E-Research Review
Jurnal Ilmiah Multidisiplin
Vol. 2, No. 1, Juli 2023 ISSN: 29622743

Woman's Language Character in Against Patriarchy Hegemony in the Latest 18's Novels

Mery Balango
Department of English Education, Faculty of Letter and Culture, Universitas Negeri Gorontalo,
mery.balango211064@gmail.com

Article Info

Article history:

Received: 3 Mei 2023
Revised: 14 Juni 2023
Accepted: 10 Juli 2023

Keywords:

Woman's language
Feminist approach
Gender
Novels

Abstract

Woman's language is utilized to communicate and express her ideas. Woman's language is treated different from man. It is based on how culture perceives biological sex differences.This research conducted because of the writer's interest in the main character, firstly because the novels depicts the gender injustice that befell the female character. The second reason, because this novel depicts woman who has a fighting spirit to fight for her rights, dare to argue and then the woman character rebels against what is experienced. Feminism is a movement and ideology dedicated to achieving women's rights in order to build a world that is more than just social equality for women (Humm: 406). Feminism's ideology fights for women's rights to higher education and employment in male-dominated fields. They are also entitledto maternity leave and fair pay at work. Radical Feminism, Liberal Feminism, Marxist Feminism, Socialist Feminism, and Post- feminism are examples of feminist movements. This study is analyzing Woman's language character of the latest 18's novels, about how race and gender discrimination reflected by using feminist approach. The objective of the study is to analyze the novels based on its structural elements and analyze the text based on feminist approach. The data source are literary data. Those are the primary data is taken from the Novels itself and the secondary data sources are other in formations that are relevant to the subject matter. The method of the data collection is library research. The techniques of data analysis is descriptive analysis.

Abstrak

Bahasa perempuan digunakan untuk berkomunikasi dan mengekspresikan ide-idenya. Bahasa perempuan diperlakukan berbeda dengan laki-laki. Hal ini didasarkan pada bagaimana budaya memandang perbedaan jenis kelamin secara biologis. Penelitian ini dilakukan karena ketertarikan penulisterhadap tokoh utama, pertama, karena film tersebut menggambarkan ketidakadilan gender yang menimpa tokoh perempuan. Alasan kedua, karena film ini menggambarkan perempuan yang memiliki semangat juang untuk memperjuangkan haknya, berani membantah dan kemudian tokoh perempuan memberontak terhadap apa yang dialami. Feminisme adalah gerakan dan ideologi yang ditujukan untuk mencapai hak-hak perempuan guna membangun dunia yang lebih dari sekedar kesetaraan sosial bagi perempuan (Humm: 406). Ideologi feminisme memperjuangkan hak perempuan atas pendidikan tinggi dan pekerjaan di bidang yang didominasi laki-laki. Mereka juga berhak atas cuti hamil dan gaji yang adil di tempat kerja. Feminisme Radikal, Feminisme Liberal, Feminisme Marxis, Feminisme Sosialis, dan Postfeminisme adalah contoh gerakan feminis. Penelitian ini menganalisis karakter bahasa perempuan dari novel -novel The latest 18's, tentang bagaimana diskriminasi ras dan gender

direfleksikan dengan menggunakan pendekatan feminis. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menganalisis novel berdasarkan elemen strukturnya dan menganalisis teks berdasarkan pendekatan feminis. Sumber datanya adalah karya sastra. Karya sastra ini dijadikan data primer yang diambil dari Novel itu sendiri dan sumber data sekunder lainnya dalam formasi yang relevan dengan topik pembahasan. Metode pengumpulan data adalah penelitian kepustakaan. Teknik analisis data adalah analisis deskriptif.

Corresponding Author:

Mery Balango
Faculty of Letter and Culture
Universitas Negeri Gorontalo
mery.balango211064@gmail.com

1. INTRODUCTION

Movies are meant to be seen and heard. Movies appeal to both the visual and auditory senses of humans. Movies, like any other creative form, are supposed to be felt and comprehended, to appeal to human emotions and intellect. Movies are available to be interpreted by anyone in the world. People can gain a better grasp of how to deal with life by viewing movies. They can also evaluate the philosophy of each character in a specific action and think critically about other people's personalities. Movies are also seen as realistic representations of human life. People can learn about varied representations of human personalities, emotions, difficulties, feelings, and life philosophy through watching movies. Movies can encourage individuals to reflect on their own lives and how they live them. Also, through movies, people would be able to observe not just how their chara cter is portrayed, but also what life is like and how it works from many views. Because movies are rich with significant life lessons, numerous researchers focus on analyzing movies from all perspectives.

