CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

The focus of this study is to identify patterns of a dialect and the significance of the dialect found in the movie of '*InglouriousBasterds*'. The main purpose of this chapter is to answer the questions presented in Chapter I.

4.1 Findings

The writer found the patterns and the effect of Aldo's dialect. The patterns of Aldo's dialect vary in phonological variation, grammatical pattern and vocabulary variation. The effect of Aldo's dialect is explained in discussion.

4.1.1 Dialect Pattern used by Lieutenant Aldo Raine

Lieutenant Aldo Raine is a leader of American soldier. He is also a secret agent who leads a team as known as "Basterds" and he well-known as Aldo Raine "the apache." He was born in United Stated. As in the movie, Aldo Raine introduces himself to his soldiers that he has a little bit Indian. Then, he decided to use Apache resistance in his mission. Besides, Aldo always put swastika sign to every German's soldier. That is the caused he well known as Aldo the Apache. The data finding are shown below in the table. In this case, the writer recognizes that the dialect used by Lieutenant Aldo Raine is from American English. Further explanation about the origin of dialect will be explained in Discussion.

Table 4.1 Aldo Raine's Dialect Patterns

	Pattern	Examples
		• Jus' like 'at. (00:37:12.316> 00:37:13.859)
	[t] dropping	 Up the road a piece, 'here's an orchard. (00:30:51.268> 00:30:54.021) So you're The Jew Hun'er. (02:04:39.271> 02:04:40.481)
		• 'Ow <i>abou</i> ' my knife? (02:27:03.198> 02:27:04.908)
	[d] dropping	• We <i>on't</i> like 'at. (00:37:04.558> 00:37:07.269)
	[th] dropping	• We on't like ' <i>at.</i> (00:37:04.558> 00:37:07.269)
		• What kin'o artillery they're carrying with 'em. (00:31:18.670> 00:31:21.131)
	[h] dropping	• 'Ow abou' my knife? (02:27:03.198> 02:27:04.908)
u	. 1.	• Well, we'll be <i>leavin</i> 'a little earlier. (00:21:49.560> 00:21:52.271)
Phonological Variation	-in ending	• Killin' Nazis.(00:22:06.285> 00:22:07.744)
aria		 I'm <i>callin</i> The Bear Jew over.(00:32:33.662> 00:32:35.706) You know how you <i>gotta</i> Carnegie Hall, don't you? (00:37:49.978>
al V		00:37:53.148)
gica		• And all <i>y'all</i> will get me 100 Nazi scalps(00:24:03.402> 00:24:08.615)
olo		• So if you ever want to eat a sauerkraut sanich again (00:31:06.116>
hon	Contracting	00:31:09.453)
Ь	the	• Well, we'll be leaving a <i>lil</i> earlier. (00:21:49.560> 00:21:52.271)
	pronunciation	• but I sure as hell didn't come down from the goddamn Smoky <i>Mount'n</i> 00:22:11.415> 00:22:14.334
		• And I pride myself for having an eye for that <i>kin'o</i> talent. (00:29:59.758>
		00:30:03.554)
		• Wha'd you hear? 00:32:19.898> 00:32:21.525
	X7 1	• We're goin' be doin one <i>thing</i> and one <i>thing</i> only. (00:22:02.364>
	Vowel changing	00:22:05.742) • Sound good? (00:23:37.376> 00:23:38.544)
	Changing	• You jus' say, " <i>Bingo</i> ." (02:09:05.245> 02:09:07.122)
		• Sound good? (00:23:37.376> 00:23:38.544)
	Subject	• Means I got a lil Indian in me. (00:22:45.073> 00:22:47.201)
	Omitting	• Heard of him? (00:28:07.271> 00:28:08.772)
		• Depends entirely on you. (00:30:44.970> 00:30:46.930)
1		• We're goin' be dropped into France dressed as civilians. (00:21:53.480>
tica n		00:21:56.775)
ammatic Pattern	Preposition	• Heard him?(00:28:07.271> 00:28:08.772)
Grammatical Pattern	Omitting	• And I pride myself having an eye that kind of talent. (00:29:59.758>
G		00:30:03.554)
	Auxiliary verb	 And point out on this map what I want know. (00:32:46.175> 00:32:49.178) That way you spot. (00:37:08.312> 00:37:12.232)
	omitting	• That way you spot. (00.37.08.312> 00.37.12.232)
	Auxiliary verb	• But you take off that uniform, ain't nobody going to know you's a Nazi.
	changing	(00:37:18.489> 00:37:22.743)
 		• Now, take your <i>Wiener-schnitzel-licking</i> finger (00:32:44.256>
Vocabulary Variation	Unique choice	00:32:46.091)
ocabular	Unique choice of words	
Voc Va		
[

There are three types of dialect variation that distinguish one dialect with another. They are phonology features, grammatical pattern and vocabulary variation. They exist used by Lieutenant Aldo Raine in his utterances.

