LEXICAL MEANING OF THE MAIN FEMALE CHARACTERS

IN NETFLIX'S *BRIDGERTON* MOVIE SERIES

THESIS

By:

Izatu Umma Restunindya

NIM 17320129

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT

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Presented to:

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By:

Izatu Umma Restunindya

NIM 17320129

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

ENGLISH LITERATURE DEPARTMENT

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2024

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled "Lexical Meaning of Main Female Characters in Bridgerton Movie Series" is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in the references. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person responsible for that.

Malang, 23 March 2024

The researcher,

Izatu Umma Restunindya

NIM 17320129

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APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that Izatu Umma Restunindya's thesis entitled "**Lexical Meaning of Mian Female Characters in Bridgerton Movie Series**" has been approved for thesis examination at the faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, as one of the requirements for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* (S.S).

Malang, 01 April 20214

Approved by

Advisor,

Head of English

Literature Department,

Deny Efita Nur Rakhmawati, M.Pd.

Ribut Wahyudi, M.Ed., Ph.D.

NIP. 198505302009122006

NIP. 198112052011011007

Acknowledged by

Dean of Faculty of Humanities

Faisol, M. Ag.

NIP. 197411012003121003

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LEGITIMATION SHEET
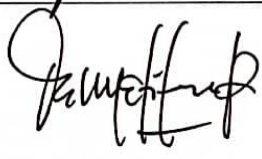
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Malang, 01 April 2024

Board of Examiners   Signature

1.   Dr. Agwin Degaf, M.A
      NIP. 198805232015031004

2.   Deny Efita Nur Rakhmawati, M.Pd.
      NIP. 198505302009122006

3.   Mira Shartika, M.A.
      NIP. 197903082023212008

Approved by

Dean of Faculty of Humanities

M. Faisol, M.Ag

NIP. 197411012003121003

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MOTTO

"Seungguhnya Allah tidak akan mengubah keadaan suatu kaum, sebelum mereka mengubah keadaan diri mereka sendiri." (QS Ar -Rad 11)

"Allah akan meninggikan orang-orang yang beriman diantaramu dan orang-orang yang diberi ilmu pengetahuan beberapa derajat." (Q.S. Al-Mujadalah ayat 11)

But I keep cruising, can't stop, won't stop movin'. It's like I got this music in my mind sayin' it's gonna be alright

-Taylor Swift Shake It Off-

DEDICATION

This thesis is proudly dedicated to:

my parents, Fakih Hidayat S.Pd and Umi Wuryandari S.Pd, whom I love the most

and who support me in every condition;

my beloved brother Ilhami Sahlan Firdausi, and my whole family.

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The writer expresses her highest gratitude to the Almighty Allah SWT for blessing, love, opportunity, health, and mercy so that the writer could finish this thesis with the title **"Lexical Meaning of Main Female Characters in Bridgerton Movie Series"** to obtain a Bachelor of Literature (S.S) degree. May prayers and Greetings continue to be abundantly poured out to our lord, Prophet Muhammad SAW, who has guided us from ignorance to the Islamiyah we experience today.

During the process of writing this thesis, the researcher realized that this thesis could be successful because of the help, guidance, support, and prayers from various parties. So with that, the author would like to thank humbly: The rector of the Islamic State University of Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, Prof. Dr. M. Zainuddin, M. A., Dean of the Faculty of Humanities, Dr, M. Faishol, M. Ag., with the permission of this thesis, also to the head of the Department of English Literature, Mr. Ribut Wahyudi, M. Ed., Ph. D., Mrs. Deny Efita Nur Rakhmawati, M. Pd, my thesis advisor who patiently provided advice, direction, and guidance to me, also Dr. Yayuk Widyastuti Herawati, M.Pd., my academic supervisor, and all the lectures majoring in English Literature for the knowledge they imparted during the college.

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motivation so that I could complete this thesis. I would also like

Finally, with all the humility the author realizes that this writing is still far from perfect. Therefore, the author expects constructive criticism and suggestions for the perfection of writing this thesis. The author hopes that it will be useful for readers who can provide new insights for future research in the field of linguistics and students majoring in English literature in particular.

Amiin Ya Robbal'alamin...

Malang, 23 March 2024

Izatu Umma Restunindya

NIM 17320129

ABSTRACT

Lexical meaning is the part of the study of semantics, that needs to be understood because it relates to understanding the meaning beyond their literal meaning. This research discussed 2 problem studies, including what type of lexical meaning found in the main female characters' dialogue in Bridgerton movie series, and how the functions explain the character of the main female characters in Bridgerton movie series season 1. The object of this research was Bridgerton series by Chris Van Dusen which has 8 episodes and was aired on Netflix on 25 December 2020. The method used in this research is a descriptive qualitative approach. Therefore, this research used Leech's (1981) perspective about 7 types of lexical meaning to determine what types of meanings were in the main female characters' dialogue, and Lyons's (1977) perspective of functions of lexical meaning to explain how the lexical meaning portrayed the main female characters of the movie. This research found that each dialogue carried a specific type of meaning among 7 types of lexical meaning. As well as in the functions itself. The most used type of lexical meaning was a conceptual meaning. From 11 data, there were 10 data found. Then, the most used function of lexical meaning was connotative. From 11 data, there are 11 data found. From the types and functions of lexical meaning that have been found, it shows that the dialogue of the main female characters explicitly shows direct interpretation to describe females with the connotation that leads to women's description in the movie. The analysis of lexical meaning in "Bridgerton" demonstrated that the language used to portray female characters had a substantial impact on how they were represented and perceived by the audience.

ABSTRAK

Restunindya, Izatu Umma. (2024). Lexical Meaning of Main Female Characters in Bridgerton Movie Series. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor Deny Efita Nur Rakhmawati, M.Pd.

Kata kunci: Makna leksikal, Karakter perempuan utama

Makna leksikal merupakan bagian dari studi semantik yang perlu dipahami karena berkaitan dengan pemahaman makna di luar makna harfiahnya. Penelitian ini membahas 2 kajian masalah, yaitu jenis makna leksikal apa saja yang terdapat pada dialog tokoh utama wanita dalam serial film Bridgerton, dan bagaimana fungsi makna leksikal tersebut menjelaskan karakter tokoh utama wanita dalam serial film Bridgerton season 1. Objek penelitian ini adalah serial film Bridgerton karya Chris Van Dusen yang terdiri dari 8 episode dan ditayangkan di Netflix pada 25 Desember 2020. Metode yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini adalah pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif. Oleh karena itu, penelitian ini menggunakan perspektif Leech (1981) tentang 7 jenis makna leksikal untuk menentukan jenis makna apa saja yang terdapat dalam dialog karakter utama perempuan, dan perspektif Lyons (1977) tentang fungsi makna leksikal untuk menjelaskan bagaimana makna leksikal tersebut menggambarkan karakter utama perempuan dalam film tersebut. Penelitian ini menemukan bahwa setiap dialog memiliki jenis makna tertentu di antara 7 jenis makna leksikal. Begitu juga dengan fungsi-fungsi itu sendiri. Jenis makna leksikal yang paling banyak digunakan adalah makna konseptual. Dari 11 data, ditemukan sebanyak 10 data. Kemudian, fungsi makna leksikal yang paling banyak digunakan adalah konotatif. Dari 11 data, terdapat 11 data yang ditemukan. Dari jenis dan fungsi makna leksikal yang telah ditemukan, menunjukkan bahwa dialog tokoh utama perempuan secara eksplisit menunjukkan penafsiran langsung untuk mendeskripsikan perempuan dengan konotasi yang mengarah pada penggambaran perempuan dalam film. Analisis makna leksikal dalam film "Bridgerton" menunjukkan bahwa bahasa yang digunakan untuk menggambarkan karakter perempuan memiliki dampak yang besar terhadap bagaimana mereka direpresentasikan dan dipersepsikan oleh penonton.

الملخص

ريستونينديا، إيزاتو أومّا. (2024). المعنى المعجمي للشخصيات النسائية الرئيسية في سلسلة أفلام بريدجيرتون، قسم الأدب الإنجليزي، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، جامعة إسلام نيجير مولانا مالك إبراهيم مالانج. المستشار دني إيفيتا نور رخماواتي ماجستير.

الكلمات المفتاحية المعنى المعجمي، الشخصية الأنثوية الرئيسية

إن المعنى المعجمي هو جزء من دراسة علم الدلالة، وهو جزء من دراسة علم الدلالة، ويجب فهمه لأنه يتعلق بفهم المعنى الذي يتجاوز المعنى الحرفي. وقد ناقش هذا البحث دراستين إشكاليتين، منها نوع المعنى المعجمي الموجود في حوار الشخصيات النسائية وكيف تفسر الدوال شخصية الشخصيات النسائية الرئيسية في سلسلة أفلام، (Bridgerton) الرئيسية في سلسلة أفلام بريدجيرتون بريدجيرتون الموسم الأول. كان موضوع هذا البحث هو سلسلة أفلام بريدجيرتون للمخرج كريس فان دوسن التي تتكون من 8 حلقات، وتم بثها على نتفليكس في 25 ديسمبر 2020. المنهج المستخدم في هذا البحث هو المنهج الكيفي الوصفي. ولذلك، استخدم هذا البحث منظور ليتش (1981) حول 7 أنواع من المعنى المعجمي لتحديد أنواع المعاني في حوار الشخصيات النسائية الرئيسية، ومنظور ليونز (1977) لوظائف المعنى المعجمي لشرح كيفية تصوير المعنى المعجمي للشخصيات النسائية الرئيسية في الفيلم. وقد وجد هذا البحث أن كل حوار حمل نوعًا محددًا من المعاني من بين 7 أنواع من المعاني المعجمية. وكذلك في الوظائف نفسها وكان أكثر أنواع المعنى المعجمي استخداماً هو المعنى المفهومي. من بين 11 بيانًا، تم العثور على 10 بيانات. ثم كانت الوظيفة الأكثر استخداماً للمعنى المعجمي هي الدلالة. من 11 بيانات، تم العثور على 11 بيانات. من أنواع المعنى المعجمي ووظائفه التي تم العثور عليها، يظهر أن حوار الشخصيات النسائية الرئيسية في الفيلم يظهر صراحةً التفسير المباشر لوصف الإناث بالدلالة التي تؤدي إلى وصف المرأة في الفيلم. وأظهر تحليل المعنى المعجمي في فيلم "بريدجيرتون" أن اللغة المستخدمة في تصوير الشخصيات النسائية كان لها تأثير كبير على كيفية تمثيلها وإدراك الجمهور لها.

TABLE OF CONTENT

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter covers the discussion of the background of this study which mentions what is behind the choice of the topic of study and its object theoretically. Then, find out the problems that need to be discussed and formulate them into questions mentioned in the research question. After finding the research problems, the researcher analyzes the significance of the study to show what expectations will be achieved through this study. Next, this chapter mentions the scope and limitation section to discuss how far the study will be discussed and what its limitations. Lastly, this chapter also mentions the definition of the key term to define some of the key aspects which is the main basis for this research.

A. Background of the Study

Examining the portrayal of female characters in media reveals how language both reflects and creates societal attitudes. This study is based on Leech's semantic theory (1981), which defines seven forms of meaning and provides a framework for examining linguistic representations. Semantics, a subject of linguistics, explores how language carries meanings beyond the literal, influencing audience perceptions, notably in portraying gender roles.

In linguistics, semantics itself is one of the subfields that studied meaning, as inherent at the levels of words, phrases, sentences, and larger units of discourse (Hussain & Sajid, 2015). According to Leech (1981), "Semantics is the study of

meaning in language. We know that language is used to express meanings that others can understand. But the meaning is in our minds, and we can express what is in our minds through forms of spoken and written language (also through movements, actions, etc.). To find and understand the meaning, semantics present the dimension of meaning to analyze how the words are described according to reality and context.

In semantics, there are some opinions about types of meaning that are classified into different dimensions of meaning. Leech is one of the experts who proposes the dimensions of meaning studied in semantics. Leech's theory (1981) provides seven types of meaning in semantics: conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, social meaning, affective meaning, reflective meaning, collocative meaning, associative meaning, and thematic meaning (Umagandhi & Vinothini, 2017). In general, the meaning is classified into seven types, but five of them are identified as associative meanings. According to Leech (1974), associative meaning itself is unstable of meaning and has variants of individual experiences which include: connotative, social, reflected, and collocative meaning. Furthermore, the dimension of meaning can be a way to understand an issue. Some issues cannot be interpreted out of context. If one issue has the same word or utterance as another issue, it could have a different meaning. Related to this study, the researcher raised the issue of female characters' representation using Leech's theory of the dimension of meaning.

Moreover, this study also analyses female characters as the object of the study. In general, the depiction of female characters appears in various forms. In

the artwork, the female character is not infrequently an object that is sexualized by the creator. Some of them contain nudity and sexualize women, also symbolizing women as sex slaves for men. Next, in household life, women are stereotyped as a housewife who plays the role of childbirth machine, cleaning the house, cooking, and serving their husbands. They are not allowed to work and must do the chores at home. It seems unfair for women because they cannot build their self-development and career outside the household life. Next, women also have difficulty getting a proper education. People think that it will be useless if women get higher education, in the end, they have to be housewives. Then, in working life, women have difficulty achieving higher positions in the workplace. It is dominated by men such as CEO, Manager, consultant, etc. Women are put in lower positions such as general staff. Women who go against the prescribed gender stereotype of being nurturing and friendly in their social relationships might face backlash or negative reactions due to their departure from the expected gender norms (Kumar et al., 2022).

As stated in the previous paragraph, the depiction of female characters comes up in many ways, one of which is shown in the form of artwork. The artwork has been a medium to deliver the message about something important or an issue. Furthermore, the artwork itself has various kinds such as portrayals, novels, songs, and movies. Related to this present study, the movie was taken as the main object of the research on female characters. The reason why the movie was chosen to describe female characters is that movie is one of the public media that is used by movie creators to express some issues with an interesting storyline that every person

can enjoy and understand the purpose of the movie. The storyline has an important role in carrying out and presenting how female characters are described. Through the movie, people have a picture of the incident or problem that happens in the society around them. Moreover, movies and videos are used as a means of communication to spread important information and to create positive societal changes. Movies have the ability to communicate either a positive or negative message to the audience (Umar & Mathew, 2014).

Since female characters are received and gained big attention from the audience, the movie creators feel attracted to highlight the characters in the movie storyline. They think that they need to give a big picture about what happens with women in this society and how people build their perceptions and opinions toward women. Also, the creators want to deliver an understanding of the importance of the movie as a medium to learn more about women through female characters.

When talking about a movie, one of the most important aspects is the language used. The language and its style have a role in leading audiences to understand the storyline. Also, language represents the meaning and message of the movie. In line with these reasons, language is used in a movie and it contains colorful language that gives a different meaning that is not the meaning of the real world. Hence, many movie creators try to elaborate and explore the different styles of language.

Meanwhile, when it comes to female characters in the movie, every dialogue or utterance that portrays the female characters has its meaning which the creators wanted to convey in their movie. In this present study, the researcher focuses the

analysis on the meaning behind the utterances. This research tries to figure out the meaning using the semantics approach. In general, meaning belongs to two kinds of meaning, there are implicit and explicit meaning. If we connect to semantics, this study tries to focus the analysis on the implicit meaning. In semantics, meaning is classified into lexical and grammatical meanings. For this study, the researcher takes the lexical meaning as the primary analysis to classify meaning in the semantics area. On lexical meaning, we still need to classify the meaning into the dimensions of meaning (Kreidler, 2014). The dimensions will help the researcher to find the real meaning. On the other hand, every theory in semantics has its perspective on the dimensions of meaning. The researcher needs to classify the meaning based on the theory that has been chosen before.

Along with this research, the movie brings up the storyline about the perspective toward females with the complexion of utterances and meaning and some people might not realize that. So, the lexical meaning takes an important role in analyzing the meaning behind the utterances that indicate discrimination towards women.

Nowadays, every woman has a dream that they want to be equal to men in society in every aspect of life. In this case, the artwork product such as the movie helps women to speak up for their rights and their thoughts about this issue. Related to this study, the reason why the researcher brings up this topic in the research is that a movie has the power to give a picture and deliver a message about the issue through the language and dialogue that they use in the movie. Researchers found that the selection of language, utterances, and dialogue is really important to deliver

the meaning and the aim of the movie. So, language, utterances, and dialogue are the main factors that the movie is successful in bringing up the issue.

In this study, the researcher attempts to analyze the main female characters in the first three episodes of Netflix's Bridgerton Season 1 series using a semantic approach. For a brief review, Bridgerton is an American-era drama series created by Chris Van Dusen and produced by Shonda Rhimes that draws inspiration from Julia Quinn's novel. The series was broadcast on the film streaming platform "Netflix" on 25th December 2020. It consists of 8 episodes with a different subtitle theme and it is the first season in the series Bridgerton. Bridgerton tells a story about the Bridgerton family that occurred in the 19th century in Britain. In the Bridgerton family, there is Violet, the Viscount Dowager Bridgerton, and his four sons, Anthony, Benedict, Colin, and Gregory, as well as his four daughters, Daphne, Eloise, Francesca, and Hyacinth.

The researcher recommended the first three episodes of the film be examined because, in this series, many scenes and dialogues show perspectives about women at that time. In the story, women have a subordinate or second role under men. Also, the issue of women's discrimination in this movie still happens today in modern society. So, people need to know and be aware that there are stereotypes and perspectives about women in this movie that need to be discussed. Related to this problem researcher decided to analyze the female characters in the movie and find the meaning behind their dialogue.

Related to this study, the researcher provides ten previous studies that have the same correlation with the current study. The first previous study

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"Representation of the meaning of "beauty" in cosmetics advertisement: A semantics analysis" by Putri (2017) analyzes the lexical meaning and tendency of "beauty" in cosmetics advertisements. This research tries to show how the word "beauty" represents cosmetics to catch customer's interest by understanding the meaning of beauty in the advertisement. In her study, she tried to interpret the meaning which depends on the dimension of meaning from the object study. The object itself is an international cosmetic product advertisement, there are L'Oreal Paris, REVLON, and MAYBELLINE. The researcher used Leech (1981) in the semantic area. Related to the theory, the researcher emphasizes the study of lexical meaning which includes 7 dimensions of meaning. The dimension of meaning itself includes conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, social meaning, affective meaning, reflected and collective meaning, collocative meaning, and thematic meaning. In her study, the purpose presented is conceptual beauty because every product has a different message to deliver. According to those three cosmetic product advertisements, all of them are included in the type of associative meaning because they have the implicit structure of utterances in purchasing the products. Next, the object is also included in some types of lexical relation: synonyms, polysemy, denotative, connotative, homonymy, and kind of ambiguity. Moreover, this study shows that advertiser from each product tries to present the other beauty aspects by showing the utterances and benefits of each product.