Because language is utilized to communicate and express human ideas, it is regarded one of the most vital parts of human society. According to Aitchison (2003), humans can communicate in a variety of ways, including winking, waving, smiling, and even tapping someone on the shoulder, which is also considered a kind of communication. Brown (2005) defines language as a system of arbitrary conventionalized vocal, written, or gestural symbols that allow members to communicate intelligibly. Communication is defined as activity directed at another member of the same species that has the potential to influence the recipient's behavior as well as the initiator's behavior.

Gender, according to Coates (1998), is the most influential social component in communication. Among all the social aspects that determine how people interact, gender has the most impact. In some locations, men and women are treated differently by society. It is based on how culture perceives biological sex differences, including expectations for how men and women should conduct and communicate. Pe ople can express their social standing through the language they use. The language employed can be utilized to convey someone's life beliefs. People can also assess each other's personalities based on the language they employ.

Feminism is a movement and ideology dedicated to achieving women's rights in order to build a world that is more than just social equality for women (Humm: 406). Feminism's ideology fights for women's rights to higher education and employment in male-dominated fields. They are also entitled to maternity leave and fair pay at work.

Radical Feminism, Liberal Feminism, Marxist Feminism, Socialist Feminism, and Post- feminism are examples of feminist movements. Feminism can take many forms, and post - feminism is one of them. This study will look into the ideology that has surfaced. The Help (film) is an intriguing film with a second - place opening at the box office. It's based on his childhood friend Kathryn Stockett's blockbuster novel. In June 2008, before the book was published, she ha nded him the rights to make the film adaptation. Dreamworks Pictures released the film The Help in August 2011.

2. THEORICAL BASES

2.1 Feminist Literary Criticism

Both female and male authors use feminist literary critique in their work. Women are able to convey their own experiences, feelings, and thoughts as women through their literary works. Men's literary work s,

on the other hand, depict women as wife, loyal mother, and prostitute in general. Women, on the other hand, have their own inner feelings like suffering, disappointment, or restlessness that can only be described by them. Women are sometimes labeled as weak people when discussing their character, yet they are also considered as powerful and independent women. Djajanegara (2003), p. 19. According to the explanation above, the main goal of literary criticism is for readers to be able to assess and evaluate all literary works throughout history. Feminist literary criticism, according to Djajanegara, is utilized to analyze literary works not only from centuries ago, but also from today (Djajanegara, 2003:20). The term "feminist literary criticism" refers to a method of analyzing and approaching a text. In addition, Kuiper (in Sugihastuti and suharto, 2002:68) gives the aims of feminist literary criticism:

a. To criticize canon literature and to concentrate on standard concerns that are patriarchal in nature.
b. To display frivolous texts written for ladies. To improve gynocritic, which is the study of women's texts or literary works, and canon women.
c. To investigate cultural production via the lens of gender and identity.

The preceding statement describes why judging literary works is beneficial to the women's liberation struggle. Giving a verdict on a literary work can turn feminists' ideas into criticism of women's conditions and social perspectives. Furthermore, readers have a say in how feminist literary critique is applied in literary works. Feminist literary critique, according to Culler, is reading as a woman (1983). Feminist literary criticism does not target women, female authors, or female critics. The statement reading asa woman explains that there is another sex in women's lives that is connected to culture, literature, and women's lives. By this stage, we must recognize that literature is influenced by a variety of sexes other than women. As a result, the female academics explore for an alternative way of looking at the texts than the masculine perspective that has always dominated society. For example, in social life, women's rights are restricted by family obligations and they are underserved in terms of receiving a good education. The feminist movement fights for the advancement of women's status and status in society.

2.2 Feminism

Women have long been thought to be physically and mentally inferior to males. Their submission had been demanded by both law and theology. Women were unable to hold property in their own names, run businesses, or have influence over the disposition of their children or even their own bodies. As a result, according to Dzuhayatin (in Sunarto, 2000:34), feminism is an ideology that stems from women's awareness of sexual harassment and oppression in society, as well as women's struggle to alter the situation.

