CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

These chapters" present theories used to analyze data. There are four subchapters in this chapter, they are definition of language, Dialect, and Standard American English.

2.1 Language

Language is many things a system of communication, a medium for thought, a vehicle for literary expression, a social institution, a matter for political controversy, a factor in nation building. All normal human being speak at least one language, and it is hard to imagine much significant social or intellectual activity taking place in its absence. Each of us, then, has a stake in understanding how language is organized and how it is used. (O"Grady, 1989:1)

2.1.1 Language Variation

Actually variety is a sociolinguistic term referring to language in context. In other word variety is a set of linguistics forms used under specific social circumstances (Holmes, 1992). It means that the variety is a set of linguistic forms used under specific social circumstances, with a distinctive social purpose that applied in the certain context. Variety in this term include of different accents, different linguistic styles, different dialects and even different language which contrast each other.

The language variations can be found in the different speech communities. Speech community is a group of people who speak common dialect. Some communities will select different dialect of a language in the different context in which they are speaking. The speech community it can be involve of the student in the certain community.

2.1.2 Kinds of Language Variety

A variety of language based on the users

1) Idiolect

According to Fromkin (2007, p.409) Idiolect is the language variation which used by an individual. The speakers have a variety in their language that can make some differentiates among of them. In other word language variation is variety of language spoken by each individual speaker of the language. One speaker may have different particular variety in their language which relate to the voice, diction, language style etc.

2) Dialect

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. Sociolects are based on social factors such as education, age, sex, etc. (Fromkin, 2007)

Many linguistics said that dialect is a collection attributes such as phonetic, phonological, syntactic, morphological, semantic which make one group of speaker have different of the other group of speaker although they speak in the same Language.

a. Variety of language base on the use of the language (register)

According O'Grady (1976, p.351) states that register is refer to the use of the language or the function of the language itself. Register is also the term which refers to language that used by several groups of people with common interest or jobs, or the language used in situations associated with such group.

This variety divides into some types as follow:

1) Journalistic variety of language

The characteristic of this variety are simple, communicative and brief. It is simple because it must be understood easily, communicative because it delivers news precisely and brief because there is limited time and column (wikipedia, 2016).

2) Military variety of language

This variety is known as a resolute and brief language.

3) Scientific variety of language

The scientific variety of language must be clear, efficient and not ambiguity.

4) Literature variety of language

According (wikipedia, 2016). It is usually used by literary men. The use of this variety is stressed on esthetic side such as poem, and another literary work.

b. Variety of language base on formality

This term divides into five types; they are:

1) Frozen language variety

Frozen language variety is language the most formal variety which usually used in a formal ceremony, official and solemn atmosphere.

2) Casual language variety

It is used in daily activities and non-formal situation. In addition, this variety is usually used in the casual situation.

3) Intimate language variety

This variety used in a close relationship between users of language. It can be a close friend, family or the others. Usually the student uses this language in their gossip.

c. Variety of language base on the facility

Gleason (1963, p.367) variety in terms of facilities language variation in terms of facilities in view of the means used. Variety language consists of two parts:

1) Variety of spoken language

This variety is caused by the speech organ. It also called by oral language variety. It is delivered and supported by nonlinguistic factors such as intonation, gesture, and other suprasegmental features.

2) Variety of written language

Written variety of language must be conducted completely. There are non-non-linguistic factors that influence it. Moreover, this variety is used punctuation symbols.

2.1.3 The Classification of Language Variation

There are two kinds of language variation in this term as follow:

a. The social language varieties

It means that the language variation happens in the social circumstances that relate with the users, participants, social setting and function of the interaction. Divide into three language variation, they are:

1) Slang

Slang is very informal language that usually used by youth people or teenagers in the informal setting but sometime the old people used it in their conversation. It is usually has changing every time, it means that the vocabulary in slang is always new and secret language that applied in one community but the outsiders may know about the meaning of it. Slang consists with the non-standard words and phrases in a given language.

Slang has been defined as one of those things that everybody can recognize and no one can define. The use of Slang language introduces many new words into the language by recombining old words into new meaning (Fromkin, 2003).

There are some reasons why the people in one community use it but the main reason is they want to be different from other which include of the social identify of cohesiveness within a group or with a trend or fashion in society at large.

2) Argot

Argot is variant of language that used by the community in the certain job, profession or social class and more secret (Matttiello, p.6) because it more secret language the outside or people except the community do not know and not understand about the meaning of it. Usually it used by the criminals and drug users. Argot is also called by non-standard vocabulary which used by group of community in common interest, isolation, or their opposition to authority.