Second, the study *"Polysemous in Fast Furious 8 Movie Script"* proposed by Indah (2018) analyzes polysemy that used the theory by Krifka (1998) and developed by Pustejovsky (1995). According to their theory, polysemy is classified

into 7 types there are, container/contained alternation, plant/food alternation, alternations between containers and contained, figure/ground reversal, product/producer alternation, process/result alternation, and alternations involving location. Then, the data is taken from the Fast and Furious movie script. In her study, the researcher focused the study on the process and classifying the word or sentence into each type of polysemy from the movie script. Furthermore, her study also took the analysis of meaning to analyze the meaning of polysemous words which has transformed. These types of meaning used Leech's theory (1981) of seven types of meaning as supporting theory and strengthened the analysis. After analyzing the data, the researcher found that there were 7 classifications of polysemous words in the *Fast and Furious 8* movie script. There are 27 polysemous container/contained alternations, 5 plant/food alterations, 4 alternations between containers and contained, 29 figure or ground reversals, 6 product/producer alternations, and 14 alternations involving location. Moreover, after classifying 84 words based on the types of polysemy, the researcher found there are 22 words of container/contained alternation and 29 words of figure or ground reversal.

Third, Fahri's study (2020) *"An Analysis of Associative Meaning in Glee TV Series Main Song"*. Her study analyzed associative meaning used in the Glee TV series Main Song using Leech's (1974) theory of associative meaning. In this theory, Leech proposed 5 types of associative meaning, there are connotative meaning, stylistic meaning, affective meaning, reflected meaning, and collocative meaning. In her study, the researcher focused the study on classifying the lyrics into each type of associative meaning and finding the true meaning of the song.

Furthermore, the researcher found that there are four types of associative meaning related to Leech's theory (1981). Connotative meaning 9, Stylistic meaning 8, affective meaning 4, and Collocated meaning 1. The song mostly uses connotative meaning and nothing is included in reflected meaning. Moreover, this study found that the true meaning of the Glee Series Main Song is persisting in pursuing our aspirations, regardless of our uncommon origins and the challenges posed by urban life.

Fourth, Yananingtyas's study (2018) *on "Functional Semantic Analysis of Nivea's Printed Advertisement"* explained, that this study analyzed the use of associative meaning in Nivea's printed advertisement using Leech's theory (1981) of five types of associative meaning. There are connotative meaning, stylistic meaning, affective meaning, reflected meaning, and collocative meaning. Her study focused on the language used by Nivea printed advertisements, classified the language into each type of associative meaning, and also analyzed the function itself. Furthermore, the researcher study found that the words used in the advertisement were persuasive words for convincing the audience about the product. The result is that Connotative meaning has 44%, Affective meaning 29%, Reflected meaning 3%, Collocative meaning 18%, and stylistic meaning has 3%. The most used subcategories are Connotative and Affective meaning because both of them are the most used by advertisers or influencing the audience.

Fifth, the study proposed by Adila (2022) *"An Analysis of The Meaning Women in The Novel My Soul is a Women in Semantics Studies,* This study analyzed the meaning of women using Chaer (2009). Chaer divides the meaning into 8

classifications, there are denotative, connotative, conceptual, associative, words, term, idioms and proverbs meaning, and contextual. The researcher focused the study on classifying the meaning of women and also found the way and reason how this meaning belongs to each classification, explaining why women are embodied in the novel *My Soul is a Woman*. Moreover, the study found 57 meanings in the novel. These meanings are divided into 12 denotative meanings (21.05%), 26 connotative meanings 45.62%), and 19 contextual meanings (33.33%). This result shows that connotative meaning is a dominant category of meaning that describes the meaning of the word women in the novel *My Soul is a Woman.* Furthermore, this research also shows the realization that the types of meaning can be found in the form of words, phrases, clauses, and sentences. The frequency of words was 26 (45.61%), phrases 24 (42.11%), clauses 1 (1.75%), and sentences 6 (10.53%). The dominant meaning realization is the depiction of meaning using words.

Sixth, the study by Putra (2018) about *"Types of Slang Words in the Movie Script of Sausage Party"* emphasized the research on types of slang words. This study analyzed slang words in the Sausage Party movie and used the theory of types of slang words by Allan and Burridge (2006). They classified the types of slang words into 5 types such as fresh and creative, flippant, imitative, acronym, and clipping. Then, in this study, he also analyzed what type of meaning the slang words belong to as the subdiscussion. He uses Leech's (1974) theory of meaning. In this study, the researcher found that the most used type of slang word is Flippant. This is because almost all of the slang in this movie script is formed from two or more words and has a meaning that is different from the source words. Furthermore, the

study also found that there are six types of meaning in slang words. They are connotative, conceptual, affective, reflected, social, and collocative meaning. The most used type of meaning in this movie script is connotative meaning. It is because the word meaning expresses the communicative value rather than the real or core meaning.

Seventh, the study proposed by Pradianti et.al (2022) about *"Types of Semantics in the Book King Arthur"* focuses the study on categorizing the types of meaning used in the book King Arthur. This research analyzed the types of meaning used in the book "King Arthur" using Leech's (1981) theory of 7 types of meaning. There are Conceptual, connotative, collocative, affected, social, reflected, and thematic meanings. This study focused on finding and classifying the data into each type of meaning. Furthermore, this study found that there is 1 conceptual meaning, 1 connotative meaning, 5 collocative meanings, 3 affective meanings, 3 social meanings, 1 reflected meaning, and 3 thematic meanings in the book "King Arthur". Furthermore, this study used a descriptive qualitative research method to analyze the data. Last, the researcher found the kinds of meanings and knew how to describe each type of meaning.

Eight, the study proposed by Irfan (2017) *"The Analysis of Associative Meaning in Samsung Advertisement Slogan"* focuses the study on classifying the meaning in advertisements into associative meaning. This study analyzed associative meaning used in Samsung printed advertisements using Leech's (1981) types of associative meaning which are connotative meaning, stylistic meaning, affective meaning, reflected meaning, and collocative meaning. In this study, the

researcher focused on classifying the words, phrases, or sentences in the Samsung advertisement into each type of associative meaning. Furthermore, he found in this study that four types of associative meanings are shown in Samsung's advertisement slogan. There are 11 data of connotative meanings, 1 datum of social or stylistic meaning, 1 datum of affective meaning, and 2 data of reflected meaning. One type of associative meaning that doesn't appear in the data is collocative meaning. The majority of Samsung's advertising slogans focus on the external aspect of language or can connect and imply connections with other elements.

Ninth, the study about types of the meaning of English slang in Nanny McPhee's movie by Rosyida (2020) emphasizes the main analysis of types of slang and finding the types of meaning in slang as the subdiscussion. This study analyzes associative meaning used in Samsung printed advertisements using Leech's (1981) types of associative meaning which are connotative meaning, stylistic meaning, affective meaning, reflected meaning, and collocative meaning. In this study, the researcher focused on classifying the words, phrases, or sentences in the Samsung advertisement into each type of associative meaning. Furthermore, he found in this study that four types of associative meanings are shown in Samsung's advertisement slogan. There are 11 data of connotative meanings, 1 datum of social or stylistic meaning, 1 datum of affective meaning, and 2 data of reflected meaning. One type of associative meaning that doesn't appear in the data is collocative meaning. The majority of Samsung's advertising slogans focus on the external aspect of language or can connect and imply connections with other elements.

Last, the study proposed by Amelia (2020) entitled "An Interpretation Analysis of Associative Meaning Towards Obama's Speech Entitled This is Your Generation's World to Shape" focuses the analysis on meaning interpretation by using associative meaning. This study analyzed associative meaning in Obama's speech which used the theory by Leech (1974). She focused the study on classifying the word, phrase, or sentence into each type of associative meaning and finding the reason. Furthermore, the researcher found that there are connotative meaning appears 3 times, affective meaning appears 6 times, collocative meaning appears 26 times and reflective meaning appears 9 times. The most frequently used is collocative meaning and the most rarely used is connotative meaning.

In comparison with the previous studies, there are some differences from the current study. First, every study has different objects. Second, some studies use different theories as the main theory which is different from the current study. Some similar theories are placed as the second theory for the subdiscussion. Last, the discussion is not further from classifying and the find the reason. In the current study, the researcher also tries to analyze the function itself.

The contribution of this study presents the statements on female characters carried out by the theory of Leech (1981). Previous research has focused on the depiction of women in media, but little attention has been given to the subtle linguistic meanings of female characters' talks in modern television shows. This study applies Leech's semantic theory to "Bridgerton," a series that has greatly influenced cultural discussions on women and societal roles. Then, through this study, the researcher attempts to the types and function dimensions of meaning on

the female that are built into Bridgerton's dialogue film. Thus, the public may raise awareness of discrimination and stereotypes against women in films or speeches.

Moreover, this study is supposed to find the tendency of concept in the Bridgerton series about females. This study is also important to know the female is expressed in the form of utterances. Then, this study tries to explain and present the dimensions of the meaning of female characters and which types of meaning belong through semantic analysis.

B. Research Question

Related to the explanation above, the researcher formulated the research question as follows:

1. What types of lexical meanings are found in the dialogues of the main female characters in the "Bridgerton" series?
2. How do the functions of lexical meaning contribute to the portrayal of female characters in the "Bridgerton" series?

C. Significance of the Study

In the practical aspect, this study is expected to give more understanding in a semantic field that focuses on the types of lexical meaning and the functions of lexical meaning, especially in interpreting meaning in the movie which has some important values and information. Also, this study is expected to be a reference between other references for further study in the semantic field, especially on the types of meaning. Especially for analyzing the meaning in the other movies.

D. Scope and Limitation

This study focuses on what kind of the types of meanings used in Bridgerton's movie about women's discrimination and analyzes the way the dialogue presented the female characters in the movie. In short, this study analyzes the meaning of the utterances that lead to the main female character's dialogue by using semantic analysis. Then, the researcher limited her study to only focus on analyzing the types of meaning in Bridgerton's movie in semantics areas including conceptual, connotative, social, affective, reflected, collocative, and thematic meaning which is proposed by Leech (1981) and the functions of lexical meaning including referential function, connotative function, and social function which is proposed by Lyons (1977).

Types of meanings and their functions elaborate on various language choices, both used and directed against women and discrimination against them where the literal meaning and context are contradictory. Here, Leech's theory determines the meaning of a word or expression that is indicated to stereotype and discriminate against women through the classification of types of meaning. Meanwhile, Lyons's theory explains the function and purpose of the expression used to represent women and all the prejudices they face.

E. Definition of Key Term

In this section, the discussion leads to defining the main discussion that this study portrays. The researcher found three key terms that related to this study,

there are lexical meaning, female character, and Bridgerton movie series. Here is the explanation:

1. Lexical meaning: Lexical meaning refers to the specific meaning of a word or term in context, focusing on its intrinsic semantic properties and how it relates to other words within the language. It encompasses the direct and explicit meanings of a word, distinct from its implied or associated meanings that might arise from individual interpretations or cultural contexts.

2. Female Character: A female character is any character in literature, film, theater, or other storytelling mediums who is depicted as female or identifies as female. This includes characters that are explicitly designed by the author or creator to embody female traits, roles, or identities, whether in fictional or non-fictional narratives.

3. Bridgerton Series: "Bridgerton" series is an American historical romance television series created by Chris Van Dusen and produced for Netflix. It is adapted from the book series by Julia Quinn and focuses on the Bridgerton family, set against the backdrop of London's Regency era. The series explores the societal competitions, romances, and intrigues of the nobility and elite during the marriage season in the early 19th century.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter covers the discussion about the main framework and reviews some of the related theories that concern this study. Furthermore, the discussion of associated theories includes types of lexical meaning by semantics in Leech's (1981) theory, and the functions of lexical meaning by Lyons (1977) and also reviews the previous studies related to the current study.

A. Semantics

In Linguistic studies, there is a semantics field that studies about meaning. Semantics itself primarily concerns the connection between linguistic elements such as words, phrases, sign, and symbols, and their intended meanings, which is their denotation. In other words, semantics is the study of meaning that is purposed for understanding human expression through language (Hussain & Sajid, 2015, 39). Referring to Kreidler's statement (1998), semantics is the branch of linguistics that is defined as the systematic study of meaning in language (Nagy, 2017, 41). He further stated it also examines how words, phrases, sentences, and texts, convey meaning, both in situations when considered by itself and in specific context. In Leech's (1981) perspective, semantics focuses on providing a structured explanation of the essence of meaning. Furthermore, understanding semantics is essential for comprehending how humans communicate, interpret, and explore the

wide array of linguistic meanings, giving us crucial insights into how language is structured and functions.

In this semantics study, there are three prominent subfields of semantics and their concern. First, Lexical semantics is the study of what words mean and how they structure the meanings. In this branch, lexical semantics aims to analyze the meaning of words, the reasons behind the meanings, how they are mentally stored by speakers, and how they are used in text and discourse (Carita, 2012). Furthermore, understanding lexical semantics is essential for many aspects of studying language, including using computers to process language and creating dictionaries. It gives us profound insights into the basic building blocks of language and helps us communicate more effectively. Second, formal semantics is the study of meaning within grammar rules in a given language, seeking to clarify the meaning of words and phrases according to their grammatical arrangement. According to Partee, formal semantics aims to explain and describe meanings using tools of logic, mathematics, and theoretical computer science (Partee, 2016). Third, conceptual semantics is the field of study that centers around the essence of the words. It aims to focus on creating a universal definition before they are taken into contextual usage. Then, Jackendoff stated in his paper that the fundamental goal of Conceptual Semantics is to explain and describe how people use and express their understanding of the world through linguistic utterance (Jackendoff, 2019). Then, Pinker (1991) stated the concept of conceptual semantics is the "meaning of words are organized in the mind as assemblies of a basic concept in the language of

thought". It means conceptual meaning happens when people understand a word, the brain puts together simple ideas or thoughts to create the meaning of that word.

B. Meaning

Every word or utterance that is delivered has its meaning. It helps people to understand the purpose of the message and gives people expectations about the meaning itself. The ability to think logically and comprehend intricately is related to the concept of meaning. C.K. Ogden and I.A. Richards proposed seven opinions about the meaning (Bagha, 2011), which are:

a. An intrinsic property of something

b. Other words related to that word in a dictionary

c. The connotations of a word (that is discussed below)

d. The thing to which the speaker of that word refers

e. The thing to which the speaker of that word should refer

f. The thing to which the speaker of that word believes himself to be referring

g. The thing to which the hearer of that word believes is being referred to.

Furthermore, according to Palmer (1981), meaning is described as the transfer of concepts or ideas from the speaker's mind to the recipient's mind, achieved by encapsulating them within the structures of language or other means of expression (Ankanya & Omachonu, 2019, 2). Therefore, it is essential to understand the meaning of language to build good communication to avoid misunderstanding.

1. Lexical Meaning

   Related to the current study about meaning, the researcher is concerned with the analysis of the meaning from the lexical meaning perspective. Lexical meaning itself is the meaning of a word formed by the relationships it holds by its contextual relation. Refers to Katalin's book "An Introduction to Lexical Semantics for Students of Translation Studies", lexical meaning refers to what a word inherently means, the essential meaning that remains consistent across all its different forms or variations (Nagy, 2017). The study of lexical meaning reveals the complex relationships in meaning between words. It helps us to understand how words obtain and express meanings, adjust to various language contexts, and contribute to shaping how perceive the world.

   In understanding lexical meaning, a word's meaning is beyond mere dictionary entries. It includes various aspects like what the word means, how it connects to other words, its potential to make phrases or sentences, and how it can make you think of certain images or feelings. Furthermore, Pustejovsky stated in his 1995 book "The Generative Lexicon".

2. Grammatical Meaning

   Grammatical meaning refers to a word's meaning following a grammatical procedure, such as affixing, repetition, or compounding, influenced by sentence structure. Thus, the form itself, such as singular, plural, positive, comparative, simple past tense, progressive past tense, and so on, has meaning. These are referred to as grammatical meanings (Löbner, 2013). The meaning of a word in a particular

form is the combination of its basic lexical meaning and the grammatical meaning of its form.

Grammatical meaning refers to the meaning of the included phrase. This refers to any language that has a limited grammatical meaning and cannot be changed or changed for an extended period. The grammatical meaning of language can be described in terms of the group that utilizes it (Dewi & Ramadhani, 2022). Furthermore, Löbner in his book "Understanding Semantics" also stated that a word's form has grammatical meaning if:

 (i) various forms are allowed in the given construction,

 (ii) different forms produce distinct meanings, and

 (iii) the chosen form does not have a neutral meaning.

C. Types of Meaning

Every language, utterance, and word in this world has its meaning. These meanings can be tools for people to understand the message behind the language. Furthermore, linguistics generally classified meaning into implicit and explicit meaning. On the other hand, a linguistics area called semantics has its perspective on meaning. In semantics, there are perspectives toward meaning which are stated by some experts. From Frank Palmer's perspective (1976), in his book "Semantic. A New Outline" stated 6 types of meaning. Palmer categorizes meaning as conceptual and connotative. In his work, he named them sense and reference and said the term is related to each other. Sense refers to the intricate web of relationships that exist between the different elements of language, primarily words.

It specifically concerns the connections within the language itself and does not encompass associations beyond linguistic boundaries. Meanwhile, reference concerns the connection between elements, such as words and sentences, and the real-world experiences that exist outside of language (Zdravkovic, 2019). Next, the social meaning in his work is also named interpersonal meaning. Also, he includes the affective meaning in his perspective about types of meaning. He points out that intonation has an important role here. And the last is thematic meaning. Palmer argues that this particular type of meaning does not fall within the domain of semantics since it primarily relates to the meaning conveyed through spoken or written expressions.