4.1.1.1 Phonology Features

Phonology features used by Lieutenant Aldo Raine are such as consonant dropping, —*in* pronunciation, contracting the pronunciation, and changing vowel pronunciation. In consonant dropping, which omits the pronunciation of a consonant, Aldo Raine only drops the [t], [d], [h] and [th]. He also pronounces —*in* instead of —*ing* and contracts some words in his utterances. In addition, he also changes vowel pronunciation [*i*] and [*a*] become [*e*] in some words.

a. [t] dropping

The [t] dropping is accumulated in some words. Firstly, we are going to focus at the [t] dropping which is presented in two words; 'just', and 'hunter' which is uttered in the following dialogues in the table by Aldo Raine:

Table 4.2 [t] Dropping in the middle and the last consonant

No	The Dialogue		Time
		Now, jus ' take that finger of	
	yours. And point out on this		
			00:31:39.316
1 AIGO 1 -		being held, how many is	
	coming and what They		00:32:08.554
		brought to play with.	
	Werner I respectfully refuse, sir.		
	Landa So you're Aldo the Apache.		02:04:35.267
2			_
1	Aldo	So you're The Jew <i>Hun'er</i> .	2:04:40.481

The italicized and bold words are typed differently. They are typed only *jus*' and *hun'er* as the consonant [t] is dropped. The sentences which contain with end [t] such as *sit* and *brought*. Then, the sentences which contain with end [t] and add suffix *er* such as *adjuster* and *administer*. Aldo Raine not only drops the final consonant of [t] at the aforementioned word *just*, but also drops [t] in suffix of word *hunter*. This relies on the principle of ease of articulation. The principle covers the simplest way to pronounce words and eases the speaker in producing words. Aldo Raine tends to simplify the word whose pronunciation of the last [t] consonant comes after another consonant. It is:

Just: /jəst/

That word is commonly pronounced with [t] as the final phone. However, Aldo Raine drops the [t] so the last [t]

phone remains unpronounced. It is due to the existence of another consonant which is prior to the [t] phone. Also, Aldo Raine tends to simplify the word which pronunciation of [t] consonant comes after another consonant and before suffix *er*. It is:

Hunter /hA ntər/

That word is commonly pronounced with [t] as the second sound. Meanwhile, Aldo Raine drops the [t] so the second sound started by [t] phone remains unpronounced.

Secondly, Aldo does not only drop the [t] in last phone and in the middle phone but also he drops the first consonant as [t] the first phone in words. They are:

Table 4.3 [t] Dropping in the first consonant

No		The Sentences	Time
		Up the road a piece, 'here's	00:30:51.268
1.	Aldo	an orchard.	
		an orchard.	00:30:54.021
		Besides you, we know 'here's	00:30:54.438
2	A 1 1	another Kraut patrol fucking	
	Aldo	around here somewhere.	00:30:58.859

This word *there* / ðeə(r)/ is commonly pronounced with [t] as the first phone. But Aldo drops [t] so the [t] phone remains unpronounced. It is due to the consistent which Aldo always drops [t] phone in the word *there*.

There are other words pronounce Standard English which uttered by Aldo. They are:

- Sit /s 1 t/
- Let /let/

There is vowel before the last consonant. It does not need to apply the ease articulation principle to simplify the words dropping the last [t] phone. Those words uttered by Aldo in the following table dialogues:

Table 4.4 Pronunciation [t] phone by Aldo

No	The Di <mark>al</mark> ogue		Time
	Aldo	You <mark>kn</mark> ow what " <i>sit</i> down"	
	Aldo	means, Werner?	00:27:39.785
1.	<mark>We</mark> rner	Yes	/
	Aldo	Then sit down.	00:27:43.705
		Either kill you or <i>let</i> you	00:30:40.048
2.	Aldo		
		go.	00:30:42.259

The first and the second sentences are described that Aldo stressing the word *sit* and *let* to make an understanding what he speaks. He avoids dropping [t] to make the listener or other speaker is able to catch the meaning. Besides, there is a word which the final consonant dropped after vowel. It is:

Table 4.5 Phonology Feature [t] Dropping

No	The Dialogue		Time
1.	Landa	We're your prisoners.	02:27:03.198 —

	Aldo	Ow <i>abou'</i> my knife?	02:27:4.908
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The italicized and bold, it is known that there is [t] dropping in the word which last [t] phone comes after a vowel.

The word is commonly pronounced /ə□bao t/ but Aldo pronounces *abou* as he drops the last [t] phone. Aldo sometimes pronounced *about* as the Standard English. As following dialog between Aldo and Werner:

Table 4.6 Pronunciation [t] phone in the last consonant

No		The Sentences	Time
1.	Aldo	And the German will talk about us.	(00:23:21.151 00:23:23.362
2	Aldo	I need to know <i>about</i> Germans hiding in trees.	00:31:32.643 00:31:34.853

It indicates that he does not consistent as pronounce the word *about*. As the first sentence above, it describes that Aldo did not in a bad situation. So, he drops [t] of asking his knife to Hands Landa. The second sentence, Aldo did not drop [t] in the word *about* because he wants to stress this word as to make an understanding with his soldiers and his enemy.