3) Jargon

Jargon is the special or technical vocabulary in certain occupation (Akmajian, 1995) Other definition said that jargon is speech usually associated with or used within a particular occupation, hobby, or sport. It means that jargon is the technical term which usually used by people in certain occupation, hobby, field, sport (Jannedy, 1994) and so on that may know by the outside people. Everyone in every job and every field has some language in term. For example, in technological term we know "soft-ware" but never find this term in the medical term. Besides, people who work in the medical field know what the meaning of "soft-ware" is.

b. The Regional Language Varieties

Regional dialects are Language varieties that are defined in terms of geographical boundaries. In other word, regional dialect is the language variety that used by people in the different region. The study that explains about the regional dialect is called by dialectology. The boundaries of areas where a particular linguistic form is used are marked by lines called isoglosses (Jannedy, 1994). This term is including of the language variety that base on the users which have explained by the researcher above. Jannedy (1994) stated that the information of U.S. regional dialect in part has its beginnings in England as speakers from various regions of England Journeyed across the Atlantic and settled the Eastern seaboard of the United Stated. Dialectal boundaries still present today is reflected in these earliest settlement patterns. Settlers from eastern regional of central and southern England settled in eastern New England the Virginia Tidewater area.

2.1.4 Socio-situational Factors and Language Varieties

O'Grady (1976) stated that Socio-situational factors and variation in the using of the language is influenced by linguistic and non-linguistic factors. Non-linguistic factor involves social factor. Social factors that influence the uses of language consist of social status, education level, age, gender and other. Whereas, Situational factors consist of: who is speaking, what language, to whom, when, where and on what issues.

2.2 Dialect

Dialect variation is a part of language variation. It is a regional or social variety of a language characterized by its own phonological, syntactic, and lexical properties (O"Grady et al, 2001). Also, Schilling Estes (2006, p.312) found that dialect is used to refer to an entire language variety, with features on all levels of language patterning, for example, phonology, grammar, and the lexicon. It means the English speaker likes American, Britain and Australian may speak different in phonology, grammar and vocabulary to speak English.

According to Wardhaugh (1977), dialect is a "variety of a language associated with a particular group of speaker and mutually intelligible with other varieties" (p. 221). It means that dialect is a specific attribute that differentiates one way of speaking from other"s. dialect may specify the person using it since dialect appears quite uniquely to one"s ears. Sometimes, one dialect may share a similar attribute with another dialect and other verities. It makes a dialect has a great relation with other varieties.

The term dialectology is used to refer to the study of regional dialect. Modern dialectology got its start in Europe about century ago as a result of the interest of historical linguist in observing the spread of sound change. This early work was principally concerned with phonology. Later work has considered other aspects of language, but phonology is still the greatest area of concentration, with the lexicon in second place. Dialectology has been comparatively less interested in morphology and syntax. O'Grady (1976, p.327)

The work of dialectology is often published in form of article, but the most character form for the result of their investigation is the dialect atlas. A dialect atlas contains numerous map that exhibit regional in a language. The boundaries between dialect (and subdialect) are represented on these map by means of lines called isoglosses. The latter are generally drawn with respect to one feature (usually phonological or lexical) these lines are meant to indicate hat with respect to the feature of features in question, people on one side share one variant while those on the other share a different one. (Aronoff, 1976).

Dialect has parts of linguistics features. The linguistics features are studying the variable of linguistics. Wardhaugh (2006, p.143) stated that linguistic variable is a linguistic item and it has identifiable. The variable its self is included the phonology features, grammatical variation, and vocabulary variation.

2.2.1 Phonological Features

There are many different sounds in single language. As competition of "*r*-less" and other dialects which illustrates phonological difference among (Hyams and Rodman, 2003). The linguist adds, there are many difference among the dialects of American English. Hyams and Rodman (2003. P.450) claimed to illustrate the different sound of English by reference to word in which sounds occur. For instance, some readers pronounce *Mary, marry,* and *merry* in the same, others pronounce the three words differently as /mæri/ and /mɛri/; and still others pronounce two of them.

From difference phonology features; we can find the regional dialect where a person comes from. As the example /h/ is pronounced at the beginning of both *head* and *herb* in British dialect. Whereas in American English dialect it is not pronounced in the second word. Then, in English dialect /h/ regularly dropped from most word in which it is pronounced in American, such as *house*, pronounce /aws/, and *hero*, pronounced /iro/ (Hyams and Rodman, 2003).