Next, from Lyons's (2002) perspective, there are six perspectives about the meaning that Lyons stated. First, Lyons classifies meaning based on its form. he classifies into lexical and sentence meanings. Then he introduces the grammatical and utterance meanings under the group of sentence meanings. Next, this category is classified based on the variety of semiotic or communicative functions of language. Under this category, there is a Descriptive function that carries proportional or factual information as the function of language which includes the term "descriptive function". Third is descriptive and non-descriptive meanings. When discussing the descriptive meaning, Lyons acknowledges that this category primarily encompasses statements or questions that have a specific "truth value" meaning, they can be either true or false. Meanwhile, for the non-descriptive meaning, this term implies that only a limited portion of descriptive meaning is relevant. Unlike descriptive meaning, this type does not involve proportions and

therefore cannot be classified as either true or false (Zdravkovic, 2019). Fourth is the affective meaning which Lyons explains as expressive by using words that express emotion or some punctuation such as an exclamation mark. Lastly, the social meaning involves the utilization of language to establish and uphold social roles and relationships.

Furthermore, the types of meaning that this study used are from Geoffrey Leech's perspective. Leech's theory (1981) is about the dimension of meaning. In this theory, Leech classified the types of meaning into seven types of meaning there are conceptual, connotative, collocative, social, affective, reflected, and thematic. However, this theory states the three primary dimensions of meaning are conceptual, associative, and thematic meaning.

1. Conceptual Meaning

Conceptual meaning is the logical sense of the utterance which is known as the basic component of grammar. It is also called denotative meaning which is assumed as the central factor of linguistic communication. In this dimension, the meaning itself is based on the dictionary definition. So, conceptual meaning emphasizes the understanding of meaning based on the categories themselves. Leech also stated that conceptual meaning focuses on the basic meaning of any linguistic expression. Furthermore, the aim of conceptual meaning itself is to provide an appropriate semantic representation of a sentence or statement.

At the level of semantic representation, the conceptual meaning of a sentence will be explained in the form of semantic representation using abstract symbols and

contrast features (Yunira et al., 2020). In this way, it will help people to understand how to distinguish the meaning of some sentences from other possible sentences in the language. Also, helps the meaning of the sentence to match with suitable and appropriate syntactic and phonological forms.

2. Connotative Meaning

In Leech's theory, Connotative meaning is defined as the communicative value an expression has by what it refers to. Connotative meaning tends to adjust the meaning based on the context in question. The connotative meaning of Leech (1981) is related to real-world experiences associated with the linguistic expressions that people use or hear (Yunira et al., 2020). In other words, the meaning in this dimension is beyond the mere referent of a word and hints at its attribute in the real world.

In interpreting a word, the connotative meaning uses open-ended interpretation and uncertain meaning. This is because this depends upon the knowledge and beliefs of the speakers and may belong to any characteristics of the referent, real or imaginary as identified by the speaker (Umagandhi & Vinothini, 2017). Furthermore, in the connotative meaning's perspective, variables such as age, culture, and individuals are the determinants of the meaning of a word referred to by the context. Also, psychological and social properties are included in the interpreting process to get the related meaning.

3. Social Meaning

From a social meaning perspective, it is related to the situation in which utterance is used. The meaning conveyed by the piece of language is about the social context of its use. The piece of language carries information such as pronunciation variation, a word, phrase, sentence, etc (Umagandhi & Vinothini, 2017). Therefore, language is closely related to social groups that are part of the situation.

When the speaker tries to communicate with new people, the speaker would formally use language. It shows politeness to strangers or new people. For example, when a child calls a woman "mama", "mom", or "mommy" this is meant for his family. On the other hand, if he wants to call someone "mama" he should use "mother" for formal language communication. Not only language, but the speaker also finds a topic to begin communication with others. Thus, communication can occur. All those adjustments show that social meaning occurs as a result of the social condition of the speaker.

4. Affective Meaning

In Leech's theory, affective meaning refers to what is conveyed about the feelings and attitudes of the speaker through the use of language. It also refers to the emotive association, feelings, or attitudes toward the listener. It tends to affect the personal feelings of the speaker. Therefore, every word has a different emotional quality.

Furthermore, leech includes as in the case of social meaning, not only differences in the use of words or lexemes but also factors of intonation and voice

timber referred to as tone of voice (Umagandhi & Vinothini, 2017). For example, we use low intonation to show politeness when we communicate with others or strangers. Then, selecting diction or words with emotive meaning will further strengthen the utterances. For example, McDonald's motto is "I'm Lovin' It". The word "Lovin 'It" is proof that this sentence describes the feelings of the writer and reader toward the product (Yunira et al., 2020).

5. Reflected Meaning

Reflected meaning arises when a word has more than one conceptual meaning or multiple conceptual meanings. It happens when one sense of a word form is part of our response to another sense. Reflected meaning is communication through association with another sense of the same expression (Dian Susanthi & Pramita, 2020).

In this following example, there is poetry titled "Futility" which has reflected meaning in its line. 'Are limbs so dear achieved, are sides, Full nerved still warm too hard to stir'. In this poetry, the writer uses "dear" in the sense of expansiveness. But, the sense of beloved is also eluded. Another example is also shown in Coca Cola advertisement. The phrases in their advertisement stated 'Get your own customized bottle' and 'Do you want a Coke bottle with your name on it?'. The phrase 'Get your own customized bottle' in this reflective meaning is a phenomenon where one word or phrase is associated with more than one meaning or meaning. The word 'bottle' in the sentence above shows that the word can mean a lot depending on the order of sentences and the purpose of the sentence. A word can also form part of our response to another sense. In this brochure the phrase 'Do

you want to Coke bottle with your name on it?' means that the innovation made by this product is very good, and can include the name of the consumer on the bottle packaging. This is a surefire way to attract consumers because more and more people like this carbonated beverage (Dian Susanthi & Pramita, 2020).

6. Collocative Meaning

Collocative meaning is the meaning that a word acquires in the company of a particular word. Words collocate or co-occur with certain words only. Collocative meaning refers to associations of a word because of its usual or habitual co-occurrence with certain types of words. Collocation is a broad term that describes words that often appear together in common usage, either spoken or in the text (Dian Susanthi & Pramita, 2020).

For example, 'Pretty' and 'Handsome' indicate good-looking. The word "pretty" collocates with girls, women, villages, gardens, flowers, etc. On the other hand, the word 'handsome' collocates with boys, men, etc. So, if we connect the words, they form "Pretty woman" and "Handsome man".

7. Thematic Meaning

Thematic meaning refers to what is communicated by how the speaker or writer organizes the messages in terms of ordering focus and emphasis. The thematic meaning can also be expressed using stress and intonation to highlight information in one part of a sentence (Umagandhi & Vinothini, 2017). Furthermore, the ways we order our message also convey what is important and whatnot. Thus, the action is different from the passive though its conceptual meaning is the same. For example, there are 2 sentences:

a. Mrs. Smith donated the first prize

b. The first prize was donated by Mrs. Smith

In the first sentence "Who gave away the prize" is more important, but in the second sentence "What did Mrs. Smith give is important". Thus, a change of focus changes the meaning.

D. Function of Lexical Meaning

In this study, the researcher analyzes the function of lexical meaning using John Lyons's (1977) perspective. In Lyon's perspective, the function of lexical meaning is categorized into two categories. There are referential functions and non-referential functions, and especially in the referential function, there are three subcategories of functions that belong to this referential function. To support and strengthen the explanation of the functions, the researcher also mentions different perspectives from different scholars.

1. Referential Function

The referential function of lexical meaning, as defined by John Lyons in his 1977 book "Semantics", is the capacity of words to name and identify things, acts, and concepts that help us make sense of the outside world. Then from another perspective, Charles and I.A. Armstrong (1923) see referential function as the ability of words to serve as symbols that are directly connected to particular concepts or entities in the world, enabling language-based identification and reference of these entities. Then, from Holmes's (2001) perspective, the referential

function is the ability to communicate information through various speech patterns, including declarative and interrogative remarks. For example, in this sentence "The cat chased the mouse", the words "cat" and "mouse" specifically refer to particular entities in the world. The entity itself is an animal. Next example, "She pointed to the red car". The pronoun "she" refers to a specific person and the phrase "red car" denotes a particular vehicle. Regardless of who fits that definition, referential use relates to the speaker's intended audience (Biggs & Geirsson, 2021).

2. Connotative Function

According to John Lyons's (1977) viewpoint, a word's connotative function of lexical meaning relates to its semantics properties that go beyond its literal meaning, such as emotive or evaluative features. Then, connotative components of meaning are quite subjective and arise from the speaker's attitude toward his or her utterance or interlocutors and from personal experiences the speaker has had with a particular term (Nagy, 2017). For example, "The scent of freshly baked bread filled the kitchen, evoking warm memories of childhood holidays", there are two phrases that have connotative functions. First, "freshly baked bread" evokes positive emotions like comfort, warmth, and happiness. The smell is often associated with home, safety, and family gatherings. Second, the phrase "warm memories" has a positive, nostalgic connotation of happiness and comfort."

3. Social Function

In John Lyons's (1977) perspective, he distinguished three key social functions of lexical meaning in his book "Semantics": establishing and maintaining social relationships, expressing personal identity and attitudes, and negotiating

shared knowledge and context. He established a connection between lexical meaning and identities. He clarified how a person's word choices might convey information about their professional affiliation, social class, or membership in a group, which can affect how people are viewed and behave in social situations.

CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHOD

In this chapter, the researcher discusses the method employed to perform this research. The research technique consists of the following components: research design, data source, data collecting, and data analysis. Consequently, readers comprehend how this research was carried out.

A. Research Design

This research used a descriptive qualitative research approach to analyze the data and find the result. Qualitative research is defined as an iterative process in which an improved understanding of the scientific community is achieved by making new significant distinctions resulting from getting closer to the phenomenon studied (Aspers & Corte, 2019). The researcher used the qualitative method and this research will analyze the utterances in the dialogue in the movie as the object of the study. This research is descriptive because, in the analysis process, the researcher describes the variable between the theory.

The purpose of this descriptive qualitative study was to investigate the relationship between lexical meanings and character portrayal in a contemporary novel." This research used a descriptive qualitative approach to provide a deep and nuanced knowledge of how the author's use of language contributes to the female characterization of Bridgerton's movie. Furthermore, this study aimed to discover how the lexical meanings buried in the characters' discussions create their

personalities, motivations, and interactions with other characters by studying the dialogues in their broader social context. The descriptive qualitative methodology allowed for a flexible and exploratory examination of the dialogues, allowing the researcher to find patterns and themes that would not have been obvious using more organized or theory-driven methodologies.

B. Research Instrument

In this present study, the researcher uses herself as the main instrument of the research which is also known as the human instrument. Moreover, her role as an active participant in finishing this research consists of watching the movie, collecting data, classifying the utterances, and presenting the data. Then, the instrument that the researcher used to analyze the lexical meaning is the scripts from 3 episodes of the Bridgerton Netflix series

In this study, the researcher studied the lexical meaning in the dialogue of the Bridgerton series using a coding scheme that divided the lexical meaning into two categories. The types of lexical meaning and the functions of lexical meaning itself. To find significant dialogues, the researcher applied the following criteria: Emotional expressions that language used to convey the character's feelings, such as sentences expressing happiness or grief. Also, relational dynamics that language reveals the character's interactions with others, such as expressions suggesting friendship or disagreement. This approach enabled the researcher to find patterns and themes in the dialogue that helped to characterize the movie's actresses and actors.

C. Data and Data Source

For this study, the data will be in the form of words, phrases, and utterances taken from the Bridgerton series script. Then, the data source is taken from the first, second, and third episodes of the Bridgerton series season 1 by Netflix. For each episode, the movie lasts 50 minutes to 1 hour, giving insight into the Bridgerton family and the social condition during that time. This series narrates about an elite and royal Britain family in the aristocratic regency era when the matchmaking season comes into the Britain royal elite. Bridgerton takes the background of the story referring to the 1800s in London. In the Bridgerton family, there is Violet, Dowager Viscountess Bridgerton with her four sons, Anthony, Benedict, Colin, and Gregory also with her four daughters, Daphne, Eloise, Francesca, and Hyacinth. The story follows Daphne Bridgerton, the eldest daughter of the powerful Bridgerton family who makes her debut in Regency London's competitive marriage market.

The first three episodes of Bridgerton Season 1 offer an in-depth look at the show's representation of female characters. These episodes introduce the spectator to the Bridgerton sisters, Daphne, Eloise, and Francesca, each with their personality, goals, and challenges within the societal limitations of Regency England. Episode 1, 'Diamond of the First Water,' sets the tone for the series by introducing Daphne, the eldest Bridgerton sister, as she makes her debut on the marriage mart. The episode highlights Daphne's agency and independence as she chooses to control her courtship, disregarding cultural standards and her family's

wishes. This portrayal of Daphne emphasizes the complexities of female liberty in a patriarchal culture where women are expected to fit into established roles.

Next, The second episode, 'Shock and Delight,' explores deeper into the lives of the Bridgerton sisters, notably Eloise, who is shown as free-spirited and independent. Eloise's character violates the customary expectations of Regency ladies by putting her own needs and interests ahead of society's demands. This portrayal of Eloise provides a deep look at her identity and the limits that women faced during this period. Last, In 'Art of the Swoon,' episode three, the Bridgerton sisters' lives are further examined with an emphasis on their interactions and relationships with the males in their lives. The episode highlights the societal pressures and expectations placed on women to conform to traditional gender roles, as well as how they resist and subvert these expectations. An in-depth examination of female independence, identity, and the restrictions imposed on women during the Regency period can be found in this portrayal of the Bridgerton sisters.

This study only takes the main female character's scripts and dialogue about and relates with the main female characters. The main female characters in this movie are Daphne Bridgerton, Lady Violet Bridgeton, and Eloise Bridgerton. Moreover, the data were collected from the online streaming movie platform Netflix on 09th February. The researcher got the transcript of the movie from the subtitle website, it is subslikescript.com on 5th May 2021.

D. Data Collection

The primary data for this study were collected from the online streaming movie platform Bridgerton by Netflix. To ensure the accuracy of the data, the researcher employed a systematic approach to data collection. The process involved the following steps. First, in primary data collection, the researcher watched the Bridgerton series from the first to third episodes on the online movie streaming platform, paying close attention to the script and utterances that appeared. Second, the secondary data collection, The movie script was downloaded from subslikescript.com, a reliable online source for film scripts. This script was used as the secondary data source for the study. Third, the researcher did the data coding by highlighting the words, phrases, or utterances in the Bridgerton movie that mentioned females, ensuring that the data was correctly identified and categorized. By following these steps, the researcher was able to collect precise and reliable data for the study, which will be examined to provide insights into how female characters are portrayed in Bridgerton Season 1.

E. Data Analysis

In the analysis process for the data, the researcher will do three three-stage processes to find the result. First, the researcher collects the utterances or dialogue that portray the main female characters in the first three episodes of the Bridgerton movie series season 1.

The first stage is gathering the utterances or phrases that portray the main female characters in the first three episodes of the Bridgerton film series, Season 1. This includes detecting and extracting any pertinent phrases, utterances, or words spoken by the series' female characters. The second stage is to categorize and classify the phrases, utterances, or words based on their lexical meaning. This is accomplished by using Geoffrey Leech's theory of seven sorts of lexical meaning, which divides words and phrases into groups such as conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, affective meaning, social meaning, collocative meaning, reflected meaning, and thematic meaning. The researcher will describe the utterances and group them into related forms of meaning, making certain that each speech is correctly classified and examined. Last, the third stage entails determining the linguistic meaning of female characters in the Bridgerton series. This is accomplished by employing John Lyons' perspective on the functions of lexical meaning, which divides the functions of words and phrases into categories such as referential function, connotative function, and social function. The researcher will describe the utterances or words in their functions, emphasizing how the function of lexical meaning depicts the key female characters in the Bridgerton series and how those types construct a lexical image of females. Using this three-stage approach, the researcher will be able to evaluate the conversations from the Bridgerton series and discover the lexical meanings and functions used to portray the primary female characters in the first three episodes of Season 1.

CHAPTER IV
FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

In this chapter, the researcher will present the findings from this study regarding the dimension of meaning using Geoffrey Leech's theory of semantics. The researcher categorized the analysis of the objects by the first three episodes of the Bridgerton movie. These three episodes are the types of movies that use implicit rules in delivering the message of the movie.

A. Findings

This chapter aims to answer the research question in Chapter I. The question researcher wants to analyze how the types of lexical meaning represent the perspective about women in the Bridgerton series. Based on this problem, the researcher is expected to find the utterances that contain opinions and stereotypes toward women and present the classification and the reason why the utterances should consist of the type of meaning from Geoffrey Leech's perspective. Furthermore, the researcher also expected to find the function of lexical meaning from each dialogue. Those functions will lead the researcher to find and present the message from the concept of the female character and also it can support the idea of why the concept of female exists.

1. Types of Lexical Meaning

In this section, the researcher will analyze and classify the dialogue into types of meaning by Geoffrey Leech (1981).

No.	Types of Meaning	Identified	Percentage (%)
1.	Conceptual meaning	10 Data	90,90%
2.	Connotative meaning	7 Data	63,63%
3.	Social meaning	3 Data	27,27%
4.	Affective meaning	3 Data	27,27%
5.	Reflected meaning	4 Data	36,36%
6.	Collocative meaning	3 Data	27,27%
7.	Thematic meaning	2 Data	18,18%

a. Conceptual Meaning

The understanding of conceptual meaning is how the utterances and dialogues in the Bridgerton movie are interpreted based on the dictionary definition. It means every word has its literal or logical meaning.

Datum 1:

The dialogue in episode 1 between Anthony and Siena

*Siena   : Every woman is not afforded such **gallant protection.***
Anthony   : Every woman is not a lady.

This dialogue is taken in the scene when Siena and Anthony take a rest backstage after the theater show. They were talking about Daphne and how she was treated by her family and society. In these dialogues, the researcher found the conceptual meaning in Siena and Anthony's dialogues. Here the researcher found conceptual meaning that appears in the dialogue. In Siena's dialogue, *"Every woman is not afforded such gallant protection",* the conceptual meaning of this sentence conveys the idea that gallant protection is not universally provided to all women. It implies that there is limited access to the type of noble and chivalrous protection characterized as "gallant". The core concept being conveyed here is the

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unequal distribution of a specific type of protection characterized by gallantry. The sentence suggests that certain women do not receive this particular kind of protective treatment, which carries with its connotations of bravery and nobility. The sentence focuses on the absence of this type of protection across all women.

In this dialogue, there is a phrase *"gallant protection"* that carries the conceptual meaning and this phrase is the reason behind the conceptual meaning of this sentence. From a conceptual meaning perspective, gallant protection is related to the act of protecting someone or something that shows politeness, bravery, nobility, courageous behavior, and heroism. This word is crucial to the conceptual meaning because it defines the specific quality of protection being referred to. This word introduces the notion of courage and chivalry in the act of protection. Furthermore, in summary, the conceptual meaning of the sentence revolves around the idea that not all women are granted the described noble and chivalrous protection, and the word **"gallant"** is central to conveying this specific type of protection and the disparities surrounding it.

