AMERICAN SOUTHERN DIALECT USED BY THE MAIN CHARACTERS IN "GONE GIRL" MOVIE

THESIS

Submitted as Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Academician Degree of English Department Faculty of Humanities State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya



By:

Nur Fitri Wulandari Reg. Number A73214052

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT FACULTY OF ARTS AND HUMANITIES STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA 2018

DECLARATION

The Undersigned.

Name

: Nur Fitri Wulandari

Reg. Number: A73214052

Department

: English Department

Faculty

: Arts and Humanities

Declares that this thesis under the title American Southern Dialect Used By The Main Characters In "Gone Girl" Movie is my original scientific work which has been conducted as a partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Sarjana degree and submitted to the English Department, Arts and Humanities Faculty of Sunan Ampel State Islamic University. Additionally, it does not incorporate any other text from the previous experts except the quotations and theories itself. If the thesis later is found as plagiarism work, the writer truthfully responsible with any kind of suitable rules and conscequeces.

Surabaya, July 12th 2018



ADVISOR'S APPROVAL SHEET

Name

: Nur Fitri Wulandari

NIM

: A73214052

Thesis Title

: American Southern Dialect Used by the Main Characters in

"Gone Girl" Movie

This thesis has been approved to be examined

Surabaya, July 12th 2018

Thesis Advisor

Murni Fidiyanti, M. A.

NIP. 198305302011012011

The Head of English Department

Dr. Mohammad Kurjum, M. Ag.

NIP. 196909251994031002

ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF ARTS AND HUMANITIES
STATE ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA

EXAMINER SHEET

This thesis has been approved and accepted by the Board of Examiners of English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, State Islamic University of Sunan Ampel Surabaya, on July 18th, 2018

Dean of Faculty of Arts and Humanities



The Board of Examiners

Head of Examiner

Murni Fidiyanti, M.A.

NIP: 1983305302011012011

Examiner I

Prof. Dr. Hj. Zuliati Rohmah, M.Pd

NIP: 1973030332000032001

Machfud Muhamad Sodiq, Lc, M.Pd.I

Secretary

NIP: 196912162007011028

Examiner II

Raudlotu Jannah, M. App. Ling

NIP: 197810062005012004



KEMENTERIAN AGAMA UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI SUNAN AMPEL SURABAYA PERPUSTAKAAN

Jl. Jend. A. Yani 117 Surabaya 60237 Telp. 031-8431972 Fax.031-8413300 E-Mail: perpus@uinsby.ac.id

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Nama : Mur Fitri Wulandari
NIM : A7321 4052
Fakultas/Jurusan : Adab & Humaniora / Sastra Inggris
E-mail address : nurfitriwulandari18@yahoo.co.id
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ABSTRACT

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The Advisor : Murni Fidiyanti, M. A

Key words : Dialect, American Southern.

This research is about American Southern dialect used by the main characters in "Gone Girl" movie. The research problem of this research is (1) what is the pattern of American Southern dialect used by the main characters in "Gone Girl" movie and (2) what is the factor which influences of American Southern dialect used by the main characters in "Gone Girl" movie. The aims of this study are to describe the pattern of American Southern dialect that occur in "Gone Girl" movie.

This research uses qualitative methode since the data is presented in the the form of words, phrases, clause, sentences, or utterances not as numbers. The data are words, phrases, clause, or sentences from the main characters' utterance of "Gone Girl" movie and the data source is movie and transcript.

The researcher found 29 data that related with American English dialect which consist of twenty seven as phonological features, one data as grammatical feature, and one data as vocabulary variation. According to the data from the main characters' utterance, the researcher state that the dominant pattern of American Englsih dialect in "Gone Girl" movie is phonological features which consist of unstressed the nasal sound of [ŋ], dropping the plosive sound of [d], dropping the fricative sound of [h], dropping the plosive sound of [t], dropping the fricative sound of [ð] and contracting pronunciation. From the data collected, the phonological features hastwenty seven data found.

INTISARI

Wulandari, Nur Fitri. 2018. American Southern Dialect Used by the Main Characater in "Gone Girl" Movie. English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities. The State IslamicUniversity of Sunan Ampel Surabaya.

Pembimbing: Murni Fidiyanti, M. A

Kata Kunci : Dialek, orang Amerika Selatan.

Penelitian ini adalah tentang dialek orang Amerika Selatan yang digunakan oleh karakter utama di film "Gone Girl". Rumusan masalah dari penelitian ini adalah (1) untuk menggambarkan pola variasi bahasa di dialek orang Amerika Selatan dan (2) faktor yang mempengaruhi variasi dialek orang Amerika Selatan. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk menggambarkan pola dialek orang Amerika Selatan yang terdapat di film "Gone Girl".

Peneliti menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif karena penelitian didasarkan pada data dalam bentuk kata, frase, klausa, kalimat, dan ucapan bukan sebagai angka. Data berupa kata, frase, klausa, kalimat atau ucapan dari karakter utama pada film "Gone Girl" dan sumber datanya adalah film termasuk transkrip.

Peneliti menemukan 29 data yang terkait dengan dialek Bahasa Inggris orang Amerika yang terdiri dari 27 data sebagai phonological features, 1 data sebagai grammatical features, and 1 data sebagai vocabulary variation. Menurut data dari ucapan karakter utama, peneliti menyatakan bahwa pola yang dominan pada dialek orang America di film "Gone Girl" adalah phonological features yang terdiri dariunstressed the nasal sound of [ŋ], dropping the plosive sound of [d], dropping the fricative sound of [h], dropping the plosive sound of [d] dan contracting pronunciation. Dari data yang dikumpulkan, phonological features memiliki 27 data yang ditemukan.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher explains about background of the study, statement of the problems, objectives of the study, significant of the study, scope and limitation of the study, and definition of the key terms. Each of the items are discussed clearly as follow:

1.1 Background of the Study

Nowdays, language as media or tool to communicate has been developed quickly in the world. It is caused by many aspects, such as differences of geographical area and social effect. This makes language has much variation. According to Wardhaugh (2010:135) language variation is the specific linguistic items or human speech pattern (e.x. sound, words, grammatical features, etc.) which is uniquely associated with some external factors, such as social group and geographical area. Another definition stated by Richards and Jack (2002: 557) that language variation refers to the differences in pronunciation, grammar, or word choice within a language, which may be related to educational background, social class, and regional or geographical area to the degree of formality of a situation in which language is used. It means that the educational background, social class, and region or geographical area may cause a variety of a language.

Moreover, language variation that caused by geographical area is called dialect. Dialect are normally determined by speaker's geographical background. Dialect that spoken by people in different regions is called regional dialect, whereas dialect which spoken by different group in society is called social dialect (Wardhaugh, 2002:102). According to Bloomer (2006:114) dialect as variety of language only used to in particular group and shaped by regional origins also socio economic background and distinguished by phonology, grammar, and vocabulary. Furthermore, Chambers and Trudgill (2004:5) defines that dialect is varieties of language which are grammatically (and perhaps lexically) as well as phonologically different from other varieties. It means that every region has dialect variation which different in grammartical, lexical and phonologycal for example the sound of word movie is uttered differently between British and American speaker. British pronounce *movie* as /mu;vi/ and American pronounce movie as /muvi/. Then, the word knock up in British means "rouse from sleep by knocking" while American English call the word knock up means "make pregnant". Grammatically, speakers of African-American English (AAE) tends to say I had some breakfast but in Standard American English (SAE) it should be uttered I didn't have no breakfast.

In this case, the researcher analyzed American Southern dialect used by the main characters in movie based on phonological features, grammatical features and vocabulary variation to find out the pattern and the factor in language variation. Furthermore, American Southern dialect is a dialect that spoken throughout the southern United Stated, such as Ohio, Maryland, Kentucky, Oklahoma, Texas, and etc (Nagle and Sanders, 2003:6).

Thereafter, the movie that used in this research is Gone Girl. It is a 2014 American psychological thriller film directed by David Fincher and written by Gillian Flynn, based on her 2012 novel of the same title. This film began in the United States in September 26, 2014. It was released on October 3, 2014. In this movie, there are eighteen characters but the researcher takes four characters as the main characters, they are Ben Affleck (Nick Dunne), Rosamund Pike (Amy Elliot Dunne), Carrie Coon (Margo "GO" Dunne), and Kim Dickens (Detective Rhonda Boney). The film is about a man who named Nick married with Amy. She is a psychopath woman. One day, she committed the murder of herself by missing a few days. So that, everyone thought her husband killed her. This happened because she knew that her husband had been cheating with other woman. GO, Nick's twin sister knew that Nick cheating with other woman. Then, Nick called detective Boney to find Amy, because Amy disappears in few days. The main characters spoke Southern dialect because the setting of this movie is South Midland part of the United States. There are some Southern including Southern area they are Missouri and New York. The researcher chooses this movie because the title is very unique and the title have implicit meaning that draw a main problem of the movie.

