

Sociolinguists investigate whether this linguistic variation can be attributed to differences in the social characteristics of the speakers using the language, but also investigate whether elements of the surrounding linguistic context promote or inhibit the usage of certain structures (wikipedia, 2016). Language variation is a specific linguistic items or human speech pattern (e.g. sound, words, grammatical features, etc.) which is uniquely associated with some external factors, such as a social group (Wardhaugh, 2010). The other factor of language variation is geographical area. It is dialect (O'Grady et al., 2001).

Dialect is a variety of language spoken or written by a group of people. Dialect spoken by people in different regions is called regional dialect. Whereas, dialect which spoken by different groups in society is called social dialect or sociolect. Sociolect are based on social factors such as education, age, sex, etc. And Also, Schilling Estes (2006) found that dialect is used to refer to an entire language variety, with features on all levels of language patterning, an example, phonology, grammar, and the lexicon. As in the sound, the word *movie* is uttered differently between British and American speaker. British pronounce *movie* as /^hmu:vi/ and American pronounce *movie* as /^hmuvi/. Then, as the word, British talk about *knock up* means „rouse from sleep by knocking“, while people in American English call the word *knock up* means „make pregnant. As the grammatical, speakers of African-American English (AAE) tend to *I had some lunch* but in Standard American English (SAE) I didn't have no lunch. American *ask did you taken a bath?* While the English ask *have you taken a bath?* And also comes from Bloomer (2006:114) that the dialect is a variety of language that only