Datum 2:

The dialogue in Episode 1 between Anthony and Daphne Bridgerton.

*Anthony   : I am **looking out** for you. I am **protecting** you. It is my **duty**.*
*Daphne   : And what of my **duty**?*

This dialogue is taken from episode 1 between Anthony and Daphne Bridgerton. This dialogue happened when Anthony and Daphne riding a

horse to the garden. In the dialogue above, the researcher found conceptual meaning in Anthony and Daphne's dialogue. First, in Anthony's dialogue, "*I am looking out for you. I am protecting you. It is my duty",* In this dialogue, there are three sentences and each of them has their conceptual meaning. The conceptual meaning of this dialogue conveys the idea of responsibility, care, and protection being undertaken due to a sense of duty. The core concept being portrayed here is the speaker's commitment to watching over and safeguarding someone else out of a sense of obligation or duty. The sentence emphasizes the notion that the speaker's actions are driven by the responsibility to ensure the well-being and safety of the person they are addressing.

In this dialogue, the key elements are placed in **"looking out"**, **"protecting"**, and **"duty"** from those three sentences and those are the reason behind the conceptual meaning of this dialogue. First, the phrase **"looking out"** is related to the act of taking care or watching over someone or something. Next, the word **"protecting"** in conceptual meaning perspective is related to the act of keeping someone or something from danger. Last, the word **"duty"** in a conceptual meaning perspective is related to a moral or legal obligation even a responsibility to do something. These words emphasize the speaker's role as a protector and caregiver, indicating a sense of responsibility that goes beyond inclination. In summary, the conceptual meaning of the sentences revolves around the theme of responsibility and care based on the concept of duty.

Second, in Daphne's dialogue ***"And what of my duty?",*** the conceptual meaning of this sentence conveys the idea of questioning one's responsibilities and obligations. The key element of this sentence that contribute conceptual meaning is placed on the word ***"duty"***. It is similar to the previous explanation, "duty" refers to a moral or legal obligation or responsibility to do something. The core concept being conveyed here is the act of questioning Daphne's duties and obligations in a situation. The sentence prompts a consideration of the responsibilities that she might have in contrast to what has been discussed previously.

Then, the reason behind the conceptual meaning of this dialogue is the words and phrase "What of my duty". they emphasize the speaker's focus on her role and obligations. In summary, the conceptual meaning of the sentence centers on the theme of self-inquiry about duties and responsibilities, with specific attention to the words that highlight this introspective aspect. Furthermore, the dialogue between Anthony and Daphne mainly discusses Daphne's confusion about her duty as herself because all of the responsibility is taken by her brother, Anthony.

Datum 3:

*Daphne : "You have no idea what it is to be a **woman**… what it might feel like to have one's entire **life** reduced to a single moment. This is all I have been **raised** for. This… is all I am. I have no other **value**. If I am unable to find a **husband**, I shall be **worthless**."*

This dialogue is said by Daphne towards Anthony while riding a horse to the garden. In this dialogue, there are six sentences and between them, there are also six words that contribute to the conceptual meaning of

this dialogue. First of all, the conceptual meaning of these sentences conveys the idea of the emotional and societal complexities of being a woman, particularly related to identity, worth, and societal roles. Then, in this Daphne's dialogue, the Six words that carried conceptual meaning are found in **"woman", "life", "raised", "value", "husband" and "worthless"**. If this is described in conceptual meaning for each word, the first word "woman" refers to an adult human female. Second, the word "life" is related to the period between birth and death, or the quality that distinguishes living things from non-living things. Third, the word "raised" in conceptual meaning is related to the act of being brought up or educated. Fourth, the word "value" refers to the worth or usefulness of something. Fifth, "husband" refers to the married man. And sixth, "worthless" refers to the having no value or importance.

The core concept being conveyed here is the exploration of a woman's identity, societal role, and value, in light of societal expectations, traditional gender roles, and the impact of marriage on perceived worth. The reason behind the conceptual meaning of this dialogue is the words and phrases such as "woman", "reduced to a single moment", "raised for", "all I am", "no other value", "unable to find a husband", and "worthless". These words and sentences show the emotion and the complexities of the expectations toward women from society and the consequences themselves. In summary, the conceptual meaning of the dialogue addresses the emotional and societal struggles faced by a woman within a societal

framework that emphasizes roles, expectations, and perceived value, with a specific focus on the words that highlight these themes.

Datum 4:

Anthony   *: You **overstep**.*
Mother   *: She is my **eldest daughter**.*
Anthony   *: Yet she is my **responsibility**, as are you.*
Mother   *: Responsibility?*
Anthony   *: Do not make this any more **difficult** than it already.*

The dialogue above happens when Anthony and his mother argue about Daphne's matchmaking also whether she invites Simon the Duke of Hastings to the dinner. First of all, there are five sentences and four key elements found that contribute to the conceptual meaning of this dialogue. Then, the conceptual meaning of these sentences revolves around the theme of authority, responsibility, and interpersonal in a family context. This dialogue carried the key elements in ***"overstep", "eldest daughter", "responsibility",*** **and** ***"difficult"***. These key elements in the conceptual meaning perspective give the big picture about what the dialogues are talking about. The main concept being conveyed here is the power struggle and the division of responsibility between Anthony and Mother. The sentences highlight the complicated interactions, disagreements, and underlying tensions within the family.

The reason behind this conceptual meaning is the words and phrases such as *"overstep", "eldest daughter", "responsibility"*, and *"difficult"*. First, "overstep" is related to the act of going beyond the limit or boundary.

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Second, "eldest daughter" is related to the first-born daughter in a family. Third, "responsibility" in conceptual meaning refers to the moral or legal obligation to do something. Last, the word "difficult" here refers to something that is not easy or requires effort. Furthermore, after finding the conceptual meaning of these key elements, the researcher found that all of them address the interactions of power and the varying perspectives on control and obligation within the family setting. To conclude, the conceptual meaning significance of the sentences discusses the relationship between people, control, and obligations within a family.

Datum 5:

Lord Berbrooke	: *Do you think yourself **better** than me?*
Daphne Bridgerton	: *it'd be best for you to **leave**.*
Lord Berbrooke	: *You should be **thanking** me. I'm your **last hope**. No one **wants** you, Miss Bridgerton.*

First of all, this dialogue happens in the scene when Daphne is forced by Lord Berbrooke to marry him which takes place in the garden behind the dance ball. Referring to the dialogue above, the conceptual meaning of these sentences revolves around the themes of pride, power dynamics, and social status with an underlying tone of manipulation of confrontation. Then, from the five sentences, five key elements of this dialogue carry conceptual meaning. They are shown in ***"better", "leave", "thanking", "last hope",*** and ***"wants"***.

To conclude the conceptual meaning, the researcher describes the meaning of each key element from a conceptual meaning perspective. First, the word "better" is related to being of superior quality excellence. Second,

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"leave" refers to the act of going away or departing. Third, the word "thanking" refers to expressing gratitude or appreciation. Next, the phrase "last hope" is related to the final chance or opportunity. Last, the word "wants" is related to the desire or need for something. Furthermore, the fundamental idea being communicated involves the interaction between feelings of pride, exerting influence, and one's societal position, especially within a context characterized by confrontation and manipulation.

From the explanation above, the researcher found that these utterances highlight the power struggle and social hierarchy faced by Daphne and Lord Berbrooke in the present dialogue. In short, the main idea of the sentences focuses on how pride, fights for control, and opinions about people's status are shown in a situation where there is arguing, and trying to control others.

Datum 6:

*Eloise: Having a nice face and pleasant hair is **not an accomplishment**. Do you know what is an **accomplishment**? Attending university! If I were a **man**, I could do that, you know. Instead, I shall have to stand by and watch my dear Mama appear **proud** because some man should like to admire my sister's face and hair and fill her up with babies!*

The dialogue above said by Eloise Bridgerton towards Benedict Bridgerton in the swing under the tree at night. First of all, there are five sentences in the dialogue and the researcher found four key elements that carry conceptual meaning. Next, the first key element in the first sentence is placed in the phrase "not an accomplishment". This phrase refers to achieving something significant with the word "not" as an explanation that something is not an accomplishment. The accomplishment that is being

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talked about is "having a nice face" and "pleasant hair". The concept in this sentence is associated with physical attractiveness or qualities that are typically admired. Second, the word "accomplishment" that is placed in "do you know what is an accomplishment?" here in conceptual meaning perspective refers to something that has been achieved or accomplished. Related to the dialogue, "accomplishment" here is defined as attending a university as a presentation of accomplishment look alike. This statement refers to the next sentence "Attending university". The third key element is the word "man" in "*If I were a man, I could do that, you know*". The conceptual meaning defines "man" as an adult human man. The concept of a man here is associated with the fortune of being a man which at that time men had bigger opportunities to do and achieve everything than women. Last, the word "proud" in "*Instead, I shall have to stand by and watch my dear Mama appear proud because some man should like to admire my sister's face and hair and fill her up with babies!*". "Proud" here refers to a feeling of self-respect or pleasure toward something that measures self-worth. Also, this word is associated with the idea of satisfaction with oneself or one's achievement that evokes feelings of accomplishment. Related to the dialogue, the word "proud" refers to Eloise's opinion about achievement that makes her mother proud of having her sister or mama's daughters marry and have babies. Furthermore, the word "proud" itself here refers to the "*because some man should like to admire my sister's face and hair and fill her up with babies!*".

Referring to the explanation above, the conceptual meaning of this dialogue revolves around themes of gender roles, societal expectations, and personal frustration regarding accomplishment and opportunities. The main concept being conveyed is the exploration of Eloise's concerns and commentary on societal expectations and gender-based limitations. The dialogue emphasizes the perceived lack of value placed on physical appearance compared to intellectual achievements, particularly within a gendered context. Furthermore, these utterances also highlight how Eloise sees that opportunities and what society expects are unfairly different because of gender. To sum up, the dialogue talks about how complicated it is when society expects certain things based on achievements, gender roles, and opportunities.

Datum 7:

*Mother: Lord Berbrooke **may not respect a woman's choice**, but he certainly will **respect a man's**.*

First of all, this dialogue was said by Daphne's mother when they had a deep conversation before the matchmaking party happened. In the dialogue sentence above, three words carry conceptual meaning. First, it shows in the phrase "***may not respect a woman's choice***". This phrase refers to a feeling of lack of admiration and appreciation toward women's choices or opinions. Second, the phrase "***respect a man's***" refers to the act of admiration and appreciation of a man's choices. Next, from those two phrases that carry conceptual meaning, the researcher analyzes that the

conceptual meaning of this sentence conveys the idea of gender-based inequality in how choices are respected by Lord Berbrooke. Then, the core concept being conveyed here is the unequal treatment of choices based on gender. The sentence highlights the distinction in how Lord Berbrooke's respect is allocated to choices made by women and men.

The reason behind the conceptual meaning of this sentence is the words and phrases such as "may not respect", "a woman's choice", "he certainly will respect", and "a man's". These utterances are pivotal to conveying the conceptual meaning because they emphasize the contrast in Lord Berbooke's attitude towards the choices of women versus men. To sum up, the main idea conveyed by the sentence discusses how there is a difference in how choices made by women and men are respected based on their gender.

Datum 9:

Eloise   : *That is because, like all of these paintings, it was done by a man who sees a woman as a **decorative object**.*

Penelope   : *They are like…*

Eloise   : *Human vases.*

First, this dialogue happens when Elosie and Penelope are in the gallery watching all of the paintings. Related to the dialogue above, the conceptual meaning of these sentences conveys the idea of critiquing the objectification of women in art and society, likening the portrayal to decorative objects rather than fully realized individuals. The key elements of these sentences are shown in ***"decorative object"*** which refers to an

object that is designed and created to be beautiful and functional. From a conceptual meaning perspective, this decorative object refers to the phrase "*all of these paintings"* and the word "woman" which can be concluded that the decorative object here is the painting that is defined as a woman. Therefore, the core concept being conveyed here is the criticism of how women are depicted and treated as ornamental objects rather than as complex human beings. The sentences emphasize dissatisfaction with such portrayals and the social tendency to reduce women to superficial roles.

The reason behind the conceptual meaning of dialogue is words and phrases like "done by a man who sees a woman as a decorative object", "they are like", and "human vases" play a vital role in conveying this conceptual meaning. These words highlight the commentary on objectification, with the comparison to human vases underscoring the idea of women being treated as mere decorative elements. In summary, the conceptual meaning of the dialogue above addresses the critique of the portrayal of women as decorative objects rather than individuals.

Datum 10:

| Eloise | : Look no further than Lady Whistledown. She possesses *a huge talent for writing*, and yet she must hide away and *publish under a false name*. |
| Bennedict | : Yes, because if anyone knew who Whistledown truly was, she'd be **strung up for what she said**. |

First of all, this dialogue is stated when Elosie smokes under a tree with her brother Benedict. Referring to the dialogue above, the conceptual meaning of these sentences revolves around themes of social constraints,

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freedom of expression, and the consequences of speaking out against norms. The key elements of the dialogue above are shown in **"a huge talent for writing", "publish under a false name",** and **"strung up for what she said".** First, the phrase "a huge talent for writing" here refers to a natural capability or skill for creating written works that are of high quality and have a significant impact on the reader. Second, the phrase "publish under false name" refers to the act of using a name that is not one's true name, often for anonymity. Third, the phrase "strung up for what she said" refers to the act of punishing someone severely for what they have said or written. Related to these key elements, the core concept conveyed in the dialogues is the exploration of the challenges faced by Lady Whistledown, who possesses writing talent but must conceal her identity to escape potentially severe consequences for her outspokenness.

The reason behind the conceptual meaning of this dialogue is the phrase "strung up". This utterance highlights that Lady Whistledown's writing is seen as a threat to the social order and that she could face severe punishment if her true identity were revealed. In summary, the conceptual meaning of the dialogue addresses the limitations on self-expression and the potential consequences of challenging societal norms.

Datum 11:
*Eloise   : That is not my point. Whistledown is a woman, therefore **she has nothing**, and still, she writes. You're a man, therefore **you have everything**. You are **able to do whatever you want**. So, do it. Be bold.*

First of all, this dialogue is stated when Elosie smokes under a tree with her brother Benedict. In the sentences above, the conceptual meaning

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revolves around themes of gender-based inequality, societal expectations, and empowerment. The key elements that contribute to the conceptual meaning itself are shown in **"she has nothing", "you have everything", and "able to do whatever you want".** First, the phrase "she has nothing" here in conceptual meaning implies that in Eloise's view, society may perceive women as having limited opportunities or resources. Second, "you have everything" and "able to do whatever you want" here in conceptual meaning refer to the emphasis of the notion that being a man is associated with having more opportunities and freedom in society. Furthermore, the core concept being conveyed is the exploration of gender disparities in societal privileges and opportunities. The sentences emphasize the disparities between men and women in terms of societal expectations, access, and empowerment.

The reason behind the conceptual meaning of these sentences is phrases such as **"Whistledown is a woman"**, "She writes", and "You're a man". These utterances highlight and emphasize the comparison between the limitations faced by women and the perceived advantages enjoyed by men, as well as the call to action for empowerment. To sum it up, the main idea conveyed by the sentences focuses on the differences in societal advantages based on gender and the push for empowerment.

c. Connotative Meaning

In connotative meaning, what needs to be understood is the meaning based on the object of conversation. Also, the meaning is not the same as in the dictionary or literal meaning.

Datum 1:

*Siena   : Every woman is not afforded such **gallant** protection.*
*Anthony   : Every woman is not a **lady.***

From the dialogue above, the connotative meaning is shown in Siena's utterance and the last Anthony's dialogue. First, the phrase ***"gallant".*** This word suggests a positive and admirable quality associated with chivalry, bravery, or honorable behavior. The word ***"gallant"*** implies the word "protection" being discussed is not just ordinary or average, but rather characterized by exceptional qualities. It carries a sense of admiration or praise for the protection being described. Related to this dialogue, women from the noble class are always protected and tend to be selective to avoid people from the proletariat. Also, not every woman can afford that protection because of their social class and status. The reason behind the connotative meaning of ***"Gallant"*** relates to cultural societal norms and expectations. The word is often associated with positive values and ideas of heroism, honor, and courage which always represent the social background and condition. Using **"gallant"** to describe "protection", adds a layer of positivity and admiration to the message being conveyed.

The "*gallant protection*" itself represents *"wary fathers making arrangements for only the most advantageous of matches."* and *"Someone must guard my poor sister from the bucks and pinks, ensure her virtue remains free of any kind of defilement."* In Siena's perception, that protection is big for a noblewoman and Siena cannot afford them because she has lower status than Daphne.

Continually in Anthony's dialogue, the word **"lady"** carries a connotative meaning. The researcher finds that the meaning of a **"lady"** here shows one's level of honor, especially for a woman that relates to social status, refinement, and expectations. The word **"lady"** tends to connote a woman with a certain level of sophistication, adherence to special norms, respect, and elegance. The reason behind the connotative meaning of **"lady"** is cultural and social expectations also ideas of this word which often carries connotations of grace, poise, and etiquette, and is associated with notions of feminist class or social decorum.

Thus, Anthony's dialogue explains that not every woman is respectful. By contrasting "woman" with "lady", the sentence implies that not every woman meets the criteria or expectations typically associated with being a "lady". The dialogue that underlies the word lady has a connotative meaning reflected in Anthony's dialogue "*Every eligible lady of breeding dressed in some lavishly trimmed frock, bloodthirsty mamas at their sides……and wary fathers making arrangements for only the most advantageous of matches. And of course, without my father here, that*

responsibility… falls upon me" and "*Someone must guard my poor sister from the bucks and pinks, ensure her virtue remains free of any kind of defilement"* because based on these two dialogues, women from the upper-class community are the only ones who have the right to be treated like a lady or respected women.

Datum 2:

*Anthony : I am **looking out for** you. I am protecting you. It is my duty.*

In the dialogue above, the phrase **"looking out for"** carries a connotative meaning. This phrase has a connotative meaning that implies the action of taking care of someone or something, concern, and protection. "**Looking out for"** conveys a positive emotional tone, indicating a willingness to ensure the well-being, safety, or interests of other people. Some aspects of this phrase such as care, guard, and also awareness. The reason behind the connotative meaning of **"looking out for"** is the correlation with cultural and social expectations and ideas of nurturing. It evokes a sense of trust, support, and empathy.