Women are now attempting to correct this situation through the feminist movement. Feminism is a term that refers to social ideas, political movements, and moral ideologies that focus on women's freedom. Women are regarded as illogical and emotional people in politics. Feminism, on the other hand, refers to the political, economic, and social equality of men and women; or an organized movement that works for women's rights and relevance. The single factor that contributes to the denial and oppression of wome n's rights is sex discrimination.

Feminists can accept some inherent sexual differences while denouncing gender inequity because of this disparity (Fakih, 2005:12). In fact, the feminist movement strives to build a happy society that is free of prejudice, democratic, and sex distinction (Sunarto, 2000:34).

2.3 Language and Gender Theory

Gender is the process of categorizing features based on societal interpretations of biological similarities and differences, according to Eckert and McGonell-Ginet (2003, p. 13). This categorization is the social decision to designate one as a lady and the other as a male (Fausto & Sterling, 1998). The labeling then focuses on what society expects someone to do based on their sex (Butler, 1990). Gender is described as the societal constructions of women and men, boys and girls' qualities, duties, and roles (World Health Organization [WHO], 2012).

Language is one of the spoken and written communication systems used by people in a given country or region. Language is a person's identity that distinguishes them from others. Someone's speaking style can reveal the social group they belong to. Many sociolinguists, such as Lakoff (1975), Spender (1980), Coates (1998), and Cameron (1998), have conducted research on the impact of gender a nd language in society (2003). Wood (1997) also points out that numerous scholars have been studying gender and communication for decades.

2.3 The Help

The help is a novel by Kathryn Stockett, a contemporary American author, was eventually accepted and published in many countries and languages, ending on The New York Times Best Seller list in 2011. In this novel, Stockett depicts the brutality against African- Americans by telling some stories about the lives of

black women; it critically highlights the Whites colonial enslaving strategy that seeks to distort and obliterate the history of the Blacks.

The help has a background setting in the 1960s. In 1963, a civil rights activist named Medgar Evers. An activist who wants ended segregation schools between white and black people.

However, his attempt was rejected in 1954 by the decision of the Brown V Supreme Court. Because Medgar Evers himself wanted to enter the Faculty of Law at Mississippi University, his unsuccessful attempts to integrate the oldest institution in Mississippi received the attention of the national office of the NACCP (National Association for the Advancement of the Colored People). Evers decided to move to Jackson and became the NACCP's first state field secretary in Mississippi. Evers also recruited members across Mississippi and organized voter registrations, demonstration and boycotts of white-owned companies that practiced discimination. Evers movement made him the visible civil rights leader in this state of Mississippi. As a result, his family and himself often received threats and acts of violence. Medgar Ever was killed on his way home in Jackson by Byron De La Beckwith and brought national attention .

3. METHODOLOGY

In this study, the writer uses qualitative research. The data sources are library and literary data. Its purpose is to analyze using feminist approach. The steps to conduct the research are as follows: 1). determining the type ofthe study, 2). determining the object of the study , 3). determining data and data source, 4). determining technique of data collection and finally 5). determining technique of data analysis.

The object of this study is The Help movie by Tate Taylor and was first premiered in 2011 by DreamWorks studios. There are two types of data, namely primary and secondary data, as follows: first, primary data: the primary data source is The Help movie was produced by Dreamworks Pictures. Secondary data, the secondary data sources are book or any information related to the race and gender that support the feminist analysis.

The techniques of data collection are as follows: watching the movie repeatedly, taking note of important parts both primary and secondary data, ranging the data into several groups based on its theoretica l category, selecting particular parts considered important and relevant for analysis, drawing conclusion and formulate its pedagogical suggestion. In analyzing the data, the writer applies a descriptive approach. The steps taken by the writer in ana lyzing the data are as follows: the first in analyzing the data based on its structural elements. Focus will be paid on the structural analysis of the movie. The second step in analyzing the data based on the feminist approach. Focus will be paid on the ra ce and gender.

In the preparation of this research, There will be several stages: (1) Identification, indentify the Film , (2) Analysis, Analyze founded data (3) Elaborate the data (4) Compilation of results research.The researchis a library research which located in, Kota Gorontalo.

4. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

In this part the author elaborated women's language character pictured in the help movie, which is explained in detail by follow.

The Help depicts some talks and discussions on race; however, some viewed it as flawed by describing its author as biased (Free, 2014). The main setting of the novel is the early 1960s where civil rights were an issue to consider. In The Help, it is the white author who narrates the miseries and misfortunes of African Americans; thus, highlighting racial inequality and discrimination as well as the morals of some white Americans. In The Help, a white author, raised in the south by a black help, shows interest in discovering the inner thoughts and the untold stories in the lives of black women. Here is the summary of The help novel to start the analysis of The novel.

