



A Discourse Analysis of Marielle’s Language Attitude to Overcome Her Anxiety in Danielle Steel’s Novel “Vanished” (A Psycholinguistic Study)

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ARTICLE INFO

Submitted: 20 January 2023

Received: 06 March 2023

Accepted: 04 April 2023

Published: 30 April 2023

Keywords:

Language attitude; Discourse Analysis; Anxiety

How to cite:

Risyal, M., Ohorella, M. H., Suharmoko, Putri, A. L., & Irianti, R. (2023). A Discourse Analysis of Marielle’s Language Attitude to Overcome Her Anxiety in Danielle Steel’s Novel “Vanished” (A Psycholinguistic Study). *Lisan: Jurnal Bahasa dan Linguistik*, 13(1), 1-8.

DOI:

<https://doi.org/10.33506/jbl.v13i1.2667>

ABSTRACT

This thesis discusses a Vanished novel by Danielle Steel. The writer was interested to analyse this story because it talks about a woman who has got anxiety about her dating and marriage. But she doesn’t find the happiness that she hopes. The writer found a challenge to know further about how is Marielle’s language attitude to overcome her anxiety as implied in the novel. There is a problem that is analysed in this thesis: How is Marielle’s language attitude to overcome her anxiety in Danielle Steel’s novel “Vanished”? To achieve the objectives of the thesis, the research method was the descriptive qualitative method. The primary source is obtained from the novel, and the second sources are books and websites that are related to the theories of anxiety. To answer the problem above, the writer uses the approach of how to overcome anxiety. Based on the analysis, it can be concluded that in the novel “Vanished” Marielle overcomes her anxiety related to some stronghold mechanism on the anxiety that is explained by Freud, such as repression (the release without deliberately something of consciousness), projection (consider an impulse that is not god as not theirs), Regression (back to the early period of this life more fun), rationalization (involves understanding the behaviour of our return to making it more rational and acceptable), removal (moving impulses towards other objects that can be satisfactory unavailable Id), isolation (avoid the feeling that unacceptable by releasing them from events should they bound), undoing (do the behaviour in effort to prevent impulse not acceptable).

Introduction

Literature is a significant fiction an imaginary presentation that has nevertheless some meaningful relation with the real world. A number of literary works such as prose, poetry, short stories, novels, plays, drama, performing arts, theater, movies and others have represented people living in different times period. Form of literary expression depends on the choice of the authors of literary works in

selecting models. Literary arts depict a deep meaning for life. It presented by the author for telling the true condition of life based on what he or she sees, experiences, or even finds in his or her life. One reads it in order to get the important meaning or just to kill the time. It can be the mirror of life because it is written based on the feeling, experience and point of view of the author. Novel, as a genre of literary works, has the important information that portrayed by the author. The novel as a literary form is a model work of fiction by the author of a collection of events as told through a variety of elements, both extrinsic and intrinsic elements. These elements combined with the author events are closely associated with the social environment and the human personality which are made similar to the real world. So, it looks like life actually experienced by humans. In this research, writer used a novel. Writer analyzed the phrases or sentences that related with psycholinguistic study, because there are many interesting discourses need analyze for the writer, who deals with the attitudes, thinking and language in the anxiety experienced by Marielle (One of the characters) in the novel.

Pertaining to the reason above, the writer researched a novel entitled "Vanished" written by Danielle Steel. She is one of the best writers and her novel was published by Dell Publishing on 1994, As well as it more than 240 million copies sold. It is telling about the problem of Marielle faced in her marriage. Where Marelle has been two marriages but she never feels happy in her marriage. Only anxiety which gotten by her. Marielle never stops feel anxiety during her marriage life. She always keeps it inside of heart and her mind. On top of that, actually Marielle is a strong woman for she can hide it and face her problem all by herself. This novel is very interesting to read because it uses flash back plot that makes the reader get the picture about the content of the novel, and this novel is full of mystery that makes the reader more curious to read it until the last chapter. Then, the discourse is relating with psycholinguistic study because psycholinguistic is the study that relate between psychology and language. Psycholinguistic is talking about how language will be able to affect someone's thought or how he/she use language suitable of what they think. Writer finds relating of psycholinguistic study through phrases or sentences of the novel.