In the contracting, Aldo also drops [t] in the middle of the word *little* /lɪtl/ to *lil*. It is due to the ease of

articulation. The example following the sentences uttered by Aldo:

Table 4.7 [t] Dropping in the middle consonant

No		The Sentences	Time
1.	Aldo	Well, we'll be leavin' a <i>lil</i> earlier.	00:21:49.560 00:21:52.271
2	Aldo	Means I got a <i>lil</i> Indian in me.	00:22:45.073 - 00:22:47.201

This contraction is almost the same with word hunter which Aldo drops the [t] so it becomes hun'er. In this case, Aldo mostly drops [t] phone in good position. The writer has already listened this sound for ten times to ensure the pronunciation that pronounced by Aldo.

b. [d] dropping

The [d] dropping is accumulated only in one word. From the whole utterances that Aldo Raine produced in movie, there is only one word which first [d] phone is dropped. The word is *don't* as shown in the following dialogs:

Table 4.8 [d] Dropping

No		The Dialogue	
1.	Wicki	He's going to burn it.	00:37:02.389

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The word *don't* is negative verb. Aldo drops the [d] phone before a vowel. But, he does not apply this word all the time. He drops this negative verb is due to the situation. In the situation, Aldo does not under pressure. Besides, he pronounced this word in Standard English when he felt worry. As the example, the sentences uttered by Aldo:

Table 4.9 Pronunciation [d] phone in the first consonant

No	The Dialogue		Time
	Aldo	Jackson to know. You don't	
	Tildo	want to figh'en in a	01:12:07.286
1		basement.	01.12.07.200
1.		She wasn't picking a place to	01:12:11.123
	Archie	fight. She was picking a place	
		isolated and without Germans	

He pronounced *don't* as the Standard English is not only to ensure the listener understand what he talks about, but also he wants to show his worry of the situation. Archie tried to cooling the condition. He makes sure that all is well.

c. [th] dropping

Like the [d] dropping feature, this consonant dropping which leaves the [th] phone unpronounced is also

accumulated only in two words. The words are *that* and *them* unpronounced by Aldo's utterances shown in the following sentences and dialogue:

Table 4.10 [th] dropping

	No	,	Time	
		Aldo	Hey, Hirschberg. Send 'at Kraut sarge over.	00:26:56.658
	1. Hirschberg		You. Go (asking the sergeant Werner)	00:26:59.953
	2.	Wicki	He's going to burn it.	00:37:02.389
		Aldo	Yeah, 'at's what we thought. We on't like 'at.	00:37:07.269
	2	Aldo	What kin'o artillery they're carryin' with 'em.	00:31:18.670
9	3.	Werner	You can't expect me to divulge information that would put German lives in danger.	00:31:21.131

The dialogue and the sentences of Aldo's utterances above, Aldo drops the [th] phone of the words *that* and *them* to be only 'at and 'em. In the dialogue, Aldo drops the [th] phone when he asked one of his soldiers to send a Germany sergeant. It is due to the ease of articulation. Also, the good situation makes him ease to use his dialect. These words are commonly pronounced *that* as /ðæt/ and *them* as /ðem/ with strong form / ðem/.

In other situation Aldo did not drop [th] in the word that when he speaks to his soldiers. He pronounced that as the Standard English. For example, the sentences uttered by Aldo: Table 4.11 Pronunciation [th] phone by Aldo

The Sentence Time No 00:22:47.284 And our battle plan will be *that* Aldo of an Apache resistance. 00:22:51.538

Based on the sentence, Aldo aims to clear the

Standard English to get more information from his enemy sergeant Werner. It shown in the following dialogues between

information to his soldiers of an Apache resistance by

stressing the word that. And the information looks like very

important for their mission. Aldo also pronounced that as the

Table 4.12 Pronunciation [th] phone by Aldo

Aldo and Werner:

No	The Dialogue		Time
1.	Aldo	Now, jus' take <i>that</i> finger of yours. And point out on this here map where this party is being held, how many is coming and what They brought to play with. I respectfully refuse, sir.	00:31:39.316 00:32:08.554
		•	
	Aldo	Hear <i>that</i> ?	
	Werner	Yes.	

	Aldo	That's Sergeant Donny Donowitz.	
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Those dialogues describe that Aldo needs more information from Werner. On the other hand, he pronounced *that* as the Standard English. Besides, when Werner refused to give the information, Aldo pronounced *that* to intimidate Werner to give information.

d. [h] dropping

Aldo Raine drops the [h] phone of the word *how* to be only *ow*. He did not pronounce *how* as shown in the following dialogue between Hands Landa and Aldo:

Table 4.13 [h] Dropping

1	No	The Dialogue		Time
	1.	Hands Landa	We're your prisoners.	02:27:00.571
	•	Aldo	Ow abou' my knife?	02:27:04.908

He drops the first consonant [h] before a vowel. As the situation, Aldo did not in unlucky position. Therefore he drops [h] to show that he did not worry.