According to (Wardhaught, 2006) stated that structure of phonology features that have varieties of vernacular varieties in Unites Stated such as verb *-ing* dropping. In this research, the researcher looks the utterances of verb *-ing* dropping used by Jack Bruno in *Race to Witch Mountain* movie. There are eight features of phonology that appear in the movie they are, *-ing* ending, [d] dropping, [h] dropping, [th] dropping, [t]dropping, [be] dropping, vowel changing, contacting pronunciation. One of the example is *-*in ending. For example, of *-*in ending in the movie

No		The dialogue	Time
1.	Jack	are your parents gonna be OK, with you	(00:13:19,879)
		guys <i>spendin</i> ' all this money?	>
			(00:13:27,719)

The -in pronunciation is also featured in Jack Bruno's dialogs which represent the distinctive dialect. It is by simplifying the pronunciation of the -ing form of a verb (verb + ing) and words ended by -ing. The most common -in ending appears in the -in ending appears in the -ing form of a verb above. In this case, sound can also identify the social class of the speaker. A linguist Labov (1972b) provided the example of sound that identifies the social class where is the person belongs to. For instance, the pronouncing *car* and *cart* in New York City in their r-less verities are identified people as using a type of pronunciation associated with lower-class speech in that city (Wardhaught, 2003).

2.2.2 Grammatical Pattern

Dialect also is very grammatical pattern. Wardaught (1977) states that "grammatical differences among dialect are largely morphological in nature" (p. 221). Added that the variation of using vernacular form of grammar in the present tense verb forms, for example: Irfan go to mosque every day (Holmes, 1992, p. 160). There is also that the variation can be found in the use of past tense verb form, for example: the flies was making... (Holmes, 1992). According to O'Grady (1976, p. 331) stated that southerner speech has special meaning in their grammatical such as auxiliary verb omitting, auxiliary verb changing, preposition verb omitting, ya"ll, might could, ,about to" like (fixing to). One of the example the grammatical pattern used by Jack Bruno is auxiliary verb changing.

For example, auxiliary verb changing

No)	The dialogue		
	Jack	our <i>people's</i> fears began to rise	(00:55:17,811)	

1		>
		(00:55: 22,815)

Jack Bruno used *is* in *people's* fears began to rise. As the Standard English, the correct grammar in that sentence is people {are} fears began to rise. The verb of {is} is used to the subject *he, she, it* and the name of person, or the singular person. Sometime Jack Bruno used *are* as Standard English.

2.2.3 Vocabulary Variation

There are vocabulary differences in the verities spoken in different region too. For example, people take *lift* to the first floor (out second *floor*) in England, but an *elevator* in the United States. Using word can also identify the social class of people. In England, in the 1950s shows that use of *sitting room* (upper-class speaker) is different from *lounge* the rest (lower-class) and referred to the *lavatory* (upper-class) rather than the *toilet* (lower-class) Holmes. 2012).

2.3 Standard American English (SAE)

The standard dialect in the United States is called Standard American English (SAE), as with any standard dialect, SAE is not a well-defined variety but rather an idealization, which even now defies definition because agreement on what exactly constitution this variety is lacking. SAE is not a single unitary, homogeneous dialect but instead comprises a number of varieties. Jannedy (1994, p.369) When we speak of SAE, we usually have in mind features of grammar more than pronunciation. In the United States, where class consciousness is minimal, pronunciation is not terribly important. Thus, there are varieties of SAE that are spoken with northern accents, etc. But that are still considered standard. This is not to say that we do not make evaluations of speech based on accent, because we do. But we seem to be far more "tolerant" of variation in accent than we are of grammatical variation. Compare, for example, the varieties of English spoken by Connecticut native George Bush, Arkansan Bill Clinton, and Texan Ross Perot in the 1992 presidential debates. Most would agree that all three are speakers of SAE. And yet they all speak with distinctly different accents.

According (O"Grady, 1976) stated Generally speaking, the study of American dialectology has proceeded like the settlement of United States itself, from east to west. The most extensively published studied and the most certain generalization concern the eastern seaboard and adjoining states. Here was find three major dialect areas: Northern, encompassing the area north of a line running westward from central new Jersey thought northern Pennsylvania; southern, including those areas south and east of a line starting at the at-lantic at the southern border of New jersey and heading westward almost to West Virginia, and then heading south thought North Carolina and south Caroline; and Midland, including the areas between the northern and southern areas. The northern dialect area contains Eastern New England (Maine, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and eastern Massachusetts and Connecticut as a major sub-area.

2.3.1 Northern English

O" Grady (1976, p.331) stated The northern dialect is set off by use of such vocabulary terms as *pail* rather than *bucket*, angleworm for *earthworm*, and *pit* rather than *seed* in a cherry. Phonologically it has a phonemic distinction between the vowels in *morning*, /s/ in *greasy*, and /u/ in *root*. Eastern New England is set off from the rest of the Northern dialect by the loss of postvocalic /r/ (i.e.,/r/ when not before vowels in such as words as *barn*, *four*, and *daughter*) and the use of /a/ for /æ/ in words such as *aunt*, *bath*, and *half*.

2.3.2 Midland English

(Dobrovolsky,1976) The midland dialect is distinguished by vocabulary items such as *skillet* for frying pan, *blinds* for window shades, and *poke* for a paper sack. Phonologically it retains postvocalic /r/ and has $/\theta$ / finally in *with*. Northern Midland is distinguished by *run* for a small stream and /a/ in *frog*, *hog*, *and fog*, which do not rhyme with *dog*. Southern Midland has *redworm* for earthworm, pack for *carry*, and /a/ for /ai/ in words such as *write* and *ride*.

