CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUTIONS

The focus of this research is to identify the pattern of a dialect and effect of the dialect found in the movie „*Race to Witch Mountain'.* the main purpose of this chapter is to answer the question presented in chapter I.

4.1 Findings

The researcher uses the patterns and effect of Jack Bruno‟s dialect. The patterns of Jack‟s dialect vary in phonological variation, grammatical pattern and vocabulary variation. The effect of Jack‟s dialect is explained in discussion.

4.1.1 Dialect Pattern used by Jack Bruno

Jack Bruno is the main character in *Race to Witch Mountain* movie. He was born in United stated. As in the movie, Jack Bruno is a Las Vegas Cab driving. Then, when Jack Bruno driving and two aliens appear in his cab. The data will have explained by the researcher according Jack Bruno‟s utterances. In this case, the researcher recognized that the dialect used by the main character is Jack Bruno that is from American English further explanation about the origin of dialect and the researcher will be explained in discussion.

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4.1.1.1 Phonology Features Best on American Southern Dialect

Phonology features used by Jack Bruno are such as consonant dropping, -in pronunciation, contracting the pronunciation. And changing vowel pronunciation. In consonant dropping, which omits the pronunciation of a consonant, Jack Bruno only dropped the [t], [d], [th], [h], and [be]. He also pronounces –*in* instead of –*ing* and contracts some words in main character utterances.

a. **–*in* ending**

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 as shown below

This utterance happened when Jack Bruno ask to Seth for what his much money.

Table 4.1 The [-*in*] ending pronounced by Jack Bruno

No	The dialogue		Time
	Jack	are your parents gonna be OK, with you guys ***spendin'*** all this money?	

1.			(00:13:19,879) --> (00:13:27,719)
	Seth	we have agreed upon a financial deal. If your concern is regarding compensation	

From the conversation above, the word is originally ended with -ing. As like verb + ing in their daily conversation.

In the other occasion Jack Bruno did shown the utterance by using features.

Table 4.2 The [-*in*] ending pronounced by Jack Bruno

No	The dialogue		Time
1	Jack	in my book, that"s a little chapter called "***runnin'*** way"	(00:13:35,478) --> (00:13:44,737)
	Dominick	Jack, you better be getting desert miles on that fire. And they be able to pay. And you better get me an ETA!	

In this occasion, Jack Bruno also showed this feature when he made conversation, actually Jack Bruno always uses Standard English in daily conversation.

In the other conversation Jack Bruno also used the phonological feature in daily conversation.

Table 4.3 [-*in*] ending pronounced by Jack Bruno

No	The dialogue		Time
1	Dominick	Capsize?	(00:13:46,572)
	Jack	I"m ***losin'*** reception, Dominick	-->
	Dominick	Jack? Jack!	(00:13:50,450)

The other conversation Jack Bruno showed the phonological features to making ease articulation when he answered the Question from the other character.

The last dialogue also used the phonological feature when Jack Bruno showed his utterance.

Table 4.4 The [-*in*] ending pronounced by Jack Bruno

No		The dialogue	Time
1	Jack	so start ***talkin'*** the information you are ***seekin'***	(00:27:56,922) --> (00:28: 05,513)
	Seth	is not within your grasp of understanding.	
	Sara	we are dealing with issues outside the realm of… your world.	

In that conversation Jack Bruno almost used the phonological feature in daily conversation. Included all of the dialogue in Jack Bruno's utterances provided above. Jack bruno's pronounced *spendin' runnin', losin',* and *talkin'* instead of *spending, running, losing,* and *talking,* respectively, as standard pronunciation. Jack Bruno's also pronounced *spending, running, losing,* and *talking,* as *spendin', runnin', losin'* and *talkin'* when he asking something to sara and seth namely the *Aliens* to get some information what are they doing in that place. For instance, as the following dialogue between Jack and Sara and Seth namely the Aliens.

Table 4.5 [-n] Ending pronounced by Jack Bruno

No	The dialogue		Time
1	Jack	I am done *pickin'*stray passengers. Those guys who were *chasin'*	(00:46:49,637) --> (00:47:08,488)
2	Seth	those men who were *tryin'* to kill us have stolen Our ship. Make sense?	(00:47:30,594) --> (00:47:46,359)
	Sara	where do you suggest we begin our search?	
	Jack	I don"t suggest we begin *searchin'* at all. I do suggest we go back to Vegas And I drop you off where you go on.	
3	Sara	Seth!	(00:26:35,841) --> (00:26:37,717)
	Jack	keep *movin'*! kepp *movin'*!	