The Help is a novel that depicts the life of black maids in Jackson Mississippi and their experience with white families. It starts with Aibileen's chapter where she expresses the strong relationship between her and the baby girl Mae Mobley. Skeeter, the white female the Friend of Elizabeth Leefolt and Hilly Halbrook, decides to write a book which is a collection of stories about black maids and their experiences as maids for white families. She starts by interviewing Aibileen, Miss Leefolt's maid. At first Aibileen refuses the idea but then she calls Skeeter to inform her about her acceptance. When Skeeter sends Aibileen's section Miss Stein, Harper & Row editor, asks her to interview a dozen of maids. Skeeter gives this job to Aibileen because sheis white and they will not help her. Aibileen starts by her closest friend Minny. Minny does not accept because they are in sensitive period "civil rights movement" in addition she is afraid from her abusive husband Leroy who always beats her without any reason just for pleasure. But Aibileen convinces her that they are just telling stories.

The journey of Aibileen to convince the other maids does not stop at Minny; she asks every black maid in Jackson but their answer is the same "no". When Aibileen goes to the church to pray she meets Yule May, Hilly's maid. Later,Yule May cannot be involved in the secret project with them because she is

enjailed; she is accused as a thief by Miss Hilly. She sends Skeeter a letter telling her what happened exactly. This letter becomes a turning point because most of black maids accept to tell their stories wh en they read it. Each night Miss Skeeter goes to Aibileen's house with her typewriter. Maids' stories are differing from one to another; there are the bad ones and also the good ones. Miss Skeeter includes Constantine's story, because of that Skeeter discovers the real disappearance of her nanny that she was fired by her mother Miss Phellan because of Constantine's colored "yellow" daughter's rudeness. When the book is published with the help of Elein Stein who makes a book review the things get worst in Ja ckson. Despite the faked name and anonymity of the writer, the white ladies in Mississippi discover that it is about them from town name "Mississippi" but the pie in Minny's section is their weapon to be protected. At the end, the three main characters Ske eter, Aibileen and Minny realize their dream and become free women.

The first one is about the female solidarity in the face of racism in which female work hand in hand to end discrimination practiced over them by white race. With the help of some white pe ople, these women succeed in making a change in Jackson Mississippi. Section two tackles the power of sisterhood in the face sexism and explains how women in Jackson regardless of their color fight to improve themselves as empowered women in a patriarchal society seeking gender equality. In The Help, all female characters are doubly marginalized due to racism and sexism 'black females'. By coming aware of such injustice, these women bond together in terms of solidarity and sisterhood in fighting the oppression they are facing becauseof themen's dominance and the patriarchal society. he solidarity and sisterhood of females make them m ore powerful and determined to be developed. The Beijing declaration presents women's empowerment as a key strategy for the development, he states that: "women's empowerment and their full participation on the ba sisof equality in all spheres of society, including participation in the decision making process and access powerare fundamental for the achievement of equality, development and peace" (09). Females' characters work collectively and show their power in order to be treated equally. Women decide to break their silence in fighting the prejudice of racism and male dominance.

African American women suffered a lot from racism and this suffering was doubled because the were women and black. This terrible suffering was not accepted no more by black women and also some white females, because both races became aware about the inequality and the unjustified maltrea tm ent they were undergoing because they were black and female. Hence, this superior and inferior relationship between white and black races which is based on color had to be changed because black women no longer tolerate such suffering. These women decided to break their silence and to fight for their race and to their situation with the help of some and white women in term of solidarity against the whites' prejudice and racist rules that were practiced over them. African American women wanted to be treated as any human an d never accepted their blackness to be used as a reason to humiliate them at the hands of the white race. Black women, with the help of some white females, decided to take action in order to end this separation between the two races based on the skin color and to seek social equality.

