

MOST FREQUENT WORDS USED IN *PRIDE AND PREJUDICE*

Kata yang Paling Sering Digunakan dalam *Pride and Prejudice*

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Abstrak: Pengubahan novel menjadi skenario tercatat sebagai proses yang menarik dalam bidang karya sastra. Akan ada beberapa penyesuaian yang menjadi pertimbangan sutradara khususnya dialog. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis perbedaan leksikal yang digunakan dalam cerita *Pride and Prejudice* baik dalam versi novel maupun film. Analisis korpus kualitatif digunakan untuk memproses fenomena linguistik yang besar ini. Selain itu, peneliti berusaha untuk menginterpretasikan hasil berdasarkan highlight dari setiap teks. Naskah novel dan film diubah menjadi format .txt, dan menggunakan perangkat AntConc untuk mengurutkan 50 kata tertinggi yang digunakan oleh sumber tersebut. Kemudian, daftar kata dikategorikan berdasarkan bagian pidato oleh Setiabudhi (2013). Temuan mengungkapkan bahwa dalam daftar lima puluh kata, sebagian besar hasil leksikal termasuk dalam kategori bagian pidato kecuali Adjective dan Exclamation. Dengan demikian, peringkat pertama dalam daftar kata ditempati oleh artikel (the) dengan jumlah 918 kali digunakan di film dan 4330 kali digunakan di novel. Isu dominan dapat digambarkan melalui pengamatan kata benda dan kata ganti. Mereka terutama menunjukkan masalah gender yang dialami oleh tokoh utama cerita.

Kata kunci: Kata-kata yang sering diucapkan, *Pride and Prejudice*, novel dan film

Abstract: Altering a novel into a screenplay has been recorded as the interesting process in the field of literary works. There will be a number of adjustments that become consideration of the director particularly dialogues. This research aims to analyze the lexical differences used by *Pride and Prejudice* story in both novel and movie's version. A qualitative corpus analysis is employed to process these large linguistic phenomena. Also, the researchers strive to interpret the results based on the highlight of each text. The novel and movie scripts are converted into .txt format, and using AntConc device to sort the 50 highest words used by those sources. Then, the word list

is categorized based on the part of speech by Setiabudhi (2013). The findings reveal that in the fifty-word list, most of the lexical results include in the part of speech categories except Adjective and Exclamation. Thus, the first rank in the word list is positioned by the article (the) with the number of 918 times used in the movie and 4330 times used in the novel. The dominant issue can be portrayed through observing the noun and pronoun. They chiefly indicate the gender issue experienced by the main character of the story.

Keywords: *Frequent words, Pride and Prejudice, novel and movie*

INTRODUCTION

Every person has different ways to express the creativity. One of them is by creating literary works such as novels. Commonly, people love reading novels because it could either entertain or fulfill their needs. On the other hand, for some reasons, a view people do not enjoy reading a novel, so they prefer to watch the movie's version. Moreover, when adapting this literary work into a movie, there will be some transformation in the term of characters, setting, or dialogues. This transformation is generally called ecranization which the readers of the novels have to imagine the story through the texts, while the viewers have to use the sight in order to understand the dialogues produced by the actors or the actresses (Aspriyanto & Hastuti, 2019).

Altering novel scripts into big screens has been done by several artists or directors since a view decade. Two main factors that could accomplish this adaptation process are viewers and public appreciation (Ardianto, 2014). A number of outstanding titles were recorded from the novel into movies namely Harry Potter by JK Rowling, The Lord of the Rings, and others. Moreover, not all novels have potential to be filmed. Darmono in Praharwati & Romadhon (2017) have argued that regularly the famous literary work such as novel can be nominated as the silver screen after being reconstructed into a film.

The process of changing a novel to a movie; or a movie to a novel requires imagination in the process. Sakti (2019) has conducted a literary criticism research about the process of novel adaptation into movie. The title of the story is High Fidelity. The research applies the Ecranisation theory proposed by Pamusuk Eneste (1991) in order to investigate the reduction, modification, and addition. The results reveal that the novel

script contains more complete information related to setting, character, plot, and theme. Thus, it can be compared with the movie version; it indicates the highlight of each intrinsic element. Therefore, there are a number of differences found within High Fidelity's novel and movie such as reduction, addition, and modification.

