SOUTHERN AMERICAN DIALECT USED BY THE MAIN CHARACTERS IN THE *NO COUNTRY FOR OLD MEN* MOVIE

THESIS

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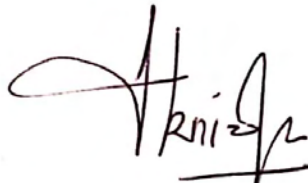
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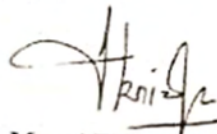
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ABSTRACT

Santoso, Rizynanda Setiawan 2020. *Southern American Dialect used by Main Characters in No Country for Old Men Movie.* English Department, Faculty of Arts and Humanities, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya

Advisor   : Murni Fidiyanti, M.A
Key Terms   : Language Variation, Dialect Variation, Southern Dialect

This thesis examines language variation to enrich the language itself and is worth to analyze. English, has its own variation with unique characteristics which differentiate one variation with others. Southern Dialect is one of dialects of American English spoken in Southern region of United States. The data source was *"No Country for Old Men"* movie and the data is the dialogue and utterances produced by the main characters in that movie

This research uses qualitative method and the data presented in the form of words, phrases, sentences, and utterances. The researcher found 27 data that related in American English dialect which consist of nineteen phonological features, three data as grammatical patterns, and one data from vocabulary variation. The main characters dialect is categorized as lower social group.

In the movie, the main characters dialect is described the southern a part of United States. It indicated that the main characters use dialect variation in society in various purposes. However, there are available spaces to other research to doing research on northern part of United States.

ABSTRAK

Santoso, Rizkynanda Setiawan. 2020. Dialek Amerika Selatan yang digunakan oleh karakter utama dalam film "No Country For Old Men".
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Kata Kunci   : Variasi Bahasa, Variasi Dialek, Dialek Selatan

Skripsi ini meneliti variasi bahasa untuk memperkaya Bahasa itu sendiri dan layak untuk dianalisa. Bahasa Inggris, sama seperti bahasa lainnya, memiliki banyak variasi dengan karakteristik yang unik dan bisa dibedakan dengan variasi yang lain. Dialek selatan adalah salah satu dialek Amerika yang digunakan di oleh penduduk Amerika dibagian selatan. Sumber data yang digunakan adalah film *"No Country For Old men"* dan data penelitiannya berupa percakapan dan ucapan yang digunakan oleh karakter utama di film tersebut.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif dan data disajikan dalam bentuk kata, frasa, kalimat, dan ujaran. Peneliti menemukan 27 data yang berhubungan dengan dialek Inggris-Amerika yang terdiri dari Sembilan belas data fonologi, tiga data dari pola tata Bahasa, dan satu kosakata data. Dialek dari karakter utama merupakan dialek yang berasal dari kalangan kelas bawah

Didalam film tersebut, dialek dari karakter utama menunukkan bahwa berasal dari Amerika serikat bagian selatan. Karakter utama menunjukan bahwa variasi dialek bisa digunakan dengan berbagai macam tujuan. Bagaiamanapun, tersedia ruang bagi peneliti lain untuk melakukan penelitian tentang Dialek Amerika Serikat bagian utara.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1.Background of Study

Every people in the world have to use language as their tool to communicate with each other. The language itself used to send the message from one person to another that makes someone clearly understand what they want or what he or she want. According to Hyams, Rodman, Fromkin V (2003, p.430), language is something that is arising spontaneously within a human's cognitive process, not something structured from a dictionary or the sophisticating creation of a scientist. For instance, Indonesia has a wide variation in subcultural groups that utilize varieties of language. There are kinds of subcultural groups like Javanese, Bugis, Madurese, Sundanese, etc. These groups use different languages as their identity. From those explanations, language has its varieties because every language has distinctive features of language variation.

Holmes (2013, p.131) stated that the language variant required to describe a particular social class of a specific community. It means that variants of language can be classified by people in the community. Another definition of language variation is a tool of communication that have a pattern such as (sounds, word, grammar) that are influenced by external factors such as social groups or geographic areas (Wardhaugh, 2006, p.143)

Another element of language variation affected by geographical area is dialect variation. According to Hyams, Rodman, Fromkin V (2003, p.430),

Dialect is a variant in which commonly used by various speakers from various regions. But, they still need to speak in one language to understand each other. It means that speakers from those regions would even need connectors such as dialect variation to give the solution of differentiation between speakers in a particular area. In case, there are three types of dialect variation such as idiolect, sociolect, and regional dialect (Hyams, Rodman, Fromkin V, 2003, p.430) all those types need the linguistic variable to categorize the variant such as phonology, grammar, and vocabulary said Wardhaugh (2006, p.143). Those three types of the variant are needed to analyze the pattern of dialect used by the main characters. After understanding that variant, the researcher is going to explain the movie as the data of this research.

Thereafter, a film that used in this research is "No Country for Old Man." The film is about the drug transaction with chaos ending. This movie played by Josh Brolin as Llewelyn Moss, who was a Vietnamese veteran war, Javier Bardiem as Anton Chigurh, who became a serial killer, and Tommy Lee Jones, who was Sheriff Ed Tom Bell. Set in place in Texas '80s filled with desert, Llewelyn Moss found many dead bodies from a drug mafia who is carrying out drug transactions where the Moss found money in the suitcase. The primary purpose of major characters used the southern dialect because of the movie set in Texas, United States.

The researcher was interested in analyzing the southern dialect because the movie watched by the researcher is about crime and thriller; the main characters used southern dialect rather than standard English. For instance, the main

characters in the movie show the southern dialect with the sentence "Jus' call it" shows the phonological features of the Southern American dialect. In standard English, the pronunciation should be "just call it." Also, the movie settings are in Texas as a part of the southern region of the United States influenced the main characters to use the southern dialect. According to Nagle and Sanders (2003, p.7), the Southern American dialect usually used by people that lived in Southern states such as Kentucky, Texas, Oklahoma, etc.

Moreover, the geographical area is the main factor of the dialect used by the main characters in a particular region. Wardhaugh said (2006, p.43). A language that spoken in a wide geographical area and has variants such as pronunciation, grammar, and vocabulary can be called a dialect. The researcher tries to analyze the southern American dialect because the movie that the researcher watched is exciting and shows the Southern American dialect.

