CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

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

2.1 Language Variation

Many people use language more than one to connect and attract other people in various purposes in society. As Wardhaugh (2006) claimed that many speakers may use two or more languages. An Indonesian student may speak to his friend from Surabaya using Javanese but he communicates Indonesian to his friend from Jakarta. He may also change to speak English as he starts to learn in the English class. Then, the language he uses also may change from the standard to non-standard based on the situation with whom he speak. It indicates that no one speaks the same way all the time andpeople constantly exploit the nuances of the languages they speak for a wide variety of purposes (Wardhaugh, 2006). These phenomena are called language variation.

A language variation is a specific linguistic items or human speech pattern (e.g. sound, words, grammatical features, etc.) which is uniquely associated with some external factors, such as a geographical area or a social group (Wardhaugh, 2006). For instance, as the sound, the word *brought* is uttered differently between British and American speaker. British pronounce *brought*as/brɔt/ and American pronounce

broughtas/bro:t/. Then, as the word, Australians talk of sole parents, while people in England call them single parents, and NewZealanders call them solo parents. As the grammatical, Speakers of US English tend to prefer do you have, though this can now also be heard in Britainalongside the traditional British English have you got. Americans ask did you eat? While the English ask have you eaten?

The phenomena above are determined from many factors such as social and geographical area. The social factors is speech varieties associated with different social factors, especially related to the speakers' social status such as social groups or classes; racial status/ ethnicity, income; education, and cultural background etc. Those are included vulgar or taboo language, slang, colloquial, jargon, argot, register, and style (including standard and nonstandard variety). The other factorof language variation is geographical area. It is dialect variation. In this case, the writer is going to analyze language variation which is focused on dialect variation.

2.2. Dialect

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

There are three kinds of dialect. They are regional dialect, social dialect and personal dialect. The first, the regional dialect is distinctive varieties of language spoken in a particular region. The term dialect is sometimes used only if there is a strong tradition of writing in the local variety. Then, there is term patois which describes the variety. Wardhaugh (2006, p.44) found that many linguists writing in English tend to use dialect to describe both situation and rarely. Patois itself refers only to the speech of the lower strata in society. As the example, Jamaicans who is often refer to the variety of English spoken on the island as a patois.

The differences patois and dialect are dialect usually has a wider geographical distribution than a patois, so that, whereas regional dialect and village patois seem unobjectionable, the same cannot be said for regional patoisand village dialect. However, Wardhaugh (2006, p.44)

claimed that many Jamaicans refer to the popular spoken variety of Jamaican English as a patois rather than as a dialect.

Also, there is a dialect continuum. Over large distances the dialects at each end of the continuum may well be mutually unintelligible, and also some of the intermediate dialects may be unintelligible with one or both ends, or even with certain other intermediate ones. For instance, there is Italian travel to France. He found that there is the same dialect with his dialect in one of France area. Then, he tries to wide his travel until he does not find the same dialect with his dialect.

Second, social dialect is varieties of a language associated with different social groups, status, religion, and ethnicity. As the example, in a city like Baghdad the Christian, Jewish, and Muslim inhabitants speak different varieties of Arabic. In this case the first two groups use their variety solely within the group but the Muslim variety serves as a lingua franca, or common language, among the groups.

Third, personal dialect is called idiolect. It is varieties of language spoken by an individual speaker of the language. For example, there are some Native Americans who have a little Indian continue to study in England. All of them come from the same region. They speak American English. But, one of them speaks differently with others. The different seems in sound, vocabulary and grammar. It means that the person has a unique way of speaking. As Hyams and Rodman (2003, p.445) claimed the

unique characteristics of the language of an individual speaker are referred to as the speaker's idiolect.

There are some reasons why people use dialect in society. While the people are educated, they tend to use dialect to communicate to other. Schilling-Estes (2006, p.312) found that people tend to use dialect to show their solidarity, style and political statement. It means solidarity is associated with home and local neighborhood. Style itself is commonly used by teenager as shows to be cool person. The using dialect as political statement is used by politic party as the tool to attract people to convey the message. In addition, people tend to use their dialect to show their identity where they are come from.