Movies adapted from novels or short stories will change their function. This change is the result of changes in the tools used, namely changing the world of words in the novel into a world of pictures that move continuously in movies. The transfer of vehicles also affects this change; novels are a visual form that directs readers to rely on storytelling while movie is an audiovisual form that provides an overview of the story to movie audiences by combining dialogue with the players' expressions. With these changes, generally the audience will compare the movie with the original novel. By comparing between novels and movies, it often caused disappointment or satisfaction in the hearts of the audience, including the original novel writers. Besides, Bluestone (1957) in Istadiyantha (2017) revealed that the basic differences have consistently appeared in the content of novels and films.

These differences are certainly not without reason. The movie factor related to duration causes movie workers to be creative in being able to select and sort out important events to be filmed. Therefore, there are often shifts, especially in relation to the story line. Sometimes changes are found in characters. It is due to the adaptation of each function in the work medium. Moreover, creating a movie adapted from a novel certainly requires a creative process. Eneste (1991) says that the creative process in lifting a novel to the big screen can be in the form of adding or subtracting the storyline. This is related to the narrative factor but does not rule out aesthetic factors. This creative process was applied by director Guntur Soeharjanto in the appointment of the November to the big screen entitled *99 Lights in the European Sky*. The adaptation process from the novel by Jane Austen' *Pride and Prejudice* to the form of a movie directed by Joe Wright is what will be the object of study in this research.

A number of researchers have already discussed Jane Austen's literary works. Their findings prominently acknowledged some issues namely love, psychology health, and feminism. Moreover, *Pride and Prejudice* is one of her novels that closely related to the role of females. The early nineteenth century portrayed the women's role as characters that did not have power in deciding their life direction (Suadi & Rusfandi, 2016). Besides, Mahlberg (2010) investigated the comparison of civility in *Pride and Prejudice* novel. The research also recommends using corpus in order to obtain accurate finding within literary works. Other investigation had been conducted by Nolen & Richardson (2016). They identified the literary pattern of scholarship scope using *Persuasion* novel by Jane Austen. The results showed both seminar and landmark works had no relation each other. In addition, the collocation of women in Jane Austen's novels had been investigated based on three main categories of part of speech namely nouns, adjectives and verbs (Praminatih & Nafiah, 2018). They compiled the data sources through corpus approach that was AntConc. Moreover, the findings revealed that women were more responsible for domestic area.

Besides, one dominant aspect that should be attached in both novel and movie is dialogue. English language used by these literary works might reveal some differences in order to describe the story. The researchers use this language feature in analyzing the dominant changes. The language feature can refer to the kinds of English words. Furthermore, there are four classifications that categorized English words in academic writing which are high-frequency words, academic words, technical words, and low-frequency words (Nation, 2001). High-frequency words are one of the important types that are mostly used in reading English. On the other hand, developing students in learning the most essential or frequently used words could be achieved by composing word lists based on its frequency. One of pioneer investigations in word list came from Coxhead (1998) who compiled 570 highly frequent words from a corpus of 3.5 million running words of written academic text through examining the range and frequency of

words outside the first 2.000 most frequently English words from West (1953).

In addition, corpus device has presented in educational sector to help researchers compiling literary works particularly the difficult parts to be accurately obtained. Kennedy (2014) had said that corpus refers to a collection of abundant data saved electronically. There are two basic issues answered by corpus as follows lexical features in the certain language patterns and differences of their patterns among registers and varieties. Therefore, Mahlberg (2007) had conducted a research about the corpus usage to analyze novels. The finding is the local textual features can show the cluster judgments. Also, by using corpus, Mahlberg (2007) obtains a number of assistances in both stylistic and criticism.

The researchers employ AntConc ver.3.4.4w in analyzing the differences of lexical features in the novel of *Pride and Prejudice* by Jane Austen and the movie's version. As well know, Jane Austen was one of famous female novelists from British who had a few outstanding literary works analyzed by many researchers; one of them was stated by Praminatih & Nafiah, (2018). Hence, this study formulates two main questions namely what are the differences of word features used to describe the story either in the novel or in the movie, and what is the possible issue portrayed in both of them through the concordances of the most frequent words.