In this novel, the writer analyzed how Marielle control her attitude through the language that used by herself. It of course very relates with psycholinguistic study because in some discourse of Marielle utter that are not suitable with her mind and feel. It shows how language and thought has strongest relate to product the speech sound from our mouth. Thus, the writer chooses this novel to analyze because it is interesting to know the story and mystery of the novel, especially to Marielle's attitude that makes tense the story in the novel. And also, to analyze further about the discourse that very relate with psycholinguistic study implied in the novel. Then, writer related all of that have relation with Marielle's language attitude and her anxiety at the discourses that show about it in psycholinguistic study.

Literature Review

There have been so many studies conducted in line with psycholinguistic, they are only about the anxiety, but also all the elements included in the psycholinguistics study. Öztürk and Gürbüz (2014) in their study focusing on speaking anxiety among Turkish EFL Learners found that the obtained results revealed that foreign language speaking anxiety arises from three major factors. Such as fear of making mistakes, a perfectionist attitude and reactions of other students. Shao, X. (2014) on his study about a study of Chinese college students' English reading anxiety, he found five causes of English learners' reading anxiety in Chinese colleges. They include lack of cultural knowledge of English-speaking countries, lack of confidence in reading English, lack of necessary reading skills, lack of English linguistic knowledge and lack of interest in reading English. In this study, as has been shown in the previous chapter that this study limits the problem focused on the study and discourse analysis Marielle's language attitude to overcome her anxiety in Danielle Steel's novel "Vanished". So, it can be ascertained only use the theory of language attitude, theory of anxiety in psycholinguistics study and theories of discourse analysis as a method of qualitative approaches in research. Then, all of these theories are an explanation of a set of discourse analyze is comprehensive in situations of social

phenomena and situations. According to Hornby (1995), novel is an invented written or spoken story that is not in verse. Hollingshead in his article states that the primary difference between the short story and the novel is "not word length but the larger, more conceptual weight of meaning that the longer narrative must carry on its back from page to page, scene to scene". According to Sudjiman (1993), the novel is a fictitious prose presenting figures and displays a series of events and the background is composed. Novel as a work of imaginative reveal aspects of deep humanity and present subtly.

Psycholinguistic Study

The Nature of Language

Language stands at the center of human affairs, from the most prosaic to the most profound. It is used for haggling with store clerks, telling off umpires, and gossiping with friends as well as for negotiating contracts, discussing ethics, and explaining religious beliefs. It is the medium through which the manners, morals, and mythology of a society are passed on to the next generation. Indeed, it is a basic ingredient in virtually every social situation. The thread that runs through all these activities is communication, people trying to put their ideas over to others. As the main vehicle of human communication, language is indispensable. (Clark and Clark, 1997).

Perception of Speech

Although comprehension takes in interpretation, utilization, and memory of language, it begins with the raw speech sound themselves. Speakers move their lips, tongue, and vocal cords and emit a stream of sounds that arrive at the listeners' ears. Listeners are somehow able to analyze the sounds and identify the sentences that have been uttered. Because this end of the comprehension process draws heavily on the perceptual system, it is called speech perceptions. (Clark and Clark, 1997).

Plants for What to Say

In planning what to say, speakers are faced with a series of interrelated problems. These are solved at the level of the discourse, the sentence, or the constituent. At the grossest level, speaker have to give structure to the discourse. The goal is to order the flow of information so that the discourse achieves the ends each intended for it. In dialogues, the goal may be to negotiate a deal, dig out information, or exchange gossip; in monologues, it may be to describe a scene, explain how something works, or tells story. (Clark and Clark, 1997).

Execution of Speech Plans

They may begin executing a constituent before they have it fully planned and be forced to stop, usually before the first content word. Once they have it planned, they have two choices. They can go on, leaving a noticeable silent pause at mind-constituent, or return to the beginning and execute the complete constituent fluently. Different speakers take different options. The factors that make planning hard and lead to these hesitations, repeats, and corrections include difficulties in planning the discourse, planning each sentence, and finding the right words. (Clark and Clark, 1997).