Moreover, the Southern American dialect is a distinctive dialect that shows people who live in the southern regions of America, such as Kentucky, Oklahoma, Texas, etc. The main characters show the contracting pronunciation as phonological features, subject omitting as grammatical patterns, and unique choice words as vocabulary variation. Wardhaugh said (2006, p.143), some sentences or words can be spoken as the Southern American dialect if they fulfill the requirement of southern dialects such as phonology, grammar, and vocabulary. After that, some studies had related to dialect variation.

The first research about dialect was conducted by Rika Santika in 2014, entitled An Analysis of West Country Dialect used by Hagrid in J.K. Rowling's

Harry Potter. She analyzed the dialect variation and showed the pattern of dialect, and the effects of Hagrid's dialect vary from the range of phonology features, grammatical patterns, and vocabulary variation. Her research used literary work from J.K. Rowling's to find patterns and effects of Hagrid's dialect.

Second, Ningrum in 2014 did research 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 characters. In her research, Ningrum found the use of multiple negations and slang negation (ain't). The use of (ain't) is to replace is, are, were, has not, and have not as Standard English. She also found the using of –in to replace –ing in pronouncing like killin', goin', talkin', etc.

Third, Abu Shariah, M.A.Q in 2015 did research An Overview on Dialect Variation. The research result found by Abu Shariah showed that language and dialect are two different terms. However, each could be classified. This journal explained the difference between language and dialect in German and Swedia,

Fourth, Miftah, M.Z in 2013 did research the varieties of Javanese dialect among the speech communities. Based on his research in "the Glagah" district of Lamongan Regency. He used intonation variation in phonological features in society

Fifth, Sevinj, M. in 2015 did research Social and Regional Variations English Language. Based on his research, the language used depends where the

speaker and addressee commence to communicate and find the unique

characteristic through their communication.

Therefore, the writer interested in raising the issue again but in a different

way. If the previous studies were mainly focusing on the dialectical research done

on the field and research-based by a novel, while this research based on the dialect

used inside a movie. The writer decides to make a movie as the data source of this

study because the utterances produced by major characters in the movie use non-

standard English. These major characters produce unique utterances. As a result,

the writer initiates to reveal the factor that influenced main characters used

southern American dialect.

1.2. Statement of the problems

Based on the background above, the researcher presented research

questions about dialect used by all main characters in the movie No Country for

Old Man and the research problem are formulated in the following way

1. What are the patterns of dialect used by all major characters in the movie 'No
   Country for Old Man"?

2. What are the factors that influence all major characters to used Southern
   dialect in "No Country for Old Man"?

1.3. Objectives Study

Based on the research problems above, there are two objectives study to

answer those problems

1. 1 To find the pattern of dialect used by all major characters in the movie of "No Country for Oldman"

2. To explain the factor that influence all major characters of using Southern dialect in "No Country for Old Man"

1.4. Significance of Study

Practically, this research is about sociolinguistic fields towards the sub language variation which focuses on dialect used by all major characters in the movie "No Country For Old Men". Theoretically, the researcher expects this research to be able to illustrate someone dialect influenced by three patterns such as phonology, grammar, and vocabulary. Furthermore, the researcher hopes this research can give contribution to this field of study and hopefully this research can become the new reference for the next researcher who wants to conduct language variation and dialect variation.

1.5. Scope Limitation

This research focused on the language variation especially dialects spoken by major characters in a form of utterances and expression within the movie of 'No Country For Old Man'.

1.6. Definition of Key Terms

The researcher provides the definition of key terms of this study to avoid misunderstanding and misinterpretation.

1.6.1. Language Variation

Language variation is a tool of communication that have a pattern such as (sounds, word, grammar) that are influenced by external factors such as social groups or geographic areas (Wardhaugh, 2006, p.143)

1.6.2. Dialect

Wardhaugh said (1977, p.221) A variant of language that usually used by group of speakers in certain area its called dialect and still mutually intelligible with other varieties. There are three kinds of dialects: idiolect, social dialect, and regional dialect.

1.6.3. Southern American Dialect

According to Nagle and Sanders (2003, p.7), Southern American dialect usually used by people that lived in Southern states such as Kentucky, Texas, Oklahoma, etc.

1.6.4 Main Characters

According to Nurgiyanto (2005, p.176-177), it is a figure in a drama, movie, or novel. The figure of the main character most often told and his or her role can be the protagonist, antagonist, or opportunist.

1.6.5. No Country Ford Old Man

This film is an American crime thriller directed by Joel Coen and Ethan Coen and written by Cormac McCarthy, based on his novel in 2005 of the same title. This film was released in the United States on November 09, 2007. The film is about the fate of three main characters Llewelyn Moss, Anton Chigurh, and Tom Bell. Starting from the breadth of drug acceptance that goes chaotic.

Llewelyn Moss discover the acceptance of illegitimate money from drugs transaction. Then, the money owner sent Anton Chigurh to get it back

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

Language variation is the language used by more than one person that connect people from various social circles. According to Wardaugh (2006, p.1). Language can be defined by ourselves as addresse, it depends on who use it. For instance, a language variation adopted by certain person which only understandable by people of the same community. Then, he also changes his language from standard to non-standard based on the situation with whom he speaks. It indicated that no one speak the same approach all the time and people continuously exploit the nuances of the language they speak for a wide variety of purpose (Wardhaugh, 2006, p.135).

The main factors that affect the uniqueness of human speech patterns, such as sound, words, and grammatical features is geographical area and social group. (Wardhaugh, 2006, p.25). The distinction of speech, pronunciation, and sentence order between American and British are influenced by those factors. As an example, British people tend to pronounce brought (/brɔːt/) whether American people pronounce brought like (/brɔt/). Hereafter, vocabulary between American and British are also different, where American usually utter 'instant replay' for football match whereas British often uses 'action replay'. In term of grammar,

speakers from America usually use the word 'do you have' although this sentence can also be found in British besides Traditional British 'have you got'.

That phenomenon can be determined by several factors like geographical and social. According to Wardhaugh (2006, p.126), Social factors are speech varieties in community that associated with different social factors, especially related to the speaker's status, such as social group or classes; racial status/ethnicity, income; education and cultural background. Those factors are included to standard and non-standard variation. Other factors are geographic and dialect variation. Dialect variation is an item in language variation that is affected by geographical and social factor. In this case, the researcher analyzes language variation with focusing on dialect variation.