THEORETICAL REVIEW

In this research, the researchers employ a few theories related to parts of speech. To understand a sentence, the first thing that needs to be done is to mark a Part of Speech (POS) with the aim of determining the grammatical category for each word in the sentence (Mundotiya et al., 2022). In modern linguistic studies, the traditional concept of Parts of Speech is often equated with word classes (Lehmann, 2013) which is a term for a 'word' in a text that contains linguistic information as a lexical category, namely nouns, verbs, pronouns, adjectives, adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, interjections

(Mundotiya et al., 2022). According to Roziqin (2013), part of speech aims to show the function of a word in a sentence. Therefore, part of speech is an important part of understanding a sentence.

Setiabudhi (2013) argues that Verbs, Nouns, Adverbs and Adjectives are also called Vocabulary Words. This is because these types of words make up more than 99% of the words in the English dictionary. Meanwhile Pronouns, Prepositions, Conjunctions and Interjections are very important parts because of the intensity of repeated use, both in spoken and written language, although the number is not much when compared to Verbs, Nouns, Adverbs and Adjectives.

Based on the description above, part of speech is an important aspect of grammar that is used in everyday language practice, both orally and in writing. Table 1 below illustrates the function of part of speech and examples of its use in sentences (Setiabudhi, 2013).

Table 1.
Parts of Speech

Parts of Speech	The Function of Sentences	The Example of Use
Verbs	Marker of the work or state the circumstance, interfacing the Subject with Complement	<i>I am Nida.</i> <i>We will work together.</i> <i>They were happy.</i> <i>Kyle is a doctor.</i>
Noun	Subject, Object, Complement	<i>Jessica will thankful to Andre for the help.</i>
Pronouns	Substitute of Noun	<i>She will thankful to him for it.</i>
Adjectives	Explain about Noun and its change	<i>Long hair.</i> <i>The new bag.</i>
Adverbs	Explain about verb, Adjective, Adverb or all of the clause	<i>Talk loudly.</i> <i>Walk quickly.</i>
Prepositions	Utilized some time recently Things and Pronouns, interfacing them with other words	<i>I was in the middle of the sea.</i> <i>Praised by her.</i>
Conjunctions	Connector	<i>You and my brother.</i> <i>Now or never.</i> <i>Old but gold.</i> <i>Catch me if you can.</i>

Interjections	Explanation or expression of feeling (syntactically has no association with other words within the sentence	<i>Wow!</i> <i>Oh, I beg your pardon.</i> <i>Oh my God! I didn't know he was so amazing.</i>
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RESEARCH METHOD

In analyzing the data, the researchers employed a qualitative corpus analysis. It was a method for collecting and incorporating a huge collection of linguistic features. This method used certain digital devices to authentically support the investigation (Hasko, 2012). Moreover, this research adopted the corpora analysis in order to sort the frequent words used in Jane Austen's literary work. Then, they were analyzed based on the rank and context to interpret the usage.

Some steps had been done in accomplishing this research. The first step was downloading the novel of Jane Austen's *Pride and Prejudice* (1813) and the script of the movie's version directed by Joe Wright (2005). This title was selected because of the popularity and rewards. The second step was converting the files into the .txt format using Ant File Converter ver.1.2.0 (Anthony, 2015). The third step was processing the .txt files into AntConc ver.3.5.9w (Anthony, 2014) by following the rules namely (1) inputting the .txt file into the AntConc ver.3.5.9w device (2) selecting Sort by Frequency, and (3) clicking the menu Start. After finishing those steps, the results of both sources can be shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2.

