

## CHAPTER III

### FINDING AND DISCUSSION

This chapter consists of findings and discussions. The data taken in this research are language style used by Eliza Doolittle in *Pygmalion* movie .The analysis of the values here is based on the problems in chapter 1.

#### A. Finding

This section is concerned with the analysis about language style used Eliza Doolittle in *Pygmalion* movie by George Bernard Shaw. As mentioned in the previous chapter that the purposes of the study are to investigate language style who use in Eliza Doolittle in *Pygmalion* movie

After the data were observed, it was found that all of language style who use Eliza Doolittle in *Pygmalion* movie

##### 1. Vowel

In vowel Eliza Doolittle used (ou)becoming (a), used (a) becoming (o) and long vowel. It can be seen in the table below:

**Table 3.1 Vowel by Eliza Doolittle**

No	Vowel by Eliza Doolittle [Vowel in Cockney]	English Standard
1	Now then, Freddy look where you're	Now then, Freddy look where you're

	goin', do <b>ya</b> ?	goin', do <b>you</b> ?
2	What'd <b>ya</b> do that for?	What'd <b>you</b> do that for?
3	Oh. Thank <b>ya</b> kindly, lady.	Oh. Thank <b>you</b> kindly, lady.
4	Oh, cheer up, <b>Capt'n.</b>	Oh, cheer up, <b>Captain.</b>
5	<b>G'on</b> , Captain	<b>Go on</b> , Captain
6	You'd had a drop, hadn't <b>ya</b> ?	You'd had a drop, hadn't <b>you</b> ?
7	I will thank <b>ya</b> , captain	I will thank <b>you</b> , captain
8	Good-bye, <b>oull.</b>	Good-bye, <b>all.</b>
9	You could make <b>mə</b>	You could make <b>me</b>
10	When you <b>səwə</b> a chance of gettin' back...	When you <b>saw</b> a chance of gettin' back...

## 2. Consonant

Eliza dropping (h) (t) and (g), she cannot express word /h/ /t/ and /g/. It can be seen in table below:

**Table 3.2 Consonant by Eliza Doolittle**

No	Consonant by Eliza Doolittle [Consonant in Cockney]	English Standard
1	Now then, Freddy look where you're <b>goin'</b> , do you?	Now then, Freddy look where you're <b>going</b> , do you?

2	He'd know better than to spoil a <b><u>pol gel's flhrs</u></b> and run away without <b><u>pavin'</u></b> .	He'd know better than to spoil a <b><u>poor girl flower</u></b> and run away without <b><u>paving.</u></b>
3	Who's <b><u>tryin'</u></b> to deceive you?	Who's <b><u>trying</u></b> to deceive you?
4	If you was <b><u>talkin'</u></b> to a stranger and wished to be pleasant.	If you was <b><u>talking</u></b> to a stranger and wished to be pleasant.
5	But I ain't done <b><u>nothin'</u></b> wrong by <b><u>speakin'</u></b> to the gentleman.	But I ain't done <b><u>nothing</u></b> wrong by <b><u>speaking</u></b> to the gentleman.
6	What's she <b><u>hollerin'</u></b> about?	What's she <b><u>hollering</u></b> about?
7	<b><u>ow</u></b> do I know if you took me down right?	<b><u>how</u></b> do I know if you took me down right?
8	That ain't proper <b><u>writin'</u></b> .	That ain't proper <b><u>writing.</u></b>
9	<b><u>Ere,</u></b>	<b><u>Here</u></b>
10	Take the whole <b><u>bloomin'</u></b> basket for sixpence!	Take the whole <b><u>blooming</u></b> basket for sixpence!
11	I'm goin' <b><u>ome</u></b> in a taxi.	I'm goin' <b><u>home</u></b> in a taxi.
12	<b><u>undreds</u></b> and thousands of times!	<b><u>hundreds</u></b> and thousands of times!
13	He ain't above <b><u>givin'</u></b> lessons.	He ain't above <b><u>giving</u></b> lessons.
14	I'm not <b><u>askin'</u></b> any favors	I'm not <b><u>asking</u></b> any favors

15	Oh, now we're <b><u>talkin'</u></b> .	Oh, now we're <b><u>talking.</u></b>
16	When you saw a chance of <b><u>gettin'</u></b> back...	When you saw a chance of <b><u>getting</u></b> back...
17	But you wouldn't have the nerve to ask the same for <b><u>teachin'</u></b> me	But you wouldn't have the nerve to ask the same for <b><u>teaching</u></b> me.
18	I won't give you more than a <b><u>shillin'</u></b> .	I won't give you more than a <b><u>shilling.</u></b>
19	I don't want no looniest <b><u>teachin'</u></b> me.	I don't want no looniest <b><u>teaching</u></b> me.
20	I got my <b><u>feelin's</u></b> the same as anyone else.	I got my <b><u>feelings</u></b> the same as anyone else.
21	You've no <b><u>feelin'</u></b> heart in you	You've no <b><u>feeling</u></b> heart in you
22	I'm <b><u>goin'</u></b> away.	I'm <b><u>going</u></b> away.
23	If I'd known what I was <b><u>lettin'</u></b>	If I'd known what I was <b><u>letting</u></b>
24	<b>H-ampshire, H-ereford, H-artford, H-urricanes h-ardly ever 'appen.</b>	<b>Hampshire, Hereford, Hartford, Hurricanes hardly ever happen.</b>
25	he'd know <b>beer than</b>	he'd know <b>better than</b>