There are some studies about dialect. One of them is thesis conducted by Rika Santika (2014) entitled "An Analysis of West Country Dialect Used by Hagrid in J.K Rowling's Harry Potter", examined the dialect variation of west

country used by Hagrid in J.K Rowling's Harry Potter Novel. Thesis conducted by Abdul A'la (2009) entitled "An Analysis of Jamaican Dialect Used on Bob Marley Songs", examined Bob Marley's pronunciation in singing the songs. The last study conducted by Law and Wet (2009) entitled "The Perception and Identification of Accent in Spoken Black South African English".

This research is different with those previous studies. Those are different in data source and theory. This study examines American Southern dialect used by the main characters in "Gone Girl" movie. Majority of the studies above takes the data from England. Even though Rika's study (2014) examined west country dialect in novel, but in this research the researcher uses different kinds of literary works that are movie from the United States. The researcher wants to know deeper about American English dialect in "Gone Girl" movie directed by David Fincher. Whereas in Rika's study she investigates about western country dialect in Harry Potter novel that written by J.K Rowling, it means that she did research British English. Thereafter, this study uses theory from Nagle and Sanders. Whereas, in Rika's study used theory from Wardhaugh.

The researcher is interested in analyzing the American Southern dialect used by the main characters in "Gone Girl" movie because the main character in that movie has uniqueness and strange language of American English dialect in their pronunciation which is different from Standard English.

The result of this research displayed what is the pattern of phonological features, grammatical features, and vocabulary variation of American Southern dialect used by the main characters in "Gone Girl" movie and what is the factor

which influences of American Southern dialect used by the main characters in that movie.

1.2 Statement of the problems

Based on the background of the study, the problems of the study are formulated below:

- 1. What are the patterns of American Southern dialect used by the main characters in "Gone Girl" movie ?
- 2. What is the factor which influences of American Southern dialect used by the main characters in "Gone Girl" movie?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

To answer the question above, the objective of the study are stated below:

- 1. To describe the patterns of American Southern dialect used by the main characters in "Gone Girl" movie.
- 2. To describe the factor which influences of American Southern dialect used by the main characters in "Gone Girl" movie.

1.4 Significance of the Study

This research is Sociolinguistics study which focuses on the dialect used by the main characters in "Gone Girl" movie. The researcher hopes by conducting this research can give contribution to this Sociolinguistics study especially dialect as language variation. Furthermore, this research analyzes the factor which influences of dialect in "Gone Girl" movie. Hopefully, this study can be the new reference for the next researcher who wants to conduct research in language variation of dialect.

Thereafter, the researcher hopes by finding the pattern and the factor of dialect variation used by the main characters, it can enrich the language itself especially in study of language variation. The researcher wants to show the varieties of language that spoken by a speaker from a movie to the reader or the next researcher.

1.5 Scope and Limitation

Regarding to the statement in research problems, the researcher focuses on language variation especially about dialect variation. This research limites on analyzing the patterns and the factor of American Southern dialect used by the main characters in "Gone Girl" movie. This research uses theory of language variation by Nagle and Sanders.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

In order to avoid the misunderstanding and misinterpretation about the basic concepts in this study, the definition and key terms are stated below:

1. Language variation

Language variation is the specific linguistic items or human speech pattern (e.x. sound, words, grammatical features, etc.) which is uniquely associated with some external factors, such as social group. The other factor of language variation is geographical area. It is dialect (Wardhaugh, 2010:135).

2. Dialect

Dialect is varieties of language which are grammatically (and perhaps lexically) as well as phonologically different from other varieties. The differences of dialect are caused by geography, culture and religion (Chambers and Trudgill, 2014:5).

3. American Southern Dialect

American Southern dialect is a dialect that spoken throughout the southern United Stated, such as Ohio, Maryland, Kentucky, Oklahoma, Texas, and etc (Nagle and Sanders, 2003:6).

4. Movie

Movie is motion pictures that consist the most powerful of visual aids; it combines pictures with movement, color and sound (Robert Lado, 1974:201).

5. Main Character

Main character is round character that their personalities are well developed and believable, these characters frequently changes as the story progresses (Henderson, 2006:19).

6. Gone Girl

Gone Girl is a 2014 American psychological thriller film directed by David Fincher and written by Gillian Flynn, based on her 2012 novel of the same title. This film began in United States in

September 26, 2014. It was released on October 3, 2014. The film is about a man who named Nick married with Amy. She is a psychopath woman. One day, she committed the murder of herself by missing a few days. So that, everyone thought her husband killed her. This happened because she knew that her husband had been cheating with other woman. GO, Nick's twin sister knew that Nick cheating with other woman. Then, Nick called detective Boney to find Amy, because Amy disappear in few days (Gillian Flynn, 2012:2).

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter consists of many important aspects concerning the theoretical framework and the related studies.

2.1 Theoretical Framework

2.1.1 Dialect

Dialect is the variety of language that is used by a group of society which stay in certain area used to communicate each other. According to Wardhaugh (1977:221) dialect is a variety of a language associated with a particular group of speaker and mutually intelligible with other varieties. 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. Bloomer (2006:114) defines dialect as variety of language that only used to in particular group and shaped by regional origins also socio economic background and distinguished by phonology, grammar, and vocabulary.

Furthermore, Chambers and Trudgill (2004:5) stated that dialect is varieties of language which are grammatically (and perhaps lexically) as well as phonologically different from other varieties. It means that every region

has dialect variation which different in grammartical, lexical and phonologycal for example the sound of word *movie* is uttered differently between British and American speaker. British pronounce *movie* as /mu;vi/ and American pronounce *movie* as /muvi/. Then, the word *knock up* in British means "rouse from sleep by knocking" while American English call the word *knock up* means "make pregnant". Grammatically, speakers of African-American English (AAE) tends to say *I had some breakfast* but in Standard American English (SAE) it should be uttered *I didn't have no breakfast*.

American English dialect is a dialect that spoken throughout the southern United Stated, such as Ohio, Maryland, Kentucky, Oklahoma, Texas, and etc (Nagle and Sanders, 2003:6). There are three main dialect areas in the United States such as the South, the North, and the Midlands (Vaux, 2003:3). Thereafter, Nagle and Sanders (2003:1) stated that The English of the Southern United States may be the most studied regional variety of any language. It strengthened by Michael Montgomery and James Mc Millan's (1989) was written and prin out 3500 entries of articles, monographs, and books about Southern English (Nagle and Sanders, 2003:1). There are two types of Southern dialect, such as Old Southern and New Southern. But in this analysis include New Southern. The characteristics of New Southern are use of rhoticity among the young. The "dropping" of the *r* sound after vowels was historically widespread in the South, particularly in former plantation area. This phenomenon, non-rhoticity, was considered prestigious before World War II, after which the social perception in the

South reversed. Now, rhoticity (sometimes called r-fulness), in which all r sounds are pronounced, is dominant throughout the entire South, and even more so among younger and female white Southerners; the only major exception is among African American Southerners, whose modern vernacular dialect continues to be mostly non-rhotic. The sound quality of the Southern r is the distinctive "bunch-tongued r", produced by strongly constricting the root and/or midsection of the tongue. The next characteristic is monophthongization of /ai/ in certain phonetic environments, the merger of /1/ and / ϵ / before nasals as in pin and pen, the southern drawl, the use of the pronoun y 'all, and idiomatic expressions like fixin' to (Edgar Schneider in Nagle and Sanders, 2003:34).

Moreover, dialect is divided into two types such as social dialect and regional dialect (Wardhaugh, 2002:43-49). Social dialect is dialect which spoken by different groups in society. The features of social dialect is pronunciation, vocabulary, and grammar according to the social group of the speakers. Whereas, regional dialect is dialect that spoken by people in different regions. The features of regional dialect is pronunciation, vocabulary, and grammar, which differentiate from others according to the geographical area of the speakers come from.