Figure 1 The Novel’s Word List

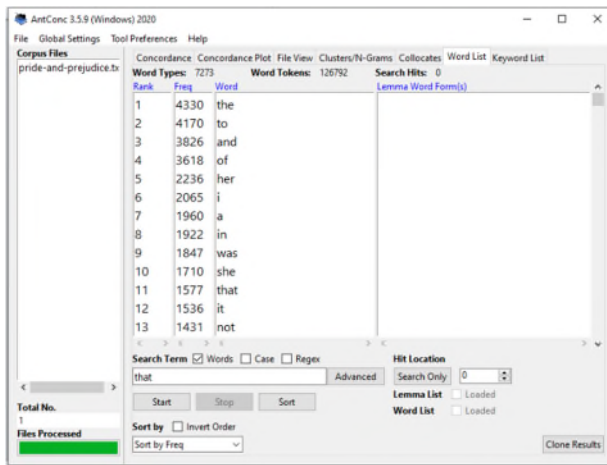
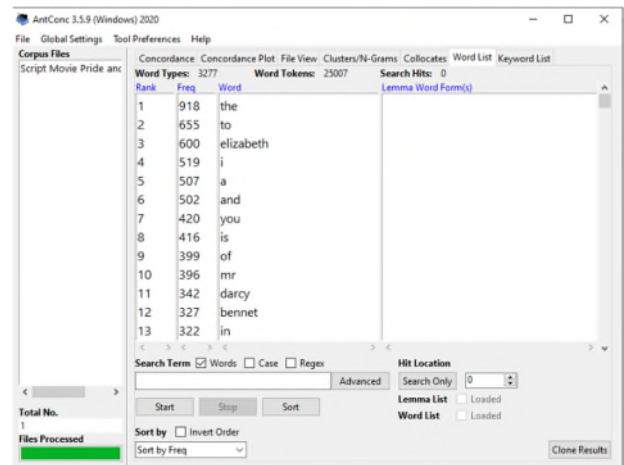


Figure 2 The Movie’s Word List



In analyzing the lexical differences, the researchers selected 50 highest words which categorized into nouns, adjectives, verbs, adverb, preposition, conjunction, and interjection. The last step was clicking every word in the list to attain the complete information. Moreover, there will be some words that appear in the list of Frequency column.

RESULTS

After obtaining 50 highest words that are used in both sources, the following table reports each word completed by the rank and amount of frequency.

Table 2.
The 50 Highest Word List in Pride and Prejudice’s Novel and Movie

No.	MOVIE	SCRIPT	NOVEL TEXT	
	Frequency	Words	Frequency	Words
1	918	The	4330	The
2	655	to	4170	to
3	600	elizabeth	3826	and
4	519	I	3618	of
5	507	a	2236	her
6	502	and	2065	I
7	420	you	1960	a
8	416	is	1922	in
9	399	of	1847	was
10	396	mr	1710	she
11	342	darcy	1577	that
12	327	bennet	1536	it
13	322	in	1431	not
14	263	her	1358	you
15	236	at	1338	he
16	232	he	1281	be
17	230	it	1271	his
18	223	mrs	1193	as
19	222	she	1177	had
20	186	bingley	1076	for
21	185	s	1057	with
22	183	with	1043	at
23	182	have	1002	but
24	178	jane	860	is
25	169	are	842	have
26	167	not	786	mr
27	163	for	766	him
28	157	my	722	my
29	146	be	717	on
30	142	collins	656	s
31	139	that	636	by
32	134	as	624	all
33	133	your	602	elizabeth
34	127	him	601	they
35	121	me	591	so
36	119	we	565	were
37	114	so	539	which

38	113	lydia	526	could
39	110	his	516	been
40	110	on	493	from
41	107	but	490	no
42	106	they	487	very
43	101	lizzie	481	what
44	95	will	471	would
45	92	wickham	458	your
46	91	room	448	this
47	89	very	447	me
48	88	do	442	their
49	85	day	435	them
50	83	all	412	will

Then, the researchers categorize the word into certain class based on the part of speech. The detail is presented in the following description:

1. Movie's Data

a) Verbs

There are 5 verbs encompassed in the 50 highest frequent word list namely *is ,have, are, be, will ,and do.*

b) Nouns

The words which include in noun category are *Elizabeth, Mr, Darcy, Bennet, Mrs, Bingley, 's, Jane, Collins, Lydia, Lizzie, Wickham, room, and day*

c) Pronouns

In the category of pronouns, the results are *I, you, her, he, it, she, my, your, him, we, me, his, and they.*

d) Adjectives

From the above figure, it is shown that there is no word referring to adjective.

e) Adverbs

The words that are categorized in the adverb are *not, so and very.*

f) Prepositions

A number of prepositions appear in the list above namely *to, of, in, at, with, for, as, and on.*

g) Conjunctions

Three words in the conjunctions are *and*, *that*, and *but*.

h) Interjections

In this category, the interjection is empty.