## 3. Grammar

Eliza sometimes uses incorrect grammar, errors in verb, to be, pronouns and articles. It can be seen in table below:

**Table 3.3 Grammar by Eliza Doolittle**

No	Grammar by Eliza Doolittle [Grammar in Cockney]	English Standard
1	I <u>calls</u> him Freddy or Charlie	I <u>call</u> him Freddy or Charlie
2	What you <u>wanna</u> take down, what I say for?	What you <u>want to</u> take down, what I say for?
3	You <u>oughta</u> be stuffed with nails, you ought!	You <u>ought to</u> be stuffed with nails, you ought!
4	Eighteen pence ain't <u>no</u> object to me, Charlie.	Eighteen pence ain't <u>an</u> object to me, Charlie.
5	<u>Me</u> own language...	<u>My</u> own language...
6	Anyone would think you <u>was</u> my father.	Anyone would think you <u>were</u> my father.
7	I don't want <u>nolooni</u> estachin' me.	I don't want <u>any loony</u> teachin' me.
8	I ain't got <u>no</u> mother.	I ain't got <u>a</u> mother.
9	I've never had a bath in <u>me</u> life!	I've never had a bath in <u>my</u> life!
10	I'm a good girl, I am, and I won't	I'm a good girl, I am, and I won't pick

	pick up <b>no</b> free and easy ways.	up <b>any</b> free and easy ways.
11	All he <b>come</b> here for was to touch you for some money to get drunk on.	All he <b>comes</b> here for was to touch you for some money to get drunk on.
12	Yes, Lord <b>love</b> you.	Yes, Lord <b>loves</b> you.
13	Why should she die of influenza when she <b>come</b> through diphtheria right enough the year before?	Why should she die of influenza when she <b>comes</b> through diphtheria right enough the year before?
14	And what I <b>says</b> is, them what pinched it done her in.	And what I <b>say</b> is, them what pinched it done her in.
15	<b>Them</b> she lived with would have killedher for a hat pin, let alone a hat.	<b>Then</b> she lived with would have killedher for a hat pin, let alone a hat.
16	It never did him <b>no</b> harm, what I could see.	It never did him <b>any</b> harm, what I could see.
17	<b>There's</b> lots of women has to make their husbands drunk to make them fit to live with.	<b>There are</b> lots of women has to make their husbands drunk to make them fit to live with.

## B. Discussion

From the analysis above it can be seen that Eliza Doolittle used cockney dialect which include:

### 1. Vowel

The character of Eliza Doolittle uses vowel such as: the /ou:/ sound is usually pronounced as /a/: the word “you” is pronounced as /ya/. The /a/ sound is pronounced as /o/: the word “all” is pronounced as /oll/. The /o/a/ sometimes not sound, the word “go on” is pronounced “g'on”, the word “captain” is pronounced “capt'n”. In vowel cockney also use long vowel, such as [i:] becomes [ɪ] and in final position even [ə], the word “me” Cockney speaker would say [mə] in standard pronunciation [mi:]. [ɪ:] is diphthongized to [ɪwə] (the latter in final position). Word “saw” are then cockney pronounced respectively as [sɪwə], in standard pronunciation is [sɔ:].

### 2. Consonant

In consonant Eliza would drop "h" at the beginning of words, so instead of saying "home" [həʊm] she would say " 'ome' [əʊm], but in

some cases she would add "h" where it didn't belong, for instance she would say the word "ever" [evər] as "hever [hevər]. She saying "here" [hiər] she would say "ere" [iər]. The word "trying" she say "tryin" she cannot express word /g/. The word "going" she say "goin".

### 3. Grammar

Eliza sometimes uses incorrect grammar, errors in verb, to be, pronouns and articles. Error in verb: the word "ought to" she would say "oughta", the word "want to" she would say "wanna". Error in to be: actually she must use "were", but she use was. Error in pronouns: actually she must "my", but she uses "me". Cockney speakers use double negative, the sentence "ain't no object" actually she must replace with an article "an". Use third person by adding the ending "-s" in every person in singular, it can be find in the sentence "all he come", she must lost "-s" becoming "all he comes".

Eliza Doolittle was a common girl selling flowers on the street when she met Professor Higgins who promised to her that her life would change completely once she polished her pronunciation. After 3 months Eliza Doolittle change like is a Cinderella, she become a beautiful girl, surrounded by beautiful



ball gowns, horse-drawn carriages, and a handsome young admirer. Eliza Doolittle experiences this type of enlightenment as the result of undergoing a drastic change in social status. Learning by Professor Higgins about her pronunciation and grammar become good, elegant and refined. Eliza Doolittle is highly emotional and has dauntless pride; however, her level of confidence increases as she gains a new perception of herself and a new outlook on life through the instruction she receives.