Based on the dialogue, **"looking out for"** refers to Anthony's action toward Daphne for trying to find her an eligible husband by setting Daphne up with Lord Berbrooke to get married. Anthony thinks that Daphne and Lord Berbrooke marriage can protect Daphne from bad things. Furthermore, the line **"I am looking out for you"** in connotative meaning means that Anthony taking care of Daphne by setting her up with Lord Berbrooke as

protection for Daphne's dignity. Also, in this context, this phrase suggests that Anthony is being attentive, watchful, and supportive of Daphne's matchmaking with Lord Berbrooke.

Datum 3:

*Daphne : You have **no idea** what it is to be a woman…*

In this dialogue, the focus phrase from this is "***no idea***". From the connotative meaning perspective, "**no idea**" implies a sense of ignorance of the topic or condition being discussed. Also, a sense of lack of understanding, knowledge, and empathy. Referring to the dialogue, **"no idea"** suggests that the speaker is emphasizing a significant gap in understanding between the addressed person and the experience of being a woman. The reason behind the connotative meaning of **"no idea"** in the dialogue is that it evokes an emotional response related to the speaker's perspective and the presumed ignorance or insensitivity of the addressed person. It emphasizes a sense of difference or separation in experiences and perspectives. Furthermore, from a connotative meaning perspective, the line **"You have no idea what it is to be a woman"** in the dialogue means ignorance and not understanding Anthony about women's life and their values. Also, the ignorance of women's judgment by society at that time in marriage and women.

Datum 4:

*Anthony   : **You overstep.***
Mother   : She is my eldest daughter.
Anthony   : Yet she is my responsibility, as are you.

Mother   : Responsibility?
Anthony   : Do not make this any more difficult than it already.

From these dialogues, the researcher found one utterance which contains connotative meaning. It shows in Anthony's dialogue **"You overstep"**. The researcher focuses the discussion on the word **"overstep"**. From a connotative meaning perspective, this word carries means related to boundaries, transgression, or exceeding limits. The connotative of "overstep" in this context suggests a sense of disapproval, violation, or intrusion. This word conveys a negative evaluation or criticism of the person being addressed, implying that they have crossed a line or gone beyond what is considered acceptable or appropriate.

The reason behind the connotative meaning of "overstep" is the correlation with social norms and expectations. The social norms and expectations that are related to the dialogue are reflected in the moment when Anthony's mother gives an intervention. At that time, women in the family couldn't make decisions without men's agreement. Anthony's mother is considered to have crossed the line because of too many decisions she made without Anthony's agreement. The word **"overstep"** describes Anthony's overflowing emotions towards his mother because she was too much intervention in Anthony's business. This is also supported by the word **"you"** which refers to his mother. The word **"overstep"** itself leads to the mother's dialogue that "**the duke will be joining us as our guest at Vauxhall tomorrow evening. I admit it was not easy to convince him to**

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come". Anthony thinks that his mother didn't respect his decision not to invite the Duke because he didn't his sister Daphne to end up with the Duke.

Datum 6:

Eloise spoke this dialogue in episode 2.

*"Having nice hair and pleasant hair is not an accomplishment. Do you know what is an accomplishment? Attending university! If I were a man, I could do that, you know. Instead, I shall have to stand by and watch my dear Mama appear proud because some man should like to admire my sister's face and hair and **fill her up with babies!"***

In this long dialogue, the researcher found one utterance that carries a connotative meaning. The utterance is **"…. And fill her up with babies"**. In this utterance researcher focuses on **"fill her up"**. From a connotative perspective, **"fill her up"** carries meaning related to reproduction, gender roles, or objectification and also implies a dehumanizing perspective toward women. It stereotypes women in their role as child bearers and implies a lack of agency or autonomy in their reproductive choices. Furthermore, the use of the word **"fill"** with **"her"** suggests reducing a woman to a vessel or container solely to bear children.

The reason behind the connotative meaning of **"fill her up with babies"** is that this phrase goes beyond its literal interpretation and evokes a negative and demeaning implication regarding women's value. It objectifies women by reducing their significance to their capacity and disregarding their capacity. Also, this phrase is the other way to say pregnancy. It is supported by the words **her** and **babies** which indicate that pregnancy is only for women and of course, they carry a baby in their bodies. Then, the use of the term **"babies"** implies that a woman's worth

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lies solely in her capability to bear offspring. Therefore, they emphasize the role of women only as child bearers and not in other areas. Furthermore, the line **".... And fill her up with babies"** in connotative meaning means Eloise's point of view about her sister being used by men just to give birth to a baby and ignoring the women's value itself.

Datum 8:

Lord Berbrooke spoke this dialogue in episode 3:

*When I am buying a **horse**, I do not negotiate with the **horse**.*

In this dialogue, the researcher chooses the word **horse** which has a connotative meaning. *The **horse*** in this dialogue is interpreted as Daphne Bridgerton or a woman. This dialogue happens based on the movie when Lord Berbrooke and Duke of Hastings debate about Daphne Bridgerton. He described Daphne as a horse that will be taken by a client who does not need discussion with her because she or a woman's opinion is not important to him. This statement is supported by the "***I do not negotiate with the horse".***

Datum 9:

Penelope   : *Yet I am sure this is the first time I have seen it.*
Eloise   : *That is because, like all of these paintings, it was done by*
              a man who sees a woman as a decorative object.

Penelope   : *They are like…*

Eloise   : ***Human vases.***

The connotative meaning of ***"human vases"*** suggests objectification or dehumanization. It evokes images of human beings likened to inanimate objects used for decorative purposes. The phrase

implies a sense of reducing people to mere vessels or objects without agency or individuality. In this conversation, women are pictured as decorative objects by men, especially in art. *"Human vases"* means that women are seen as vases that are decorative items for the man. This statement is also supported by Eloise's utterance *"That is because, like all of these paintings, it was done by a man who sees a woman as a decorative object"* which makes it has connotative meaning.

The reason behind the connotative meaning of **"human vases"** is the relation with societal stereotypes. It reflects the speaker's perspective on the objectification of individuals or the reduction of human value to appearance or superficial quality. "Human Vases" emphasizes the perspective of society on judging the woman's value as a man's life decoration and nothing more.

d. Social Meaning

From a social meaning perspective, the meaning of the piece of language should carry the social context of its use. The word or utterance must be suitable for the speaker's social background and society.

Datum 1:

Siena   : *Every woman is not afforded such gallant protection.*
Anthony
               : *Every woman is not a **lady**.*

In this dialogue, the researcher found that there is one word that carries social meaning. It shows in a word ***lady***. The term lady in social meaning reflects a particular societal classification or idealization of

women. Here, the term *lady* is described as a respectful woman from the upper class or nobility, cultured, and educated. It is supported by Anthony's dialogue that ***Every woman is not a lady.*** It means only respectful and nobility women who are called as a lady.

The reason behind the social meaning is that the word **"lady"** is not used merely in this literal sense but rather as a social construct that sets a certain standard for women's behavior and appearance. By stating ***Every woman is not a lady***, the sentence suggests that not all women conform to or are perceived as fitting into the idealized notion of a **"lady"** according to societal norms. It is also supported by the utterance of ***gallant protection.*** ***Gallant protection*** itself leads to perfect and high-value protection and also strict rules which happens in high-class or noble societies. Only people with high status can afford that protection at that time. On the other hand, the sentence ***Every woman is not a lady*** brings attention to the idea that the term **"lady"** is subjective and not universally applicable to all women. Furthermore, the word *lady* is used to show courtesy toward women in a formal way.

Datum 6:

*Eloise   : Having nice hair and pleasant hair is not an accomplishment. Do you know what is an accomplishment? Attending university! If I were a man, I could do that, you know. Instead, I shall have to stand by and watch my dear **Mama** appear proud because some man should like to admire my sister's face and hair and fill her up with babies!*

This dialogue conveys one word that has a social meaning ***"mama"***. The social meaning of "mama" in this context reflects the familial and social role of the mother figure within a family or societal context. The word

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mama is used to call mother informally, Also, this word is used to call mother in family-related or bloodline. The reason that makes this word belong to social meaning is the utterance, ***my dear***. This utterance shows a sign of possession or closeness with ***Mama***, it means that her mama is not somebody's mother but her mother of the family. This word represents the unique bond between a child and their mother and reflects the established social constructor of motherhood. Also, it signifies a specific social role and the social dynamics associated with the mother-child relationship.

Datum 7:

Lord Berbrooke may not respect a woman's choice, but he certainly will respect a man's.

The social meaning of ***"lord"*** in this context reflects a specific social status and position within a hierarchical structure. It signifies a person of noble or high rank, typically associated with power, privilege, or authority. It is also often used in an environment that adheres to a monarchy system. **"Lord"** is used in the UK (United Kingdom) area. This is also supported by the story taking place in London, United Kingdom (U.K).

The reason behind the social meaning of ***"lord"*** is connected to cultural and social labels related to the title. It represents a specific social role and carries connotations of social hierarchy, aristocracy, or the feudal system. The social meaning of ***"lord"*** invokes a sense of social class, power, or societal norms related to titles and nobility. It signifies a specific social position and the associated privileges and responsibilities.

e. Affective Meaning

In Leech's theory, affective meaning refers to what is conveyed about the speaker's feelings and attitude through language. It also refers to the emotive association, feelings, or attitudes toward the listener. It tends to affect the personal feelings of the speaker. Therefore, every word has a different emotional quality.

Datum 3:

*Daphne : **You have no idea what it is to be a woman** … what it might feel like to have one's entire life reduced to a single moment. This… is all I am. I have no other value. If I am unable to find a husband, I shall be worthless.*

In the dialogue - ***you have no idea what it is to be a woman***, the phrase "***no idea***" has an affective meaning. The phrase "no idea" carries an affective meaning through its expression of frustration, emphasis, or dismissiveness. In this context, this phrase suggests a strong emotional response on the part of the speaker. In this dialogue, the phrase shows that Daphne feels frustrated and hopeless about being a woman in her life. It is also supported by the phrase "***What it is to be a woman".*** This sentence expresses Daphne's irritation toward her brother for his ignorance about women's perspective in society and emphasizes that being a woman is complicated. Then also supported by the following utterances, ***what it might feel like to have one's entire life reduced to a single moment. This… is all I am. I have no other value. If I am unable to find a husband, I shall be worthless.*** These utterances explained how frustrated expectations were

directed at the women in society. If a woman cannot fulfill them, people will think that she does not have values anymore.

The reason behind the affective meaning of "no idea" in this sentence is that it reflects the speaker's emotional state and subjective reaction. This phrase is used to intensify the emotional impact and emphasize the speaker's strong sentiment regarding the addressed person's perceived lack of.

Datum 4:

Anthony	: You overstep.
Mother	: She is my eldest daughter.
Anthony	: Yet she is my responsibility, as are you.
Mother	: **Responsibility?**
Anthony	: Do not make this any more difficult than it already.

The word *responsibility* in Mother's dialogue shows an affective meaning. This word shows that the mother is confused and emotional about what kind of responsibility Anthony talking about. The mother feels uncomfortable with the *responsibility* which is considered an obstacle for her daughter Daphne to get a mate. This is also supported by Anthony's dialogue afterward "***Do not make this any more difficult than it already".*** This dialogue makes it clear that all of the confusion, anger, and question about responsibility from his mother makes Anthony feel more frustrated. Also, Anthony's dialogue before "***Yet she is my responsibility, as are you"*** affects the mother's emotion about responsibility.

Datum 11:

Benedict	: Yes, because if anyone knew who Whistledown truly was, she'd be strung up for what she said.

Eloise	*: that is not my point. Whistledown is a woman, therefore, she has*
	nothing, and still, she writes. You're a man, therefore you have
	everything. You are able to do whatever you want. ***So, do it. Be bold.***

The affective meaning shows in Eloise's dialogue, specifically in ***"Be bold".*** This phrase carries an affective meaning as it conveys a sense of encouragement, motivation, or enthusiasm. It implies a positive emotional evaluation, suggesting that the speaker is urging the addressed person to take daring or courageous actions. Related to the dialogue, ***"Be bold"*** shows Eloise's emotion toward Benedict. She convinces him to keep going to reach his dream. Eloise told him to be brave, face the world confidently, and get whatever he wanted because he had a chance.

This phrase emphasizes the emotion from the previous Eloise utterance in the same dialogue "***You're a man, therefore you have everything. You are able to do whatever you want".*** This sentence explains that because he is a man, he needs to take advantage of his privilege to achieve all of his dreams and do whatever he wants. Because at that time, only man could do and achieve all of the important sectors in society. So, Eloise convinces him to be brave and never doubt his decision.

The reason behind the affective meaning of "be bold" in this dialogue is to inspire or empower the addressed person to exhibit confidence and fearlessness. The effective meaning adds an emotional layer to the communication, intending to evoke a positive emotional response and motivate the person to embrace boldness.

f. Reflected Meaning

Reflected meaning arises when a word has more than one or multiple conceptual meanings. It happens when one sense of a word form is part of our response to another sense.

Datum 2:

*Anthony : I am looking out for you. I am protecting you. **It is my duty.***
Daphne : And what of my duty?

The reflected meaning in this dialogue lies in the phrase ***It is my duty.*** This phrase prompts the listener or reader to engage in reflection and contemplate the sense of responsibility or obligation being expressed. It encourages introspection and self-evaluation of the concept of duty and the speaker's commitment to protecting and looking out for the addressed person.

The reason behind the reflected meaning is that the phrase ***It is my duty*** invites the audience to consider their understanding of duty and the implications of such a commitment. It prompts reflection on personal values, ethics, and the moral responsibility individuals may have towards others. The reflected meaning in this dialogue encourages the listener to think about the speaker's sense of obligation and reflect on their own beliefs and attitudes towards duty and protection. Furthermore, it also creates an opportunity for self-reflection and deeper contemplation of personal values and ethical considerations.

Datum 4:

Anthony   : You overstep.

Mother   *: She is my eldest daughter.*
Anthony   *: Yet she is my responsibility, as are you.*
Mother   *: Responsibility?*
Anthony   ***: Do not make this any more difficult than it already.***

The reflected meaning can be observed in the sentence ***"Do not make this any more difficult than it already".*** This statement prompts the listener, in this case, the mother, to reflect on the complexity or challenge of the situations at hand. It encourages her to reconsider her response and avoid exacerbating the difficulty or complicating the matter future. The reflected meaning in this dialogue aims to gain introspection and encourage the characters to reflect on their roles, responsibilities, and the way their relationship works.

The reason behind the reflected meaning of ***Do not make this any more difficult than it already"*** urges the mother to pause and reflect on her approach, emphasizing the importance of minimizing additional complications and obstacles. It prompts her to consider the impact of her actions on the current situation and encourages a more constructive approach. By using reflected meaning, this dialogue highlights the significance of thoughtful reflection and the potential for personal growth and improved communication within the interaction.

Datum 5:

Lord Berbrooke   *: Do you think yourself better than me?*
Daphne Bridgerton   *: it'd be best for you to leave.*
Lord Berbrooke   ***: You should be thanking me. I'm your last hope. No one wants you, Miss Bridgerton.***

In these dialogues above, the reflected meaning lies in Lord Berbrooke's dialogue **"*You should be thanking me. I'm your last hope. No one wants you, Miss Bridgerton".*** This response reflects Lord Berbrooke's arrogance and superiority complex. It indicates that he believes he is of significant importance and that Daphne should be grateful for his attention or assistance. His statement implies that he sees himself as Daphne's only option or chance for a desirable outcome, and he uses this perception to assert dominance and control over her.

The reason behind the reflected meaning is that Lord Berbrooke's response goes beyond the literal meaning of the words he utters. Instead, it reflects his sense of entitlement and his attempt to manipulate and belittle Daphne. His choice of words such as "You should be thanking me" and "I'm your last hope", conveys his inflated sense of self-importance and his dense to assert power over Daphne. By analyzing the reflected meaning, we gain insights into Lord Berbrooke's character and motives, as well as his attempts to manipulate and control the situation to his advantage. It also sheds light on the power dynamics and tensions present in their interaction.

Datum 10:

Eloise : Look no further than Lady Whistledown. She possesses a huge talent for writing, and yet she must hide away and publish under a false name.

The reflected meaning in the sentence "**Look no further than Lady Whistledown. She possesses a huge talent for writing, and yet she must hide away and publish under a false name"** emphasizes the explanation

between Lady Whistledown's evident writing talent and the necessity for her to remain in the shadows, adopting a false identity to publish her work. This contrast underscores the broader theme of the challenges and sacrifices talented individuals might face due to societal pressures or personal circumstances. It prompts readers to contemplate the complexities of authenticity, recognition, and the potential trade-offs between maintaining one's true self and achieving success while masked under anonymity.

The reason behind the reflected meaning in the sentence is to draw attention to the tension between Lady Whistledown's impressive talent for writing and her need to hide her true identity by publishing under a false name. The reflected meaning invites reflection on how external expectations and the desire for validation can impact an individual's choices, even when they possess remarkable abilities.

g. Collocative Meaning

Collocative meaning is the meaning that a word acquires in the company of a certain word. Words collocate or co-occur with certain words only. Collocative meaning refers to associations of a word because of its usual or habitual co-occurrence with certain types of words.

Datum 1:

*Siena   : Every woman is not afforded such **gallant protection**.*
*Anthony   : Every woman is not **a lady**.*

First, in Siena's dialogue, the collocative meaning lies in the phrase *"gallant protection"*. This phrase suggests a specific pairing of words that

commonly occur together in a specific context. In this context, "gallant" collocates with "protection", implying a chivalrous or heroic type of protection typically associated with men or romantic ideas. The reason behind the collocative meaning is that certain words naturally and commonly occur together due to shared cultural or linguistic conventions. In this sentence, "gallant" is frequently paired with "protection" to evoke the notion of a heroic, brave, or courteous form of safeguarding.

The collocative meaning in this phrase contributes to the overall message and context, as it helps convey the speaker's perspective on the type of protection that women may or may not receive. It also adds a nuanced layer of meaning by invoking ideas of chivalry and societal expectations related to how women should be protected.