2.2 Dialect

According to Wardhaugh (1977, p.221), dialect is used by group of speakers in certain area and mutually intelligible with other varieties. There are three kinds of dialects: idiolect, social dialect, and regional dialect. Idiolect is a personal language that has a distinctive characteristic (Hyams, Rodman, Fromkin V, 2003:430). Idiolect differs from sociolect because sociolect is a wider scope of idiolect, According to Wardhaugh (2006, p.49) Social dialect is a tool of dialect to determine social class, social group, castes, races or ethnicity, and religion. That factor has a great influence to the way someone speaks. After understanding the relationship between idiolect and social dialect, there are regional dialect as the largest sphere of society. As the largest sphere of the society, regional dialect is a

typical variant from language uttered in a certain area. The term dialect is usually used when there is strong written tradition in local variants. Wardhaugh said (2006, p.43) To prove a variant of language can be called as regional variants by observing a certain region and making note that in wide geographical area in which language spoken has differences in pronunciation, in the choice and forms of words, and syntax. It means regional dialect can be recognized when it has the pattern of dialect, such as phonological features, grammatical patterns, and vocabulary variation.

2.2.1 Phonological Features

Phonology is the study related to human speech and the meaning of what they pronounced. The feature of phonology itself is a part of dialect variation. There are many kinds of sound in a language. As a comparison, that is 'r-less' and other dialects that illustrate phonological differences in a dialect. According to Hyams and Rodman (2003, p.450), there are many differences among dialects of American English. For instance, some readers pronounce *marry* and *merry*, others pronounce these two words differently as / mæri/ˈmeri/ and still others pronounce two of them.

From the distinction of the phonological feature above, we can find a regional dialect where a person comes from. The example is the letter 'f' in British dialect which is usually uttered at the beginning of word herb and head. Otherwise, in American English, the 'h' letter in the word 'herb' is not pronounced. Furthermore, in some American English dialect "*h*" regularly

dropped from most word in pronunciation, such as "*house*", pronounce "*aws*",

and *'hero'*, pronounce "*iro*" (Hyams and Rodman 2003, p.434).

2.2.2 Grammatical Pattern

Grammar is the study that classifies words, their change, function, and relation in the sentence. According to Wardhaugh (1977, p.221), grammatical differences among dialects are largely morphological in nature. Holmes (2013, p.160) in his statement said that the variation can be found in the use of past tense verb form, for instance: the flies was making. Negative forms and the use of "*aint*" also hold a variation among dialects usually by the use of multiple negations as in: *It ain't no cat can't get in no coop* (Holmes, 2013, p.159-160).

American English dialect has different patterns from British English. According to Finnegan (2007, p.352) some noun phrases that denote location in time or space take an article in American English but not in British English. As an example, American people tend to use the sentence 'in the hospital' whereas British tend to use 'in hospital'. Although American English has many similarity, there are still thousands of characterization differences from various dialect exists in several American region. It indicates that there are still so many things need to be investigated from the huge number of dialect in America.

Grammar can also identify the social class of one's origin. As an example, she walks (standard) and she walk (vernacular). In this case, we can illustrate that people in the middle class usually use standard. On the other side, vernacular is usually used by people in low class. According to Holmes (2013, p.151) there is

sharp distinction between the middle-class group and the lower-class group for using grammatical pattern. This pattern also found both in a variety of American English spoken in Detroit, and in a variety of British English spoken in Norwich (Holmes, 2013, p.155).

2.2.3 Vocabulary Variation

Vocabulary is a combination of a word owned by someone or something else that is part of a distinctive language. Many words combinations that distinguish the way someone speaks based on the social class. For instance, according to Holmes (2013, p.143) In 1950s people use '*sitting room*' (upper-class) is different from '*lounge*' the rest. Another example of words that identified social class is in the table below.

Upper Class	Lower Class	
Supervisor	Mandor	
Lavatory	Toilet	
Grade	Ranking	

Through vocabulary variation, the writer can determine area and the social class of a person. Moreover, the writer also uses vocabulary variation to determine dialect pattern used by all major characters and the factor that influence major characters used southern dialect

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter explains the method which is used in this research. This chapter consists of research design use, data collection including (research data, data source, research instrument, technique of data collection), and data analysis

3.1 Research Design

In this research, the researcher used a qualitative approach because the researcher analyzed the data in the form of words descriptively. Therefore, the qualitative research is seen as an appropriate method for completing this research because the writer did not use numeric or statistic form to represent the data analysis. The researcher used a qualitative approach to describe the dialect of someone through film and take the major characters that the dialect would be analyzed. The researcher used this method because he wanted to describe dialect within language variation to enrich the language itself that was used in the movie.

This research analyzed the utterances spoken by the main characters. According to Bodgan and Biklen (1982, p.5), collecting the data and samples might be clear both in spoken and written because the qualitative method was descriptive. In addition, the collected data might be spoken or written. This research point was clear, that was analyzed utterances of all majority characters in "No Country For Old Man" and describe his pattern and factor that influenced using southern dialect

3.2 Data Collection

3.2.1 Research Data

The data in this research were words, sentences, and utterances produced by all major characters. Then, the researcher explained about major characters utterances in the dialogue during the movie

3.2.2 Data Source

The data in this research were words, sentences, and utterances produced by all major characters. Then, the researcher explained about major characters utterances in the dialogue during the movie

3.2.3 Research Instrument

The researcher applied qualitative approach method which the researcher became the investigator. In qualitative data, the researcher is the primary instrument for collecting and analyzing data (Bogdan and Biklen, 1982 p.4) to conduct this research, the research is the key instrument to analyzed the data source. The researcher took the dialog in the movie of 'No Country For Old Man' which uttered by all major characters and other characters which involved those major characters. Then, the researcher began to analyze the data that already provided.

3.2.4 Technique Data Collection

In collecting data, the writer did several steps. The method in collecting data were as follows:

- The researcher downloaded the movie and the script from *https://www.filmapik.co* and *https://www.imsdb.com/scripts/No-Country-for-Old-Men.html*

- The researcher watched the movie that was already downloaded

- The researcher paid attention and focused on major characters during the movie

- The researcher sorted all dialects occur in the movie

- The researcher focused on major characters

- The researcher made a table to put all data of major characters utterance and other related characters

- The researcher classified the data that already put in the table such as phonological features, grammatical patterns, and vocabulary variation.

3.3 Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the researcher did some steps to analyze the data. There were some steps of the data analysis, those were:

1. Identifying the data

The researcher collecting the data in the form of words, sentences, or utterances, which uttered by the main character's dialogue.