Kathryn stockett's novel, the Help, is a depiction of female solidarity between black and white to end racism. In her definition of 'womanism', Alice Walker argued that a womanist is the one who loves other women and Walkers returns to her idea wholeness of the both individuals and community (Tally 216). The idea of love, universality and solidarity is depicted throughout the main character Skeeter who decides to help the black maids by telling their stories. The strong love between Skeeter and her African Amercian nanny Constanine is the main reason that makes Skeeter, the white lady, offer her help as illustrated in chapter five when she expresses: "I missed Constantine more than anything I've ever missed in my life" (Stockett 60). Skeeter supports the African American females on several occasions. For instance, when Hilly Halbrook speaks about the separated bathroom, Miss Skeeter reacts in two ways to show her solidarity with black females. First, she frowns at Miss Hilly and set her cards down face cup and says "maybe we ought to just build you bathroom outside Hilly" (Stockett 08). Another example showing Skeeter empathizing with the black maids is when she asks Aibileen "do you ever wish you could…change things" (Stockett 10).

These examples are signs of the solidarity of white women with black females; Skeeterrefuses the separation between the two races.Skeeter's support represents white females' solidarity with the African American maids in the face of racism. Skeeter does more than just providing emotional support to Aibileen and other black maids, she takes a courageous decision to write a book about black females and their experiences as maids for white families as illustrated in the novel "I want to interview you, about what is liketo work as maids" (Stockett 102).

Skeeter aims to write a book that recounts stories of black maids and what they faceduring their work for white families. Skeeter does not care what will be stated by black females about the white housewives whom she shares with the same race; she only wants the truth to be told. Skeeter wants the voice of the African maids to be heard and does not think much about the whites' reaction. This is apparent when Aibilleen accepts to tell her stories but she is afra id of Skeeter's reaction, Skeeter is a white lady after all. Aibileen addresses Skeeter about this concern saying: "what if you don't like what I got to say? I mean, about

white people… but how I know you ain't gone get mad, turn around on me?" skeeter com forts and assures Aibilleen that she will not betray her saying " I don't… I guess y'll just have to…trust me." (Stokett 121). In depicting females' suffering, they should work together and portrayed their shared experience collectively in order to make it more convinced.

Collins argues: "how I can as one person speak for such large and complex group" (xi) like what happen in the novel when Miss Skeeter and the maid to support this idea from the novel, Skeeter seeks for a big amount of maids with the help of Aibileen for the secret project. Aibileen asks other maids for their help to tell their stories, she states: "I look around to see who's here, reckoning I better ask more maids to help us." (Stockett 207).

Females' solidarity is to work hand in hand in order to achieve their goals and fight for black's freedom. Skeeter considers her help to the black females as her duty; she is a human helping other humans. Skeeter is aware about the injustice that is practiced in Mississippi over African Americans as she states "I don't why, being white, I feel duty to help them" (Stockett 254). The sense of humanity and solidarity of Miss Skeeter is also portrayed in chapter thirteen when Skeeter goes to whites' library to bring a book for Aibileen and she is very careful in checking books because she knows white people and their hatred to the blacks, Skeeter narrates:

I spot a single copy of Frederick Douglass, an American slave; I grab it, excited to deliver to Aibileen but when I open it, I see the middle section ha s been ripped out inside, someone has written NIGGER BOOK […] I am not as disturbed by the words as by the fact that the handwriting looks like a third grad's […] it seems better than to putting it back on the shelf. (Stockett 172)

In the novel, Skeeter is not the only white girl who supports the black maids;there are other whites who disapprove the existing racism. Skeeter, the anti-racist white lady, is supported by the of Harper & Row editor, Miss Stein, who encourages her to write more about these black ladies. Skeeter shares what Miss Stein told her "and four or five interviews won't be enough for a book. You'll need a dozen, maybe more; you have more interviews set up. I assume?" (Stockett 159). Skeeter's decision to write a book about the black maids' experiences and issues of racism can also related to the novel to Kill a Mockingbird. Skeeter reads Harper Lees' to Kill a Mockingbird and she finds it interesting and encouraging how she agrees with what the book conveys. Skeeter disapproves the harsh racial inequality existing in the south and calls for social equality through changing black maids conditions; this is the same message conveyed in to Kill a Mockingbird. Skeeter's interest in this book is evident when she says "I finished to KillMoking Bird" (Stockett 110).