2.1.2.1 Phonological Features

According to Wolfram in Nagle and Sanders (2003:151) there are set of structures of phonology features that have varieties of vernacular varieties in the United States such as:

- a. The phonetic weakening of interdentally fricatives such as $[\eth]$ and $[\theta]$ to their corresponding stops in syllable-onset position (e.x. [dis] "this", [tin] "thin") is a general trait of vernacular English dialect around the world.
- b. Labiodental fricative [f] or [v] may be used for the Standard English interdentals, as in *toof* for *tooth*, *aufor* for *author*, *smoov* for *smooth*, and *brover* for *brother*.
- c. The fronting of [ŋ] to [n] in unstressed syllables such as swimmin' for swimming or comin' for coming.
- d. The retention of the initial h in [h] it and [h] ain't.
- e. Vowel nucleus in the /ai/ of tide [taid] and time [taim].

2.1.2.2 Grammatical Features

According to Michael Montgomery in Nagle and Sanders (2003:107), there are three maintaining grammatical features that have uniquely Southern structures and special meanings based on the explanation of *Reed and Reed (1996) in 1001 Things Everyone Should KnowAbout the South, yall, might could, and fixin to* represent three grammatical features particularly associated with southern speech. It is also appear in popular dictionaries of southern speech (Mitchell 1976, 1980), in literary works representing Southern dialect (Burkett 1978), and in films including southern characters (Herman 1947). The

grammatical features based on Michael Montgomery in Nagle and Sanders statement can be seen as below:

a. Yall

There are several variants in structure of "yall" (you all) and punctuation, such as y'all, ya'll, yawl. The origin of structural yall is a subject of considerable scholarly interest and some people regard yall as a contraction of you + all and typically put an apostrophe after the y. Others put the apostrophe after the a and think of it either as a contraction of ya + all (with ya being you in fast or informal speech) or as a grammaticalized from not involving the contraction of you (Chintia in Nagle and Sanders, 2003:107).

b. Might Could

There are some expression of modals as a degree of uncertainty and politeness that used by Southerners. Modal auxiliaries include present and past-tense pairs such as may/might, shall/should, will/would, can/could, must, and ought.

c. Fixin' to

The meaning of *fixin'* to is something like "about to". It is expresses the inention to do something in short period of time. *Fixin'* to in the *Dictionary of American Regional English*

(*DARE*) is not limited to the South for examples are cited from Michigan, California, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. *DARE* includes several variants, which confirm a link between *fixin'* to and the verb *fix* such as:

- To fix go to Boston
- To fix for the trip
- Busy fixing for company tomorrow
- Fix up for the drought
- Fix to stay a week
- Fix for going to the school house
- Fixing up for a storm
- All these people I've got to fix for

2.1.2.3 Vocabulary Variation

There are vocabulary differences in the varieties spoken in different regions, for example Australians talk to *sole parents* while people in England call them *single parents*, people take *lift* to the first floor (our second floor) in England, but an *elevator* in the United States (Holmes, 2013:132). Thereafter, according to Montgomery and Hall's dialect dictionary of Smoky Mountain speech features in Nagle and Sanders (2003:154-158), there are more 1000 items in every region. In the occasion, Wolfram said that "the uniqueness of sociolinguistics including dialect can have similarities or differences depends on the

situation in their region and every speech community have characterize and automatically give effect on language change and maintenance with the community.

2.2 Previous Study

There are some studies which had been conducted regarding the dialect variation, for the first is Rika Santika (2014) a student of UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, she did research entitled An Analysis of West Country Dialect Used by Hagrid in J.K Rowling's Harry Potter. She focused on 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. Theory that used in this study is Wardhaugh's theory. In this study, she used Literary work from J.K Rowling's novel to find the pattern and the effect of Hagrid's dialect. She 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 second is Abdul A'la (2009) has researched about An Analysis of Jamaican Dialect Used on Bob Marley Songs. The research focused on Bob Marley's pronunciation in singing the songs. The research found that Bob Marley produced different pronunciations when he produced the long vowels, as well as other vowels and consonant, [th] in the beginning of a word is substituted with [d], while [th] in the end of a word is simply reduced to [t], and sometimes, [h] in the beginning of a word is missing sound, such as: "hand" as "and", "hypocrite"

as "ypocrite". The writer added that those are the difficult words that are pronounced wrongly by the singer and added a particular image to the singer.

The last is is Low and Wet (2009) they researched about "The Perceptiom and Identification of Accent in Spoken Black South African English". This research uses two kinds of English, they are Nguni and Sotho English from the student of Stellenbsoch University. The special part in this study, the researcher use praat software that contains of 180 stimuli to difference accents of Standard South African English (SSAE) and Black South African English (BSAE). The result of this study indicate that, while the majority of the participants have no difficulty distinguishing between SSAE and BSAE accents, no unconditional statements can be made about their ability to correctly identify a person's mother tongue background based on his or her English accent.

Based on the previous studies that explained above, there are some differences with this research. Those are different from the data source and the theory. This current research takes American's movie namely "Gone Girl" as the subject. While the majority of those previous studies takes the data from England. Whereas, this research takes the data from the United States. In contrast, this research only focuses on the pattern of phonological features, grammatical variation, and vocabulary variation of American Southern dialect used by the main characters in "Gone Girl" movie and the factor which influences of American Southern dialect used by the main characters in "Gone Girl" movie.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter discussed about the method that is used by the researcher in this study. The researcher explained the general process in collecting and analyzing the data. It consisted of research design, subject of the research, research instruments, data and data source, data collection, and data analysis. Each item was discussed clearly as follow:

3.1 Research Design

In conducting this research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative research method, the reason was because she conducted it to describe and interpret the data to find the answer of the dialect pattern. Qualitative research is a research procedure which uses descriptive data with written research to collect the data (Kaelan, 2012: 5). According to Bogan and Taylor (1975: 5), qualitative research method is a research procedure that produces descriptive data in form of words (can be spoken to the study of religious, social, cultural, phisolophical), records relating to the meaning, value, and understanding. In this qualitative method, the researcher analyzed data in descriptive phenomenon such as words, sentences, and utterences to know about the patterns and the factor of American Southern dialect used by the main characters in "Gone Girl" movie.

3.2 Subject of The Research

The subject of this research was Nick Dunne, Amy Elliot Dunne, Margo "GO" Dunne, and Detective Rhonda Boney, they are the main characters in "Gone Girl" movie and also they are uses American Dialect including Southern Dialect.

3.3 Research Instrument

The instrument of this research was the researcher herself because this research was about qualitative research as mentioned above. It dealt with the statement from Bogdan and Biklen (1998:77) that in qualitative research, the human investigator was the primary instrument for the gathering and analyzing data. Therefore, this research used human instrument in conducting research which the researcher analyzed the data sources. The researcher took the dialogue in the movie of "Gone Girl" which uttered by the main characters. When doing this research, the researcher was helped by some supporting instruments like laptop, smartphone and note book for getting the data from the dialogue used by the main characters in "Gone Girl" movie as the data sources of analysis.

3.4 Data and Data Source

The researcher needed a source to get the data. The data were words, phrases, clauses, sentences, or utterances from the main characters of "Gone Girl" movie. Whereas, the data source of this research was from the movie. The researcher took the movie from www.youtube.com. The duration of this movie is

two thirty and the setting of this movie is Missouri, South Midland part of the United States. The movie was published in 2014.

3.5 Data Collection

The method of data collection was using listening method because the way used by the researcher to get the data was listening the language users (Mahsun, 2011: 92). There were some steps in collecting data in order to complete this research:

- 1. Downloading the movie included the transcript from www.youtube.com and saved it.
- 2. Watching the movie by paying full attention and focusing on American Southern dialect used by the main characters in "Gone Girl" movie.
- 3. Sorting all dialects occur in the video.
- 4. Making table to put all data of the cast's utterances.
- Classifying the data that already put in the table. The researcher classified from phonological features, grammatical features, and vocabulary variation.
- 6. Analysing classified data.
- 7. Making conclusion.

3.6 Data Analysis

After the data had been collected, the data analysis was presented. There were some steps in doing data analysis:

1. Identifying the data

The first step of data analysis was the identification of data. The researcher identified the collected data in the form of words, sentences, or utterances which uttered by the main characters' dialogue. The data were collected by underlining was modelled as the following example:

NICK (V.0.)

When I think of my wife, I always think of her head.

We see the back of AMY DUNNE'S HEAD, resting on a pillow.

I picture <u>crackin'</u> her lovely skull, <u>unspoolin'</u> her brain, Nick runs his fingers into Amy's hair. <u>Tryin'</u> to get answers. He twirls and twirls a lock, a screw tightening.