2. Classifying the data

After the data had been identified, the researcher classified each type of the patterns of dialect in the form of table such as grammar, phonolgy and vocabulary.

3. Analyzing the data

The researcher elaborated analysis on identified pattern of dialect and interpreted the factor that influence main characters used Southern dialect by relating the geograpichal area in *"No Country For Old Man"* movie

4. Making Conclusion

The researcher made the conclusion by giving a brief explanation from the result of analysis

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This research focused to identify the patterns of dialect and the factors which influence Southern dialect used by the main characters in "No Country for Old Man" movie.

4.1 Findings

Based on the statement of problems in the previous chapter, the researcher tries to solve the problem of language variation southern dialect used by the main characters in "No Country for Old Man" movie.

4.1.1 Dialect Pattern used by Main characters

In this section, the researcher tried to show, explain, and classify the data that is found in the main characters of "No Country for Old Man" movie. The researcher takes three characters that become main characters in "No Country for Old Man" movie such as Llewelyn Moss, Anton Chigurh, and Ed Tommy Bell. In this case, the researcher recognizes the major characters used southern dialect in the movie of "No Country For Old Men" movie.

Table 4.1 The Main characters dialect pattern

Pattern		Main Characters	The Dialogue
Phonology Features	[t] dropping	Chigurh	*Jus'* call it
		Moss	Well I got a good one. So they ought to even out. Quit worrying *abou'* everything.
	[th] dropping	Moss	Things happened. I can't take *'em* back.(
		Bell	Oh, I'm more than sure. Anything happens to Loretta's horse I can tell you right now you don't wanna be the party *'at* was aboard
	-in ending	Moss	At the *gettin'* place
		Moss	What? Quit *hollerin'.*
		Moss	*Goin'* out
		Moss	I'm *fixin'* to do *somethin'* dumbern hell but I'm goin' anyways.
		Chigurh	Didn't mean *nothin'.*(
		Moss	Baby, at what point would you quit *botherin'* to look for your two million dollars?
		Moss	Try *standin'* in the door and hollerin: Mama I'm home

Pattern		Main Characters	The Dialogue
		Bell	It's the same tire tread *comin'* back as goin'. Made about the same time. You can see the sipes real clear.
		Bell	I'm *hidin'* behind you.
		Bell	*Lookin'* for a man who has recently drunk milk?
		Moss	*Doin'* what.
		Bell	I think I'm goin' to commence *dedicatin'* myself twice daily. It may come to three times before it's over.
		Moss	If I was *cuttin'* deals, why wouldn't I go deal with this guy Chigurh?
		Bell	Well you know how they used to slaughter beeves, hit 'em with a maul right here to stun 'em... Indicates between his ...and then truss 'em up and slit their throats? Well here Charlie has one trussed up and all set to drain him and the beef comes to. It starts

Pattern		Main Characters	The Dialogue
			thrashing around, six hundred pounds of very pissed-off livestock if you'll pardon my... Charlie grabs his gun there to shoot the damn thing in the head but what with the *swingin'* and *twistin'* it's a glance-shot and ricochets around and comes back hits Charlie in the shoulder. You go see Charlie, he still can't reach up with his right hand for his hat...Point *bein'*, even in the contest between man and cow the issue is not certain.
		Moss	*Waitin'* for my wife.
		Bell	I suppose. Though they was *leavin'* in a hurry
		Bell	You heard my you *havin'* fun with me?
		Bell	Maybe I'll go *ridin.*
		Bell	Okay. Two of 'em. Both had my father. It's peculiar. I'm older

Pattern		Main Characters	The Dialogue
			now'n he ever was by twenty years. So in a sense he's the younger man. Anyway first one I don't remember so well but it was about *meetin'* him in town somewhere and he give me some money and I think I lost it. The second one, it was like we was both back in older times and I was on horseback *goin'* through the mountains of a night.
	Contracting the pronunciation	Moss	Ultimo hombre. Last man standing, *must've* been one. Where'd he go?
		Chigurh	*You've* lived here all your life ?
		Moss	C'mon, pack your things. Anything you leave you ain't *gonna* see again
		Bell	I love you *more'n more*, ever day.
		Moss	Don't *wanna* register it. I'll call in a couple days.

Pattern		Main Characters	The Dialogue
		Moss	*Gimme* the clothes.
		Bell	Couldn't *y'all* of took a van out there?
		Moss	Why would I care where *you're* going
		Bell	No, that's the only thing I *would've* looked for. And it sounds like these boys died of natural causes.
		Bell	Here last week they found this couple out in California they would rent out rooms to old people and then kill em and bury em in the yard and cash their social security checks. *They'd* torture em first, I don't know why. Maybe their television set was broke. And this went on until, and here I quote
		Moss	I don't think *anybody'll* bother her.
		Bell	*How'd* you know I was here.
		Bell	What would you a done if *he'd* been released?

Pattern		Main Characters	The Dialogue
Grammatical Pattern	Subject Omitting	Moss	C'mon, pack your things. Anything you leave you ain't gonna see [it] again.
		Bell	I know this truck. [it] Belongs to a feller named Moss
		Bell	You know Charlie Walser? [he] Has the place east of Sanderson ? (01:18:49,977 --> 01:18:53,400)
	Preposition Omitting	Moss	It's full [of] money
		Moss	[to] Odessa
		Chigurh	You need to come [to] see me
		Bell	[to] The motel Del Rio?
	Auxiliary Verb Omitting	Chigurh	This [is] his truck?
		Bell	You [do] ride Winston
		Bell	That [is] Mexican brown dope
		Bell	He [has] seen the same things I [have] seen and it made an impression on me.
		Moss	I [have] been immobile.

