

## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION

In this chapter, the writer tries to draw some conclusion, which are related to the objectives of the study.

Before Eliza met Higgins (Stage One), there are many forms of non-standard English in her utterances. The forms of non-standard English, such as the double negatives, the use of aint, the use of lexical variation: U and non-U, and also the use of slang words, are always used by Eliza when she communicated with other characters in certain conditions. However, after she was taught by Higgins (Stage Two) the use of those forms becomes less. Her utterances changed gradually. The development of her utterances also affected the social factors. The writer tries to draw the social factors by using Hymes theory. In the condition of lower class, Eliza used ungrammatical forms, but when she encountered the high-class community, she was able to use Standard English forms.

As stated by Jespersen the main object in teaching grammar is one wants to speak and write the language correctly (19). This is shown by Eliza's utterances that she had already spoken the language correctly in the second stage although she still produced a few ungrammatical forms. It indicates that Eliza's language use does not change all of a sudden but shows the gradual change. Her tendency of using more complex sentences also increases. It can be seen in the table that she produced many sentence structure variations in the second stage. Francis

stated that Standard English uses longer sentences with more levels of subordination. Therefore, it can be proved that Eliza's new way of speaking can also be seen from the way she produced the sentences. In this case, Eliza used longer sentences with more level of subordination after Higgins taught her.

Since Eliza's language changes from stage one to stage two, the social factors also practically change. Eliza's social status shifts from the lower class (a poor flower girl) into the upper class (suspected as a foreign Princess). Her social status is influenced by the way she utters. As Hymes said in his Ethnographic approach, "there are various factors which can influence the change of one's language." In this case, the main factor of the change is the setting because the change of her sentence forms is followed by the change of the settings.

All in all, it can be proved that there is a correlation between the language and social class in Eliza's utterances. In a given situation, a speaker may feel herself pulled in different direction by her personal desire to speak the language she knows best and the language expected of her by the social group. Eliza was using her language that she knew best in her lower class condition and then she changed her language that was expected by the upper class society and her desire to get a better life. This study shows that people's manner of speaking has great influence in breaking down the barriers between the classes.

# BIBLIOGRAPHY