. *An Analysis of Sexist Language in ESL Textbook by Thai Authors used in Thailand*. Texas: University of North Texas.

Sankoff, David. 2008. *Sociolinguistic Method and Linguistic Theory*. Canada: Universite de Montreal.

Sowa, F. John. 2002. *Logical Structure in the Lexicon*. United States: IBM System Institute.

Yule, George. 1985. *The Study of Language: An introduction*. United States: Cambridge University Press.

www.phrases.org.uk. "The Black Sheep Family", accessed on January 31, 2015

www.merriam-webster.com

www.thefreedictionary.com

APPENDIX

4.1 TABLE OVERT SEXISM

NAMING

Data Code : Line : Page	Sexist Word	Semantic Marker	Distinguisher	Naming	
				Male's Title	Female's Title
1 : 5 : 2	Earl	(noun) (human) (male)	[the title of a British nobleman of high rank] [a member of the British peerage ranking below a marquee and above a viscount]	√	
2 : 1 : 3	Duke	(noun) (human) (male)	[a nobleman of the highest hereditary rank] [a member of the highest grade of British peerage]	√	
3 : 23 : 18	Grace	(noun) (human) (male)	[used as title of address or reference for a duke, a duchess, or an archbishop]	√	
4 : 2 : 48	Lord	(noun) (human) (male)	[one having power and authority over others] [a man of rank or high position, such feudal tenant or a British nobleman] [used as British title]	√	

5 : 2 : 48	Bachelor	(noun) (human) (young) (male)	[a young knight who follows banner of another] [unmarried man]	√	
6 : 22 : 163	Nobleman	(noun) (human) (adult) (male)	[a man of noble rank, title or status]	√	
7 : 9 : 210	Sir	(noun) (human) (adult) (male)	[used as a man title before the given name of a knight or baronet and formerly, sometimes before the given name of a priest] [a man of rank or position] [a respectful or formal term of address used to a man] [a gentleman of high status]	√	
8 : 6 : 229	Mr	(noun) (human) (male)	[a conventional title of courtesy except when usage requires the substitution of a title of rank or an honorific or professional title before a man's surname]	√	
1 : 2 : 9	Lady	(noun) (human) (female)	[a woman having proprietary rights or authority, especially as a feudal superior] [a woman who is member of an order of		√

			<p>knighthood]</p> <p>[a customary title for British women]</p> <p>[a woman of refinement and gentle manners]</p> <p>[a man's girlfriend]</p>		
2 : 5 : 9	Mistress	(noun) (human) (female)	<p>[a woman other than his wife with whom a married man has a continuing sexual relationship]</p> <p>[used archaically as a title prefixed to the name of a married or unmarried woman]</p>		√
3 : 12 : 147	Duchess	(noun) (human) (female)	[the wife or widow of a duke]		√
4 : 22 : 188	Noblewoman	(noun) (human) (adult) (female)	[a woman of noble rank, title or status]		√
5 : 9 : 210	Mrs.	(noun) (human) (female)	<p>[a conventional title for a married woman which is added before a surname of her husband]</p> <p>[a conventional title of courtesy except when usage require the substitution of a little of rank or an honorific or professional title before a married woman's surname]</p>		√

6 : 21 : 307	Countess	(noun) (human) (female)	[a woman holding the title of count or earl] [used as a title for such a noblewoman]		√
Total Sexist Words				8	6

4.2 TABLE OVERT SEXISM

GENERIC TERM

Data Code : Line : Page	Sexist Word	Semantic Marker	Distinguisher	Generic Term			
				Male's Reference	Female's Reference	Male's Job	Femal e's Job
1 : 5 : 9	Gentleman	(noun) (human) (male)	[a man of noble or gentle birth] [a man who combines gentle birth or rank with chivalrous qualities] [a man whose conducts conforms to a high standard of proprietary or correct behavior]	√			
2 : 2 : 48	Bachelor	(noun) (human) (young) (male)	[a young knight who follows banner of another] [unmarried man]	√			
3 : 12 : 131	Master	(noun) (human) (male)	[a male teacher] [the man in authority, such as the head of household, the employer of servants, or the owner of slaves or	√			

			animal] [archaic: used as a form of address for a man] [a person with the ability or power to control]				
1 : 5 : 9	Mistress	(noun) (human) (female)	[a woman other than his wife with whom a married man has a continuing sexual relationship]		√		
2 : 5 : 9	Wife	(noun) (human) (female)	[a female partner in a marriage]		√		
3 : 29 : 90	Spinster	(noun) (human) (adult) (female)	[an unmarried woman especially one past the common age for marrying] [a woman who seems unlikely to marry] [in legal document: a woman who has never marriage]		√		
4 : 20 : 146	Misogynist	(noun) (human) (female)	[one who hates or mistrust women] [a misanthrope who dislike women in particular]		√		