The other situation, Aldo did not drop [h] in the word *how*. He pronounced *how* as the Standard English when he interrogated Werner (Germany Soldier) to ask some question. The sentences are shown in the following:

Table 4.14 Pronunciation [h] phone by Aldo

No		The Sentence	Time
1.	Aldo	How is your English, Werner?	00:27:47.376 00:27:48.460
2	Aldo	How many is coming and what they brought to play with?	00:31:44.321 00:31:47.699

The sentences indicate Aldo pronounced *how* as the Standard English to ensure the man whom he speaks is understood. By stressing the word *how*, he hopes get more the information what he needs. However, he does not need to apply drops [h] as the first consonant.

e. -in ending

The -in pronunciation is also featured in Aldo Raine's dialogs which represent the distinctive dialect. It is by simplifying the pronunciation of the -ing form of a verb. (verb+-ing) and words ended by -ing. The most common -in ending appears in the -ing form of a verb as shown below:

Table 4.15 [-in] Ending pronounced by Aldo to his soldiers

No	The Sentence	Time

1.	Aldo	Well, we'll be <i>leavin</i> ' a lil earlier.	00:21:49.560 00:21:52.271
2	Aldo	Killin' Nazis	00:22:06.285 00:22:07.744

In Aldo Raine's utterances provided above, Aldo Raine pronounced *leavin'*, and *killin'* instead of *leaving*, and *killing* respectively, as the standard pronunciation. Aldo also pronounced *calling*, *going*, and *licking* as *callin'*, *goin'* and *lickin'* when he interrogated Werner to get German information. For example as the following dialogue between Aldo and Werner:

Table 4.16 [-in] Ending pronounced by Aldo to his enemy

No		The Dialogue	
1/-		I'm <i>callin</i> ' The Bear Jew	
		over. He's goin' take that	
		big bat his, and he's goin'	
		beat your ass death with	
1.	Aldo	it. Now, take your	00:32:33.662
	Wiener-schnitzel-lickin'		
		finger, and point out on	00:33:00.647
		this map what I want	
		know.	
	Wannan	Fuck you. And your Jew	
	Werner	dogs.	

The dialogues describe that Aldo pronounced verb – *ing* as –*in* even though he speaks with his enemy. In this case, he thought Werner understood what he talks about. Nevertheless, Werner refused and ridiculed Aldo's offer.

f. Contracting the Pronunciation

Aldo Raine maximizes the principle of the ease of articulation in producing speech. He simplifies some words by contracting them into a non-standard form. However, the contracted pronunciation still maintains to have a similar pronunciation to the standard one. Here are some examples of

Aldo contracting his pronunciation:

Table 4.17 Contracting Pronunciation 1

No	The Sentence		Time
1.	Aldo	Well, we'll be <i>leavin'</i> a ll earlier.	00:21:49.560 00:21:52.271
2	Aldo	And all y'all will get me 100 Nazi scalps	00:24:03.402 00:24:08.615
3.	Aldo	And I pride myself for having an eye for that <i>kin'o</i> talent.	00:29:59.758 00:30:03.554
4.	Aldo	So if you ever want to eat a sauerkraut <i>sanich</i> again	00:31:06.116 00:31:09.453

Table 4.18 Contracting Pronunciation 2

No	The Dialogue		Time
1.	Aldo <i>Wha'd</i> you hear?		00:32:19.898
	Werner	Beats German soldiers	
	werner	with a club.	00:32:29.199
2		You know, Lieutenant,	00:37:49.978
۷.	Donny	you're getting pretty good	
		at that.	00:37:53.148

Aldo	You know how you <i>gotta</i> Carnegie	
	Hall, don't you? Practice.	

The first dialog contains a contracted form of *little* which is pronounced by Aldo simply as *lil*. Meanwhile, the second utterance is *you all*. However, Aldo contract *you all* as he pronounces *y'all*. The last example contains a contraction of word *got to*. Aldo pronounces it as *gotta* to ease his articulation. Here are the words Aldo contracted throughout the movie:

Table 4.19 Contracted Pronunciations by Aldo

	Contracted Pronunciations	Standard Pronunciations
	Lil	Little
1	y'all	you all
	kin'o	kind of
	'em	them
	Nah	I don't
	Sen'et	Send that
	sanich	Sandwich
	wha'd	What did
	gotta	Got to
	mount'n	mountain
	figh'en	fighting

g. Vowel Changing

There is two vowel changed of Aldo's utterances. He changed the vowels i and a become e in some words. The following sentences and dialogues below are uttered by Aldo:

Table 4.20 Vowel Changing Pronunciation 1

No		The Sentence	Time
1.	Aldo	We're goin' be doin one <i>thing</i> one <i>thing</i> only.	00:22:02.364 00:22:05.742

Table 4.21 Vowel Changing Pronunciation 2

	No	The	The Dialogue		
	1.	Aldo	And everything went exactly the way it was supposed to. What was the next step?	01:39:19.209	
		Von Hammersmark	Tuxedos to get them into the premiere wearing military uniforms.	01:39:28.677	
	2.	Hands Landa	That's a bingo! Is that the way you say it?	02:08:57.196	
2.		Aldo	You jus' say, "Bingo	 02:09:09.458	
		Hands Landa	Bingo! How fun.	02.07.07.730	