The dialogue describe that jack pronounced verb *–ing* as *–in* even though he speaks with the partners Sara and Seth namely aliens. in this case, he thought Sara and Seth understood what he talks about.

b. [d] Dropping

The [d] dropping are accumulated only amassed there are two words. From the whole utterances that jack Bruno produced in movie, there are two words which first [d] phone and the last [d] phone is dropped. The words are *don't* and *and* as showed in the following dialogues:

Table 4.6 [d] Dropping the first word by Jack Bruno

No	The dialogue		Time
1	Jack	**Don't** worry. I"ll get you two where you need to go. You"ve earned it.	(00:17:40,639) --> (00:17: 44,768)
2.	Jack	well, you D**on't** look like aliens.	(00:33:33,466) --> (00:33: 35,175)

The word *don't* is negative verb. Jack Bruno dropped the [d] phone before a vowel. But, he did not apply this word all the time. He dropped this negative verb is due to the situation. In the situation, Jack did not under contentment. Besides, he pronounced this word in Standard English when he felt worry about something in that situation. The instance, the sentence uttered by Jack Bruno:

Table 4.7 [d] dropping by Jack Bruno

No	The dialogue		Time
1	Sara	you *don't* do it because you haven''t learned to use your brain capacity.	(00:34:15,467) --> (00:34: 22,556)
	Jack	No, I ***don't*** do it because it''s kind of creepy	

He pronounced *don't* as the Standard is not only to enactive the listener understood what he talks about, but also he wanted to show his worry of the situation. Sara tried to explain what is she felt in that condition. She made sure that all is well. And also the dropped [d] phone in the last word.

Jack Bruno dropped [d] phone the word *and* the last word before consonant and he did not apply this word all the time. He dropped [d] phone the word *and* in the last word to made an ease of articulation. Besides, he pronounced this word to made an ease catch the meaning for the listener. The sentences uttered by following the dialogue:

Table 4.8 [d] dropping the last word by Jack Bruno

No	The dialogue		Time
1	Jack	I‟m the king of these roads…	(00:14::43,462)
		Jack Bruno!	-->
		I said I was out, ***an'***I meant it!	(00:15: 03,857)
	Sara	who is Mr. Wolfe, Jack Bruno	

This utterance happened when Jack and Sara made a conversation about who is the king in that roads.

The [d] dropped is accumulated in some word and some contraction in the *and.* the „*and'* shown the conversation between Jack and Sara.

Table 4.9 [d] dropping used by Jack Bruno

No	The dialogue	Time

1	Jack	somebody"s expecting you two, right? It doesn"t look like anyone"s home.	(00:18:17,051) -- > (00:18:19,344)
2	Sara	*on't* worry, Jack Bruno. We"ll soon be reunited with relatives.	(00:18:21,597) --> (00:18:34,734)
	Jack	ok. Seven hundred *an'* 20 dollars *An'* 50 cents.	

In the other situation, Jack Bruno used [d] dropped he made conversation with Sara. He used *and* when he gave some utterance to Sara.

Table 4.10 [d] dropping the last word used by Jack Bruno

No	The dialogue		Time
	Jack	I was wrong, *an'* for that I am sorry You take care of yourself. *An'* your sister, too. Do you	(01:31:42,494) -->

1		understand?	(01:32:06,808)
	Seth	yes.	
	Sara	Sara	
	Jack	you guys remember that, me *an'* alex…	

These feature appear in many times when Jack Bruno gave same utterance in that dialogue with his partner conversation. In this dialogue Jack Bruno gave the word *and* to Sara and Seth in some utterance.

c. [h] Dropping

Jack Bruno drops the [h] phone of the word how to be only ow. He did not pronounce *how* as shown in the following the dialogue:

Table 4.11 [h] Dropping pronounced by Jack Bruno

No	The dialogue		Time
1	Jack	*ow* are you two *holdin'* up back there?	(00:17:26,584) --> (00:17:

			28,501)
2	Jack	let me explain to you *ow* we do things here on Earth.	(00:47:15,496) --> (00:47:17,664)

He dropped the first consonant [h] before a vowel. The dialogue Jack asking to Sara and Seth that all be fines. So that way he dropped [h] to show that he did not worry.