The primal questions of a marriage: What are you thinkin'? How are you Feelin'? What have we done to each

2. Classifiying the data

After the data had been identified, the researcher classified each types of the pattern of dialect in the form of table based on Nagle and Sanders's theory. According to Nagle and Sanders's theory (2003), there are three types of pattern of dialect, they are phonological features, grammatical features, and vocabulary variation. This step was done in order that the researcher could analyze the data easily. The example of data classification was as follows:

Table 3.1 The Main Characters' Dialect Patterns

	Pattern	The Main	The Dialogue
		Character	
		Nick	When I think of my wife, I always think of her
			head,
			I picture <i>crackin</i> ' her lovely skull, <i>unspoolin</i> '
			her brain, <i>tryin</i> ' to get answers. 00:01:10, 1
			The primal questions of a marriage: What are
			you thinkin'? How are you feelin'? What have
	Unstressed		we done to each other? 00:01:20, 1
	the nasal	Nick	We're still not sure what we're dealing with.
	sound of [ŋ]		The cops have been through the house and I've
	2.33		been at the station and we decided at this
			point they're <i>takin</i> ' it very seriously. And so I'm
			<i>callin'</i> you. 00:19:00, 32
		GO	I could tell you about my customer—service
	4		experience while <i>changin</i> ' Internet providers.
			00:03:45, 5
	/	Amy	You scared me. 'on't do 'hat 01:49:02, 224
y ₂	Dropping		
ıre	the plosive	Amy	An' you? Who are you? 00:05:45, 7
Phonological Features sound of [d] sound of [d]		1 1111	The same year concerne,
Fe	2.63	Amy	Amy: Everyone told us—an' told us an' told
cal		Tiniy	us—marriage is hard work 00:20:20, 36
gi			as marrage is hard work conzoles, so
lol			
100		GO	You fucking asshole. You liar. You fucking lied
P		Nick	to my fucking face. 00:50:05, 99
	Dropping	Go	GO. I'm sorry 00:50:08, 99
	the fricative	Nick	<i>'ow</i> old is she? 00:50:10, 99
	sound of	GO	Twenty. 00:50:13, 99
	[h]	Nick	<i>'ow</i> long? 00:50:15, 99
			A year. Little over. 00:50:16, 99
		Boney	'ow long you two been here? 00:10:19, 22
		GO	Just because I don't love Amy doesn't mean I
	Dropping		don't care <i>abou</i> ' her. I'm really scared.
	the plosive		00:22:52, 45
	sound of [t]	Boney	So you got to The Bar around eleven today.
			Where were you before then? Jus' to cross that
			off. 00:17:59, 31
		CO	I fool gight It's so hizarra. It just sooms like the
	<u> </u>	GO	I feel sick. It's so bizarre. It just seems like the

Dropping		kind of thing 'hat would happen to Amy. She always attracts. 00:22:50, 45
the fricative	Amy	You scared me. Don't do 'hat 01:49:02, 224
sound of [ð]	Nick	My wife is gone. I came home to 'his. 00:10:12, 21
	Boney	You visit with anyone 'here? 00:18:00, 31
	GO	So is Amy going to do one of her anniversary,
		whaddaya call it? treasure hunts? 00:06:57, 11
	GO	Few years ago, you'd have known. 00:07:51, 11
Contracting	GO	What'd you give her? 00:08:11, 11
pronun-	Boney	<i>Why'd</i> y'all come back here? 00:10:27, 22
ciation	Boney	So your wife has no friends here. Is she <i>kinda</i>
		.stand-offish?Ivy League? 00:18:02, 31
	Nick	<i>Lotta</i> cold cuts. 00:36:57, 73
	GO	<i>How'd</i> you even meet her? 00:50:33, 99
	Nick	You gotta go, you gotta go now! 00:49:50, 99

Grammatical features	yall	Boney	Why'd <i>ya'll</i> come back here? 00:10:27, 22
variation	Unique choice of words	Nick	a slow decline into a sudden, steep drop that focused us to move our independent, <i>misogynistic</i> father to a giant home that stank of chicken broth and piss, where he'd be surrounded by women helping him at all times. 00:05:46, 8
Vocabulary variation		Nick	The booze floating, sludgelike, just beneath the surface of my skin made me look like a fleshy <i>wastrel</i> , just sensuous enough to be disreputable. 01:16:57, 165
>		Amy	The show gets underway, and I feel a bit better. It is the <i>apotheosis</i> of Amy. 00:56:27, 108

3. Analyzing the data

As its theory, data analysis of this study followed Nagle and Sanders's theory about pattern of dialect, consisted of phonological features, grammatical features, and vocabulary variation. These pattern were implicitly applied to the analysis. Since there were two statements of problem in this study, the data analysis was also done in two main points:

- To answer the first statement of problem about the patterns of American Southern dialect used by the main characters in "Gone Girl" movie, the researcher analyzed the data by decribing the patterns of American Southern dialect which uttered by the main characters' dialogue. Then, the researcher also gave an explanation about the meaning of these patterns into Standard English.
- To answer the second statement of problem about the factor which influence of American Southern dialect used by the main characters in "Gone Girl" movie, the reasearcher did interpretation that was by relating the geographical area which is geographical area refers to regional dialect. After getting interpretation, researcher connected the regional dialect with the writer of this movie comes from and the setting of this movie.

4. Making conclusion

The last step in data analysis was the conclusion. Here the researcher made the conclusion by giving a brief explanation from the result of analysis.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

The focus of this research is identified the patterns of dialect and the factor which influences of American Southern dialect used by the main characters in "Gone Girl" movie.

4.1 Findings

Here the researcher wants to solve the problem of language variation of American Southern dialect used by the main characters in "Gone Girl" movie based on the statements of the problem in the previous chapter.

4.1.1 Dialect Pattern Used by the Main Characters

In this section, the researcher tried to indicate, classify, and explain the data that found in the main characters' dialogue of "Gone Girl" movie. As explained before, the researcher took four characters that become the main characters in "Gone Girl" movie, their name are Nick Dunne as a teacher or Amy's husband, Amy Elliot Dunne as Nick's missing wife, Margo "GO" Dunne as Nick's twin sister, and detective Boney as the lead investigator on Amy's disappearance. In this case, the researcher recognized that the dialect used by the main characters is American English.

Table 4.1 The Main Characters' Dialect Patterns

	Pattern	The Main	The Dialogue
		Character	
Phonological Features	Unstressed the nasal sound of [ŋ]	Nick Nick GO Boney Boney	When I think of my wife, I always think of her head, I picture <i>crackin</i> ' her lovely skull, <i>unspoolin</i> ' her brain, <i>tryin</i> ' to get answers. 00:01:10, 1 The primal questions of a marriage: What are you <i>thinkin</i> '? How are you <i>feelin</i> '? What have we done to each other? 00:01:20, 1 We're still not sure what we're dealing with. The cops have been through the house and I've been at the station and we decided at this point they're <i>takin</i> ' it very seriously. And so I'm <i>callin</i> ' you. 00:19:00, 32 I could tell you about my customer—service experience while <i>changin</i> ' Internet providers. 00:03:45, 5 I remember these! Wait. Your wife is <i>Amazin</i> ' Amy? 00:12:20, 26 Now, normally, we wouldn't treat this as a <i>missin</i> '
			persons case so quick. We'd tell you to call backin 24 hours. But given the scene in the house and given our spike in violent crime of late, we're going to take this very, very seriously. 00:15:48, 31
		Boney	Type A. That can drive you crazy if you're not like that. You seem laid back. Type B. <i>Speakin</i> ' of which: my's blood type? 00:18:20, 31
		Nick	Thank you for <i>comin</i> '. My wife, Amy Elliott Dunne, went missing from our home on July 5 between 9 am and 11:30 am under very concerning circumstances. We ask for anyone who may have knowledge of what has happened to her to come forward. 00:25:45, 5