Pattern		Main Characters	The Dialogue
Vocabulary Variation	Unique Choice Words	Moss	**Ultimo hombre**, must've been one. Where'd he go
		Moss	Ain't no *lobos*
		Moss	*Medico. Por favor.*

4.1.1.1.1 Phonology Features

Phonology features in southern dialect used by Moss, Chigurh, and Bell are unstressed syllables or usually called as –*in* ending, consonant dropping, and contracting pronunciation. In –*in* ending, the main characters pronounce –*in* instead of –*ing*. Whereas, in consonant dropping which omits the pronunciation of consonant, the main characters dropped [t] and [th] phoneme. They also contracted some words in their dialogue during the movie.

a. [t] dropping

The [t] dropping is accumulated in some words. First, the researcher wants to focus at the [t] dropping which is presented in two words; 'just', and 'about' which is uttered in the following dialogues below:

Data 1

- Chigurh : *Jus'* call it (00:23:53,493 --> 00:23:54,269)

In data 1, The italicized and bold words are different types. The word consonant [t] has been abolished. Chigurh tends to simplify the articulation in the dialogue, as it can facilitate him as a speaker to convey the message that he went to communicate. While in Standard English the pronunciation must be like Just /

ˈdʒʌst. The researcher also found out other main characters (Moss) dropped [t] consonant in different word as the utterance below :

Data 2

- Moss : Well I got a good one. So they ought to even out. Quit worrying *abou'* everything. (00:34:37,378 --> 00:34:43,226)

The italicized and bold word, Moss also dropped [t] phone in the last consonant. The reason Moss dropped the [t] phone in the last consonant because he is being hunted by Anton Chigurh. In that sentence he talk with his wife quickly and to facilitate his pronunciation he dropped the [t] phone in the last consonant. While in Standard English he should be said about/əˈbaʊt.

b. [th] dropping

The researcher found another data that related in main characters utterances during their dialogue. The word accumulated in two words and these words are pronounced by Bell and Moss. The following sentences that shown Moss and Bell utterances in the dialogue below :

Data 3

- Moss : Things happened. I can't take *'em* back.(00:26:09,312 --
>00:26:13,459)

In data 3, the italicized and bold word, he dropped [th] phoneme before vowel. That sentence above showed that Moss dropped the [th] phoneme. He pronounced that sentence when he caught up taking the money from the gangster war in the dessert, so that he pronounced that sentence quickly and facilitate him to ease the articulation he dropped [th] phoneme. He pronounced the word *them* as *'em* . While in Standard English the pronunciation must be like them/ðəm instead of *'em*. Then other main characters that dropped [th] phoneme is Bell. He dropped the word that as the utterances explain below

Data 4

- Bell : Oh, I'm more than sure. Anything happens to Loretta's horse I can tell you right now you don't wanna be the party *'at* was aboard (00:29:36,551 -->00:29:41,313)

In his utterance above he has conversation with Wendell. When he talk with Wendell they investigate the death of the police that cause by the criminal Anton Chigurh. Bell dropped his [th] phone before vowel to ease his articulation and also he is talking with his junior While in Standard English the pronunciation must be like that / ˈðət.

c. –in ending

-in ending or commonly called as unstressed syllables often appears many times in "*No Country For Old Men*" movie that used by the main characters

which is represent the distinctive of dialect. The word such as coming become

comin' and walking become *walkin'* are simplified by unstressed the syllables.

Most of the data that obtained from "*No Country For Old Men*" movie is –in

ending and shown below:

Data 5

- Moss : At the ***gettin'*** place (00:14:35,586 --> 00:14:36,922)

- What? Quit ***hollerin'.*** (00:14:45,106 --> 00:14:46,192)

From those utterances, Moss pronounced in ending instead of –ing form of

verb in the word getting and hollering. He pronounced getting as gettin' and

hollering as hollerin'. The reason why Moss pronounced -in ending because in

those sentences he has conversation with his wife. The main characters in "No

Country For Old Men" movie usually used non-standard English when they talk

with closest relationship. In Standard English the pronunciation must be like

getting /ˈɡetɪŋ/ and hollering/ ˈhɒlərɪŋ/. Thereafter, Moss also pronounced in

ending instead of –ing form of verb in different word as shown in the utterance

below :

Data 6

- Moss : ***goin'*** out.(00:15:41,138 --> 00:15:41,787)

- I'm ***fixin'*** to do ***somethin'*** dumbern hell but I'm goin' anyways.

  (00:15:48,442 --> 00:15:52,117)

That utterances, there are three different words that shown by Moss pronounced in form of -in ending such as going, fixing, and something. That three sentences uttered by Moss he has conversation with his wife and on his way to the dessert where he found out the 2 million dollar to ensure that no one survived in the gangster war. In Standard English the pronunciation must be like going/ ˈɡəʊɪŋ/, fixing/ ˈfɪksɪŋ/, and something/ sʌmθɪŋ/. In the other situation, Chigurh showed –in ending pronunciation and his utterance was shown below :

Data 7

- Chigurh : Didn't mean ***nothin'.***(00:21:24,063 --> 00:21:25,400)

That utterance happened when Anton Chigurh went refuel his car in the gas station. In that utterance, Chigurh pronounced the word nothing as nothin'. In Standard English the pronunciation must be like nothing / ˈnʌθɪŋ/. In other situation Moss has conversation with other characters as shown in the utterances below

Data 8

- Moss: Baby, at what point would you quit ***botherin***' to look for your two million dollars? (00:25:48,992 --> 00:25:52,231)
- Moss: Try ***standin'*** in the door and hollerin: Mama I'm home.(00:25:56,004 --> 00:25:58,503)

From those utterances, Moss pronounced two difference words with –in ending such as bothering as *botherin'*, and standing as *standin'*. The reason Moss uttered -in ending because his closest relation with Carla Jean as his wife, so that the used of non-standard are very usual in this situation as explained in the data 5. In Standard English those words must be pronounce like bothering/ bɑðɚrɪŋ/ and standing/ stændɪŋ/. In the other situation and difference place, Sheriff Bell shown pronounced –in ending. He pronounced –in ending instead of –ing form verb as in the utterance below :

Data 9

- Bell: It's the same tire tread *comin'* back as goin'. Made about the same time. You can see the sipes real clear. (00:29:42,657 -->00:29:48,800)

From that utterance, Bell omitted the consonant cluster /ŋ/ pronounced as /n/. He pronounced coming as *comin'*. In that situation, Sheriff Bell are investigated the case that dragged two main characters besides himself that is Llewlyn Moss and Anton Chigurh. Both of them in Bell opinion are interrelated with the police murder case. In that sentence Bell is talking with Wendell as companion of the case investigation and to ease his articulation he pronounced -in ending. While in Standard English the pronunciation must be like coming / kʌmɪŋ/.. In the other occasion Bell also shown -in ending instead of –ing form of verb as in the utterance below:

Data 10

- Bell : I'm *hidin'* behind you.(00:35:25,093 --> 00:35:28,283)

- Bell : *lookin'* for a man who has recently drunk milk? (00:36:29,669 --> 00:36:32,868)

Those utterances shown that Bell just omitted one word with the cluster /ŋ/ pronounced as /n/. He pronounced hiding as *hidin'* and looking as *lookin'* Bell in that situation pronounced in ending to ease his articulation when he and Wendell raided the Moss house and find nothing in the house. While in Standard English the pronunciation must be like hiding /ˈhaɪdɪŋ/and looking/ ˈlʊkɪŋ/. In the other situation Moss also shown the pronounce –in ending instead of –ing form of verb as in the utterance below

Data 11

- Moss : *doin'* what.(00:52:42,310 --> 00:52:46,406)

In that utterance, Moss omitted one word with the cluster /ŋ/ in the last consonant instead of pronounced as /n/.The reason Moss pronounced that word because in that situation he has conversation with the taxi driver when he coming back to the motel and tell the taxi driver to turn around the motel because he knows that he is being hunted by Anton Chigurh. In that position, the taxi driver suspect Moss as the criminal, so that Moss pronounced -in ending with the guy he just met because the suspicious of the taxi driver and feel depressed being hunted.