The vowel i in word $thing / \theta 1$ $\eta/$ as the Standard English is pronounced e in the word thing become/ $\theta e \eta/$. Then, in the word $thing / \theta 1$ $\eta g \theta 0$ / as the Standard English is uttered by Hands Landa, it changed and pronounced /be $\eta g \theta 0$ / by Aldo. The interesting, though Hands Landa asks to Aldo how

to say bingo, he keeps to say bingo as the Standard English even Aldo say different pronunciation. Also, Aldo changed the pronunciation of the word everything /evri, θ I η / become / evri, θ e η /.

The vowel a also changes into e in the word sound /sao nd/, it changes and pronounces into /seo nd/. Aldo tends to pronounce those words even he speaks to Werner or other characters. He does not worry whether the listener understand or not. But all the character understood what he speaks. As the example, following the dialogues:

Table 4.22 Vowel Changing Pronunciation 3

No	The	e <mark>D</mark> ialog <mark>ue</mark>	Time
1.	Aldo	Sound good?	00:23:37.376
1.			
	All soldiers	Yes Sir!	00:23:40.254
	Von Hammersmark	That sounds good.	
_	/	It <i>sounds</i> like shit.	01:43:21.743
2.	Aldo	What else are we	
		goin' do? Go home?	01:43:27.124
	Von	No, that sounds good.	
	Hammersmark	110, that sounds good.	

The first dialogue, Aldo pronounced *sound* did not as the Standard English. He keeps pronouncing it when he speaks to one of American spy which is also an actress Von Hammersmark. The second dialogue, although Aldo pronounced *sound* as /seo nd/, Von Hammersmark

pronounced *sound* as the Standard English as seem in the dialogue.

4.1.1.2 Grammatical Pattern

The unique grammatical pattern of the dialect used by Aldo Raine lies on the missing subject, auxiliary verb omitting, auxiliary verb changing, multiple slang negation and slang negation.

a. Subject Omittion

We focus on the omitting subject feature. Aldo frequently leaves his sentences with no subject though it does not always happen. The following sentences and dialogue are uttered by Aldo:

Table 4.23 Subject Omittion Grammatical Pattern 1

No		The Sentence	Time
1.	Aldo	Means I got a lil Indian in me.	00:22:45.073 00:22:47.201
2.	Aldo	Depends entirely on you	00:30:44.970 00:30:46.930

Table 4.24 Subject Omittion Grammatical Pattern 2

No	Th	The Dialogue	
1.	Aldo	Sound good?	00:23:37.37

	All soldiers	Yes Sir!	00:23:40.254
	Aldo	Heard him?	
2.	Werner	Everybody in the German Army has heard of Hugo Stiglitz	00:28:07.271 00:28:12.776
	Aldo	Donny!	
3	Donny	Yeah	00:33:08.614
,	Aldo	Got us a German here who wants die for Country. Oblige him.	00:33:16.747

From those sentences, there is a similarity which is the absence of the subjects in the sentences. As the correct grammatical pattern, the sentences must be:

Table 4.25 Subject Omittion Grammatical Pattern 3

No		The Sentence	Time
1.	Aldo	[That] Means I got a lil Indian in me.	00:22:45.073 00:22:47.201
2.	Aldo	[it] Depends entirely on you	00:30:44.970 00:30:46.930

Table 4.26 Subject Omittion Grammatical Pattern 4

No	The	Time	
1.	Aldo	[it] Sound good?	00:23:37.37
	All soldiers	Yes Sir!	00:23:40.254
2.	Aldo	[have you] Heard him?	00:28:07.271

	Werner	Everybody in the German Army has heard of Hugo Stiglitz	00:28:12.776
	Aldo	Donny!	
2	Donny	Yeah	00:33:08.614
3	Aldo	[you] Got us a German here who wants die for Country. [you] Oblige him.	00:33:16.747

Aldo omits the subject when he has already given some instruction to his soldiers. He asks the agreement to his soldiers that used a sentence *Sound good?* Although the sentence should be *it sound good?* He believes that what he talks about is a question of asking agreement.

There is also subject omitting which he introduces his self to his soldiers. He adds information that he has little Indian which is Native American. Aldo omits *that* as the subject in the sentence *Means I got a lil Indian in me*. It is due to the confidence of showing his identity. Besides, he is proud to be American which his known as Aldo the Apache.

He also shows his proud to his soldiers to Werner as Nazi. As he proud of his soldiers, he introduces to Werner by asking question *Heard him?* Then, he wants to show that one of his soldiers is from Germany and go pro to America. In

addition, the soldier is wanted which had already killed many leaders of German soldier.

Aldo omits the subject when he interrogated his enemy. He interrogated to get more information of other German soldiers. When he gives some question, he also offers the deal to free of life as answering and giving information. Aldo used the sentence *Depends entirely on you* as the bargaining. The pattern should be added *it* as the subject.