	Nick	Are you <i>followin</i> ' me? 00:30:56, 66
	Nick	Right, I forgot. You can give your parents \$879,000
	Amy	without <i>askin</i> ' me, but god forbid I buy Legend of Zelda without your permission. 00:30:00, 71
		You're <i>spendin</i> ' a lot. 00:33:37, 71
	Nick	Amy, I know you don't trust me. You don't trust my
		judgment, you don't trust my intentions. 00:33:54, 71
	Amy	What are you <i>talkin</i> ' about? 00:34:02, 71
	GO	You fucking asshole. You liar. You fucking lied to
	Nick	my fucking face. 00:50:05, 99
		GO. I'm sorry 00:50:08, 99
	GO	'ow old is she? 00:50:10, 99
	Nick	Twenty. 00:50:13, 99
- A	GO	'ow long? 00:50:15, 99
	Nick	A year. Little over. 00:50:16, 99
	GO	You've been <i>lyin'</i> to me for over a year. 00:50:20,
	Amy	I will practice believin' my husband loves me and
		will love this baby. That this child really might save
		our marriage. 01:02:32, 118
	Amy	The world will hate Nick for <i>killin</i> ' his beautiful,
		pregnant wife. And when I'm ready, I'll go out on
	-	the ocean with a handful of pills and a couple of
		stones. If they find my body, they'll know. 01:08:40, 146
	D	
	Boney	The whole thing just feelseasy. Like <i>findin</i> ' an envelope marked CLUE. 01:30:34, 188
	Amy	Nick and I have had our bad patches, our dark days.
	7 Mily	But I thank you for <i>forgivin'</i> him for what he did and
		for <i>supportin</i> ' our new, happy life together. Your
		encouragement means the world. 02:16:49, 261
	Amy	You scared me. 'on't do 'hat 01:49:02, 224
Dropping		4.4.000
the plosive	Amy	An' you? Who are you? 00:05:45, 7
	Amy	Amy: Everyone told us—an' told us an' told us—
sound of [d]		marriage is hard work 00:20:20, 36

		X/ C 1' 1 1 X/ 1' X/ C 1' 1' 1.
	GO	You fucking asshole. You liar. You fucking lied to
	Nick	my fucking face. 00:50:05, 99
	Go	GO. I'm sorry 00:50:08, 99
Daniel		'ow old is she? 00:50:10, 99
Dropping	Nick	Twenty. 00:50:13, 99
the fricative	GO	'ow long? 00:50:15, 99
sound of [h]	Nick	A year. Little over. 00:50:16, 99
	Boney	'ow long you two been here? 00:10:19, 22
	GO	Just because I don't love Amy doesn't mean I don't
D		care <i>abou</i> ' her. I'm really scared. 00:22:52, 45
Dropping	Boney	So you got to The Bar around eleven today. Where
the plosive		were you before then? Jus ' to cross that off.
sound of [t]		00:17:59, 31
	<i>y</i>	0017/105,01
	GO	I feel sick. It's so bizarre. It just seems like the kind
		of thing 'hat would happen to Amy. She always
		attracts. 00:22:50, 45
Dropping	Amy	You scared me. Don't do 'hat 01:49:02, 224
the fricative	Nick	My wife is gone. I came home to 'his. 00:10:12, 21
sound of [ð]		You visit with anyone 'here? 00:18:00, 31
	Boney	Tou visit with anyone nere: 00.18.00, 51
	GO	So is Amy going to do one of her anniversary,
		whaddaya call it? treasure hunts? 00:06:57, 11
	GO	Few years ago, <i>you'd</i> have known. 00:07:51, 11
Contracting	GO	What'd you give her? 00:08:11, 11
pronun- ciation	Boney	Why'd y'all come back here? 00:10:27, 22
	Boney	So your wife has no friends here. Is she <i>kinda</i> stand-offish?Ivy League? 00:18:02, 31
	Nick	<i>Lotta</i> cold cuts. 00:36:57, 73
	GO	<i>How'd</i> you even meet her? 00:50:33, 99
	Nick	You <i>gotta</i> go, you gotta go now! 00:49:50, 99

		Boney	We have her medical records comingSo let's
			talk. While we wait. We'll start withhere
			scene of the crime. See, we've seen dozens of
			home invasions 00:57:52, 109
		Nick	I wanted kids. We'd been trying. No luck.
			When we moved back here, way back when,
			we even went to a fertility clinic. 01:00:56, 110
		Nick	The adoring rich guy who'd still do anything
			for her. It's fucking wrong. 01:01:50, 110
ical Š	yall	Boney	Why'd <i>ya'll</i> come back here? 00:10:27, 22
nati ires	1//		
Grammatical features			
fra			
		Nick	a slow decline into a sudden, steep drop that
			focused us to move our independent,
a /			misogynistic father to a giant home that stank
riation			of chicken broth and piss, where he'd be
	Unique		surrounded by women helping him at all times.
	choice of		<mark>00</mark> :05:4 <mark>6,</mark> 8
Vocabulary variation		Nick	The booze floating, sludgelike, just beneath the
	words		surface of my skin made me look like a fleshy
			wastrel, just sensuous enough to be
		-	disreputable. 01:16:57, 165
		Amy	The show gets underway, and I feel a bit better.
			It is the <i>apotheosis</i> of Amy. 00:56:27, 108

There are three types of dialect variations that distinguish one dialect with other. They are phonological features, grammatical features, and vocabulary variation. They exist used by the main characters in their utterances.

4.1.1.1 Phonology Features

Phonology features in Southern dialect used by Nick Dunne, Amy Dunne, Margo "Go" Dunne, and detective Bhoney are such as the fronting of [n] to [n] in unstressed syllables or can called *-in* ending, consonant dropping, and contracting the pronunciation. In -in ending or unstressed [n] phoneme, the main character pronounce -in instead of -ing. Whereas, in consonant dropping which omits the pronunciation of consonant, the main characters dropped the [d], [h], [t] and $[\theta]$ phoneme. They also contrasted some words in the main characters' utterances.

a. Unstressed the nasal sound of [ŋ]

According to Nagle and Sanders (2003:151), the fronting of [ŋ] to [n] in unstressed syllables or called –in ending pronunciation such as *swimmin*' for *swimming* or *comin*' for *coming*. – in ending also appears in many times in "Gone Girl" movie that used by the main characters, which is 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 –ing form of a verb as shown below:

Data 1

This utterances happened in bedroom when Nick stroking the hair of his wife (Amy).

Nick: When I think of my wife, I always think of her head, I picture *crackin*' her lovely skull, *unspoolin*' her brain, *tryin*' to get answers. 00:01:10, 1

The primal questions of a marriage: What are you *thinkin*'? How are you *feelin*'? What have we done to each other? 00:01:20, 1

In data 1, Nick showed –in ending pronunciation. Nick pronounced –in ending instead of –ing form of verb in the word cracking, unspooling, trying, thinking, and feeling. He omitted the final consonant cluster [ŋ] pronounced as [n]. He pronounced the word cracking as *crackin'*, unspooling as *unspoolin'*, trying as *tryin'*, thinking as *thinkin'*, and feeling as *feelin'*. While in Standard Englih the pronunciation must be like cracking /kr'ækiŋ/, unspooling /an'spu:liŋ/, trying /tr'aɪŋ/, thinking /'əɪŋkiŋ/, and feeling /'fi:liŋ/. The researcher also found out that Nick pronounced –in ending instead of –ing form of verb in different word as the utterance below:

Data 2

This utterances happened when Nick calls Amy's parents about detail information of Amy's disappearance.

Nick: We're still not sure what we're dealing with. The cops have been through the house and I've been at the station and we decided. . . at this point they're *takin*' it very seriously. And so I'm *callin*' you. 00:19:00, 32

In those utterances, Nick omitted the final consonant cluster $/\eta$ / pronounced as /n/. He pronounced taking as *takin* and calling as *callin*. While in Standard English the pronunciation must be like

taking /'teikiŋ/ and calling /'kɔ:liŋ/. The Nick also showed –in ending pronunciation in the other situation like the utterance below:

Data 3

wants her back.

This utterance happens in the conference room, when Nick is doing his interview he say that he loves his wife and

Nick: Thank you for *comin*. My wife, Amy Elliott Dunne, went missing from our home on July 5 between 9 am and 11:30 am under very concerning circumstances. We ask for anyone who may have knowledge of what has happened to her to come forward. 00:25:45, 54

In that utterance, Nick pronounced –in ending instead of –ing form of verb in the word coming. He pronounced coming as *comin*'. It means that he omitted the final consonant cluster /ŋ/ pronounced as /n/. In Standard English the pronunciation must be like coming /'kamiŋ/. Thereafter, Nick also pronounced –in ending instead of –ing form of verb in different word as shown in the utterance below:

Data 4

This utterance happens when detective Boney following Nick in the Nick's father house.

Nick: Are you *followin*' me? 00:30:56, 66

From that utterance, Nick omitted the final consonant cluster $/\eta$ / pronounced as /n/. Nick pronounced following as *followin*.

While in Standard English the pronunciation must be like following /'foloony/. Then in the other situation, Nick showed –in ending pronunciation when he made conversation with other character as shown in the utterances below:

Data 5

This utterances happened when Amy tells Nick that her parents are having financial problems. Then Nick asked her for her trust fund money, which is nearly a million dollars.