And then the other situation, Jack did not drop [h] in the word *how*. He pronounced *how* as Standard English when interrogated Sara and Seth to ask some question. The sentence is shown in the following:

Table 4.12 [h] dropping by Jack Bruno

No	The dialogue		Time
1	Jack	***How*** hard could that be?	(01:00:59,235) --> (01:01: 02,488)

The sentence refers to Jack pronounced *how* as the Standard English to ensure the girl whom he speaks is understood by stressing the word *how,* he hoped get more the information what he needs. So that way, he did not need to apply drops [h] as the first consonant.

d. **[th] Dropping**

As like the [d] dropping features, this consonant dropping which leave the [th] phone unpronounced is also amassed only in two words. The words are *that* and *them* unpronounced by Jack Bruno"s utterances shown in the following the dialogue:

Table 4.13 [th] dropping by Jack Bruno

No	The dialogue		Time
1	Jack	I"m gonna need something more specific than just "*'at* direction."	(00:11:05,203) --> (00:11: 14,420)
	Seth	we must locate latitude 40.54 cross-intersecting longitude...	
	Jack	we"re gonna stick with"*'at* direction."	
	Seth	at your rate of speed versus	(0014:01,504)

2		theirs, they will overtake our vehicle	--> (00:14: 07,425)
	Jack	relax, kid. I'm just gonna **'em** pass.	
3	Sara	we have to hurry.	(01:22:40,994)
	Jack	well, tell **'em** *'at*	--> (01:22: 44,288)

The dialogue and the sentences of Jack Bruno's utterances above, Jack drops the [th] phone word *that* and *them* to be only *'at* and *'em*. The dialogue above, Jack drops [th] phone when he asked to get some information or he gave information by using drops [th] and he felt what is he talked about will be understood by his partners. It is due to the ease of articulation. Also, the good situation makes him ease to use his dialect. These words are commonly pronounced *that* as /ðæt/ and *them* as /ðem/ with strong form /ðem/

e. [t] Dropping

The [t] dropping is accumulated in some words. Firstly, we are going to focus at the [t] dropping which is presented in two

words; „fact", and „better „which is uttered in the following dialogue by Jack Bruno:

Table 4.14 [t] Dropping in the middle and the last consonant

No	The dialogue		Time
1	Seth	If your concern is regarding compensation	(00:13:25,551) -->
	Jack	My concern is the *fac'* that I got a couple of kids.	(00:13: 30,055)
2	Jack	how"s your *bro'her* doing?	
	Sara	his system has the ability…	(00:27:31,480) -->
	Seth	Seth Seth	(00:27:35,900)

The italicized and both words are typed differently. They are typed only *fac'* and *bro'her* as the consonant [t] such as *expect* and *start*. The sentence which contain with end [t] and add suffix her such as *adjuster* and *administer*. Jack Bruno not only dropped the final consonant of [t] in the word *fact,* but also drops [t] in

suffix of the word *brother*. This relies on the principle of ease of articulation. The principle covers the simplest way to pronounce words and ease the speaker in producing words. Jack Bruno tended to simplify the word whose pronunciation of the last [t] consonant comes after another consonant and before suffix *her*: it is

Brother /brʌðɚ/

The word is commonly pronounced with [t] as the second sound. Meanwhile, Jack Bruno drops the [t] so the second sound stated by [t] phone remains unpronounced.

Secondly Jack did not only drop the [t] in last phone but also he put [t] dropped in the middle phone.