While in Standard English the pronunciation must be like doing/ duːɪŋ/. In the

other situation Sheriff Bell also pronounced –in ending instead of –ing form of

verb as in the utterance below:

- Bell : I think I'm goin' to commence ***dedicatin'*** myself twice daily. It may

  come to three times before it's over. (01:14:18,321 →01:14:23,978)

That utterance shown Bell pronounced –in ending instead of –ing form of

verb. It means that he omitted the final consonant cluster /ŋ/

pronounced as /n/. The reason Bell pronounced that words because he is tired with

that complicated case and said to the police staff that he is dedicating himself two

times in a day. Bell ease his articulation and said *dedicatin'*. In Standard English

he should be pronounced dedicating/dɛdɪˌkeɪtɪŋ/ in speaking. Then in other

situation Moss also pronounced –in ending that show in the data below :

Data 12

- Moss : If I was ***cuttin'*** deals, why wouldn't I go deal with this guy Chigurh?

  (01:17:39,710 -->01:17:43,134)

In that utterance, Moss also omitted final consonant cluster /ŋ/ pronounced

as /n/. He pronounced cutting as *cuttin'*. In that situation Moss has conversation

with Carson Wells as negotiator and ask Moss to bring back the two million

dollars, and guarantee to save his life (Moss). Because Moss assume Carson Wells

as the closest relationship as the veteran Nam war he pronounced the -in ending to ease his articulation. In Standard English he supposed to use pronunciation cutting/ ˈkʌtɪŋ/. In the other situation Bell also used –in ending instead of –ing form of verb as the utterance below

Data 13

- Bell : Well you know how they used to slaughter beeves, hit 'em with a maul right here to stun 'em... Indicates between his ...and then truss 'em up and slit their throats? Well here Charlie has one trussed up and all set to drain him and the beef comes to. It starts thrashing around, six hundred pounds of very pissed-off livestock if you'll pardon my... Charlie grabs his gun there to shoot the damn thing in the head but what with the ***swingin'*** and ***twistin'*** it's a glance-shot and ricochets around and comes back hits Charlie in the shoulder. You go see Charlie, he still can't reach up with his right hand for his hat...Point ***bein'***, even in the contest between man and cow the issue is not certain. (01:18:56,586 -->01:19:31,713)

In that utterance, Bell shown that he omitted three words with final consonant cluster /ŋ/ pronounced as /n/. He pronounced swinging as *swingin'*, twisting as *twistin'* and being as *bein'*. Bell asking to Carla Jean as Moss wife to help Moss. The reason Bell pronounced in ending because both Bell and Carla Jeans use non-standard during the conversation. In Standard English he should be used pronunciation such as swingin/ˈswɪŋɪŋ/, twisting/twɪstɪŋ/, and being/biːɪŋ/.

The researcher found that Moss also use –in ending instead of –ing form of verb as the utterance below :

Data 14

• Moss : *waitin'* for my wife. (01:35:06,989 --> 01:35:08,908)

That utterance shown that Moss tend to use –in ending instead of –ing form of verb. It means, he just omitted one word in the final consonant cluster /ŋ/ pronounced as /n/. he pronounced waiting as. That sentence showed that Moss when he met the women in the hotel for waiting his wife. During the conversation between Moss and the women both of them use non-standard. While in Standard English his pronunciation must be like waiting/ weɪtɪŋ/. In the other situation, the researcher found that Bell also used -in ending form as shown in the data below:

Data 15

• Bell : I suppose. Though they was *leavin'* in a hurry (01:37:42,834 --> 01:37:46,929)

That utterance also shown that Bell pronounce leaving as *leavin'*. He tend to use –in ending instead of –ing form of verb. In that sentence, Bell has conversation with his commander and his commander asked about the Moss dead. Bell pronounced that word with -in ending because he has closest relationship in age with his commander, while in Standard English he must be like pronunciation

must be like leaving/ livɪŋ/. The researcher also found that Bell pronounced –in

ending in other situation as the utterance shown in the table below

Data 16

- Bell : You heard my you *havin'* fun with me? (01:42:54,437 --> 01:43:00,387)

In that utterance, Bell pronounced having as *havin'*. He omitted the final

consonant cluster /ŋ/ pronounced as /n/. From that sentence Bell pronounced -in

ending during his dialogue with Elis. Bell with angry tone uttered that sentence

because he has not caught out Anton Chigurh who still fugitive. While in Standard

English the pronunciation must be like having/ hævɪŋ/ In the other situation Bell

also showed –in ending pronunciation instead of –ing form of verb as the

utterance bellow

Data 17

- Bell : Maybe I'll go *ridin.* (01:54:24,029 --> 01:54:26,626)

From that utterance above, Sheriff Bell only pronounced one word that use

with –in ending. He pronounced riding as *ridin'.* In this situation Bell tell his wife

Loretta about the case that he is handled and he want to retired from Sheriff

Department. He pronounced the -in ending to ease the articulation while he has

conversation with his wife. In Standard English he must be pronounced riding/

rajdɪŋ/. Then in other situation Bell also showed –in ending pronunciation as in the data below

Data 18

- Bell : Okay. Two of 'em. Both had my father. It's peculiar. I'm older now'n he ever was by twenty years. So in a sense he's the younger man. Anyway,first one I don't remember so well but it was about *meetin'* him in town somewheres and he give me some money and I think I lost it. The second one, it was like we was both back in older times and I was on horseback goin' through the mountains of a night. (01:55:05,186 -->01:55:37,375)