Nick: Right, I forgot. You can give your parents \$879,000 without *askin*' me, but god forbid I buy Legend of Zelda without your permission. 00:30:00, 71

Amy: You're *spendin'* a lot. 00:33:37, 71

Nick: Amy, I know you don't trust me. You don't trust my judgment, you don't trust my intentions. 00:33:54,71

Amy: What are you *talkin* 'about? 00:34:02, 71

From those utterances, Nick and Amy omitted the consonant cluster /ŋ/ pronounced as /n/. Nick pronounced asking as *askin* ' and Amy pronounced spending as *spendin* ' and talking as *talkin* '. While in Standard English the pronunciation must be like asking /'a:skiŋ/, spending /'spendiŋ/, and talking /'tɔ:kiŋ/. In the other situation, GO showed –in ending pronunciation. GO pronounced – in ending instead of –ing form of verb. It means that she omitted the final consonant cluster /ŋ/ pronounced as /n/ like the utterance below:

This utterance happens in the GO's bar when she tells

Nick about her costomer service in bar.

GO: I could tell you about my customer—service experience while *changin*' Internet providers. 00:03:45, 5

In that utterance, GO pronounced the word changing as changin'. While in Standard English the pronunciation must be like changing /'tfemdzin/. The GO also showed –in ending in the other situation when she made conversation with other character as shown in the utterances below:

Data 7

This utterances happened when GO knows that Nick cheating with other woman.

GO: You fucking asshole. You liar. You fucking lied to my fucking face. 00:50:05, 99

Nick : GO. I'm sorry 00:50:08, 99 GO : How old is she? 00:50:10, 99

Nick : Twenty. 00:50:13, 99 GO : How long? 00:50:15, 99

Nick : A year. Little over. 00:50:16, 99

GO: You've been *lyin*' to me for over a year. 00:50:20, 99

From the utterances above, GO omitted the consonant cluster /ŋ/ pronounced as /n/. She pronounced lying as *lyin'*. While in Standard English the pronunciation must be like lying /'lany/. In the other occasion, Boney also showed —in ending pronunciation. She

pronounced –in ending instead of –ing form of verb as in the utterance below :

Data 8

This utterance happens when detective Boney see a wall with pictures of "Amazing Amy" in Amy's office.

Boney: I remember these! Wait. Your wife is *Amazin*' Amy? 00:12:20, 26

From that utterance, Boney omitted the consonant cluster /ŋ/ pronounced as /n/. She pronounced amazing as *amazin*'. While in Standard English the pronunciation must be like amazing /ə'merziŋ/. Then Boney also pronounced –in ending instead of –ing form of yerb in different word as the utterance below:

Data 9

This utterance happens in police station when detective Boney talks with her friend about Amy's disappearance.

Boney: Now, normally, we wouldn't treat this as a *missin'* persons case so quick. We'd tell you to call backin 24 hours. But given the scene in the house and given our spike in violent crime of late, we're going to take this very, very seriously. 00:15:48, 31

From the utterance above, Boney omitted the consonant cluster /ŋ/ pronounced as /n/. She pronounced missing as *missin*'. While in Standard English the pronunciation must be like missing /'*misiŋ*/. Thereafter, Boney alsos showed –in ending pronunciation in the other situation when she made conversation with other character as the utterance below:

This utterance happens in police station when detective Boney ask to Nick about Amy's blood type.

Boney: Type A. That can drive you crazy if you're not like that. You seem laid back. Type B. *Speakin*' of which: my's blood type? 00:18:20, 31

In that utterance, Boney pronounced –in ending instead of – ing form of verb in the word speaking. She pronounced speaking as *speakin*'. It means that she omitted the final consonant cluster /ŋ/ pronounced as /n/. While in Standard English the pronunciation must be like speaking /'spi:kiŋ/. The Boney also pronounced –in ending in different word like the utterance below:

Data 11

This utterance happens in police station when detective Boney talking with her friend about easy to find Amy.

Boney: The whole thing just feels.. .easy. Like *findin*' an envelope marked CLUE. 01:30:34, 188

From the utterance above, Boney omitted the final consonant cluster /ŋ/ pronounced as /n/. She pronounced finding as *findin'*. While in Standard English the pronunciation must be like finding /'fardiŋ/. Then the researcher also found out that Amy pronounced –in ending instead of –ing form of verb as the utterance below:

Data 12

This utterance happens in Amy's office when she writing about her husband in diary book.

Amy: I will practice *believin*' my husband loves me and will love this baby. That this child really might save our marriage. 01:02:32, 118

In that utterance, Amy pronounced believing as *believin'*. It means that she omitted the final consonant cluster /ŋ/ pronounced as /n/. While in Standard English the pronunciation must be like believing /bi'li:fiŋ/. Thereafter, Amy also pronounced —in ending in the other situation as shown in the utterance below:

Data 13

This utterance happens when Amy think that all people hate her husband because she disappearance a few days.

Amy: The world will hate Nick for *killin*' his beautiful, pregnant wife. And when I'm ready, I'll go out on the ocean with a handful of pills and a couple of stones. If they find my body, they'll know. 01:08:40, 146

In that utterance, Amy pronounced killing as *killin'*. She omitted the final consonant cluster /ŋ/ pronounced as /n/. While in Standard English the pronunciation must be like killing /'kıliŋ/. Then in the other situation, Amy also showed –in ending pronunciation as the utterance below:

Data 14

This utterance happens when Amy shows up on TV and she say thankful for people who had been care with her.

Amy: Nick and I have had our bad patches, our dark days. But I thank you for *forgivin*' him for what he did and for *supportin*' our new, happy life together. Your encouragement means the world. 02:16:49, 261.

From that utterance, Amy omitted the final consonant cluster /ŋ/ pronounced as /n/. She pronounced forgiving as *forgivin*' and supporting as *supportin*'. While in Standard English the pronunciation must be like forgiving /fə'grviŋ/ and supporting /sə'pɔ:tiŋ/.

b. Dropping the plosive sound of [d]

The researcher just found out [d] dropping in Amy's dialogue. Amy dropped the [d] phoneme of the word *don't* to be 'on't and the word *and* to be an' as shown in the following data:

Data 15

This utterance happens in Desi's house (Amy's ex.boyfriend), when Amy feel scared because Desi give camera in every spot of his house.

Amy: You scared me. *Don't* do 'hat 01:49:02, 224

In data 15, Amy showed [d] dropping, she dropped [d] phoneme before a vowel. She pronounced the word don't as 'on't. It means that she omitted the consonant cluster /d/. While in Standard English the pronunciation must be like don't /'don(t)/. Then Amy also dropped [d] phoneme in the word and as the utterance below:

This utterance happens when Nick and Amy first meet at a party in New York. She asks her question about who is he.

Amy : *An'* you? Who are you? 00:05:45, 7

From that utterance, Amy pronounced the word and as an'. She omitted the consonant cluster /d/. While in Standard English the pronunciation must be like and /and/. Thereafter, Amy also dropped [d] phoneme in the word and as the utterance below:

Data 17

This utterance happens when Amy writing about her marriage in her diary book.

Amy: Everyone told us—an' told us an' told us—marriage is hard work 00:20:20, 36

In that utterance, Amy pronounced the word and as *an'*. She omitted the consonant cluster /d/. While in Standard English the pronunciation must be like and /ənd.

c. Dropping the fricative sound of [h]

The researcher just found out [h] dropping in GO and Boney's dialogue. GO and Boney dropped [h] phoneme of the word *how* to be 'ow as shown in the following data:

This utterances happened when GO knows that Nick cheating with other woman.

GO: You fucking asshole. You liar. You fucking lied to my fucking face. 00:50:05, 99

Nick: GO. I'm sorry 00:50:08, 99 GO: 'ow old is she? 00:50:10, 99

Nick: Twenty. 00:50:13, 99 GO: 'ow long? 00:50:15, 99

Nick: A year. Little over. 00:50:16, 99

GO: You've been lyin' to me for over a year.

00:50:20, 99

From those utterances, the researcher found out that GO dropped [h] phoneme in the word *how*. She pronounced the word how as 'ow. She omitted the consonant cluster /h/. While in Standard English the pronunciation must be like how /hov/. The in the other situation, GO also showed the [h] dropping inas the utterance below:

Data 19

This utterance happens when detective Boney following Nick in Nick's father house and asks a question to Nick.