Fact /fækt/

That word is commonly pronounced with [t] as the last phone. However, Jack Bruno drops the [t] so the [t] phone remains unpronounced. It is due to existence of another consonant which is prior to the[t] phone. Also, Jack drops the first consonant as [t] the first phone in words. They are:

Table 4.15 [t] Dropping in the first consonant

No	The dialogue		time
1	Jack	you tell Wolfe for me *'hat he's* gonna pay for my repairs	(00:17:02,309) --> (00:17: 05,145)
2	Jack	I''m sorry I dragged you two into all *'his*	(00:17:29,962) --> (00:17: 32,047)
3	Jack	is *'here* someplace we ca talk?	(00:52:22,469) --> (00:52: 24,387)
4	Jack	even more private *'han*	(00:52:28,475) --> (00:52: 30,226)

These words *that* /ðæt/, *this* /ðis/, *there* /ðeə(r)/, and *then* /ðɛn/ are commonly pronounced with [t] as the first phone. But Jack dropped [t] so the [t] phone remains unpronounced. It due to the consistent which Jack Bruno always drops [t] phone in the words *that, this, there,* and *then.*

There is a word which the final consonant dropped after vowel. It

Table 4.16[t] Dropping by Jack Bruno

No	The dialogue		Time
1	Sara	And smarter than you think you are	(01:01:08,495) -->
	Jack	so she was thinking ***about*** me?	(01:01: 13,791)

The italicized and bold, It known that there is [t] dropping in the word which last [t] phone comes after a vowel. The word is commonly pronounced /əˈbaʊt/ but jack Bruno pronounced *abou* as he drops the last [t] phone. Jack sometimes pronounced *about* as the Standard English as the following the dialogue by jack Bruno:

Table 4.17 Pronunciation [t] phone in the last consonant

No	The dialogue		Time
1	Jack	I don"t know everything ***about*** UFOs or aliens or…	(00:48:02,042) --> (00:48: 05,336)
2	Jack	Ok. Seven hundred and 20	(00:18:21,597)

		dollars and 50 cents. But But after everything that went down today, how ***about***I knock of off 25 percent	--> (00:18: 25,600)
3	Jack	Don"t worry ***about*** us.	(01:31:03,329) --> (01:31: 05,956)

It italicized above that he did not consistent as pronounced the word ***about.*** The first sentence above, It describes that Jack Bruno felt in love in that situation. So, he drops [t] of asking that there is someone made him felt happy. The second sentence, Jack Bruno did not drop [t] in the word *about* because he went to stress that word to making really understand when the aliens observe attentively the meaning what is he saying.

There is another an example the words pronounced Standard English which uttered by Jack Bruno, it is:

Let /let/
Get /gɛt/
Met /mɛt/

There is vowel before last consonant. It did not need to apply the ease articulation principle to simplify the words dropping the last [t] phone. Those words uttered by Jack Bruno in the following the dialogue:

Table 4.18 Pronunciation [t] phone by jack Bruno

No	The dialogue		Time
1	Jack	we can‟t *let* him destroy it, Sara	(00:29:06,658) --> (00:29:08,492)
2	Jack	top of my to-do list. Just *get* in	(00:49:20,287) --> (00:49:23,122)
3	Jack	it‟s Jack Bruno. We *met* earlier	(00:52:10,124) --> (00:52:12,583)
4	Jack	Yeach. *Let's* go upstairs.	(01:01:26,388) -->

			(01:01:29,723)

The first till three words sentences are described that Jack stressing the words *let, get,* and *met* to made an understanding what he speaks. He avoids dropping [t] to made the listener or other speaker is able to catch the meaning.

f. [be] Dropping

As like the [be] dropping features, this drops which leave the [be] phone unpronounced is amassed only in one word. The word is *because* unpronounced by Jack Bruno utterances shown in the following the dialogue:

Table 4.19 [be] dropping by Jack Bruno

No	The dialogue		Time
1	Jack	It is important we gain much distance from this location I‟m happy you‟re feeling better, „cause you‟re gonna need your strength when you explain Just what happened back there!	(00:27:35,984) --> (00:27: 45,117)

The sentence of Jack Bruno"s utterances above, Jack Bruno dropped the [be] phone in the *because* to be only „*cause*. The sentence above, Jack Bruno drops [be] phone when he gave some information and he gave information by using drops [be] and he felt what is talked about will be understood by the partners. Jack Bruno used drops [be] to made ease articulation. Also the ease one to made his used dialect.

g. Vowel Changing

There is two vowel changed of Jack Bruno"s utterances. He changed the vowel *i* and *a* in some words. The following the dialogue are uttered by Jack Bruno:

Table 4.20 The pronunciation of the Vowel Changing

No	The dialogue		Time
1	Jack	you ***think*** he"s collaborating?	(00:17:15,072) --> (00:17:17,032)
2	Jack	***everything*** Ok in there?	(00:19:09,937) --> (00:19:13,982)

The vowel *i* in word *thing* /θI ŋ/ as Standard English is pronounced e in the word *thing* become /θeŋ/. And also Jack Bruno changed the pronunciation of the word *everything* /evri, θIŋ/ become /evri, θeŋ/.

