

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 like 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 patois and 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

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 Finn* 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