Language and Thought

Language does not exist in a vacuum. Its selves and is molded by other systems in the human mind. Because it is used for conveying ideas, its structure and function must reflect these ideas. Because it must be spoken and understood easily and efficiently, its structure and function are forced to stay within the limits imposed by people's. processing capacities. Because it is used for communication within a complex social and cultural system, its structure and function are molded by these forces as well. Yet once people have learned how to use language, it wields a power of its own. It aids them in thinking about some ideas and hinders them in thinking about others. It molds many aspects of their daily affairs. (Clark and Clark, 1997).

Language Attitude

Language attitude is a mental position or feeling toward his own language or language of others (Kridalaksana, 2013). Traditionally, attitudes are described as having three components: affective, which refers to a person's feelings about the attitude object; behavioral, which entails how such attitude influences our behavior; and cognitive, which involves a person's knowledge about the attitude object. The three components are usually another (Bohner & Wanke, 2002). Also, it has been shown that the cognitive and affective components sometimes do not match with an individual's behavior towards the attitude object (Garret, 2010). Attitude is a psychological tendency that is expressed by evaluating a particular entity with some degree of favor or disfavor. Evaluating refers to all classes of evaluative responding, whether overt or covert, cognitive, affective or behavioral (Eagly & Chaik, 1996).

Discourse Analysis

Fairclough's interest is that he sees language as power practice in order to see how the language-users bring ideologies value is needed analysis comprehensively. Language, socially and historically, is kinds of action, in dialectic relation with social structure. Therefore, the analysis. should be focused on how language was formed in social relation and social context (Eriyanto, 2015). Discourse analysis is paramount in the negotiation and construction of meaning of the social world. Discursive psychologists believe that truth is a discursive construction and that the world can be represented in an unlimited number of ways. (Adjei; 2013) Discourse is situated sequentially (Potter, 2003), in the sense that the primary context within which social interaction occurs comes first and largely shapes accounts and constructions of participants involved in discourse.

Discourse analysis provides a different way of theorizing language. It is more concerned with the analysis of texts and/or utterances within specific socio-cultural context and indicates a method of data analysis that can tell researchers about the discursive construction of a phenomenon (Carla, 2008). Taylor (2001) loosely defines discourse analysis as "the close study of language in use." (p. 5). Primarily, discourse analysts espouse the principle that people construct versions of their social world through the instrumentality and functionality of language (Potter & Wetherell, 2001). Thus, discourse analysis involves a theoretical way of understanding the nature of psychological phenomena (Billig, 1997). Demonstrate their keenness and stake in conversations in pursuit of their interpersonal and social objectives (Carla, 2008).

Though some have doubted the critical and detailed study of texts by Psychologists (Kendall, 2007), some discourse analysts however believe that a pretty new style of socio-psychological research can be effectively erected on the foundations of "speech act theory" (Potter & Wetherell, 2001, p. 198). Thus, natural language and everyday language use in social contexts, for most qualitative researchers, can closely represent the psychological reality of human experiences than the hitherto regimented and formal abstract categories that psychology has adopted over the years (Polkinghorne, 1990). It has been argued in recent times that a new and transformative way of doing social psychology should be established on detailed, concrete and empirically driven analysis of actual discourse (Potter, 2012).

Research Method

Relate to the objective of this study, the writer used descriptive qualitative method in the form of discourse analysis. Hancock, Ockleford and Windridge (2009), state that qualitative research is concerned with developing explanations of social phenomena. That is to say, it aims to help people to understand the social world in which we live and why things are the way they are. It is concerned with the social aspects of our world and seeks to answer questions about: Subject of the research is Danielle Steel's novel "Vanished" in form of phrases and sentences relate about language attitude that shows Marielle's anxiety It has 391 pages and winning many awards. In this research procedure, the writer

was using the steps are: reading the novel intensively, finding and listing the discourse that shows Marielle's language attitude to overcome her anxiety. Separating the discourse that showing Marielle's language attitude suitable of the divided.