The vowel ɑ also changed into e in the word *mask* /mɑ:sk/, it changed and pronounces into /me:sk/ Jack Bruno pronounced that word when he was speaking to aliens whom someone want to killed him. He did not know the listener understand what did say or not. He is just say what he felt understand by himself. But when he speaks by using that word all the characters understood what did he say. The following the dialogue

Table 4.21 The pronunciation of vowel changing

No	The dialogue		Time
1	Jack	you‟re better with the ***mask*** on.	(01:29:36,618) --> (01:29:38,202)

Jack is pronounced *mask* did not as Standard English. He used the word *mask* the pronounced /mɑ:sk/ and he changed the pronounced into /me:sk/.

h. Contracting Pronunciation

Jack Bruno to made the ease of articulation I found the contacting pronunciation used by Jack Bruno when he made the dialogue with another character. He simplifies some words by contracting them into a non-standard form. Meanwhile contacted pronunciation still maintains to have similar pronunciation to the Standard English. An instance the contracting his pronunciation by following the dialogue:

Table 4.22 Contacting pronunciation by Jack Bruno

No	The dialogue		Time
1	Jack	so start *talking* the information you are *seeking*	(00:27:56,922) --> (00:28:00,007)
2	Jack	you guys *gotta* move this thing**.** I *gotta* go. Come on	(00:09:12,966) --> (00:09:15,551)
3	Jack	*where'd* you come from?	(00:10:23,786)
	Seth	Outside	-->

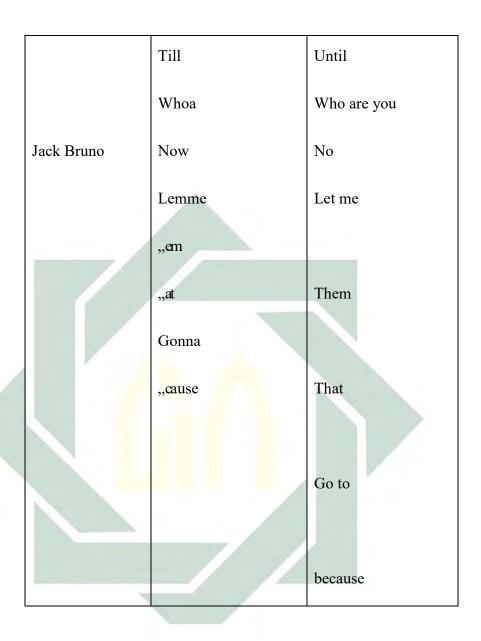|			(00:10:26,079)
4	Jack	*how'd* you know my name?	(00:10:44,390)
	Seth	If we have a deal for your services, we must move forward rapidly	--> (00:10:50,896)
5	Jack	Are you parents *gonna* be OK with you guys spending all this money?	(00:13:19,879) --> (00:13:25,467)
	Seth	we have agreed upon a financial deal.	
6	Jack	just what happened back there! Here"s the deal: the cab Doesn"t move *till* your months do. So start talking.	(00:27:43,450) --> (00:28: 2,301)
	Seth	the information your seeking Is not within your grasp of understanding	
	Jack	what is that? *Whoa,* hey! Don"t go in the pimped out fridge, jack.	

7		What is this place?	
	Seth	this way	(00:21:03,801)
	Jack	hey, hey, hey	-->
	Seth	Sara, it‟s here	(00:23:04,421)

That dialogue is containing a contraction of word *got to*. Jack pronounced it as *gotta* to ease of articulation. and then he is the contracted of word *gonna*. Jack pronounced it as *going to*. Then Jack Bruno pronounced *till* it as *until*. That are the words contracted by Jack Bruno in the movie.