5 : 12 : 147	Witch	(noun) (human) (female)	[a woman considered to be spiteful or overbearing] [an ugly or mean old woman]		√		
6 : 9 : 229	Missus	(noun) (human) (female)	[the mistress of a household] [used as a term of reference by a man of his wife] [an informal term of address for a woman] [used to address a woman whose names is not known]		√		
7 : 12 : 295	Minx	(noun) (human) (young) (female)	[a girl or young woman who is considered to be impudent or very flirtatious] [a promiscuous woman] [a sexually attractive and playful woman who often causes trouble]		√		
8 : 11 : 299	Doxy	(noun) (human) (female)	[a female lover or a mistress] [a woman prostitute] [a woman who is regarded as		√		

			sexually promiscuous]				
9 : 21 : 307	Countess	(noun) (human) (female)	[the wife or widow of an earl in Great Britain]		√		
1 : 3 : 15	Patron	(noun) (human) (male)	[a person who chosen, named, or honored as a special guardian protector, or supporter] [a social or financial sponsor of a social function] [one that uses wealth or influence to help an individual, an institution, or a cause]			√	
2 : 14 : 53	Footman	(noun) (human) (male)	[a male servant who lets visitors into a house and serves food at the dinner table] [a servant in livery formerly attending a rider or required to run in front of his master's carriage]			√	
3 : 12 : 72	Coachman	(noun) (human) (male)	[a man whose job was driving a carriage pulled by horses]			√	

4 : 16 : 75	Highwayman	(noun) (human) (male)	[a man especially in the past who stopped travellers on roads and robbed them]			√	
5 : 4 : 111	Butler	(noun) (human) (male)	[a man servant having charge of the wines and liquors] [the chief male servant of a household who has charge of other employees, receives guests, directs the serving of meals, and performs various personal services]			√	
6 : 23 : 312	Tradesman	(noun) (human) (male)	[a man who practice a manual trade] [a man who is merchant]			√	
1 : 2 : 9	Cyprian	(noun) (human) (female)	[a woman who engages in promiscuous sexual intercourse, especially for money]				√
2 : 8 : 41	Hostess	(noun) (human) (female)	[a bar worker who is sometimes a sex worker] [an air steward] [someone who host a party]				√

3 : 4 : 111	Housekeeper	(noun) (human) (female)	[a married woman in charge of a household] [a servant who is employed to perform domestic task in a household]				√
4 : 10 : 210	Nanny	(noun) (human) (adult) (female)	[a child's nurse or caregiver] [a person, traditionally a woman, employed to take care of a child]				√
5 : 25 : 311	Governess	(noun) (human) (female)	[a woman who cares for and supervises a child especially in a private household] [a woman teacher employed in a private household to teach and train the children]				√
Total Sexist Words				3	9	6	5

4.3 TABLE OVERT SEXISM

SEMANTIC DEROGATION

Data Code : Line : Page	Sexist Word	Semantic Marker	Distinguisher	Semantic Derogation (Affixation)
1 : 5 : 9	Gentleman	(noun) (human) (male)	[a man of noble or gentle birth] [a man who combines gentle birth or rank with chivalrous qualities] [a man whose conducts conforms to a high standard of proprietary or correct behavior]	Gentle + man
2 : 8 : 41	Hostess	(noun) (human) (female)	[a bar worker who is sometimes a sex worker] [an air steward] [someone who host a party]	Host + ess
3 : 14 : 53	Footman	(noun) (human) (male)	[a male servant who lets visitors into a house and serves food at the dinner table] [a servant in livery formerly attending a rider or required to run in front of his	Foot + man