Second, in Anthony's dialogue, the collocative meaning lies in the phrase *"a lady"*. In this context, "woman" collocates with "a lady", implying a particular association between the two terms. The reason behind the collocative meaning refers to the habitual co-occurrence of certain words due to their frequent pairing in language. "Lady" is often used to refer to a woman who possesses a refined manner, social grace, and adherence to certain cultural norms. So, the collocation of "woman" embodies the characteristics associated with being a lady. This collocation helps convey a sense of social distinction and expectations related to behavior and manners.

Furthermore, the collocative meaning in this sentence contributes to the overall message and content, as it helps convey the speaker's perspective on what defines "a lady" and how it may not apply to every woman. In this dialogue, Siena describes not every woman is a lady because not every woman is respectful.

Datum 6:

*Having a **nice** face and **pleasant** hair is not an accomplishment. Do you know what is an accomplishment? Attending university! If I were a man, I could do that, you know. Instead, I shall have to stand by and watch my dear Mama appear proud because some man should like to admire my sister's face and hair and fill her up with babies!*

In this dialogue, two phrases and one word carried collocative meanings. First, the word "***nice***" is collocated with **appearance, character, handsome, and humility.** Second, the word "***pleasant***" collocates with **places, activities, moods, expressions, and feelings**. These two words have a similar meaning to explain and emphasize how exciting and indicate a good condition about something. Then, in this sentence, these words refer to Eloise's dialogue with Penelope about what is an accomplishment as a woman from Eloise's perspective.

Those two words become a word with collocative meaning because it is followed by the word that is habitually used in general. As shown in the dialogue, the word **"nice"** is followed by the word **"face"** and the word **"pleasant"** is followed by the word **"hair"**. Judging from the word that follows them, the collocative meaning in the dialogue above explains women's appearance.

Datum 9:

Penelope   : Yet I am sure this is the **first** time I have seen it.
Eloise   : That is because, like all of these paintings, it was done by
               a man who sees a woman as a decorative object.

Penelope   : They are like…

Eloise   : Human vases.

The word ***"first"*** in the dialogue above is the only word that carries a collocative meaning. This word indicates an ordinal number that collocates with **time, sequence, order, experience, and importance.** This word refers to Penelope's dialogue with Eloise about a painting. As shown in the dialogue, the word "first" is followed by the word "time" which is its habitual word that generally collocates with each other. Furthermore, referring to the word that followed "first", the collocative meaning in the dialogue above explains the experience and time that Penelope saw the painting. The reason behind this collocative meaning is the phrase the first time itself. the "**first time"** is established due to the common usage of these words together to convey the idea of a debut occurrence or initial experience.

h. Thematic Meaning

Thematic meaning refers to what is communicated by how the speaker or writer organizes the messages in terms of ordering focus and emphasis. The thematic meaning can also be expressed using stress and intonation to highlight information in one part of a sentence.

Datum 2:

Anthony : I am looking out for you. I am protecting you. It is my **duty**.
Daphne : And what of my **duty**?

In the dialogues above, the word "**duty**" carries a thematic meaning. For the Anthony dialogue, the word duty shows who is responsible for holding the duty is important. Refers to the dialogue, the person who is responsible for holding the duty is Anthony. The duty itself is protecting Daphne from unsuitable candidates for future Daphne's husband. The unsuitable candidates refer to Anthony's utterance "bugs and pinks". On the other hand, the word "**duty**" in Daphne's dialogue shows what kind of duty Daphne needs to be responsible is important. In this dialogue, the duty is still questionable because she is always to just accept her brother's decision rather than make her own decision. The reason behind this thematic meaning is the dialogue between Anthony and Daphne highlights their perspectives on duty and how their understanding of obligations may differ. The sentences contribute to a deeper exploration of themes related to personal duties and obligations within the context of their relationship.

Datum 8:

Lord Berbrooke spoke this dialogue in episode 3:

*When I am buying a **horse**, I do not negotiate with the **horse**.*

From the dialogue above, the word **horse** carries a thematic meaning. In the first sentence, the focus is on what Lord Berbrooke buys. The word **horse** in this sentence refers to the word **buying.** the word **horse** explains what kind of animal Lord Berbrooke buys. Then, in the second sentence, the focus is on Lord Berbrooke's attitude toward the horse. In this

sentence, the word **horse** roles as an explanation of lord Berbrooke's attitude that he does not negotiate with the horse when he buys it. It means there is no need for discussion before Lord Berbrooke makes a deal to buy it. The reason behind this thematic meaning is the sentence here is to underscore the theme of practicality and efficiency within transactions. The sentence contributes to the broader themes of effective communication and rational decision-making.

4. The Function of Types of Meaning

In this part, the researcher describes the function of the types of meaning using John Lyons's perspective for each data that is being classified.

NO.	FUNCTION OF LEXICAL MEANING	IDENTIFIED	PERCENTAGE (%)
1.	REFERENTIAL FUNCTION	5 Data	45,45%
2.	CONNOTATIVE FUNCTION	11 Data	100%
3.	SOCIAL FUNCTION	9 Data	81,81%

a. Referential Function

Datum 1:

Siena   : Every woman is not afforded such gallant protection.
Anthony   : Every woman is not a lady.

Siena's and Anthony's dialogue carried referential functions in this dialogue. First, Siena's statement, ***"Every woman is not afforded such gallant protection"*** there is word "woman" denotes the general category of females,

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suggesting that not all women are granted gallant protection or brave protection. This highlights a larger group without specifying individual characteristics. On the other hand, Anthony's response **"Every woman is not a lady"**, distinguishes "woman" and "lady" which suggests a particular category of women. Unlike the general idea of women, the term "lady" refers to a woman with specific refined qualities or social rank.

In this discussion, the referential function highlights differences between the general concepts of women and the more specific category of ladies. It emphasizes the distinction in a special status, behavior, or expectations. Furthermore, through the use of words with specific referents, such as "woman" and "lady", the conversations convey underlying issues about gender roles, societal norms, and class distinction.

In conclusion, the lexical meaning's referential function gives insights into how language choices affect how viewers view female characters, their relationships, and their positions in the story. This helps to understand the series topics of class, gender, and power.

Datum 2:

Anthony   : I am looking out for you. I am protecting you. It is my duty.
Daphne   : And what of my duty?

First of all, Anthony's statement **"I am looking out for you. I am protecting you. It is my duty"** alludes to the idea of duty, suggesting that it is his responsibility to keep Daphne safe. This draws attention to a specific social expectation or duty associated with his role as a gentleman. Next, in Daphne's

response, she challenges the idea of duty by implying that she has expectations and responsibilities of her own in their relationship.

The referential function in this dialogue highlights Anthony and Daphne's duties and responsibilities in their relationship while emphasizing the social relationships and expectations between them. Through the use of the term "duty", the conversation communicates key concepts related to gender roles, social norms, and power dynamics.

In conclusion, the referential function of lexical meaning in the dialogues of the main female character in the Bridgerton series highlights the roles, duties, and social relationships of these individuals, explaining the meaning behind them. By examining words like "duty" and "responsibility", they can be used to reveal nuances in identity building, social relation, and character portrayal in dialogues including female characters.

Datum 3:

You have no idea what it is to be a woman… what it might feel like to have one's entire life reduced to a single moment. This… is all I am. I have no other value. If I am unable to find a husband, I shall be worthless.

This dialogue which stated by Daphne refers to the concept of being a woman, inferring that her entire life is centered around the hope of finding a husband, her statement refers to the idea of being a lady. This highlights a particular gender-specific social expectation or obligation. The use of words like "worthless" and "value" emphasizes the negative social and financial effects of not being able to find a husband, implying that a woman's identity and value are strongly related to her marital status.

The referential function in this dialogue emphasizes the value of marriage and how it affects women's lives while illustrating social dynamics and expectations around women's roles and identities in the story. As in the previous explanation, the use of the words "worthless" and "value" with specific referents, the dialogue conveys issues like gender roles, social standards, and power dynamics. Furthermore, the referential function of lexical meaning in Daphne's dialogue in Bridgerton series is also able to uncover nuances in the character's development.

Datum 4:

Anthony	*: You overstep.*
Mother	*: She is my eldest daughter.*
Anthony	*: Yet she is my **responsibility**, as are you.*
Mother	*: **Responsibility**?*
Anthony	*: Do not make this any more difficult than it already.*

First, Anthony's statement refers to the concept of responsibility, emphasizing that he has to protect and guide his mother and sister. This drew attention to a particular social expectation or obligation related to his role as a gentleman. Next, the mother's response raises questions on the idea of responsibility by implying that she has her expectations and obligations in their relationship. The referential function in this dialogue helps illustrate the social circumstances and expectations between Anthony and his mother. By using words with specific referents like "responsibility", the conversation expresses underlying ideas like gender roles, social standards, and power relations.

Furthermore, the keywords that make this referential function is **"responsibility"**. This demonstrates how crucial these ideas are in influencing

how the female character's mother and her son Anthony view their duties and responsibilities within the story and building insights into gender roles and social standards in Bridgerton movie.

Datum 5:

Lord Berbrooke   : *Do you think yourself better than me?*
Daphne Bridgerton   *: it'd be best for you to leave.*
Lord Berbrooke   *: You should be thanking me. I'm your last hope.*
                                              No one wants you, Miss Bridgerton.

In the dialogue above, Lord Berbrooke's statement refers to the idea of social status and desirability, emphasizing that Daphne's lack of pursuers or suitors makes her not deserving of marriage. This also highlights a particular social duty or expectation related to women's position within the community. Then, in her statement Daphne questions the idea of social status and desirability, implying that she places higher values on her independence and self-worth over the expectations of society.

By using words with specific referents like "social status" and "desirability", the conversation communicates the idea related to gender roles, societal standards, and social privilege. The referential function here emphasizes that Daphne should be grateful that Lord Berbrooke wants to marry her. Also, this illustrates the status differences and the expectations between the two of them.

Furthermore, the referential function of the lexical meaning of these words explains how language decisions affect how readers viewers view Daphne as a main female character, her relationships, and her position towards Lord

Berbrooke in the story. It also emphasizes how crucial language is in constructing and maintaining power relations and social hierarchies in the series.

b. Connotative Function

Datum 1:

Siena   *: Every woman is not afforded such gallant protection.*
Anthony   *: Every woman is not a lady.*

In this dialogue, the connotative function is shown in Anthony's dialogue *"Every woman is not a lady"*. There is the word "lady" which carries a connotative function. This word carries connotations of refinement, social status, and proper behavior that are often associated with the upper class. In this context, Anthony implies that only certain women, likely those with higher social status or who fit particular behavioral expectations deserve the "gallant protection".

The reason for the referential function is that in the Brdigerton Storyline, the people including Anthony itself who live in the regency era still believe in the connotations that higher-status women or the lady from the upper class are more respectful of the lower class. Furthermore, the referential function gives the viewers the perspective of how female characters are described in the Bridgerton movie series by choosing the word "lady" for the female character depiction."

Datum 2:

Anthony   *: I am looking out for you. I am protecting you. It is my duty.*
Daphne   *: And what of my duty?*

The dialogue between Anthony and Daphne carries the possible connotative function. It shows in Anthony's dialogue **"I am looking out for you. I am protecting you. It is my duty"**. The phrases *"looking out for you"* and *"protecting you"* can be connoted as paternalistic and controlling. From a paternalistic perspective, they imply Anthony has a fatherly, authoritative role in Daphne's life, possibly disregarding her independence and capacity for self-decision abilities. Next from the controlling perspective, Anthony's actions might limit Daphne's freedom and choices while seeming to be protective, which could be seen as controlling behavior.

The referential function here helps to convey the social norms and expectations of the era through those chosen phrases. Also, they help to establish the characters' personalities and relationships with each other. Furthermore, the connotative function of lexical meaning plays a significant role in shaping the audience's perception of Daphne's character in the Bridgerton series. The words used, the meaning, and the cultural setting all influence how the characters are portrayed.

Datum 3:

*You have no idea what it is to be a woman… what it might feel like to have one's entire life reduced to a single moment. This… is all I am. **I have no other value.** If I am unable to find a husband, I shall be worthless.*

In this dialogue, the connotative function is shown in the phrase *"I have no other value"*. This phrase conveys a sense of identity loss and worthlessness outside of the wife's role. This connotative function is the result of the societal standards and expectations of the time, where a woman's value

was frequently judged by her ability to find a husband and have a family. The phrase *"I shall be worthless"* implies that the character believes that if she doesn't have a husband, her life will be meaningless.

The connotative functions of lexical meaning in Daphne's character provide connotative roles that reflect the expectations and societal norms of the regency period in which the series is set. The words chosen in this dialogue help the audience see Daphne's perspective on unmarried women and her character-building in this scene.

Datum 4:

Anthony	*: You overstep.*
Mother	*: She is my eldest daughter.*
Anthony	*: Yet she is my responsibility, as are you.*
Mother	*: Responsibility?*
Anthony	*: Do not make this any more difficult than it already.*

First, in the dialogue above, the connotative function is shown in the phrase **"You overstep"**. This phrase conveys a sense of disapproval and the way the mother is forceful towards Anthony's decision. It suggests that the mother thinks Anthony threatens her authority by attempting to assume a role that belongs to her. This expression also implies that the mother is protective of her daughter and has a sense of ownership over her. Second, the phrase **"She is my eldest daughter"** conveys a sense of pride and ownership. It suggests that the mother feels a sense of obligation to her daughter and is proud of her. This expression also implies that the mother wishes to take care of her daughter and has a bond with her. Third, the phrase **"Yet she is my responsibility, as are you"** illustrates a sense of concern and responsibility.

It implies that Anthony wants to protect her sister and feels a sense of duty to her. Additionally, this statement implies that Anthony wishes to protect her sister Daphne, and feels a sense of attachment to her. Last, the phrase *"Responsibility?"* evokes a look of disbelief and confusion. It indicates the mother is taken aback by Anthony's statements and is unsure of his meaning. This expression also implies that the mother wishes to protect her daughter and has a bond with her.

The societal norms and expectations of the era in which the series is set, when a woman's worth was frequently determined by her capacity to find a husband and raise a family, are what led to these connotative functions. The use of certain words or phrases in the dialogue above conveys a sense of power, independence, or subservience, depending on the context and the character's role in the story.

Datum 5:

Lord Berbrooke	: *Do you think yourself better than me?*
Daphne Bridgerton	: *It'd be best for you to leave.*
Lord Berbrooke	: *You should be thanking me. I'm your last hope. No one wants you, Miss Bridgerton.*

The conversation between Daphne Bridgerton and Lord Berbrooke uses lexical meaning for several connotative functions. By asking, **"Do you think yourself better than me?"** Lord Berbrooke shows a condescending and haughty attitude, implying that he thinks he is more important in society than Daphne. Next, the phrase *"You should be thanking me. I'm your last hope. No one wants you, Miss Bridgerton"* is a desperate attempt to persuade Daphne that he is her only option for a spouse. It's written with a hint of

manipulation. Additionally, saying "I'm your last hope" exudes entitlement and self-importance. Furthermore, the societal norms and expectations of the era in which the series is set, when a woman's worth was frequently determined by her capacity to find a husband and raise a family, are what led to these connotative functions.

Datum 6:

Having a nice face and pleasant hair is not an accomplishment. Do you know what is an accomplishment? Attending university! If I were a man, I could do that, you know. Instead, I shall have to stand by and watch my dear Mama appear proud because some man should like to admire my sister's face and hair and fill her up with babies!

In the dialogue above, the connotative function is shown in a phrase. The statement *"having a nice face and pleasant hair"* is used ironically and sarcastically. Eloise seems to be saying that having attractive hair and a pretty face is not a sign of achievement, but rather a vanity feature that doesn't add to one's value or success. The expression is intended to contrast the idea of going to college, which is regarded as a success and a testament to one's intelligence and competence. In this dialogue, Eloise's dissatisfaction with the emphasis on physical appearance and the disregard for education and personal development is communicated through the connotative function of lexical meaning. The speaker is stressing the value of education and personal development, as well as the fact that their gender prevents them from pursuing further education.

The female characters in the Bridgerton series frequently face difficulties because of their gender. The meaning behind the main female characters' dialogues can be explained by the connotative function of lexical

meaning. For instance, a character's irritation, resolve, or confidence might be shown by the usage of particular words or phrases. Furthermore, specific words or phrases might be used to illustrate a character's social standing, intelligence, or personality qualities.

Datum 7:

*Mother : **Lord Berbrooke may not respect a woman's choice, but he certainly will respect a man's.***

There is a connotative function in this dialogue. To express Lord Berbrooker's perspective on the subject, the line ***"Lord Berbrooke may not respect a woman's choice, but he certainly will respect a man's"*** is used. The dialogue implies that while Lord Berbrooke will respect and pay attention to a man's thoughts and decisions, he may not regard or consider a woman's. The sentence is used to contrast the idea of respecting a woman's choice versus respecting a man's choice. The use of the word "choice" connotes the idea of personal freedom and autonomy, while the phrase "may not respect" connotes the idea of disregarding women's opinions and decisions.

The connotative function of lexical meaning in this dialogue is to convey Lord Berbrooke's opinion on gender dynamics and the way they are perceived in society. He emphasizes the idea that women's opinions and choices are often not taken seriously or respected, while men's opinions and choices are valued and respected. The speaker is also implying that this is a common occurrence in society and that it is something that needs to be addressed and changed.

Datum 8:

When I am buying a horse, I do not negotiate with the horse.

In the dialogue, there is a connotative function of lexical meaning. The use of the phrase ***"When I am buying a horse, I do not negotiate with the horse"*** is meant to convey Lord Berbrokke's opinion on the matter. He is implying that when they are buying a horse, they do not engage in negotiations or bargaining with the horse itself, but rather with the horse's owner or seller. The phrase is used to contrast the idea of negotiating with a horse versus negotiating with a human.

The connotative function of lexical meaning in this dialogue is to convey Lord Berbrooke's opinion on the way negotiations and bargaining are conducted in society. He is emphasizing the idea that negotiations and bargaining should be conducted between humans, and not with non-human entities such as animals. Lord Berbrooke is also implying that this is a common occurrence in society and that it is something that needs to be addressed and changed. In the Bridgerton series, the referential function in Lord Berbrooke'd dialogue describes Daphne and other female characters as women who don't have a choice can't state their opinions, and also can't refuse what men ask of them. Furthermore, the main female characters in the Bridgerton series have complex and nuanced conversations, which can be enhanced by the connotative function of lexical meaning.