Table 4.23 Contracted Pronunciation by the main Character

Character	Contracted pronunciation	Standard Pronunciation
	Watcha	What are you
	Gotta	Got to
	How‟d	How did

	Till	Until
	Whoa	Who are you
Jack Bruno	Now	No
	Lemme	Let me
	„em	
	„at	Them
	Gonna	
	„cause	That
		Go to
		because

4.1.1.2 Grammatical Pattern

When we want to talking with another people sometimes we did not need used Grammar with our dialogue but when we were not using Grammar, the sentences are particular. I found the unique Grammatical Pattern of the dialect used by Jack Bruno as like auxiliary verb omitting, auxiliary verb changing, subject omitting, preposition omitting.

a. Auxiliary verb omitting

Jack Bruno omitted an auxiliary in his utterance in the movie. He omitted an auxiliary verb in the following the dialogue:

Table 4.24 Auxiliary verb omitting used by Jack Bruno

No	The dialogue		Time
1	Jack	is there someplace we *talk*?	(00:52:22,469)
	Dr. Friedman	the, uh… crowds in here making you uncomfortable	--> (00:52: 30,226)
	Jack	even more private than this	

He sentences should be added an auxiliary as the Standard English before *talk* as the verb. The fitting auxiliary for that sentence is *can.* The correct sentence will be:

Table 4.25 Auxiliary verb omitting used by Jack Bruno

No	The dialogue		Time
1	Jack	Is there someplace we *can* talk?	(00:52:22,469) --> (00:52: 24,387)

Table 4.26 There is another an example of auxiliary verb omitting that is:

No	The dialogue		Time
1	Jack	You never *seen* Bullitt?	(01:08:20,468)
	Dr. Friedman	uh no	-->
			(01:08: 28,225)
	Jack	Er… it"s currently a no	

The dialogue above, As the Standard English, this sentence should be added an auxiliary verb before verb as the *seen*. The fitting auxiliary for the sentence is *have*.

Table 4.27 The correct sentence it is:

No	The dialogue		time
1	Jack	you *have* never seen Bullitt?	(01:08:20,468) --> (01:08: 24,096)

b. Auxiliary Verb Changing

Jack Bruno also changed the verb in his uttered in the movie. He changed the verb *are* become *is* following the dialogue is:

Table 4.28 Auxiliary Verb Changing used by Jack Bruno

No	The dialogue		Time
	Jack	our *people's* fears began to rise	(00:55:17,811)
1	Sara	our parents discovered something our leaders were interested	--> (00:55:22,815)

In this *dialogue*, 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. It is

Table 4.29 Auxiliary Verb Changing used by Jack Bruno

No	The dialogue		Time
	Burke	I hate laying. I really don"t like lying	

1	Jack	I can tell when people *are* lying to me	(00:58:17,324) --> (00:58:24,246)

This utterance Jack Bruno did not change his utterance. He used *to be* to tell that people not only one but more than one.

c. **Preposition verb omitting**

Jack Bruno also omitted the preposition such as *and, to,* and *of.* In some utterance. These are the following sentence which is Jack Bruno omits the preposition:

Table 4.30 The preposition omitting [*to*]

No	The dialogue		Time
1	Jack	come, come on. Hold it together! Oh, come on! it wants not go any faster!	(00:31:14,744) --> (00:31:28,632)
	Seth	Sara Ah!	
2	Seth	my sister also has the gift of telepathy She can read the minds	(00:37:57,146)

		of those nearest to her	-->
	Jack	really. You tell your sister that here, On Earth, reading minds: very rude	(00:38:05,988)

Table 4.31 The preposition omitting [*and*]

No	The dialogue		Time
1	Sara	He isn"t pleased with your attitude	(00:48:45,461)
	Jack	Really? Is that the way he feels? You remind him, I"m a man he"s a dog. So my answer is still no.	--> (00:49:00,475)

Table 4.32 The preposition omitting [*and*]

No	The dialogue		Time
1	Jack	hey… I need you to keep the cab, close give the dog some water and, uh, give him a meaty treat. Ok. So stay	(00:50:20,431) --> (00:50:45,872)

		close to me, don"t talk to anyone, nice, normal.	
	Dr. Friedman	I"m telling you He walked right past me. Bad move. This was captured by a far-imaging telescope	

Table 4.33 The preposition omitting [of]

No	The dialogue		Time
1	Dr. Friedman	I"m gonna graph my stuff. Upstairs in conversation, my booth.	(01:00:31,333) --> (01:00: 43,260)
	Jack	then we get your cab. Alex, uh, listen. I can"t let you come with us.	
	Dr. Friedman	what?	
	Jack	if half what Harlan say is true, it"s too dangerous.	