Analyzing the data using discourse analysis suggested as miles and Huberman (1994), there are data reduction, data reduced and drawing conclusion. They state that three components of analysis are: Data reduction: The process of selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting, and transforming the 'raw data that appear in written-up field notes. Data reduction occurs continuously throughout the life of any qualitatively oriented project. This is part of analysis. Data Display: The second major flow of analysis activity is data display A 'display' is an organized assembly of information that permits conclusion drawing and action taking. The most frequent form of display for qualitative data has been narrative text. Drawing conclusion: The third stream of analysis activity is conclusion drawing and verification. From the beginning of data collection, the qualitative analyst is beginning to decide what things mean, is noting regularities, patterns, explanations, possible configurations, causal flows, and propositions. Final of conclusions may not appear until data collection is over.

Findings

Having collected the data and reduced them as well, this section shows the following result regarding with Marielle's language attitude to cope with her anxiety:

No.	Phares / Sentences	Chapter/Pag e/Paragraph /Line
1	"Will you marry me?" He heard her gasp, <i>and then she laughed. "Are you serious?"</i>	1 / 9 / 15 2-3
2	<i>"Won't ask my father, or go back to New York?" She looked suddenly worried, as she stretched her long, graceful legs in front of her,</i> and he tried desperately not to notice.	1 / 10 / 21 / 1
3 "What if we elope?" "Here?" She looked stunned, and he nodded. He was serious, she knew him well enough to know that. <i>"My God, they'll kill me."</i> <i>"Do you think they'll forgive us eventually?"</i> She was concerned about them as well.	1 / 11 / 23 / 3 1 / 11 / 25 1
4	After seven years, here he was threatening her, and looking so damn handsome while he did it. <i>"And if I don't call?"</i> "I'll find you." <i>"I don't want to be found."</i> She looked serious and so did he when he answered. "I'm not sure I believe that. And after all these years, we can't just . . . I'm sorry." He looked so forlorn, and in an odd way, almost broken. <i>"I know." She slipped a hand into his arm, and they walked through the door, . . .</i>	1 / 28 / 84 / 3 & 5 1 / 28 / 86 / 1-2
5	<i>"I don't know what to say . . . are you serious?"</i> He smiled colly at her, and took her hand in this, amused by her astonishment. . . .	2 / 36 / 8 / 1
6	<i>"And if there are no children?"</i> Her eyes searched his with a worried expression, . . .	2 / 37 / 10 / 1
7	<i>"I want him here, in my room"</i> Marielle looked nervously at Malcom and he took her hand in own.	2 / 52 / 46 / 1
8	"He'll be all right." <i>"I know . . . but I want to see him . . ."</i> She was never going to take her eyes from him,...	2 / 52 / 47 / 2