2.3.3 Southern English

(O"Grady, 1976) stated Southern English is marked by loss of postvocalic /r/, /z/, in *Mrs.*, and the use of *tote* for *carry* and *brans* for *string beans*. It shares with Southern Midland the use of *you-all* for the second person plural pronoun, /yuw/ in words such as *news* and *due*, *shucks* rather than *husks* for the coverings of corn, and *might could* for might be able to.

Southern American English (SAE) is the most widely recognized regional dialect of American English, but as most of its speakers know, widespread recognition is a mixed blessing. SAE is also the regional dialect that is most negatively evaluated. In a recent study of folk beliefs about American dialects, Dennis Preston (1996) found that 90% of his respondents from Michigan and Indiana and 96% of those from South Carolina recognized SAE as a distinct variety of American English. Both the Michigan and Indiana respondents, however, also evaluated SAE as the most "incorrect" variety of American English (New York City speech was the only serious competitor), and the South Carolina respondents were ambivalent about its correctness as well. Misunderstandings about what comprises SAE are almost as widespread as the recognition of its distinctiveness. These misunderstandings in large part have been fueled by media portrayals in movies such as Gone with the Wind and in television shows such as The Dukes of Hazard that presented grossly exaggerated and inaccurate stereotypes of SAE. More recent portrayals in television shows

such as Designing Women, Evening Shade, and Grace Under Fire are more accurate, but their effect on the public knowledge of SAE is unclear.

Traditionally, SAE different from other varieties of American English in some of its lexical, grammatical, and phonological features, but many of the lexical differences, which were rooted in an agrarian economy and a traditional society, have begun to disappear. For instance, most younger Southerners are as likely to use green beans assnapbeans and are more likely to use dragon fly than either snake doctor or mosquito hawk. Just as these book terms have replaced the older folk terms with the advent of universal education, a significant part of the regional vocabulary associated with farm life has become obsolete as the artifacts to which they refer have disappeared. Few Southerners under 50 know what a singletree is (it is the bar of wood on a wagon to which the traces are attached) or have heard the term dogtrot used for a type of house (usually a two room house with an open hall down the middle). Many of the distinctive grammatical and phonological features of SAE still persist, however. (www.pbp.org, 2016)

The widespread recognition and negative evaluation of SAE can have practical consequences for its users that in some cases include negative stereotyping and linguistic discrimination, just as with African American Vernacular English (AAVE), or Ebonics. While SAE almost never generates the extreme reactions and extensive prejudice that AAVE often does, its users can anticipate at least polite (and often not so polite) condescension to their speech by non-Southerners. In spite of its low status outside of the South and of standardizing forces such as interregional migration and universal education that threaten many minority languages and dialects, SAE continues to persist. (www.researchgate.net, 2016)

2.4 Previous Study

Regarding on this study, thesis is Ningrum (2015) a student of UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. The first thesis, she did a research analyzed African American English and Slang used by Jim and Huck Finn in The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn from a novel written by Mark Twin. She found in AAE and Slang words that uttered by Jim and Huck Finn. She Analyzed the sound and the grammar by both character. In the research, Ningrum found the using of – *in* that replace –*ing* like *goin', killin', talkin'* and other grammatical pattern.

The second related, the researcher finds some other writers which the topic is related. The second thesis is Rika (2014) a student UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, did the research untitled an Analyzed of West Country Dialect used by Hagrid in J.K Rowling"s Harry Potter. Rika analyzed the dialect variation and showed the pattern and the effects of Hagrid"s dialect vary from the range of phonological features, grammatical pattern, and vocabulary variation. In this research, Rika used Literary work from J.K Rowling"s novel to find the pattern and the effect of Hagrid"s dialect. The interesting of this research. Rika analyzed and showed the regional dialect where comes from the author hometown which put on one of the character in her literary work of Harry

Potter. Thus, the whole analysis dialect features. Hagrid represent the lower social.

The last research, the thesis is Puspita (2015) a student of UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. She did a research analyzed "An Analysis of Southern American Dialect Used by The Main Character in Harper Lee"s to kill A Mockingbird". Puspita analyzed the Phonological Features, grammatical pattern, and Vocabulary Variation in her research. she found the regional dialect Part of United Stated. And she analyzed [d] dropping, and Contracted pronunciation in Phonological Feature. She is also analyzed ya"ll as [you + all], and fixin" to in Grammatical pattern. And the last in Vocabulary Variation she analyzed the distinction pair pf words and shown the distinction of social group belong to the main characters" in Harper Lee"s to kill a Mockingbird.