			master's carriage]	
4 : 12 : 72	Coachman	(noun) (human) (male)	[a man whose job was driving a carriage pulled by horses]	Coach + man
5 : 16 : 75	Highwayman	(noun) (human) (male)	[a man especially in the past who stopped travellers on roads and robbed them]	Highway + man
6 : 22 : 163	Nobleman	(noun) (human) (adult) (male)	[a man of noble rank, title or status]	Noble + man
7 : 22 : 188	Noblewoman	(noun) (human) (adult) (female)	[a woman of noble rank, title or status]	Noble + man
8 : 21 : 307	Countess	(noun) (human) (female)	[the wife or widow of an earl in Great Britain]	Count + ess
9 : 25 : 311	Governess	(noun) (human) (female)	[a woman who cares for and supervises a child especially in a private household] [a woman teacher employed in a private household to teach and train the children]	Governor + ess
10 : 23 : 312	Tradesman	(noun) (human) (male)	[a man who practice a manual trade] [a man who is merchant]	Trades + man

4.4 TABLE INDIRECT SEXISM

Data Code : Line : Page	Sentences	Sexist Word	Collocation
1 : 5 : 2	The word 'earl' and 'guardian' in the sentences "Arden was a close friend of her new <u>guardian</u> . The Earl of Danvers who had recently become engaged to marry her elder sister"	Earl	Guardian
2 : 1 : 3	"But a duke of Arden's extensive wealth and power had the right to arrogance, Roslyn supposed that he was reputed to be such an <u>extraordinary lover</u> , however, quite surprised her"	Duke	Extraordinary lover
3 : 2 : 9	"Thus, she'd called on the experience and expertise of her childhood friend, Fanny Irwin, a once genteel young lady who had left home at sixteen to become one of London's most celebrated <u>Cyprians</u> "	Lady	Cyprian
4 : 5 : 9	"Because I hope to make a respectable marriage before long, but I want my <u>husband</u> to love me first. It seems clear that gentlemen commonly fall in love with their mistresses but rarely <u>their wives</u> "	Gentleman Mistress Wife	Husband
5 : 3 : 15	"She considered saying yes, but then she would have to come up with a name of for her <u>nonexistent patron</u> , an Arden would very likely see through her lie. "No, I have no protector.""	Patron	Nonexistent
6 : 2 : 48	" <u>The black sheep</u> of his illustrious family. Lord	Lord	The Black Sheep

	Haviland had unexpectedly inherited the title and fortune last year, which made him an extremely <u>eligible bachelor</u> , despite his nonconformist nature and his distaste for the trapping of the peerage”	Bachelor	Eligible
7 : 12 : 131	“But of course, Roslyn thought as she struggled to calm her racing heartbeat, a <u>legendary lover</u> like Arden would know just how to make the most of a simple touch. He was clearly a master with women. His skilled hands knew just where to linger, how to arouse”	Master	Legendary lover
8 : 12 : 147	“Drew frowned, wondering how he had come to be discussing matrimony. Usually his mind wandered away from the unpleasant subject. Oh, he knew he would do his duty eventually. But he had never given serious consideration to the woman he would one day wed. He only knew he didn’t want his duchess to be anything like his mother – a <u>cold, grasping, power-hungry witch</u> who thought only of her own needs and desires”	Duchess Witch	A cold Grasping Power-hungry
9 : 33 : 148	“Drew appreciated her humor, but he pressed on. “A wife may turn out to be a <u>nag</u> ,”	Wife	Nag
10 : 22 : 163	“But a rakish nobleman like the duke was only interested in <u>physical pleasure</u> , not love or marriage or children”	Nobleman Duke	Physical pleasure
11 : 11-12 : 291	“You don’t really want to wed me, Drew. You don’t want a true wife . Someone who could be more to you than a <u>broodmare</u> for your heirs...lover, companion, helpmate, confidante, friend. If you want heirs, any number of women will do”	Wife	Broodmare

12 : 11 : 299	“ Miss Loring is not a <u>doxy</u> , Drew. She is a lady with well-breed sensibilities. You cannot rely on <u>physical persuasion</u> to make her love you”	Miss Lady	Doxy Physical persuasion
Total Data		18	16