9	<i>“I want to take him to Snow White too. Do you think he’s too young?”</i> Marielle asked him. It had just opened earlier that year, and it was enormous hit.	3 / 66 / 9 / 1-2
10	<i>“I’d really love to stay here and get organized. Would you be upset if I didn’t come?”</i> “Of course not, my dear. It’s up to you. I’ll be back very quickly	3 / 67 / 15 / 1-2
11 But there was a thin layer of ice on it today, and she felt a shiver run through her. Marielle pulled the child close to her, as though something evil waited for them there, and pulled him away from it very quickly. <i>“There’s no one here today. Let’s go see the Carousel.”</i> But she was very pale in the chill wind as she said it.	3 / 71 / 32 / 1-2
12	“Can we walk on the ice?” he asked, fascinated by the thin crust that lay across most of the boat pond, but she pulled him away even harder. <i>“Never, ever do that, Teddy, do you hear me?”</i>	3 / 71 / 35 / 3-4
13	<i>“We went to the boat pond, but it was frozen.”</i> “It must have been awfully chilly. He said, looking at her, and she nodded.	3 / 87 / 108 / 1
14	<i>“Oh my God . . . my God . . . what happened?”</i> In the shock of seeing the girl bound and gagged on the floor, she forgot to keep her voice down, or to worry about waking Teddy	4 / 97 / 14 / 1-2
15	“Have you called him yet?” She shook her head, looking deeply troubled. How would she tell him? <i>“I haven’t had time to call him”</i> she said softly, suddenly feeling it was all her fault.	4 / 105 / 37 1
16	. . . “Is there anyone in your life, or even from your past, who, might want to do something like this to you . . . anyone you can think of” <i>There was a long, long silence this time, and then she shook her head with a look of visible pain. “I hope not”</i>	4 / 107 / 41 / 2-3
17She couldn’t it to herself. She could barely even allow herself to understand what had happened. <i>“I don’t know . . . I don’t Understand it either . . . I heard a sound while we were speaking, but I didn’t think anything of it. . . it never occurs to me that someone was in the house, other than the servants, I mean . . . I didn’t even know Edith was out”</i>	5 / 133 / 7 / 1-6
18	<i>“Is something wrong?”</i> She looked worried, and he smiled to reassure her. “No, but I’m going to be very busy for the next couple of days. If you don’t see me, don’t be worried.” <i>“Does is have to do with the new evidence they mentioned in court this morning?”</i> she seemed surprised. She had seem him literally every day since the night of the kidnapping. He was her only support now. “Yes, it has to do with that.” <i>“Is it . . . does it have to do with Teddy?”</i> . . . had they found him . . . or worse, found his body? But she didn’t dare ask him.	15 / 336 / 50 / 1 15 / 336 / 52 / 1-2 15 / 336 / 53 / 2
19	And as she walked to a car with Jhon, she looked at him in terror. <i>“What’s happening?”</i> she asked anxiously. <i>“What’s going on?”</i> I want to trust me. I have to take you somewhere. Are you all right?” He looked at her worriedly. She had swayed for a moment, and no one had told him she’d fainted that morning. <i>“I’m fine. I just have a very bad headache.”</i> She winced again, but she followed into the car without hesitation.	16 / 356 / 17 2 & 3 16 / 356 / 19 / 1

20	“ <i>I don’t know,</i> ” she said nervously. “ <i>I don’t know where we’re going. Should Malcom be here too?</i> ”	16 / 357 / 23 / 1 & 1-2
	“No, he shouldn’t. You’ll be fine with me, Marielle. Trust me. You’ll be all right.	16 / 357 / 25 / 1
	“ <i>Can’t you tell me what is this about?</i> ” She was almost in tears.	16 / 357 / 27 / 1
	“I can’t tell you, Marielle, I’m sorry. Right now. This official business.	16 / 357 / 27 / 1
	<i>She nodded, trying to be brave as she rode along,</i> but she the headache was so bad now.....	

Conclusion

After the writer made analysis in the novel especially on the phrases or the sentences are which related with chapter 1, it can be concluded that based on the result of analysis the novel entitle "Vanished". The writer concludes that every language attitude which used by Marielle is the language in order to cope her anxiety. The language attitude like Marielle showed in the novel has polite language although she had to hide her anxiety. Even she was in the bad condition, she always ket her language attitude. Then, every language attitude that used by Marielle was related with the theory of psycholinguistic study by Clark and Clark (1997). Thus, the writer concludes again that every language attitude is very related with psycholinguistic study. In every condition, whether in the anxiety of someone or happiness what they are feeling, it cannot be separated with psycholinguistic study because what will everyone say, it will relate on their mind. Everyone's feeling or their thinking, they o will speak their mouth as the sound to send the message to the listener, it is not about how is loud their sound, but how is important the message to be understood by the other. Then, the writer concludes that Marielle's effort to overcome her anxiety related to some stronghold mechanism to overcome an anxiety by Freud.

The analysis of literary work can be done from various points of view. Beside from language attitude to overcome the anxiety, it can be analyzed from sociological the other aspects. This thesis is an example of an analysis of literary work from stronghold mechanism approach to overcome an anxiety in psycholinguistic study, it would be better to enrich the analysis when it will be done from other approaches. In this study, the writer only focuses on the Marielle's language attitude to overcome her anxiety. The writer hopes that this analysis can be source and reference for the other researchers. Finally, the writer hopes that this study will be useful for the readers. The writer hopes that this study can enrich the study about language attitude to overcome an anxiety in psycholinguistic study. The readers can learn something about how the woman can organize her language attitude to overcome her anxiety. This thesis can be one of supporting resources when they will become teachers later. The thesis and the novel can be used as the teaching materials in example for writing or reading materials.

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