Aldo also omits [you] as the subject when he ask his soldier to kill Werner. The sentence *got us a German here* who wants die for country must be added [you] to complete the grammar. Then, the sentence *Oblige him* also must be added [you] as the Standard English. Those sentences are categorized as ordering sentence.

Besides, Werner as the enemy, he also omits the subject when he answered Aldo's question. It shown in dialogue below:

Table 4.27 Subject Omittion Grammatical Pattern 5

No		The Dialogue		
1.	Aldo	Wha'd you hear?	00:32:19.898	
	Werner	Beats German soldiers with a club.	 00:32:29.199	

Werner omits [he] as the subject when Aldo ask him a question. However, this case Aldo pronounce [he] as the

subject when he explains Werner about The Bear Jew to Werner. It is due to intimidate Werner to give the information.

a. Preposition Omittion

In this case, Aldo also omits the preposition such as *to*, *of*, *and*, and *for* in some utterances. These are the following sentences which is Aldo omits the preposition:

Table 4.28 Preposition Omittion 1

No		Time	
1.	Aldo	We're goin' be doin one thing one thing only.	00:22:02.364 00:22:05.742
2.	Aldo	We're goin' be dropped into France dressed as civilians.	00:21:53.480 00:21:56.775
3.	Aldo	And I pride myself having an eye that kind	00:29:59.758
		of talent.	00:30:03.554

Table 4.29 Preposition Omittion 2

No		The Dialogue	
1.	Aldo	Heard him?	00:28:07.271
1.		Everybody in the	
	Werner	German Army has heard	00:28:12.776
		of Hugo Stiglitz.	
2.		And, Werner, I'm goin'	
		ask you one last	00:32:33.662
	Aldo	goddamn time, I'm	
		callin' The Bear Jew	00:33:00.647
		over. He's goin' take that	

	big bat his, and he's goin' beat your ass death with it. Now, take your Wiener-schnitzel-lickin' finger, and point out on this map what I want know	
Werner	Fuck you. And your Jew dogs.	

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

Table 4.30 Preposition Omittion 3

No		Time	
1.	Aldo	We're goin' [to] be doin one thing [and] one thing only.	00:22:02.364 00:22:05.742
2.	Aldo	We're goin' [to] be dropped into France dressed as civilians.	00:21:53.480 00:21:56.775
3.	Aldo	And I pride myself [for] having an eye [for] that kind of talent.	00:29:59.758 00:30:03.554

Table 4.31 Preposition Omittion 4

No	The Dialogue		Time
1.	Aldo	Heard [of] him?	00:28:07.271
1.		Everybody in the	
	Werner	German Army has heard	00:28:12.776
		of Hugo Stiglitz.	00.201121770
		And, Werner, I'm	00:32:33.662
2.	Aldo	goin'[to] ask you one	
	11100	last goddamn time, I'm	00:33:00.647
		callin' The Bear Jew	00.22.00.017

	over. He's goin'[to] take that big bat his, and he's goin' [to] beat your ass death with it. Now, take your Wiener-schnitzellickin' finger, and point out on this map what I want [to] know	
Werner	Fuck you. And your Jew dogs.	

There is similarity which is the absence of the preposition in the sentences that uttered by Aldo. Mostly, Aldo omits the preposition after verb –ing. The sentence We're goin' be dropped into France dressed as civilians is indicated as simple future be going to. Aldo omits to preposition which is the pattern of the sentence must be We're goin' (to) be dropped into France dressed as civilians.

Aldo omit and preposition in his utterance. It is We're goin' be doing one thing one thing only. This sentence is incorrect grammatical. The sentence must be added and as the preposition in middle after doing one thing to correlate one thing only. So, it will be corrected grammar.

The omitting preposition of in the Aldo's utterances is mostly happen in all the way he talks to other characters. For the example, cross 5, 000 miles water, fight my way through half Sicily. This sentence should be added of preposition before the word water and Sicily. The correct

sentence should be *cross 5, 000 miles* (of) *water, fight my way through half* (of) *Sicily.* The other sentence like a question which is uttered by Aldo *Heard him?* It also should be added *of* as preposition.

Aldo also omits *for* preposition before gerund. For example, the sentence *And I pride myself having an eye that kind of talent*. This case, *for* preposition must be added after the word *myself*. Aldo also must be added *for* preposition before *that* as correlation in the sentence itself.

In other situation, Aldo sometimes did not omit the preposition in his utterances. The preposition included *to*, and, and *for*. Those preposition pronounced in the following dialogues:

Table 4.32 Preposition Omittion 5

No	The Dialogue		Time
	Werner	You can't expect me to divulge information that would put German lives in danger.	
1.	Aldo	Well, now, Werner, that's where you're wrong because that's exactly what I expect. I need <i>to</i> know about Germans hiding in trees. <i>And</i> you need <i>to</i> tell me. And you need <i>to</i> tell me right now.	00:31:22.633 00:31:38.106
2.	Aldo	Donny!	00:33:08.614
	Donny	Yeah	00:33:16.747

Aldo	Got us a German here who wants die <i>for</i>
	country. Oblige him.