From that utterance, Bell omitted two words with final consonant cluster /ŋ/ pronounced as /n/. He pronounced meeting as *meetin'*. Bell tell everything to his wife Loretta about the case that he is handled. He wants normal life with Loretta after he retired from Sheriff Department. He pronounced in ending to ease his articulation during the conversation with Loretta. While in Standard English the pronunciation must be like meeting/ mitɪŋ/

a. Contracting Pronunciation

In the movie of ' *No Country For Old Men'* the main characters simplify some words into non-standard form to ease their articulation. However, the words which can be simplify it can be said as the Standard English. There are some

utterances of the main characters that contracting their pronunciation as shown in

the data below:

Data 19

- Ultimo hombre, *must've* been one. *where'd* he go? (00:10:16,926 -->00:10:19,698) Moss

- *you've* lived here all your life ? (00:22:57,066 --> 00:22:58,526) Chigurh

- C'mon, pack your things. Anything you leave you ain't *gonna* see again (00:25:59,326 -->00:26:02,867) Moss

- I love you *more'n more*, ever day.(00:28:05,382 --> 00:28:06,893) Bell

- Don't *wanna* register it. I'll call in a couple days. (00:34:28,942 -->00:34:32,273) Moss

- *gimme* the clothes. (01:06:28,612 --> 01:06:31,271) Moss

- Couldn't *y'all* of took a van out there? (01:14:51,023 --> 01:14:53,297) Bell

- Why would I care where *you're* going (01:24:56,114 --> 01:24:58,293) Moss

- No, that's the only thing I *would've* looked for. And it sounds like these boys died of natural causes. (01:26:34,399 --> 01:26:38,416) Bell

- Here last week they found this couple out in California they would rent out rooms to old people and then kill em and bury em in the yard and cash their social security checks. *they'd* torture em first, I don't know why. Maybe their television set was broke. And this went on until, and here I quote (01:26:49,432 -->01:27:09,906) Bell

- I don't think *anybody'll* bother her. (01:30:15,741 --> 01:30:18,246) Moss

- ***how'd*** you know I was here. (01:42:47,971 --> 01:42:51,676) Bell

- What would you a done if ***he'd*** been released? (01:44:15,121 --> 01:44:17,369) Bell

In data 19, the researcher found out the contracting pronunciation that uttered by the main characters. It consists of 14 different data. In the first data contains contracted form of "must have" and "where did" which is pronounced by Moss as *"must've"* and *"where'd"* when he asked the gangster about the rest of his mate. Meanwhile, the second data is uttered by Chigurh. He also contracted the words such as "you have" which is pronounced by Chigurh as *"you've"* he uttered that when he intimidating the proprietor. Third, Moss contracted form of "going to" pronounced as *"gonna"* the situation when he talks with his wife. Forth, Bell contracted form of "more and more" pronounced as *"more'n more"* it happened when he ask his wife to lend her horse. Fifth, Moss also contracted form of "want to" pronounced as *"wanna"* the pronunciation happened when he gives promise to his wife to comeback. Sixth, Moss once again contracted form of "give me" pronounced as *"gimme"* it happened after he got shot by Chigurh. Seven, Bell contracted form of "you all" pronounced as *"y'all"* it happens when he tried to check the luggage in the truck. Eight, Moss contracted form of "you are" pronounced as *"you're"*. It happened when he got call phone by Chigurh. Ninth, Bell also contracted form of "would have" pronounced as *"would've"*. It happened when he met his general about the attacks of the gangster in the motel and cause the death of Moss. Tenth, Bell contracted form of "they had"

pronounced *"they'd"*. It happened when he telling story about the attack of the

gangster in the motel where Moss dead. Eleventh, Moss contracted form of

"anybody will" pronounced as *"anybody'll"*. It happened when he promises again

to his wife that her mother will be okay. Twelfth, Bell contracted form of " how

did" pronounced as "*how'd"*. It happened when he visited Ellis in his house. Last,

Bell also contracted form of "he had" pronounced as *"he'd"*. The situation are the

same with the data twelfth, when he ask for advice.

Here are the words of the main characters contracted throughout in the

"No Country For Old Men" movie

Table 4.2 Contracted Pronunciation by the Main Characters

Main Character	Contracted Pronunciation	Standard Pronunciation
Moss	Must've	Must have
	Where'd	Where did
	Gonna	Going to
	Wanna	Want to
	Gimme	Give me
	You're	You are
	Anybody'll	Anybody will
Bell	More'n more	More and more
	Y'all	You all
	Would've	Would have
	They'd	They did
	How'd	How did
	He'd	He had
Chigurh	You've	You have

4.1.1.2 Grammatical Patterns

According to Holmes (2012, p.159-160) said that the variation can be found in the use of past tense verb form and the use of negative forms such as *"the flies was making"* the use of *"aint"* and also the use of multiple negation as in *It ain't no cat can't get in no coop.* But the researcher just found out The unique grammatical patterns of the dialect that used by main characters lies on the subject omittion, preposition omittion, and auxiliary verb changing.

a. Subject omittion

The main characters sometimes leave the subject of the sentence in the conversation. The following sentences that uttered by the main character are shown in the data below

Data 20

- C'mon, pack your things. Anything you leave you ain't gonna see again.

In that utterance Moss leave a subject in the sentence. Because the American English generally use simple past tense as an alternative in situation where the present perfect would usually have been used in Standard English. In the other hand, he should be used Standard English like:

- C'mon, pack your things. Anything you leave you ain't gonna see [it] again.

Although, the subject is omitted by Moss, the whole dialogue still give a clear of whom or what Moss is talking about.

Data 21

- I know this truck. Belongs to a feller named Moss.

    That utterance shown that Bell has leave the subject in the sentence and used non-standard English rather than standard. It shows that Bell believes that the listener of his utterance knows what he is talking about. Therefore, he does not take any effort to mention the subject of his sentence especially when the subject is not himself. In Standard English the grammatical pattern should be like:

- I know this truck. [it] Belongs to a feller named Moss.

Data 22

- You know Charlie Walser? Has the place east of Sanderson ?

    In the sentence above. It showed that the subject of that sentence is Charlie Walser. It shows that the main characters is confidently believes that the listener of their utterances shares the same knowledge about whom they are talking about.

- You know Charlie Walser? [he] Has the place east of Sanderson ?