Those sentence should be added the preposition to complete
the grammatical as the Standard English. As the correct pattern, the
sentence and the dialogue must be:

**Table 4.34 The correct pattern of the preposition omitting [*to*
and *and*]**

No	The dialogue		Time
1	Jack	come, come on. Hold it together! Oh, come on! it wants not {to}go any faster!	(00:31:14,744) --> (00:31:26,171)
2	Jack	really. You tell {to} your sister that here, On Earth, reading minds: very rude	(00:38:01,192) --> (00:38:05,988)
3	Jack	Really? Is that the way he feels? You remind him, I'm a man {*and*} he's a dog. So my answer is still no.	(00:48:47,504) --> (00:49:00,475)
4	Jack	hey… I need you to keep the cab Close{*and*} give the dog some water and, uh, give him a meaty treat. Ok. So stay close to me,	(00:50:20:431) --> (00:50:36,279)

		don"t talk to anyone, nice, {and}normal.	
5	Jack	if half {of} what Harlan say is true, it"s too dangerous.	(01:00:40,717) --> (01:00:43,260)

Those utterances which is the absence of the preposition in the sentence that used by Jack Bruno. however, Jack omits the preposition

d. **Ya'll**

There is some variation of ya"ll in structure, y"all, yall, and yawl. This utterance just used by the main character in this movie, it is:

Table 4.35 The grammatical feature of ya'll

No	The dialogue		Time
1	Jack	we decided right way that more public We went with the story, then the less likely We were to… disappear. And so far, clearly, we"ve been right. Thank ya"ll so much for	(01:33:59,172) --> (01:34:12,851)

		listening. Thank you	

Jack Bruno use this utterance when he made public speaking in front on the audients.

e. **About to**

The term of "About to" have a meaning preparing to or intending to and specifying that it is associated with southern speech. "About to" expressed the intention to do something within a relatively short period of time.

Table 4.36 The grammatical feature of About to

No		The dialogue	Time
1	Jack	you remind him that I"m a man and he is a dog. And I"m not **about to** have this Or any conversation with a dog. So my answer is still no.	(00:48:49,256) --> (00:48: 57,722)

The sentence above, Jack Bruno uses this utterance when he confused what he wants to do with that situation.

4.1.1.4 Vocabulary Variation

In this term Jack Bruno shown the differences of pair's words show the differences of and the person belong to. Choosing that word is also come from the social group using that word. Jack Bruno and the Dr. Fiedman missions how gets the plane and transmit the aliens back to their world. There is only one vocabulary variation that uttered by Jack Bruno:

Table 4.37 Vocabulary Variation used by Jack Bruno

No	The dialogue		Time
1	Jack	*Über-scary* drama queen theatrics.	(00:57:27,025) --> (00:57: 33,279)

The sentence is described that Jack Bruno give command to his partner (Dr. Fiedman) of the sentence *Über-scary* Term with literal meaning of "*Über*" in German. The bold and italicized sentence does not have literal meaning. According to UrbanDictionary.com Überis Brought to the mainstream in the early 80's by hardcore American punk band, the Dead Kennedys when using the term in the anti-Californian government song "California Uber Alles", which is a take-off the German motto of "Deutschland Uber Alles", which translates to "Germany above all." The term was picked up in their native California stomping grounds by the

typical surfers and "punks" and extended from there to many teenagers, the majority of which use the term online.