The first and the second dialogues show that Aldo pronounced the entire preposition mentioned above. The first dialogues show that Aldo really wants get German information from Werner. On the other hand, he pronounced the preposition clearly to him. The second dialogue, Aldo pronounced the preposition *for* to show that he really serious of his decision to kill Werner if he refuses his offer.

b. Auxiliary Verb Omittion

In the movie, Aldo omits an auxiliary in his utterance. He omits an auxiliary verb in the following sentence:

Table 4.33 Auxiliary Verb Omittion 1

No	The Sentence		Time
1.	Aldo	See, we like our Nazis in uniforms. That way you spot 'em.	00:37:08.312 00:37:12.232

As the Standard English, this sentence should be added an auxiliary before *spot* as the verb. The fitting auxiliary for that sentence is *can*. The correct sentence will be:

Table 4.34 Auxiliary Verb Omittion 2

No	The Sentence		Time
1.	Aldo	See, we like our Nazis in uniforms. That way you [can] spot 'em.	00:37:08.312 00:37:12.232

c. Auxiliary Verb Changing

In the movie, Aldo also changes the verb in his utterance. He changes the verb *are* become *is*. The sentence is:

Table 4.35 Auxiliary Verb Changing 1

No.	No		The Sentence	Time
	1.	Aldo	But you take off that uniform, ain't nobody goin' know <i>you's</i> a Nazi.	00:37:18.489 00:37:22.743

In this case, Aldo used *is* in *you's a Nazi*. As the Standard English, the correct grammar is *you* [are] *a Nazi*. The verb of [is] is used to the subject *he*, *she*, *it* and *the name a person*.

d. Slang Negation

In Aldo's utterances, he pronounced slang negation to speak with his soldiers and his enemy. He pronounced *ain't* to change Standard English negation in his utterances. As the following dialogues uttered by Aldo:

Table 4.36 Slang Negation

	No	The	Time	
		Aldo	Can I assume you know who we are?	
		Werner	You're Aldo the Apache.	00:30:28.787
	1.	Aldo	Werner, if you heard of us, you probably heard we <i>ain't</i> in the prisoner-takin' business.	00:30:31.456
1/	2.	Wicki	He's going to hug his Mother	00:36:53.630
		Aldo	Well, ain't that nice?	00:36:55.382
		Wilhelm	We still have a deal. Now, get the girl and go	01:36:04.515
	3.	Aldo	Not so fast. We only got a deal, we trust each other. And a Mexican standoff <i>ain't</i> trust.	01:36:12.856
	4.	Aldo	That's German, <i>ain't</i> it? You all like climbing mountains, don't you?	01:42:28.482
		Von Hammersmark	I don't. I like smoking, drinking and ordering in	01:42:31.151

	restaurants	

The first sentence, Aldo used slang negation *ain't* to change *did not* negation as the Standard English. Then, the second sentence, Aldo used slang negation of *ain't* to change *is it not* in his utterance. The third, Aldo used *ain't* to change *does not*. The last dialogues, Aldo pronounced *ain't* to change does not in the question tag form. In other words, the slang negation of *ain't* can change all the Standard English negation. Aldo tends to used the slang negation is due to the ease of articulation to speak.

e. Slang Multiple Negation

Aldo also pronounced multiple negations in his utterances. He pronounced multiple negations not only he speaks with his soldiers but also with his enemy. The following sentences and dialogue are uttered by Aldo:

Table 4.37 Slang Multiple Negation 1

No	The Sentence		Time
1.	Aldo	Nazi <i>ain't</i> got <i>no</i> humanity.	00:22:22.926 00:22:25.012

2.	Aldo	But you take off that uniform, <i>ain't nobody</i> goin' know you's a Nazi.	00:37:18.489 00:37:22.743
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Table 4.38 Slang Multiple Negation 2

No		Time	
	100		
1.	Aldo	There <i>ain't no</i> way you're goin' take them boys. without settin' off them bombs.	02:06:56.909
	Hands Landa	I have no doubt.	02:07:02.247

As the rule, if there are multiple negations the meaning will be positive. However, the dialog above does not receive the same treatment as Aldo means. Therefore, despite the fact that Aldo used more than one negation, the sentence's meaning remains negative. It is due to the ease of articulation of pronouncing multiple negations.

The first sentence, Aldo pronounced *Nazi ain't got no humanity*. He pronounced *ain't* to change *have not*. As the Standard English, Aldo should be used *has not got to* in negative sentence. But, this case he omits *to*. Then, he adds *no* though he knows it does no need to apply as negative sentence.

The second sentence, he pronounced But you take off that uniform, ain't nobody goin' know you's a Nazi. He

pronounced ain't to change *there is no*. Then, he adds *nobody*. Nobody itself is described negative meaning. As the Standard English, he does not need to apply nobody. He may changes *nobody* to *people* or *person*.