Boney: 'ow long you two been here? 00:10:19, 22

From that utterance, Boney omitted the consonant cluster /h/. She pronounced the word how as 'ow. While in Standard English the pronunciation must be like how /həʊ/.

d. Dropping the plosive sound of [t]

Dropping the plosive sound of [t] is accumulated in two words such as *abou*' and *jus*'. These word uttered by the main characters in their dialogue as shown below:

Data 20

This utterance happens when GO talks to Nick.

GO: Just because I don't love Amy doesn't mean I don't care *abou*' her. I'm really scared. 00:22:52, 45

From that utterance, the researcher found out that GO showed the [t] dropping in the word *about*. She pronounced the word *about* as *abou*'. While in Standard English the pronunciation must be like about /a 'bout/.

Data 21

This utterance happens when detective Boney ask question to Nick in police station about Nick goes to the bar around eleven a.m.

Boney: So you got to The Bar around eleven today. Where were you before then? *Jus*' to cross that off. 00:17:59, 31

From the utterance above, Boney omitted the consonant cluster /t/. She pronounced the word *just* as *jus'*. While in Standard English the pronunciation must be like just $\frac{1}{2}$. Then GO also showe [t] dropping in the word *just* as the utterance below:

This utterance happens when GO presses Nick talks to Nick.

GO: *Jus'* because I don't love Amy doesn't mean I don't care about her. I'm really scared 00:22:52, 45

In that utterance, GO omitted the consonant cluster /t/. She pronounced the word *just* as *jus'*. While in Standard English the pronunciation must be like just /dʒʌst/.

e. Dropping the fricative sound of [ð]

Dropping the fricative sound of [ð] is accumulated in some words such as 'hat, 'his, and 'here. These word uttered by the main characters in their dialogue as shown below:

Data 23

This utterance happens when Nick talks to GO about tells GO that Amy have not friend. Then GO think that Amy is bizarre people.

GO: I feel sick. It's so bizarre. It just seems like the kind of thing 'hat would happen to Amy. She always attracts. 00:22:50, 45

From that utterance, GO omitted the consonant cluster $/\delta$ /. She pronounced the word that as 'hat. While in Standard English the pronunciation must be like $/\delta \omega t$ /. Thereafter, Amy also dropped $[\delta]$ phoneme in the word that as the utterance below:

This utterance happens in Desi's house (Amy's ex.boyfriend), when Amy feel scared because Desi give camera in every spot of his house.

Amy: You scared me. Don't do 'hat 01:49:02, 224

From the utterance above, Amy omitted the consonant cluster

/ð/. She pronounced that as 'hat. While in Standard Englsih the pronunciation must be like that /ðæt/. The in the other situation,

Nick dropped [ð] phoneme in the word this as the utterance below:

Data 25

This utterance happens when Nick returns home and calls for Amy. No answer. Then he calls the police.

Nick: My wife is gone. I came home to 'his. 00:10:12, 21 From that utterance, Nick omitted the consonant cluster /ð/. He pronounced *this* as 'his. While in Standard Englsih the pronunciation must be like this /ðis/. Then in other occasion, Boney also showed the [ð] dropping as the utterance below:

Data 26

This utterance happens when detective Boney ask question to Nick in police station about Nick goes to the bar with anyone or not.

Boney: You visit with anyone 'here? 00:18:00, 31

In that utterance, Boney omitted the consonant cluster $/\delta/$. She pronounced *there* as *'here*. While in Standard Englsih must be like there $/\delta e \sigma r/$.

f. Contracting Pronunciation

The main characters in "Gone Girl" movie maximize the principle of the ease of articulation in producting speech. The simplify some words by contracting them into a non-standard form. However, the contracted pronunciation to the maintains to have a similar pronunciation to the standard one. There are some utterances of the main characters that contracting in their pronunciation as shown in the following dialogue:

Data 27

- So is Amy going to do one of her anniversary, *whaddaya* call it? treasure hunts? (GO, 00:06:57, 11)
- Few years ago, *you'd* have known. (GO, 00:07:51, 11)
- *What'd* you give her? (GO, 00:08:11, 11)
- *Why'd* y'all come back here? (Boney, 00:10:27, 22)
- So your wife has no friends here. Is she *kinda*. . .stand-offish?.. .Ivy League? (Boney, 00:18:02, 31)
- *Lotta* cold cuts. (Nick, 00:36:57, 73)
- *How'd* you even meet her? (GO, 00:50:33, 99)
- You *gotta* go, you gotta go now! (Nick, 00:49:50, 99)
- We have her medical records coming.. .So let's talk. While we wait. *We'll* start with...here.. . scene of the crime. See, *we've* seen dozens of home invasions (Boney, 00:57:52, 109)
- I wanted kids. **We'd** been trying. No luck. When we moved back here, way back when, we even went to a fertility clinic. (Nick, 01:00:56, 110)

• The adoring rich guy *who'd* still do anything for her. It's fucking wrong. (Nick, 01:01:50, 110)

In data 27, the researcher found out the contracting pronunciation in the main characters' utterances. It is consist of eleven dialogues. In the first dialogue contains contracted form of "what do you" which is pronounced by GO pronounced as "whaddaya" when she talks to Nick about his 5th wedding anniversary. Meanwhile, the second utterance also contains of contraction such as "you did" which is pronounced by GO pronounced as "you'd" when she talks to Nick. Third, GO contracted form of "what did" pronounced as "what'd" when she asks to Nick about the gift that given to his wife at the anniversary. Fourth, Boney contracted form of "why did" pronounced as "why'd" when she asks to Nick about why did he back in New York. Fifth, Boney contracted form of "kind of" pronounced as "kinda" when she asks to Nick about his wife. Sixth, Nick contracted form of "lot of" pronounced as "lotta" when he talks to Shawna, a woman who extends her sympathy and takes a selfie of the two of them, telling him to say "chicken-Frito pie." Seventh, GO prononuced "how did" as "how'd" when she talks to Nick about Andie. Eighth, Nick pronounced "got to" as "gotta" when he orders Andie to go out from GO's house. Ninth, Boney contracted form of "we will" and "we have" pronounced as "we'll" and "we've" when she talks to Nick about Amy was pregnant. Tenth, Nick contracted form of "we had" pronounced as "we'd" when he talks to GO, and the last Nick pronounced "who had" pronounced as "who'd" when he talks to GO about Desi's letter.

Here are the words of the main characters contracted throughout in the "Gone Girl" movie :

Table 4.2 Contracted Pronunciation by the Main Characters

The main	Contracted	Standard	
character	pronunciation	pronunciation	
GO	Whaddaya	What do you	
	You'd	You had	
	What'd	What did	
	How'd	How did	
Boney	We'll	We will	
_ / `	We've	We have	
	Why'd	Why did	
	Kinda	Kind of	
Nick	Gotta	Got to	
	We'd	We had	
	Who'd	Who had	
	Lotta	Lot of	

4.1.1.2 Grammatical Features

According to Nagle and Sanders (2003:107), there are three maintaining grammatical features that have uniquely Southern structures and special meanings, such as *yall*, *might could*, and *fixin' to*. But in this research, the researcher just found out yall type in the main characters' dialogue of "Gone Girl" movie. The dialogue shown as below:

This utterance happens when Boney asks to Nick about why did he back in New York.

Boney: Why'd *ya'll* come back here? 00:10:27, 22

From that utterance, Boney showed the gtrammatical features of *yall*. She pronounced *yall* as *ya'll*. While in Standard English the pronunciation must be like *you all*.

4.1.1.3 Vocabulary Variation

The distinction of pairs of words shows the distinction of the social group a person belongs to. It is also a matter of word choice. These are the utterances produced by the main characters as below:

Data 29

- a slow decline into a sudden, steep drop that focused us to move our independent, *misogynistic* father to a giant home that stank of chicken broth and piss, where he'd be surrounded by women helping him at all times. (Nick, 00:05:46, 8)
- The booze floating, sludgelike, just beneath the surface of my skin made me look like a fleshy *wastrel*, just sensuous enough to be disreputable. (Nick, 01:16:57, 165)
- The show gets underway, and I feel a bit better. It is the *apotheosis* of Amy. (Amy, 00:56:27, 108)

In data 29, the researcher found out vocabulary variation in the main characters' utterances. From those utterances, the bold and italicized does not have literal meaning. The researcher takes the literal meaning of those term from UrbanDictionary.com. In the first dialogue, Nick utters it

when he speaking about his father's Alzheimer. The literal meaning of *misogynistic* is hating women in particular. Second dialogue, Nick utters it when he doing conference about his wife. The literal meaning of *wastrel* is a wasteful or good-for-nothing person. Third dialogue, Amy utters it when she is watching TV talk show about herself. The literal meaning of *apotheosis* is the elevation or exaltation of a person to the rank of God.