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

2.2.1. Phonology Features

There are many different sounds in single language. As a comparison of "r-less" and other dialects which illustrates phonological differences among dialect (Hyams and Rodman, 2003). The linguists add, there are many differences among the dialects of American English. Hyams and Rodman (2003, p.450) claimed to illustrate the different sound of English by reference to

word in which sounds occur. For instance some readers pronounce *Mary*, *marry*, and *merry* in the same; others pronounce the three words differently as /meri/, /mæri/ and /meri/; and still others pronounce two of them.

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

In this case, sound can also identify the social class of the speaker. A linguist Labov (1972b) provided the example of sound that identifies the social class where is the person belongs to. For instance, the pronouncing *car* and *cart* in New York City in their *r*-less varieties are identified people as using a type of pronunciation associated with lower-class speech in that city (Wardhaugh, 2003).

2.2.2. Grammatical Pattern

There are grammatical differences in the varieties spoken in different regions. For instance, speakers of American English tend to use the form *gotten* as the past participle of *get*, as in she has

gotten used to it, whereas British speakerstend to use got, as in she has got used to it (Schilling-Estes, 2006). It indicates that grammatical pattern in variation form can be foundusing of past participle verb form.

Grammatical can identify the social class where the person belongs to. For example, *she walks* (standard) and *she walk* (vernacular). In this case, it can determine that the standard is used by Middle class and the vernacular is used by Lower class. Holmes (2012) stated that there is a sharp distinction between the middle-class groups and the lower-class groups for using grammatical pattern. This pattern is foundboth in a variety of US English spoken in Detroit, and in a variety of British English spoken in Norwich (Holmes, 2012).

There is grammatical pattern that avoided by Middle class and it always indicated by Lower class is using negation or multiple negation or negative concord. Holmes (2012, p.151) claimed that negation or negative concord or multiple negation always avoid by Middle class and the Lower class use it comfortably. For instance, *It ain't no cat can't get in no coop*. This grammatical pattern is multiple negations which are found in all English speaking communities. It is mostly used by lower class than middle class speech. Multiple negations are a very silent vernacular form (Holmes, 2012). The writer is used grammatical

pattern to identify the utterances of the character in the movie to find out the pattern used by Lieutenant Aldo Raine.

2.2.3. Vocabulary Variation

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

By vocabulary variation, the writer can determine where the region and social class the character belongs to. In other words, the writer is also used vocabulary variation to find out the pattern dialect variation used by Lieutenant Aldo Raine.

2.3. Related Studies

Regarding on this study, the writer finds some other writers which the topics are related. For the first thesis is Santika (2014) a student UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya, did research entitled An Analysis of West Country Dialect used by Hagrid in J.K Rowling's Harry Potter. Santika

analyzed the dialect variation and showed the pattern and the effects of Hagrid's dialect vary from the range of phonology feature, grammatical pattern, and vocabulary variation. In this research, Santika used literary work from J.K Rowling's novel to find the pattern and the effect of Hagrid's dialect. The interesting of this research, Santika analyzed and showed the regional dialect where comes from the author hometown which put on one of character in her literary work of Harry Potter. Thus, the whole analysis dialect features, Hagrid represent as the lower social group.

Second, the thesis is Ningrum (2014) a student of UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. She did a research analyzed African American English and Slang used by Jim and Huck Finn in The Adventure of Huckleberry Finnn from a novel written by Mark Twain. She found AAE and Slang words that uttered by Jim and Huck Finn. She analyzed the sound and the grammar by both character. In this research, Ningrum found the using of multiple negations and slang negation [ain't]. The using of [ain't] is to replace *is, are, were, has not, and have not* as the Standard English. She also found the using of *-in* that replace *-ing* like *killin', goin', lookin'* and etc.

The third research is Molventer and Tagliamonte (2011) written journal of language in society, they did the research entitled How'd you get that accent? : acquiring a second dialect of the same language. The study was conducted in Philadelphia, United States and it analyzed a

second dialect acquisition by three children over six years as they shift room Canadian to British English. This analysis focuses on a frequent and socially embedded linguistic feature, T-voicing (e.g., pudding versus putting).

Those studies are related with this research which is described social dimension and phenomenon of language variation. It describes the dialect which the purpose and distinguish of dialect variation. It can also describe the identity of person from regional dialect that used by the person. In addition, dialect can also make intimate the social relationship the people from the same region. As the language variation, dialect variety can enrich the language itself.