The last, a dialogue shows Aldo pronounced *There* ain't no way you're goin' take the boys without settin' off them bombs. He pronounced ain't to change is not. Then, he adds no to show the negative sentence. As the Standard English, it does not need to apply. Aldo tends to pronounce multiple slang negations; it might be the situation that makes him prefer to pronounce it.

4.1.1.3 Vocabulary Variation

The differences of pair's words show the differences of the social group a person belongs to. Choosing word is also decided the social group a person belongs to. In the Basterds mission of killing Nazi, is affected Aldo and his soldiers' speech. There is only one vocabulary variation that uttered by Aldo:

Table 4.39 Vocabulary Variation

No	The Sentence	Time

1.	Aldo	Now, take your Wiener-schnitzel-lickin' finger.	00:32:44.256 00:32:46.091
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That sentence is described that Aldo gives stressing of the sentence *Wiener-schnitzel-lickin*' to push Werner in giving German information. As the literal meaning, the bold and italic sentence does not have literal meaning.

4.1.2 The Effect of Aldo's Dialect

Aldo's dialect gives some effect to his soldiers and his enemy. During he used his dialect; he gets respect from his soldiers. They obey Aldo's command to pay their debit to cut German scalps. It showed that they understand what Aldo's command even he used his dialect. Besides, he is well known as Aldo the Apache from his enemy. This is due to his cruelty killed Nazi by cut German's scalped and gives swastika to every German soldier. Then, he used his dialect when he interrogates German soldier.

4.2 Discussion

As mentioned in 4.1, dialect used by Lieutenant Aldo Raine is an American English as one of the sentences uttered by Aldo shown as a significant that it refers to one of American dialect. In one of the dialogue, there is slang

negation *ain't* form and multiple slang negation *ain't no* form is commonly used by American in informal conversation. Based on urbandictionary.com, the using *ain't no* form is used by Southern a part of United State. It indicates that the dialect used by Aldo is one of American dialect.

It is strengthened by the producer introduce Aldo as a Native American which has ethnic Indian in movie. Besides, Aldo's nickname is known as Aldo the Apache; it brings the producer to give an American dialect into Aldo's character. Among other character, Aldo's speech is quite unique as the dialogue show the American dialect.

In this case, from the analysis above, the dialect used by a character in a movie is able to be analyzed. Not only from the particular place where the dialect comes from, but also the pattern of the dialect and the social group which has it represented. All the sentences and dialogue uttered by Aldo are studied. The dropping [h] phone is indicated as the lower social. Hyams and Rodman (2013, p.450) stated that [h] is English dialect regularly dropped from most word in which it is pronounced in American. In the movie, Aldo also dropped [h] phone in the word *how*. But he does not drop it in all time he speaks. Based on the analysis, it is due to the situation and the ease of articulation.

Other vernacular used by Aldo is the using of verb –ing. He pronounced – *ing* become -*in* in the entire word verb –*ing*. The pronunciation –*in* ending is also described the lower social status of the person. Moreover, he also drops some consonant in his utterances. In this movie, Aldo does not describe as the lower

social, yet he describes as a lieutenant of American soldier. He tends to use -in ending to show his identity that he is a Native American.

Aldo also used vernacular grammar like omitting the subject which is represented the lower social group. This is due to not the lack of necessity in using standard grammar. If the lower social group tends to rely on the listener to predict the subject of the conversation, Aldo is quite different in using standard or nonstandard grammar. He tends to use both standard and nonstandard based on the situation. It showed when he interrogated a German soldier which is able to speak English. He sometimes use standard and nonstandard.

In the choosing word owned by Aldo, it also reflects that he represents the lower social class. The word *Wiener-schnitzel-lickin*' is used when he asked and pushed Werner to give information. The word expresses that Aldo very serious. The lower social groups ignore the standard rule and choose their own vocabulary to express their feelings as there are few demands of using standard language. This case, Aldo choose his own vocabulary to express that he is very serious. Besides he does not ignore the standard in all the time when he speaks to his soldiers even with his enemy.

In all the words uttered by Aldo shown that his dialect is categorized from lower social group. His dialect is commonly used by Southern people in the United State. The using verb -in, omitting some consonant, omitting subject and omitting auxiliary are commonly indicated as Southern dialect. In addition, the using slang negation likes ain t to change auxiliary verb, it indicated the user from lower social class. Mostly, it is also used by African American.

The reasons Aldo tend to use his dialect in *Inglourious Basterds'* movie are the solidarity, the ease articulation and situation. Aldo used his dialect to his soldiers is to show his solidarity that they are American. Then, the ease of articulation is the cause he used his dialect. This is due the situation that makes him used his dialect.

Aldo's dialect gives some effect to his soldiers and his enemy. During he used his dialect; he gets respect from his soldiers. They obey Aldo's command to pay their debit to cut German scalps. It showed that they understand what Aldo's command even he used his dialect. Besides, he is well known as Aldo the Apache from his enemy. This is due to his cruelty killed Nazi by cut German's scalped and gives swastika to every German soldier. Then, he used his dialect when he interrogates German soldier.