2. Novel's Data

a) Verbs

Comparing with movie script, the results for verbs in the novel text have more numbers (10) which are *was*, *be*, *had*, *is*, *have*, *were*, *could*, *would*, *been*, and *will*.

b) Nouns

The nouns exist in the novel word list namely *Mr*, *'s*, and *Elizabeth*.

c) Pronouns

While, the findings of pronouns in this list are *her*, *I*, *she*, *you*, *he*, *his*, *him*, *my*, *they*, *your*, *this*, *me*, *their*, and *them*.

d) Adjectives

From the above figure shown, there is no word referring to adjective.

e) Adverbs

There are four words categorized in the adverb i.e. *not*, *so*, *no* and *very*.

f) Prepositions

Ten prepositions appear in the list above namely *to*, *of*, *in*, *as*, *for*, *with*, *at*, *on*, *by*, and *from*.

g) Conjunctions

Three words in the conjunctions are *and*, *that*, *but*, *which*, and *what*.

h) Interjections

Interjection word does not exist in this 50 word list.

DISCUSSIONS

The table is obviously delineated fifty highest words obtained from the story of *Pride and Prejudice* by Jane Austen. In this discussion, the researchers explore the differences appear in those lists. Besides, the first word that becomes the most frequent used word is “the”. This article records as the highest number existed in both movie and novel versions. This level is clearly supported by the previous finding titled “2.265 most frequent words in spoken English”. In that list, “the” is the first word used in English. In addition, Corpus of Contemporary American English (COCA) is distinctly sorted a huge data base from update and various genres also proved that the first part of speech calculate in the common used word is article “the”. Moreover, in this research there are 918 times used in the movie dialogues, and for about 4330 times used in the novel text. Moreover, the following examples refer to sentences used in both sides:

In the movie: *Elizabeth: “Lady Catherine does not acknowledge her, but comes in uninvited, inspecting **the** assembled company of aghast Bennets”*

In the novel: *Elizabeth said no more—but her mind could not acquiesce. **The** possibility of meeting Mr. Darcy, while viewing **the** place, instantly occurred.*

The second rank is placed by the preposition “to”. In the movie, the number of 655 times is already used in the dialogues. While, the total for “to” usage in the novel texts is 4170 times. According to COCA, this preposition has evidently been listed in the third level of English common used words.

Based on the category of part of speech, the results for verbs in the movie side are *is, have, are, be, will* and *do*. While, in the novel texts, the words contain *was, be, had, is, have, were, could, would, been, and will*. There is an interesting issue happened in this part. The contrast tenses are presented by them. The most used verb in the move is “is” which refers to the singular verb in the present tense. Besides, the noun that uses this verb

is whether person or thing. So, it can be assumed that this subject becomes the dominant subject in the movie. The character holds a crucial role to run the story. Indeed, all of the verbs in this list are associated in the present tense sentences. Furthermore, it can be summed up that movie declares the current and general condition which happen continuously or repeatedly. The sentence example is as follow:

Mr. Collins: "Lady Catherine is a haughty, bossy woman. Pretty unspeakable, really. Her daughter is a sickly, irritable-looking creature.

On the other side, the dominant verb used in the novel document is past tense. The highest level assigns to "was" which considers to the singular subject that does the activity or state. The other past tense verbs are *had*, *were*, *could*, and *would* also concede to the past tense verbs. For the present tense, the verbs acknowledge as *is*, *have*, and *will*. While, the rest of the verbs recognize in general usage namely *be* and *been*. These data concludes that in the novel version, the writer applies two time signals in order to deliver the idea which are past and present tense. Consequently, it is not only current event that is being conveyed, but also past condition that tries to be described by Jane Austen. The following sentence is the example of "was" in the novel script:

*Elizabeth could safely say that it **was** a great happiness where that **was** the case, and with equal sincerity could add, that she firmly believed and rejoiced in his domestic comforts.*

The noun categories show impressive facts. It deals with the total of nouns used within 50 highest used words. There are 13 nouns that have been applied in the movie. They are *Elizabeth*, *Mr*, *Darcy*, *Bennet*, *Mrs*, *Bingley*, *Jane*, *Collins*, *Lydia*, *Lizzie*,

Wickham, room, and day. At the other side, only two nouns exist in the novel script namely *Mr.* and *Elizabeth*. By having these records, the noun Elizabeth reports as the main figure in the story/ In the novel, she has the second rank after the noun *Mr*: Thus, it is distinctly understood that in the movie the female actor “Elizabeth” becomes the active character who takes over the story. While, the noun Mr. represents the male gender who has more dominant action in the novel plot. Thus, two nouns that do not refer to name of person are *room* and *day*. These words indicate that not only people who turn to major subject or object, but also noun things take part in story. Two sentences are presented the examples of each:

In the movie: *LADY CATHERINE*: “*Absolutely not! I must speak to Miss **Elizabeth** alone, as a matter of complete urgency.*”

In the novel: *As no objection was made to the young people’s engagement with their aunt, and all **Mr.** Collins’s scruples of leaving **Mr.** and Mrs. Bennet for a single evening during his visit were most steadily resisted, the coach conveyed him and his five cousins at a suitable hour to Meryton;*

In the category of pronouns, some words are used in the movie namely *I, you, her, he, it, she, my, your, him, we, me, his, and they*. The first pronoun “I” points out the personal subject pronoun who mostly refers to main character such as Elizabeth, Darcy and Bennet. Moreover, the second rank is arranged by the pronoun “you”. This word has two possible positions which are pronoun as a personal subject or object. Thus, almost these pronouns include in all classifications of pronoun either singular or plural. The following sentences indicate the example of pronoun used in the movie script:

DARCY “*Maybe it’s that **I** find it hard to forgive the follies and vices of others, or their offences against myself. My good opinion, once lost, is*

lost forever.”

ELIZABETH: “Mrs. Bennet Oh Mr Bennet! I remember the time when I liked a red coat myself, and if a smart young colonel with six thousand a year should want one of my girls I shall not say nay to him.

Other pronouns in the novel side consist of 14 words. They express ideas as follows *her, I, she, you, he, his, him, my, they, your, this, me, their, and them*. The maximal pronoun used in the novel is *her*. It marks as the personal object pronoun or possessive adjective. Besides, those words represent both singular and plural pronouns. Even though, *her* is the most used pronoun, but it is typically associated with the gender of women/girls. In this context, women are portrayed as the gender that becomes either an object of argument or describing something that belongs to female. Moreover, the sentence example is presented below:

*After sitting in this manner a quarter of an hour without hearing Miss Bingley’s voice, Elizabeth was roused by receiving from **her** a cold inquiry after the health of **her** family.*

Within fifty highest words, there is no word that assigns to the classification of adjectives in both sources. It can be interpreted that in describing the idea of the story, they use a number of adjectives that are not repeated many times. Furthermore, the category of adjectives records no numbers.

In the category of adverbs, three words are used in both version of *Pride and Prejudice* namely *not, so, and very*. Besides, one exceptional word referring to adverbial list in the novel version is *no*. It means the negative expression that has the same aim as *not*. Furthermore, negative arguments are mostly implemented in those files. The contexts reveal different usage whether in statement or in question forms. Thus, the following

sentences are the context examples of their usage:

In the movie: *Do **not** make yourself uneasy, my dear cousin, about your apparel.*

*Just put on that which is best among your clothes and Lady Catherine will **not** think the worse of you.*

In the novel: *“there was **not** a day without its engagement. Mrs. Bennet had so carefully provided for the entertainment of her brother and sister that they did **not** once sit down to a family dinner.”*

There are seven prepositions that are in the movie and novel version. They are *to*, *of*, *in*, *at*, *with*, *for*, *as*, and *on*. The rest words belong to preposition in the movie list namely *at*, *by* and *from*. Furthermore, *to* has the first rank in the term of preposition list. This word indicates the motion or movement of someone or something. While the second position is placed by *of* that shows specific part within contents. Moreover, the third position is stand by *in* as the inclusion either abstract idea or concrete items.