4.2 The Effect of Jack's Dialect Best on American Southern Dialect

Jack Bruno‟s dialect gives some effect to his passenger namely "aliens". when the passenger gives little utterance he gets respect from his passenger. They understand when Jack Bruno asking something or giving some opinion even he used the dialect. Beside that they as the passenger namely aliens but they can use dialect too. And also Jack Bruno has a mission to help the aliens to back to their world so that way Jack give some effect to their passenger: then he used his dialect when he gives respect and interrogates to gets their mission which is uttered in the following the dialogue by Jack Bruno

Table 4.39 The effect of the dialect used by Jack Bruno

No	The dialogue		Time
1	Jack	Where‟d you come from?	(00:10:23,847)
	Seth	Outside.	-->
			(00:10:26,079)
2	Jack	I figured that part out on my own. How‟d you get in car?	(00:10:26,164)
			-->
	Seth & Sara	Thought that portal.	(00:10:31,877)

The first effect of dialect used by Jack Bruno above, that the uttered by Jack Bruno has an effect to other people such as „the aliens". When Jack Bruno asking where did they are from in the sentence *where'd you come from?* But the aliens gave good respond to Jack Bruno and they are understood what he is talking about.

The second uttered used by Jack Bruno when he used dialogue with the aliens in the sentence How"s you get in car? This utterance has an effect for another people such as the aliens, the spontaneity the aliens replied together. So, can be understood what he is talking about.

And other situation Jack Bruno also gave some effect to the aliens when he gave some opinion which is the uttered in the following the dialogue by Jack Bruno, it is;

Table 4.40 The effect of dialect used by Jack Bruno

No	The sentence		Time
1	Jack	Some of my best friends just happen to be human. Even if I helped, I wouldn"t know where to begin. I don"t know anything about UFO"s or aliens or….	(00:47:57,204) --→ (00:48:14,971)
	Sara	Who"s Dr. Alex Friedman?	

	Jack	She is actually somebody can help. for the record, she happens to be human.	

The dialogue above, Jack"s dialect has an effect what he is talking about. When he suggested to the aliens that Dr. Alex Friedman can help them to get back to their earth.

4.3 Discussion

From the analysis above, the dialect used by the main character in *Race to witch Mountain* movie is able to be analyzed. Not only from particular place but also where the dialect come from, and also look for the pattern of the dialect such as in the movie. All the dialogue uttered by Jack Bruno. Stated from the using of verb *–ing.* He pronounced *-Ing* become *–in* in the verb *–ing.* The characteristic lower social status of the person that he pronunciation *–in* ending. Then, he drops the consonant in his utterances. Jack Bruno not always that he is lower class group but also he shown the identity that he is a native American. so that why, he tends to use *–in* ending in his utterances in the movie.

The other vernacular used by Jack Bruno is {d} dropping are the words don"t and and but he does not apply all the time. He drops the negative

verb depend on the situation. And he pronounced these words in Standard English when he felt worry of situation.

Then the vernacular used by Jack Bruno is {h} is English dialect regularly {h} dropped the most word which is pronounced in American movie. And also in the movie dropped {h} phone in the word how but the character did not drop all the time when he speaks in the movie. Based on the analysis, it is used depend on the situation and to made ease of articulation.

And also Jack Bruno used vernacular grammar in race to witch mountain movie. The researcher found the grammatical pattern used in the movie like auxiliary verb omitting, auxiliary verb charging, preposition verb omitting, ya"ll, and about to. which is represented the lower social group. This grammar not necessity of using standard grammar. And then, the vocabulary has unique choice of word.

The unique word used by Jack Bruno, it also that his utterance represents the lower social group. The word Über-scary is used when he asked to his passenger namely" alien" to ask some information that he want to know very much.

The result that all uttered used by Jack Bruno shown that his dialect is disposed used by lower social group. His dialect also used by southern people in United Stated. The features used by Jack Bruno are verb – ing, {d] dropping, {h} dropping, {th} dropping, {t} dropping, vowel changing, contracted pronunciation, auxiliary verb omitting, auxiliary verb

changing, preposition verb omitting, ya‟ll, and about to are commonly used by southern dialect.

Jack Bruno used southern dialect in race to witch mountain movie are solidarity although in the different nature, he used his dialect to made the aliens understand that he is from American and he is shown the solidarity that he is very care to other people except his enemy. And then, he used the dialect when he made the dialogue to made other character understand what did say and to made ease of articulation. in certain situations, that he needs to used dialect.

Jack Bruno in race to witch mountain movie gives some effect to his passenger. Although, his life is the different nature with the aliens but he gets respect from his passenger. It showed that they are understand what Jack‟s command even he used his dialect. On the contrary, it showed that he is understand what they are command even they are from planet. He used his dialect when he interrogates or asking something very seriously.