Datum 9:

Penelope : Yet I am sure this is the first time I have seen it.
Eloise   : That is because, like all of these paintings, it was done by

	a man who sees a woman as a decorative object.
Penelope	*: They are like…*
Eloise	*: Human vases.*

In this dialogue, the use of the phrase ***"a man who sees a woman as a decorative object"*** is meant to convey Eloise's opinion on the matter. She is implying that the artist who created the painting sees women as objects to be admired and appreciated, rather than as individuals with their thoughts, feelings, and experiences. The phrase is used to contrast the idea of seeing a woman as a decorative object versus seeing a woman as a human being.

In this conversation, the connotative function of lexical meaning serves to express Elosie's viewpoint of the prevalent portrayals of women in art and culture. She is highlighting the idea that women are not always viewed as unique people with their thoughts, feelings, and experiences, but rather as things to be adored and valued. Additionally, the speaker seems to be suggesting that this is an ongoing problem in society and that it should be addressed. Furthermore, the connotative functions help the viewers to recognize the issues in the Bridgerton movie series, especially through thelanguage chosen in this dialogue.

Datum 10:

Eloise	*: **Look no further than Lady Whistledown. She possesses a huge talent for writing, and yet she must hide away and publish under a false name.***
Bennedict	*: Yes, because if anyone knew who Whistledown truly was, she'd be strung up for what she said.*

The connotative function of lexical meaning is shown in Eloise's dialogue **"Look *no further than Lady Whistledown. She possesses a huge writing talent, and yet she must hide away and publish under a false name."*** This dialogue is meant to convey Eloise's opinion on the matter. She is implying that Lady Whistledown is a talented writer, but she must publish her work under a false name due to the potential consequences of her identity being revealed. The dialogue is used to contrast the idea of a talented writer being able to publish their work under their name versus having to publish under a false name. The use of the words "talent" connotes the idea of a valuable skill or ability, while the phrase "publish under false name" connotes the idea of secrecy and hiding one's true identity. The contrast between these ideas emphasizes the societal constraints faced by women.

The connotative function of lexical meaning in this dialogue is to convey the speaker's opinion on the way women's talents and achievements are often overlooked or dismissed in society. Eloise emphasizes the idea that women with talents and achievements are often forced to hide or publish under a false name due to the potential consequences of their identity being revealed. She is also implying that this is a common occurrence in society and that it is something that needs to be addressed and changed. Furthermore, the referential function helps the story to explain that Elosie as one of the main female characters in this movie series has more contradictory characters than others. She doesn't believe in the societal perspective that women can't do anything and is optimistic about her dream.

Datum 11:

Benedict : *Yes, because if anyone knew who Whistledown truly was, she'd be strung up for what she said.*
Eloise : *that is not my point.* **Whistledown is a woman, therefore, she has nothing,** *and still, she writes.* **You're a man, therefore you have everything***. You are able to do whatever you want. So, do it. Be bold.*

The connotative function in the dialogue above is shown in the words ***"man"*** in "*You're a man, therefore you have everything"* and ***"woman"*** in "*Whistledown is a woman, therefore, she has nothing"*. The word "man" here connotes the idea of power, privilege, and freedom. Associated with being the man in society. Then, the word "woman" in the phrase "*Whistledown is a woman, therefore, she has nothing"* connotes the idea of subordination and limitation associated with being a woman in society. The connotative function of lexical meaning in this dialogue is to convey Eloise's opinion on the way men and women are often perceived in society. The speaker is emphasizing the idea that men are often seen as bold and adventurous also can do everything they want, while women are often seen as cautious and weak which makes them have limited opportunities in society. Eloise also explains that this is a common stereotype in society and that it is something that needs to be changed. Furthermore, the referential function here also explains Eloise's character in that she is supportive of her brother's dream Benedict, and asks him to continue his dream.

c. Social Function

Datum 1:

Siena : *Every woman is not afforded such gallant protection.*
Anthony : *Every woman is not a lady.*

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In the dialogue, there is a social function of lexical meaning. The use of thephrase **"Every woman is not a lady"** is meant to convey Anthony's opinion on the matter. He is implying that not all women are afforded the same level of respect and protection as a lady. The phrase is used to contrast the idea of being a lady versus being a woman who is not afforded the same level of respect and protection.

The social function of lexical meaning in this dialogue is to convey Anthony's opinion on the way women are often perceived and treated in society. The speaker emphasizes the idea that women who are not afforded the same level of respect and protection as a lady is often seen as less important or valuable. He is also implying that this is a common occurrence in society and that it is something that needs to be addressed and changed. Furthermore, in the Bridgerton series, the female characters often face challenges and obstacles due to their gender. The referential function here helps the viewers to address and identify the issue of gender equality in the storyline.

Datum 2:

Anthony   : I am looking out for you. I am protecting you. It is my duty.
*Daphne   : **And what of my duty?***

In the dialogue, there is a social function of lexical meaning. The use of the phrase ***"And what of my duty?"*** is meant to convey Daphne's opinion

on the matter. The speaker is implying that there is a duty that is expected of her, but it is not clear what that duty is. The phrase is used to contrast the idea of having a duty versus not having a clear understanding of what that duty is.

Datum 3:

*You have no idea what it is to be a woman… what it might feel like to have one's entire life reduced to a single moment. This… is all I am. **I have no other value.** If I am unable to find a husband, I shall be worthless.*

The use of the phrase **"I have no other value"** is meant to convey Daphne's opinion on the matter. Daphne is implying that if she is unable to find a husband, she will have no value. The phrase is used to contrast the idea of having value versus not having value. The social function of lexical meaning in this dialogue is to convey the speaker's opinion on the way women are often perceived and treated in society. The speaker emphasizes the idea that women are often seen as having value only if they are married or in a relationship. The social function of lexical meaning in the dialogues of the main female characters can help to explain the meaning behind their characters. The choice of words like "worthless" interprets that Daphne doesn't have priceless value if she doesn't marry.

Datum 4:

Anthony   *: You overstep.*
Mother   *: She is my eldest daughter.*
Anthony   ***: Yet she is my responsibility, as are you.***
Mother   *: Responsibility?*
Anthony   *: Do not make this any more difficult than it already.*

In the dialogue, there is a social function of lexical meaning. The use of the phrase ***"Yet she is my responsibility, as are you"*** is meant to convey the speaker's opinion on the matter. The speaker is implying that Anthony is responsible for his mother and his sister. The phrase is used to contrast the idea of having responsibility versus not having responsibility.

The social function of lexical meaning in this dialogue is to convey the speaker's opinion on the way women are often perceived and treated in society. The speaker is emphasizing the idea that women are often seen as having responsibility for their family members. Furthermore, the language choice such as "responsibility" carried a social function that Daphne was always under Anthony's control and authority.

Datum 5:

Lord Berbrooke   : Do you think yourself better than me?
Daphne Bridgerton : it'd be best for you to leave.
Lord Berbrooke   : You should be thanking me. I'm your last hope. **No one wants you, Miss Bridgerton.**

In the dialogue, there is a social function of lexical meaning. The use of the phrase ***"No one wants you, Miss Bridgerton"*** is meant to convey the speaker's opinion on the matter. The speaker is implying that no one wants Daphne. The phrase is used to contrast the idea of being wanted versus not being wanted. The social function of lexical meaning in this dialogue is to convey the speaker's opinion on the way women are often perceived and treated in society. The speaker is emphasizing the idea that women are often

seen as having less value or worth if they are not wanted by others. Furthermore, the language choices such as **"it'd be best for you to leave"** emphasize that Daphne's character is strong and not easy to be intimidated by men.

Datum 6:

Having a nice face and pleasant hair is not an accomplishment. Do you know what is an accomplishment? Attending university! If I were a man, I could do that, you know. Instead, I shall have to stand by and watch my dear Mama appear proud because some man should like to admire my sister's face and hair and fill her up with babies!

In the dialogue above, there is a social function of lexical meaning. The use of the phrase **"Having a nice face and pleasant hair is not an accomplishment"** is meant to convey Eloise's opinion on the matter. She is implying that having a nice face and pleasant hair is not an accomplishment. The phrase is used to contrast the idea of having an accomplishment versus not having an accomplishment. The social function of lexical meaning in this dialogue is to convey the speaker's opinion on the way women are often perceived and treated in society. The speaker emphasizes that women are often seen as having less value or worth if they do not have an accomplishment. Furthermore, the social function here explains that Eloise's character is a strong girl who didn't follow social expectations about women then.

Datum 7:

Daphne : You have no idea what it is to be a woman… what it might feel like to have one's entire life reduced to a single moment. This… is all I am. I have no other value. If I am unable to find a husband, I shall be worthless.

First of all, this dialogue is spoken by Daphne while having a conversation with the Duke of Hastings. In this dialogue, she is expressing a sense of despair and worthlessness due to social expectations and limitations towards women during the period. From a social function perspective, marriage and women's roles as wives and mothers are highly valued, and this conversation represents the cultural norms and expectations of that time when Daphne lived. Daphne's view that she would be worthless without a husband serves as an example of how little importance society places on single women and women who do not fit into these stereotypical categories. Overall, in the Bridgerton movie series, societal norms and expectations are reflected in the language and discourse used in the series, which highlights the difficulties and struggles women in this era endured.

Datum 9:

Penelope	*: Yet I am sure this is the first time I have seen it.*
Eloise	*: That is because, like all of these paintings, it was done by a man who sees a woman as a decorative object.*
Penelope	*: They are like…*
Eloise	**: Human vases.**

During this conversation, Penelope and Eloise talk about how women are frequently portrayed as ornamental objects in art. The use of the phrase **"human vases"** as a metaphor emphasizes how women are objectified and how they are used as ornaments. From a social function perspective, this conversation represents the expectations and norms of the society that gave

women beauty and their function as ornaments. When it comes to women's bodies and their place in society, language is used to objectify women and reduce them to their physical characteristics.

In this movie, the use of phrase such as "human vases" in the dialogue reflects the limitations and expectations of society related to gender roles. Furthermore, the referential function also gives the audience a perspective on women and how women are treated in this movie.

Datum 11:

Benedict	*: Yes, because if anyone knew who Whistledown truly was, she'd be strung up for what she said.*
Eloise	*: that is not my point. Whistledown is a woman, therefore, she has nothing, and still, she writes. You're a man, therefore you have everything. You are able to do whatever you want. So, do it. Be bold.*

In the dialogue above, Eloise and Bennedict are having a conversation about the restrictions that society places on women, especially when it comes to their reputation and sexual conduct. Eloise believes that when men like Benedict, have greater freedom to express themselves without fear of consequences. On the other hand, women, like Lady Whistledown, must hide their identities and publish under false names to avoid punishment for what they say.

From a social function perspective, men were supposed to be bold and assertive, while women were expected to cherish their reputations and purity highly. This discussion illustrates these norms and expectations. In many

societies, there is an expectation of using language to limit and criticize women's freedom of speech and behavior, especially when it comes to women's roles in society.

B. Discussion

In this section, the findings described previously will be interpreted further to answer the research questions presented in Chapter 1. During the discussion, the researcher's answers were guided by the review-related literature explained in Chapter 2. There are two theories to assist the researcher in analyzing lexical meaning in the Bridgerton season 1 movie series. First, Geoffrey Leech's (1981) seven types of lexical meaning. Second, John Lyons's (1977) perspective of the function of lexical meaning.

In order to answer the two research questions, the researcher uses the first three episodes from 8 episodes of the Bridgerton movie series in season 1 in the period 09th February until 5th May 202. From those first three episodes, the researcher figured out 11 data of dialogues that talk about a female from the main female characters themselves, also from another character that related to the female discussion.

In the first research question, the researcher analyzes the types of lexical meaning with Geoffrey Leech's (1981) perspective of types of lexical meaning. Leech argued that there are seven types of lexical meaning, including conceptual, connotative, affective, social, reflected, collocative, and thematic meaning. From the findings above, the researcher reached a discussion of the 7 Types of Lexical Meaning by George Leech, conceptual meaning has 90,90% of 10 data from the 11

data that are included in the category. Connotative meaning has 63,63% of 7 data from the 11 data in the research. Next, social meaning has 27,27% of 3 data, affective meaning also reached 27,27% of 3 data, reflected meaning reached 36,36% of 4 data, collocative meaning reached 27,27% of 3 data, and last thematic meaning has 18,18% of 2data. It means the most used type of lexical meaning by the main female characters in the Bridgerton movie series is the conceptual meaning which got 11 data found in that category. Then, the least used type of lexical meaning by main female characters is the thematic meaning which got 2 data from the 11 data in the research.

The majority of conceptual meaning (90.90%) in the dialogues of 'Bridgerton' supports Geoffrey Leech's idea that conceptual meaning lies at the heart of linguistic communication. This study emphasizes the narrative's use of plain and unambiguous communication to convey its messages. For example, Siena's dialogue ***"Every woman is not afforded such gallant protection."*** indicates that 'gallant protection' not only explicitly criticizes established conventions about gender-based protection, but also implicitly critiques the superficial valorization of women based on their social standing. This combination of explicit conceptual meaning and deeper connotative layers illustrates the intricate interaction of gender dynamics during the Regency period, as described by Leech.

Then, based on datum 7, we can see that the conceptual meaning is interpreted. The dialogue said by Daphne's mother **"*Lord Berbrooke may not respect a woman's choice, but he certainly will respect a man's."*** The conceptual meaning here is carried by two phrases "may not respect a woman's choice" and

"respect a man's". "may not respect a woman's choice" refers to a feeling of lack of admiration and appreciation toward women's choices and opinions. "Respect a man's", this phrase refers to the act of admiration and appreciation of a man's choices. From those meanings, this dialogue explicitly agrees with the idea of disrespecting women with choices and ideas, and also implicitly criticizes the discrimination acts that lead to glorifying men over women in society. The combination of explicit conceptual meaning with deep interpretation of social meaning shows the condition and illustration of the society during the Bridgerton era based on Leech's explanation.

In the meantime, thematic meaning is a type of lexical meaning that rarely appears in this study. According to Leech (1981), thematic meaning refers to what is communicated by how the speaker or writer organizes the messages in terms of ordering focus, and emphasis. Based on datum8, the dialogue spoken by Lord Berbrooke *"When I am buying a horse, I do not negotiate with the horse."* The thematic meaning here emphasizes the role of the word "horse" in the sentence. The first sentence focuses on what Lord Berbrooke buys, and the word "horse" serves as an explanation. Meanwhile, in the second sentence, the word horse roles as an explanation of Lord Berbrooke's attitude, indicating that he does not negotiate with the horse when he buys it. According to Leech's explanation of conceptual meaning, the thematic meaning here emphasizes the theme of practicality and efficiency within transactions.

From the findings above about types of meaning, the characters here prefer to use direct interpretation to explain and argue about women, so the message can

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be delivered to the point for viewers. Therefore, they slightly found the use of utterances that needed a specific elaboration because those utterances were too complicated to understand.

Next, in the function of lexical meaning discussion, all of the three functions in the research have data in them but with different numbers. The referential function has 5 data in there which got 45,45% from the 11 data. The connotative function has 11 data which got 100% from the 11 data. Last, the social function hast 9 data which got 81,81% from all data. From this analysis, the researcher concludes that the most used function of lexical meaning by the main female character in the Bridgerton series is the connotative function. Then, the least used function lexical meaning by the main female characters in Bridgerton's series is the referential function.

The most dominant function of lexical meaning here is the connotative function, where there are 11 connotative functions found. It means all of the dialogue in the data uses connotative functions to portray the messages about women through the main female characters. We can have a look at Datum 7, *Lord Berbrooke may not respect a woman's choice, but he certainly will respect a man's.* The connotative function of lexical meaning in this dialogue is to convey Lord Berbrooke's opinion on gender dynamics and the way they are perceived in society. He emphasizes the idea that women's opinions and choices are often not taken seriously or respected, while men's opinions and choices are valued and respected. the word "choice" here emphasizes the difference between women and men related to stating opinions and freedom to choose. Related to Lyon's (1977) explanation,

the connotative function here asserts that the word "choice" connotes inequality of freedom of choice based on gender in the social sphere. In this case, man connotes as powerful people so, they have freedom including freedom of choice than women in society.

It shows that the dialogues in the Bridgerton movie portray women, frequently using words or phrases that lead to deep interpretation. The connotative function explains the word with some connotations to describe women in the movie to viewers. It can be concluded that the dialogue in the movie that uses connotation words and phrases has an implicit meaning that not every audience can understand.

Then, there is one function that is rarely used in the dialogue. The referential function here has 5 data among 11 data of dialogues. This function is rarely used because referential functions are primarily used to establish a connection between the speaker and the listener, while dialogues are already inherently connected between two or more characters. Referential functions are used to identify objects, people, or ideas, and to provide context for the conversation. In a dialogue, the characters are already familiar with the context and the objects or people being referred to, so referential functions are not as necessary.

The use of lexical meanings in 'Bridgerton' differs from prior studies, such as I Made Yoga Darma's examination of slang in 'Sausage Party,' indicating a unique narrative method. Darma discovered that connotative meaning was dominant in the informal surroundings of the "Sausage Party," but "Bridgerton" uses a more formal conceptual meaning to convey its concerns. This contrast highlights how a narrative's sociocultural context impacts its lexical functions,

supporting John Lyons' claim that lexical meaning changes greatly among discourses and genres. The dependence on conceptual meaning in 'Bridgerton' may be traced to its historical background, which requires clearer communication to bridge the gap with contemporary viewers.

In addition, the difference is in the form of lexical meaning that dominates the data. In the study proposed by Paardianti et.al (2022), the most types of meaning frequently found are collocative meanings. There are 5 collocative meanings found in this study. In Paardianti's study, the collocative meaning is a more effective technique to convey lexical meaning with the word having the same collocate to explain the idea that this word has a unity that clarifies the meaning of the phrase. Meanwhile, this current study conveys the conceptual meaning to clarify that the lexical meaning has a definition, whereas conceptual meaning interprets a particular expression with its genuine meaning, whether or not an explanation is used. It signifies that the definition of the term can be interpreted even if it is read alone. This contrast highlights that not all words or utterances neither need qualifiers nor not need to deliver the message to audiences. Bridgerton's tendency to use conceptual meaning makes it clear that it is possible to explain women in social terms without using phrases that are difficult to understand.

Moreover, in the study proposed by Yanningtyas (2018) on *"Functional Semantic Analysis on Nivea's Printed Advertisement"*, she stated the use of types of lexical meaning in its function affects the audience's understanding of the message that delivered through the entertainment media, such as advertisement and movie. The dominant use of connotative meaning in her study confirms that

dialogue highlights the complex image of women and invites critical analysis. In keeping with the current study, the portrayal of women in the Bridgerton series is evaluated through connotative meanings. This series contains expressions that pertain to women, and when analyzed, the expression depicts how women are connoted in the Bridgerton series and social perspectives.

CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter involves two points: conclusion and suggestion, which deals with the findings and discussion of the analysis. The conclusion is a statement drawn from the results of this study. Furthermore, in the suggestion section, the researcher provides recommendations for future researchers who are interested in discussing lexical meaning.

A. Conclusion

At the end of the analysis, the researcher concluded that the result of this study found 7 types of lexical meaning in the dialogues of the main female character in the Bridgerton movie series season 1. The seven types of meaning are conceptual meaning, connotative meaning, social meaning, affective meaning, reflected meaning, collocative meaning, and thematic meaning. From the 11 dialogues of the main female character that talks about females, the researcher found conceptual meaning in 10 data, connotative meaning in 7 data, social meaning in 3 data, affective meaning in 3 data, reflected meaning in 4 data, collocative meaning in 3 data, thematic meaning in 2 data. The most dominant of types of lexical meaning is conceptual meaning which is the types of meaning that directly deliver the message. In addition, the conceptual meaning conveying the explanation about women in this movie explicitly describes the phrases or words that have a figurative style.

In the first three episodes of "Bridgerton" Season 1, the conceptual meaning of the discourse is used to define the cultural norms and expectations placed on

women during the Regency era. For example, the conceptual meaning of Siena and Anthony's remarks in their conversation highlights the cultural conventions and expectations that women faced during the Regency era. For example, when Siena states, "Every woman is not afforded such gallant protection," her words have the conceptual meaning that not all women are regarded with the same level of respect and safety as "ladies". The directness of Siena's comment emphasizes the societal norms and expectations put on women during this historical period. It also serves to criticize these norms and expectations by demonstrating that they are not universal and frequently depend on social class and status. The conceptual meaning of Siena's comment is important to the story because it establishes her character as a woman who is aware of societal norms and expectations and is willing to question them.

Meanwhile, the least type of lexical meaning found in this dialogue is thematic meaning. This type of meaning refers to what is communicated by how the speaker or writer organizes the messages in terms of ordering focus and emphasis. The thematic meaning can also be expressed using stress and intonation to highlight information in one part of a sentence. The thematic meaning here only found 2 data. This type of meaning appears rarely because the dialogue shows a repetition of the topic or object being conveyed. Those dialogues need to be understood by audiences because what is being an object is different from what is the subject of the topic.

Moreover, in the research results, the researcher found 3 functions of lexical meaning the dialogue of main female characters which talks about females in the

Bridgerton movie series season 1. There are referential functions, connotative functions, and social functions. From those 3 functions, the researcher found 5 data from the referential function, 11 data from the connotative function, and 9 data from the social function. The most dominant function here is the connotative function. Connotative function refers to its semantics properties that go beyond its literal meaning, such as emotive or evaluative features. It shows that the dialogue frequently uses words or phrases that have a connotation style that can't describe the literal meaning. The description of females here frequently uses a word that has implicit meanings rather than explicit meanings.

The connotative function enhances the narrative by providing depth and subtlety to the dialogue. It enables spectators to interact with the rich societal commentary inherent in the conversation, making the drama more complicated and engaging. For example, in Lord Berbrooke's dialogue "*When I am buying a horse, I do not negotiate with the horse*" Lord Berbrooke's statement has the connotative effect of underlining the distinct treatment of communication between man and woman. In the regency era in Bridgerton, males never bargained with women. Men appear to ignore women's opinions. Women are shown as horses that cannot choose and express themselves. This connotative function is closely related to the story's narrative necessity, rather than simply emphasizing language style. The connotative function enhances the story by providing depth and subtlety to the dialogue. It enables viewers to engage with the rich societal commentary that comes with the conversation, making the drama more complicated and compelling.

Furthermore, the least function that rarely appears in the dialogue is the referential function. This shows that the dialogue since dialogues already naturally connect two or more characters, whereas referential functions are mostly used to create a relationship between the speaker and the listener. Referential functions are used to set the scene for the discussion and to identify items, persons, or concepts. Referential functions are not as important in a discussion because the characters are already familiar with the setting and the items or people being mentioned.

There are practical benefits that can be gained from this study. This study can solve a problem with the use of lexical meaning in understanding cinematic works. Lexical meaning can interpret utterances or dialogue that can't be understood by the audience. The audience can analyze the real or implicit meaning behind those utterances. Then, understanding lexical meaning in the context of literary analysis can assist educators in better teaching students how to analyze and evaluate literary works. For example, while teaching topics in the film, educators can employ lexical meaning to help students comprehend the cultural and social context to which the film is referring. This can help students analyze and interpret plays more effectively, as well as get a better comprehension of the material. In the context of narrative construction, understanding lexical meaning can help authors tell more compelling and immersive stories. For example, in the Bridgerton series, the author employs lexical meaning to create a rich and immersive environment. The author creates a sense of authenticity by using terms and phrases that were regularly used during the Regency period.

Lastly, the main female character in the Bridgerton movie series frequently talks about females with conceptual meaning and connotative function. Lexically, the conceptual meaning conveys the topic of females very directly and clearly. The word choices on conceptual meaning are very on point without difficult interpretation. The reason why the main female characters in this movie use conceptual meaning is that they want to deliver the issue about females to the audience very clearly without difficult metaphors to understand. Then in connotative function, the description of females in this movie lexically uses a lot of connotations in there. This is because women in this movie are often depicted as objects that are easily compared to other objects. Also, the expectations about females in this movie make the correlation that women in her life always relate to the connotation that tends to be a negative connotation, although sometimes those connotations are viewed as positive for some people.

In addition, this research also opens up opportunities to discuss lexical meaning in the field of sociolinguistics which can be related to the culture and society description through the dialogue in the Bridgerton movie. The Netflix series "Bridgerton" provides a unique opportunity for exploring the interaction of language and power relations in historical media. Future research might look at the language used by characters in the show to see how it reflects and reinforces cultural norms and expectations about gender and social class. This could include assessing the language used by characters in various social circumstances, such as formal and

informal settings, as well as investigating how language is used to build and reinforce social identities.

The dominance of conceptual and connotative concepts in "Bridgerton" provides a complex and nuanced depiction of past gender norms. The show's use of language that reinforces traditional gender norms, such as the idea that women's place is at home, implies that similar ideas remain common today. However, the show disrupts these rules by depicting strong and independent women who defy gender stereotypes. However, the show disrupts these norms by depicting strong and independent women who defy gender stereotypes. This representation parallels broader cultural conversations about gender and history, and the show's use of metaphor and other linguistic strategies to express these meanings is a critical component of its popularity. The show's use of language to promote traditional gender norms reveals a social desire to maintain the standard of living, while the representation of strong and independent women represents a desire for change and advancement. This tension between tradition and modernity is a prominent issue in current cultural discussions regarding gender and history.

B. Suggestion

Upon reflecting on the completion of this study, the researcher recognizes certain limitations and thus offers suggestions for future investigations in the field of lexical meaning analysis. The study of lexical meaning in "Bridgerton" emphasizes the need to use multidisciplinary approaches that draw on sociolinguistics, gender studies, and media studies. By evaluating the language used

in the play, we can acquire a better understanding of how lexical meaning works within cultural narratives and how it influences society's notions of gender. This study highlights the need to combine findings from several disciplines of study to develop a more nuanced understanding of how language is used to construct and perpetuate societal norms and expectations related to gender.

The researcher emphasizes the potential benefits of applying different theoretical frameworks in the analysis of lexical meaning. Incorporating a variety of lexical meaning theories could enrich the understanding of lexical meaning's role in communication, such as its use in expressing opinions or delivering messages in communication. The analysis of lexical meaning in "Bridgerton" demonstrates the potential of using computational linguistics and natural language processing (NLP) techniques to examine massive datasets of dialogue. Researchers could acquire a more quantitative grasp of how lexical meaning interacts within cultural narratives and influences social conceptions of gender by using NLP techniques in the show's dialogue. To comprehend the conversation and determine its meanings and functions, the researcher employs strategies such as breaking it down into individual words, recognizing parts of speech, and identifying specific items mentioned in the conversation. By analyzing massive datasets of dialogue, researchers were able to uncover patterns and trends in how language is used to convey meaning and emotion in various circumstances, providing a more comprehensive understanding of linguistic trends.

The study of lexical meaning in the "Bridgerton" series emphasizes the need to use multidisciplinary approaches that draw on sociolinguistics, gender studies,

and media studies. By evaluating the language used in the play, we can acquire a better understanding of how lexical meaning works within cultural narratives and how it influences society's notions of gender. This study highlights the need to combine findings from several disciplines of study to develop a more nuanced understanding of how language is used to construct and perpetuate societal norms and expectations related to gender. Future research could expand on this work by undertaking comparative analyses of lexical meaning across various media types, such as television shows, novels, and films. Researchers could acquire insights into how vocabulary choices differ by genre, historical place, and medium by comparing "Bridgerton" to other period dramas or contemporary works, providing a more thorough understanding of the evolution of language in media portrayals of gender.

This study also emphasizes the need to take a global perspective on the role of language in forming gender narratives. By broadening the research to include non-English speaking environments and media from many cultures, we can acquire a better understanding of how different linguistic and cultural frameworks impact the formation of gender through language. This could entail examining media and cultural contexts from various countries, such as Japanese films or Mexican telenovelas, to understand how language and culture influence our ideas of gender. By studying worldwide viewpoints on the function of lexical meaning in generating gender narratives, we can get an understanding of how language and culture interact to build our worldview.

Then, the analysis of lexical meaning in "Bridgerton" suggests the significance of taking language into account when assessing audience perceptions

of gender and society. By adding audience reception research, we can acquire a better understanding of how linguistic choices in media narratives are interpreted and influenced. For example, analyzing audience reactions to the show's portrayal of gender could reveal how viewers use language to make sense of the world and how it impacts their perspectives of gender and society. We can obtain useful insights into how language shapes our understanding of the world and influences our perceptions of gender and society by studying the real-world impact of lexical meaning on audience perceptions.

In the context of educational implications, the study of lexical meaning in "Bridgerton" emphasizes the significance of studying the educational implications of comprehending lexical meaning in media. Educators can teach critical media literacy by incorporating findings from this study, particularly those related to comprehending gender representations and stereotypes. Educators, for example, could utilize the findings to educate students on how to examine language in media texts to discover how gender is depicted and stereotypes are maintained. This could help students get a more critical knowledge of how media portrays gender and how that portrayal influences their attitudes and ideas about gender. By examining the educational implications of lexical meaning in media, we can acquire insights into how language is utilized to form our knowledge of the world

Furthermore, This study is intended to serve as a reference for students and researchers delving into lexical meaning. Replicating this study in different contexts could help validate the findings and explore their applicability in varied scenarios. Through these suggestions, the researcher hopes to inspire more nuanced and

expansive research in the field of lexical meaning analysis, contributing to a richer

understanding of this complex aspect of language and human communication.

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CURRICULUM VITAE

Izatu Umma Restunindya was born in Tulungagung, 04 October 1998. The author graduated from MAN 1 KOTA BLITAR. During her studies in Senior High School, she actively participated in English Club extracurriculars and Journalist clubs. She graduated from the school and continued her higher education in 2017 at the English Literature Department of UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang and graduated in 2017. During her studies at the university, she became a member of the Jendela Malang book club in 2018. It was beneficial for her to acquire new insights, new relations, teamwork experiences, and problem-solving, as well as build the framework of public speaking skills.

APPENDIX

Appendix A – Types of Lexical meaning

No.	Datum	Data	Types of Lexical Meaning						
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Episode 1 – Diamond of the First Water									
1.	Datum 1	"Every woman is not afforded such gallant protection." "Every woman is not a lady"	✔	✔	✔			✔	
2.	Datum 2	"I am looking out for you. I am protecting you. It is my duty." "And what of my duty?"	✔	✔			✔		✔
3.	Datum 3	"You have no idea what it is to be a woman… what it might feel like to have one's entire life reduced to a single moment. This is all I have been raised for. This… is all I am. I have no other value. If I am unable to find a husband, I shall be worthless."	✔	✔		✔			
4.	Datum 4	"You overstep." "She is my eldest daughter." "Yet she is my responsibility, as are you." "Responsibility?" "Do not make this any more difficult than it already is."	✔	✔		✔	✔		
5.	Datum 5	"Do you think yourself better than me?" "It'd be best for you to leave." "You should be thanking me. I'm your last hope. No one wants you, Miss Bridgerton."	✔				✔		
Episode 2 – Shock and Delight									
6.	Datum 6	"Having a nice face and pleasant hair is not an accomplishment. Do you know what is an accomplishment? Attending university! If I were a man, I could do that, you know. Instead, I shall have to stand by and watch dear Mama appear proud because some man should like to admire my sister's face and hair and fill her up with babies!"	✔	✔	✔			✔	

No.	Data	Quote	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Datum 7	"Lord Berbrooke may not respect a woman's choice, but he certainly will respect a man's."	✔		✔				
8.	Datum 8	"When I am buying a horse, I do not negotiate with the horse."		✔					✔
		Episode 3 – Art of the Swoon							
9.	Datum 9	"This is the first time I have seen it." "That is because, like all of these paintings, it was done by a man who sees a woman as a decorative object. They are like…" "Human vases."	✔	✔				✔	
10.	Datum 10	"Look no further than Lady Whistledown. She possesses a huge talent for writing, and yet she must hideaway and publish under a false name." "Yes, because if anyone knew who Whistledown truly was, she'd be strung up for what she said."	✔						
11.	Datum 11	That is not my point. Whistledown is a woman, therefore she has nothing, and still, she writes. You're a man, therefore you have everything. You are able to do whatever you want. So, do it. Be bold.	✔			✔			
	TOTAL		10	7	3	3	4	3	2

Note:

1 : Conceptual meaning　　　　**5 : Reflected Meaning**

2 : Connotative meaning　　　　**6 : Collocative meaning**

3 : Social Meaning　　　　　　**7 : Thematic meaning**

4 : Affective meaning

Appendix B – Functions of Lexical Meaning

NO.	Datum	Data	The function of Lexical Meaning		
			1	2	3
Episode 1 – Diamond of the First Water					
1.	Datum 1	"Every woman is not afforded such gallant protection." "Every woman is not a lady"	✔	✔	✔
2.	Datum 2	"I am looking out for you. I am protecting you. It is my duty." "And what of my duty?"	✔	✔	✔
3.	Datum 3	"You have no idea what it is to be a woman… what it might feel like to have one's entire life reduced to a single moment. This is all I have been raised for. This… is all I am. I have no other value. If I am unable to find a husband, I shall be worthless."	✔	✔	✔
4.	Datum 4	"You overstep." "She is my eldest daughter." "Yet she is my responsibility, as are you." "Responsibility?" "Do not make this any more difficult than it already is."	✔	✔	✔
5.	Datum 5	"Do you think yourself better than me?" "It'd be best for you to leave." "You should be thanking me. I'm your last hope. No one wants you, Miss Bridgerton."	✔	✔	✔
Episode 2 – Shock and Delight					
6.	Datum 6	"Having a nice face and pleasant hair is not an accomplishment. Do you know what is an accomplishment? Attending university! If I were a man, I could do that, you know. Instead, I shall have to stand by and watch dear Mama appear proud because some man should like to admire my sister's face and hair and fill her up with babies!"		✔	✔
7.	Datum 7	"Lord Berbrooke may not respect a woman's		✔	✔

		choice, but he certainly will respect a man's."			
8.	Datum 8	"When I am buying a horse, I do not negotiate with the horse."		✔	
Episode 3 – Art of the Swoon					
9.	Datum 9	"This is the first time I have seen it." "That is because, like all of these paintings, it was done by a man who sees a woman as a decorative object. They are like…" "Human vases."		✔	✔
10.	Datum 10	"Look no further than Lady Whistledown. She possesses a huge talent for writing, and yet she must hideaway and publish under a false name." "Yes, because if anyone knew who Whistledown truly was, she'd be strung up for what she said."		✔	
11.	Datum 11	That is not my point. Whistledown is a woman, therefore she has nothing, and still, she writes. You're a man, therefore you have everything. You are able to do whatever you want. So, do it. Be bold.		✔	✔
	TOTAL		5	11	9

Note:

1 : Referential function

2 : Connotative function

3 : Social function

SYNOPSIS

Bridgerton is based on Julia Quinn's series of romance novels and centers around the many siblings of the Bridgerton family. They lost their father about 10 years before the first season. They are also named in alphabetical order: Anthony, Benedict, Colin, Daphne, Eloise, Francesca, Gregory, and Hyacinth. Each season of the show will focus on one of the siblings finding love, but there are other families in London stirring up scandal and looking for love as well like Cressida Crowper, the resident Mean Girl, the garishly dressed Featherington sisters, and Queen Charlotte herself.

Bridgerton season 1 follows Daphne Bridgerton, the eldest daughter of the powerful Bridgerton family as she makes her debut in Regency London's competitive marriage market. Hoping to follow in her parent's footsteps and find a match sparked by true love, Daphne's prospects initially seem to be unrivaled. But as her older brother begins to rule out her potential suitors, the high society scandal sheet written by the mysterious Lady Whistledown casts aspersions on Daphne. Enter the highly desirable and rebellious Duke of Hastings, a committed bachelor and the catch of the season for the debutantes' mamas. Despite proclaiming that they want nothing the other has to offer, their attraction is undeniable and sparks fly as they find themselves engaged in an increasing battle of wits while navigating society's expectations for their future. Bridgerton is a romantic, scandalous, and quick-witted series that celebrates the timelessness of enduring friendships, families finding their way, and the search for a love that conquers all.

During the movie, the depiction of men and women is the opposite. Men are pictured as powerful people with all the power that they have to take control of everything. This idea is shown by Anthony, the first and eldest son of the Bridgerton family. He takes control of everything in the family after their father passes away. Because he feels powerful, Anthony often ignores opinions and ideas from other family members, especially his mother and his little sister. On the other hand, this movie pictured women as jewelry that men can buy and throw in if they won't use that anymore. They can't voice their opinion and aspirations because of the full power of men over all things. As stated before, in this movie this idea is shown in one of the scenes on Bridgerton when Daphne Bridgerton tries to reject Nigel Berbrooke's married proposal. Then Nigel said, "When buying a horse, I do not negotiate with the horse." This scene shows that women cannot show their right to deliver an opinion and reject an offer from other people.