In the movie: ***To** be sure, dancing is of little consequence **to** me, but it does afford the opportunity **to** lavish ‘ones partner with delicate attentions which is my primary object of the evening.*

In the novel: *‘I know very well, madam,’ said he, ‘that when persons sit down **to** a card-table, they must take their chances of these things, and happily I am not in such circumstances as **to** make five shillings any object.*

According to conjunction list, three vocabularies have stand in the movie file such as *and*, *that*, and *but*. While, five words used in the novel list are *that*, *and*, *but*, *which*, and *what*. Thus, the similar words are used in both sources namely *and*, *that* and *but*. In the movie source, *and* moderates into the first conjunction that is frequently

expressed by the actors through their dialogues. This conjunction introduces to connect the words, phrases, or clauses. While, the word *that*, has the second rank before *but* in the list of conjunction. On the other sides, some conjunctions exist in the novel texts. The highest number is positioned by the word *that*. This word introduces a subordinate clause either as a subject or object of the main idea in the sentences. The second rank is placed by *and*, after that *but*, *which*, and *what*. Two examples show the sentences containing the highest word of conjunction in both sources:

In the movie: *However, a girl likes to be crossed in love now **and** then. It gives her something to think of, **and** a sort of distinction among her companions.*

In the novel: *A short dialogue on the subject of the country ensued, on either side calm **and** concise—**and** soon put an end to by the entrance of Charlotte **and** her sister, just returned from her walk.*

The last category is interjection. Both movie and novel scripts have no interjection expression in the list of fifty mostly used words. Besides, interjections are the utterances that show the expressive emotion or exclamation. Moreover, when having dialogues, the speakers will use interjection as a spontaneous utterance, sometimes at the first impression. Consequently, those files indicate no repeated strong emotion in expressing the story.

CONCLUSIONS

After discussing the differences of lexical features in both novel and movie of *Pride and Prejudice*, it can be sum up that words used in those sources indicate diverse issues not only grammatically but also socially. In the fifty word list, the lexical results reveal almost the part of speech categories except *Adjective* and *Exclamation*. Besides, a number

of adjective actually appear in the AntConc word list, but they are not included in the 50 highest ranked words. This fact implies that various adjectives and exclamation words applied to express kinds of feeling. On the other hand, there is no dominant adjective and exclamation used by those works.

By observing the word list table above, the first word frequently valued is the article *the*. Actually this word is excluded from the part of speech proposed by Setiabudhi (2013). Nevertheless, it becomes the interesting finding that should be pointed by this research. *The* is consistently repeated for about 5248 times in the novel and in the movie. The second rank is the preposition “to”, which is used 655 times in movies and 4170 times in novels.

Additionally, two time signals are shown in the novel and in the movie. They refer to present and past tenses. Most of the movie dialogues use present tense. It can be seen from the verb which is frequently uttered namely *is*. While, the past tense verb is dominantly typed by the novel writer to depict the story of *Pride and Prejudice* such as *was*. Also, grammars can indicate the situation that is issued in the story of each literary work.

The article also acknowledges the gender issue. It can be affirmed from the use of nouns and pronouns. The main noun and pronoun expressed by the actor is Elizabeth and I. These words introduce the female character in the movie story. On the other side, the novel represents *Mr.* as the dominant noun, then the apostrophe (*'s*) as the possessive pronoun, and *Elizabeth* as the third noun used in exploring the ideas. Moreover, the female mark (*her*) becomes the number one in the category of pronoun. Even, the total is still higher than the pronoun (I) which is 2236. Consequently, the story authorized by Jane Austen familiarly depicts the role of female in the 19th century, which is at that time exalted the position of men and underestimated the position of women in social life.

In order to enrich the treasure of literary findings, the researchers suggest to the future researches to conduct further and complete investigation not only Jane Austen's

novels, but also from other literary works. Next, the analysis can be related to love, marriage, or gender issue by using various methods such as manual or corpus approach.

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