This is the table of vocabulary variation used by the main characters in "Gone Girl" movie :

Tabl 4.3 The Main Character's Vocabulary Variation

The Main	V <mark>oc</mark> abula <mark>ry</mark>	Literal Meaning
Character	Varia <mark>tion</mark>	
Nick	Misogynistic	hating women in particular
	Wastrel	a wasteful or good-for-nothing person
Amy	Apotheosis	the elevation or exaltation of a person to
		the rank of God

4.1.2 The Factor which Influences of American Southern Dialect used by the Main Characters in "Gone Girl" Movie

The factor which influences of American Southern dialect used by the main characters in "Gone Girl" movie is geographical area. Geographical area refers to regional dialect. Regional dialect is the distinctive of local colorings in the language according to geographical area. Furthermore, the features of regional dialect such as pronunciation, vocabulary, and grammar. As explained before, in this research the researcher found three features in language variation of American Southern dialect that is used by the main characters in "Gone Girl" movie such as phonological features, grammatical features, and vocabulary variation. Moreover, factor of geographical area related with who the speaker is and where the speaker comes from. As explained before, the speaker or the main characters in "Gone Girl" movie is the local people from the United States. Thereafter, this movie is adopted from of novel the same title written by Gillian Flynn. The writer of this movie comes from the United States. She lives in Chicago. So that is way the author emphasizes American English dialect. Moreover, the setting of "Gone Girl" movie is Missouri, South Midland part of the United States. So that, the main characters of "Gone Girl" movie uses regional dialect to make conversation with other character.

4.2 Discussions

The data which analyzed in the previous explanations shows us that the phenomenon of language variation of American Southern dialect in the form of phonological features, grammatical features, and vocabulary variation occurs in the main character's dialogue of "Gone Girl" movie.

In the phonological features, the researcher found out six patterns of Southern dialect which uttered by the main characters in their dialogues. The first

is unstressed the nasal sound of $[\eta]$ or called -in ending, the main characters pronounced -in instead of -ing form of a verb (verb + ing) for example crackin', unspoolin', tryin', thinkin', feelin', takin', callin', comin', followin', askin', spendin', talkin', changin', lyin', amazin', missin', speakin', findin', believin', killin', forgivin', while in Standard Englih the pronunciation must be like cracking /kr'ækin/, unspooling /\u03an'spu:lin/, trying /tr'ain/, thinking /'\u03e9inkin/, and feeling /'fi:lin/, taking /'teikin/ and calling /'kɔ:lin/, coming /'kʌmin/, following /'foləʊɪn/, asking /'a:skin/, spending /'spendin/, talking /'tɔ:kin/, changing /'tsendzin/, lying /'laɪŋ/, amazing /ə'meɪziŋ/, missing /'mɪsiŋ/, speaking /'spi:kiŋ/, finding /'faɪdiŋ/, believing /bi'li:fin/, killing /'kilin/, forgiving /fa'givin/ and supporting /sa'po:tin/. The second is dropping the plosive sound of [d], the main characters dropped the [d] phoneme of the word don't to be 'on't and the word and to be an' while in Standard English the pronunciation must be like don't /'don(t)/ and and $/\partial nd$. The third is dropping the fricative sound of [h], the main characters dropped the [h] phoneme before a vowel for example how to be 'ow while in Standard English the pronunciation must be like how /həʊ/. The fourth is dropping the plosive sound of [t], the main characters dropped [t] phoneme in two words such as abou' for about and jus' for just while in Standard English the pronunciation must be like about /ə bout/ and just /dzast/. The fifth is dropping the fricative sound of ∂ , the main characters dropped [ð] phoneme in three words such as 'hat for that, 'his for this, and 'here for there while in Standard English the pronunciation must be like about $\frac{\partial bout}{\partial t}$, that $\frac{\partial at}{\partial t}$, this $\frac{\partial is}{\partial t}$, and there $\frac{\partial e\partial r}{\partial t}$. The last is contracting pronunciation, the main characters maximize the principle of the ease of articulation in producting speech. The simplify some word by contracting them into a non-standard form for example what did you pronounced as "whaddaya", you had pronounced as "you'd", what did pronounced as "what'd", why did pronounced as "why'd", kind of pronounced as "kinda", lot of pronounced as "lotta", how did pronounced as "how'd", got to pronounced as "gotta", we will pronounced as "we'll", we have pronounced as "we've", we had pronounced as "we'd", and who had pronounced as "who'd".

In grammatical features, the researcher found out one pattern of Southern dialect in "Gone Girl" movie such as "yall" type. As explained before, there are several variants in structure of "yall" (you all) and punctuation, such as y'all, ya'll, yawl. The origin of structural yall is a subject of considerable scholarly interest and some people regard yall as a contraction of you + all and typically put an apostrophe after the y. But in this research, the researcher found out yall with ya'll type. The main character pronounced yall as ya'll. While in Standard English the pronunciation must be like you all.

Furthermore, in vocabulary variation, the researcher found out three patterns of Southern dialect that used by the main characters in "Gone Girl" movie. The researcher takes the literal meaning of these words from UrbanDictionary.com such as *wastrel* is a wasteful or good-for-nothing person, *misogynistic* is hating women in particular, and *apotheosis* is the elevation or exaltation of a person to the rank of a God.

Thereafter, the factor which influences of American Southern dialect used by the main characters in "Gone Girl" movie is caused by geographical area. Geographical area refers to regional dialect. Furthermore, factor of geographical area related with who the speaker is and where the speaker comes from. As explained before, the speaker or the main characters in "Gone Girl" movie is the local people from the United States. Thereafter, this movie adopted from of novel the same title written by Gillian Flynn. The writer of this movie comes from the United States. She lives in Chicago. So that is way the author emphasizes American English dialect. Moreover, the setting of "Gone Girl" movie is Missouri, South Midland part of the United States. So that, the main characters of "Gone Girl" movie uses regional dialect to make conversation with other character.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

This chapter mainly discusses the conclusions of this research. There are two major conclusions that can be made as a response to the two research questions in chapter 1. The two conclusions are :

- 1. The patterns of American Southern dialect used by the main characters in "Gone Girl" movie consist of :
 - a. Phonological features

The main characters of "Gone Girl" movie used phonological features such as :

- Unsressed the nasal sound of [ŋ]: crackin', unspoolin', tryin', thinkin', feelin', takin', callin', comin', followin', askin', spendin', talkin', changin', lyin', amazin', missin', speakin', findin', believin', killin', forgivin',
- Dropping the plosive sound of [d] : don't to be 'on't and and to be an'
- Dropping the fricative sound of [h]: how to be 'ow

- Dropping the plosive sound of [t]: abou' for about, and jus' for just
- Dropping the fricative sound of [ð]: 'hat for that, 'his for this, and 'here for there
- contracting pronunciation: what did you pronounced as "whaddaya", you had pronounced as "you'd", what did pronounced as "what'd", why did pronounced as "why'd", kind of pronounced as "kinda", lot of pronounced as "lotta", how did pronounced as "how'd", got to pronounced as "gotta", we will pronounced as "we'll", we have pronounced as "we've", we had pronounced as "we'd", and who had pronounced as "who'd".

b. Grammatical features

The main characters of "Gone Girl" movie used American English dialect in semantical features such as :

• yall type : ya'll

c. Vocabulary variation

The main characters of "Gone Girl" movie used vocabulary variation such as :

- wastrel is a wasteful or good-for-nothing person
- *misogynistic* is hating women in particular

- apotheosis is the elevation or exaltation of a person to the rank of a God.
- 2. The factor wich influences of American Southern Dialect used by the main characters in "Gone Girl" movie is geographical area. Geographical area refers to regional dialect which is the regional dialect of "Gone Girl" movie is American English. Because the writer of this movie comes from the United States. She lives in Chicago. So that is way the author emphasizes American English dialect. Moreover, the setting of "Gone Girl" movie is Missouri, South Midland part of the United States. So that, the main characters of "Gone Girl" movie uses American Southern dialect to make conversation with other character.

5.2 Suggestion

This research is primarily on the written text. The result shows that American Southern dialect has features that are unique and different from other dialects. The researcher would like to recommend for further research to conduct the study of American English in the other literary works from the other region for example in Northern. Therefore, it will be particularly interesting to identify the features used in North America. The researcher also suggest for the further research to examines the literary work from different cultures, ethnics, and generation.

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