Aibileen is the first one who gives help to Miss Skeeter to write her book. Aibileen has her way in fighting racism. For instance, Aibileen looks after the children of the white household she works for but she never thinks of taking revenge through them. Aibileen gives these babies only love and tries to teach them peacefully that there is no difference to be a black or to be a white by telling stories. Aibileen tells the following story to Mae Mobly:

Once upon a time they was two little girls, "I say one girl had black skin, one girl had white "[…] so little colored girl say to the little white girl, "how come your skin be so pale? White girl say, 'I don't know. How come your skin be so black? What you think it mean? But neither one a them little girls knew. So little white girl say, 'well, let's see. You got hair, I got hair.'[…] little colored girl says 'I got a nose, you got a nose.'[…] little white girl say, 'I got toes, you got toes.'[…] "So we's the same. Just a different color." Say that little girl. The little white girl she agreed and they were friends, The End. (Stockett 200).

Aibileen's idea throughout this story is to teach the children the equality between the two races because the dialogue of the two little girls shows the com monality of all human and there is no difference between them only the color. Aibileen at the end of the story shows her desire to make whites and blacks friends. Aibileen, despite her education degree which is low compared with Miss Skeeter's, is clever b ecause she knows that changes starts with children who are still pure and are not affected by their white community prejudice against the blacks. Aibileen believes in children and wants them to be aware of the importance of equality between the races and how to love each other, she states "After all I spent teaching Mae Mobley howto love all people not judge by" (Stockett 409).

Solidarity of white females is represented also by treating blacks equally like any person regardless of their color 'black' or social class 'maids'. Miss Celia, the white lady who hires Minny, does not believe in social barriers between the two races and she treats Minny with respect and kindness. Since the first day she is hired, Minny is treated as a friend by Miss Celia as it is illustrated in chapter seventeen when Miss Celia announces "I'm lucky to have you as friend, Minny" (Stockett 224). Celia never makes Minny feels she is inferior; she eats with Minny at the same table and this is an act that can be witnessed in the majorit y of whites' households. Minny narrates "she sits at the kitchen table, asks me if I'm ready to eat" (Stockett 223). The relationship between the employer Miss Celia and the employee Minny is normal not intense, in contrast

they take care of each other. This is evident when Celia protects her maid Minny, from a naked white man who enters her yard as Minny states "[…] is this really happening a white woman really beating up a white man to save me? (Stockett 308). The depicted black females in the novel, the Help, live in a racist society with no rights in Jackson Mississippi. Such extremely difficult conditions necessitated action and the black females decide to stop the abusive rules of the racist whites. Skeeter received a letter from Yul May after she jailed for theft Hilly's ring. This letter is considered as motivation to Skeeter and other black females to be together in fighting racism and portraying their suffering by their bosses. As it is mentioned in Yule May's letter.

My boys are equally as smart, equally eager for an education. But, we only had the money for one and I ask you how do you choose which of your twin sons should go to college and which should take a job spreading tar? How do 42 you love him just as much as the other? You have decided he won't be to one toget a chance in life? You don't. You find a way to make it happen. Any way at all. (Stockett 249)

The black women who are gathered in Aibilleen' s house listening to Yule May's letter that is read by Miss Skeeter show their solidarity with their friend and decide to share their stories with Skeeter as it is narrates by Skeeter " women with curly gray hair and black coat, she say without smile ' I 'm on help you on the stories Miss Skeeter […] I'm on help you, Miss Skeeter, tall and lean […] am too Miss Skeeter, I'm on help[…] after the next one, I start counting. Five, six, seven" (Stockett 252 -53). Collins, in her book Black Feminist Thoughts, argues that "my hope is that others who were formerly and are currently silenced will find their voices" (xi). Like what happens to Miss Skeeter and her hope from Aibileen to convince other maids to break their silence and face whites' prejudice by sharing their stories, Skeeter is curious about others help to finish their secret project "the book" and she keeps asking Aibileen each time about the maids. In the novel, Skeeter never loses hope that the other maids will help her eventually by sharing their stories.

Skeeter on different occasions asks Aibileen to convince the other maids to break their silence and face white's prejudice by helping her to finish their secret project 'the book'. Each time Skeeter asks Aibileen to try again with the maids who refuses to help them, Aibileen answers "I' m on ask em again" (Stockett 116). The power of the black females becomes so big due to the harsh courageous enough and break the silence wall that was built between them and whites. These black females chose to show they are strong and ask for their rights. Minny Jackson, the black maid, is the best example who confronts the white lady, Hilly, because the latter is forcing Minny to be her maid but Minny refuses. Minny, the powerful maid, prepares Hilly a pie made by Minny's feces and watches her eat it. Minny narrates: "I tell her to eat my shit […] I watch her eat myself two big pieces (Stockett 339). To stop this white lady's abuse, Minny is not satisfied with watching Hilly eats pie prepared with her excrement but she confronts Hilly by telling her from what this pie is prepared: "I say it's good vanilla from Mexico and then I go head I tell her what else I put in that pie for her"(Stockett 339). This pie becomes famous among the maids and is considered a weapon of protection and an insurance against Hilly's anger as Minny remarks: "I think what we need is some insurance […] what if we put the terrible awful in the book."(Stockett 367).

In fact Minny's idea to include the pie story in the book is not to protect herself but for her friend Aibileen and the other maids, as Aibileen states "Minny made us put the pie story in to protect us, no to protect me and other maids" (Stockett 429). In order to free them and come out from the darkness of ra cism to the light of freedom these women make sacrifices. Solidarity between women has its effect in society. It is the key that they bond all women together to obtain their rights as humans and break down the barriers between black and whites. Solidarity between women of Jackson Mississippi does not stop when the book the Help is published, in contrast their relationship becom es stronger and they are unified and determined to stop racism.

That is represented in The Help in chapter thirty three when Skeeter the white who wants to stay with them in this mess because of the book, she refuses the chance that is given to her to be a n editor just to be with those black females and face the consequences, Skeeter explains "I can't leave now right when things are getting bad. I'm not going to leave you inabuse they received from white families and they become this mess." (Stockett 424), and she adds "I can't abandon Aibileen in this mess" (Stockett 415). The power of females appeared by breaking their silence and showing their power in front of white people and never feels fear from their actions. This is portrayed in Aibileen's power in facing Hilly when she latter threatens her to put her in jail. Hilly accused Aibileen of steeling the silver which is not true. In fact it is a fake accusation from Hilly because she is taking revenge. Hilly discovers that the published book is about Jac kson because of the pie story; she is the protagonist of that story after all and decides to take revenge from the maids. However, Aibileen challenges Hilly and warns her by saying: "and from what I hear, they's a lot a time to write a lot a letters in jail […] time to write to every person in Jackson the truth about you plenty time the paper is free" (Stockett 441).

Solidarity and the power of females whether black or white in facing racism has its effect in society. Females in bonding with each other they succeed in destroying the barriers between whites and blacks, and in

making change in whites' mind that there is no difference between them. This idea illustrated in chapter thirty four through the maid Willie who works for Miss Chotard that she has been working there thirty seven years and this is the first time they eat together at the same table together and treated her with respect (Stockett 429). The separation and the disliking of people from each other in terms of racism whether from whites to blacks or vice versa is faced through their cooperation and communication with each other and breaking the barriers that prevent them to do so as Hook argues: "in order to build up a dialogue; white women have to overcome their fear and hatred of black people a nd vice versa" (09).

This solidarity and communication between black and whites is depicted when Skeeter shows starts helping them in their case and also it appears hen the black maids show their gratefulness and gratitude to Skeeter and accept her as one of them. This is evidentwhen all the maids give Skeeter a signed book with their names inside telling that "this one is for the white lady, you tell her we love her like she is our own family" (Stockett 398).

5. CONCLUSION AND SUGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

The contradictions start to emerge already from the beginning of the novel. On the one handStockett says that her intention with the book is to highlight the relationship between white 25 and coloured people. On the other hand, already from page one she marks coloured people as not as good as whites, both through their language and the way they are addressed. Thereafter the patronizing attitude towards them just continues. Miss Skeeter is naïve and constantly simplifies the relationship, although she is portrayed as the innocent well-meaning woman who wants to help. She does not understand the coloured people's struggle, and does not have the courage to confront her friends and take a stand against them. Moreover, the description of Minny exaggerates the feeling of "us and them". She is continuously portrayed as the other. I n fact, it is only from Aibileen's point of view the relationship sometimes is described in a balanced way. However, the sequence when she compares herself with a cockroach is just one example out of many where Stockett stumbles in her narration.

5.2 Sugestion

From the character of women's language which is reflected in the latest 18 novels, it can provide inspiration for future researchers who are interested in women, especially in the issue of rights which reached the post-feminism era. Phenomena that appear in women's language can be used to raise awareness, im prove the quality of life and help women overcome feelings of isolation which is a crossing of women's oppression of patriarchal hegemony. The construction of women's language reflected in th e novel can be used as an alternative solution for women who want to expand their work in fields dominated by men.

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