    Although, the subject omitted by Bell, the whole conversation still give a clear clue what Sheriff Bell are talking about.

b. Preposition Omitting

In this case, the main characters also omit the preposition such as *to*, *of,* and, *for* in their utterances. These are the following sentences which is omitted the preposition by the main characters.

Data 23

Preposition Omittion 1

- Carla Jean: What's in the satchel?

- Moss: It's full money

- Carla Jean: Where'd you get the pistol?

Data 24

Preposition Omittion 2

- Moss: Odessa

- Carla Jean: Why would we go to Odessa?

- Moss: Not we, you. Stay with your mother.

Preposition Omittion 3

Data 25

- You need to come see me

- The motel Del Rio?

In the data 23 until 25, There are 7 data that found out by researcher which is uttered by the main characters as preposition omitting. It consists of 2 conversation between main characters and other character and 2 sentences that uttered by different characters. In the first dialogue Moss omit *'of'* preposition in

the sentence *"It's full money"*. In Standard English it must be like *"It's full [of] money"*. After that, the second data shown the dialogue of Moss and his wife. He also omitted preposition of *"to"* in the sentence *"Odessa"*. While in Standard English it must be like *"[to]Odessa"*. Third, the data shown that Chigurh as one of the main characters leave the preposition in the sentence of "*You need to come see me"*. In Standard English it must be like "*You need to come see [to]me"*. Last, Bell also omit the preposition when he uttered the sentence of "*The motel Del Rio?"*. In Standard English it must be like pronounced *"[to]The motel Del Rio?"*.

c. Auxiliary verb omitting

In this case, the main characters omitted their auxiliary verb in their utterances. Auxiliary verb itself does not have an exact meaning in a sentence. However, it holds an important role that makes a sentence complete and correct grammatical.

Data 26

- Chigurh : This his truck? (00:26:51,660 --> 00:26:52,394)

- Bell : You ride Winston (00:29:31,768 --> 00:29:33,377)

- Bell : That Mexican brown dope (00:31:06,215 --> 00:31:08,212)

- Bell : He seen the same things I seen and it made an impression on me. (00:36:52,609 --> 00:36:57,995)

- Moss : I been immobile. (01:15:55,082 --> 01:15:58,595)

In data 26, The researcher found out 5 data that ensure of auxiliary verb omitting in the main characters utterances. The data shown in the sentence above are uttered by Chigurh, Bell, and Moss. First sentence contains of auxiliary verb omitting form of *"This [is] his truck"* pronounced by Chigurh as *"This his truck"*. Meanwhile, the second utterance also contains of auxiliary verb omitting by Sherif Bell such as *"[do] You ride Winston"* but Bell omitted that sentence by pronounced *"You ride Winston"*. Third, Bell omitted the auxiliary verb such as *"That [is] Mexican brown dope"* but he pronounced as ""*That Mexican brown dope"*. Forth, Bell also omit the auxiliary verb when he talked with Wendell such as *"He [has] seen the same things I seen and it made an impression on me"* but he pronounced *"He seen the same things I seen and it made an impression on me."*. Last, Moss also omit the auxiliary verb in the sentence such as *" I [have] been immobile"* but he pronounced *"I been immobile"*

4.1.1.3 Vocabulary Variation

In this discussion vocabulary variation is unique choice words that uttered by main characters in the movie of *"No Country For Old Men"*. The uniqueness of pairs of words shows the unique of the social group a person belongs to. These are the utterances produced by the main characters as below :

Data 27

- *Ultimo hombre*.must've been one. Where'd he go (00:10:16,926 --> 00:10:19,698)

- Ain't no *lobos.*(00:10:36,339 --> 00:10:37,519

- *Medico. Por favor.* (01:09:09,547 --> 01:09:13,676)

In data 27, the researcher found out 3 data of vocabulary variation that uttered by Moss as one of the main characters. From that utterances, the bold and italicized words does not have literal meaning. The researcher takes literal meaning of those term from https://www.urbandictionary.com/, First, Moss utters it when he meet one dying gangster in the dessert. The literal meaning of *Ultimo Hombre* is the last guy or someone that survive until the end. Second, Moss still has conversation with same guy in the dessert. The literal meaning of *lobos* is if you open the door, there are wolves. Last, he utters that words in the border of America when he met street buskers in the wounded. The literal meaning of *medico por favor* is call the doctor.

This is the table of vocabulary variation used by the main characters in "No Country For Old Men" movie

Table 4.3 The Main Character's Vocabulary Variation

The Main Characters	Vocabulary Variation	Literal Meaning
Moss	Ultimo Hombre	The last guy
	Lobos	If you open the door, there are wolves
	Medico Por Favor	Call the doctor

4.1.2 The factor that influenced main characters used Southern Dialect in *"No Country For Old Men"* movie

The factor which influences of Southern American dialect that used by the main characters "No Country For Old Men" is geographical area. The geographical area refers to regional dialect that previously discussed in this research. It is strengthened by Coen's brother statement that the movie setting is in the Texas the southern part of United States. Southern American dialect according to https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Southern_American_Englishn is regional dialect that spoken throughout the Southern United States in more rural area and primarily use by White Southerners.

There are three features of regional dialect such as phonology, grammar, and vocabulary. Furthermore, the researcher found out the Southern American Dialect features that used by the main characters in the explanation before such as phonological features, grammatical patterns, and vocabulary variation.

Moreover, that this movie is influenced by geographical area is shown by the settings of this movie that located in Texas. Texas is one of the part region in American that located in Southern, and mostly local people in southern region of united states is influenced by African American English. So that, the main characters of "No Country For Old Men" use regional dialect to make conversation with other characters.

4.2 Discussion

In this discussion, the data that shown in the previous explanation discuss about the phenomenon of language variation of Southern American dialect in the

features such as phonological, grammar, and vocabulary that occurs in the main

character's dialogue of *"No Country For Old Men"* movie

In the phonological features, the researcher found out four patterns of data

that shown as Southern dialect which uttered by the main characters through their

dialogue. The first is [t] dropping or the dropped of phoneme by the main

characters. They dropped words such as *just'* and *abou'*. While in Standard

English the pronunciation must be like Just / ˈdʒʌst and about/ əˈbaʊt/. The

second is the dropped [th] phoneme. The main characters dropped [th] phoneme in

two words such *'em* and *'at.* While in Standard English the pronunciation must be

like them/ðəm/ and that / ˈðət/. The third is –in ending or unstressed the nasal

sound of [ŋ]. The main characters pronounced –in ending instead of –ing form of

verb (verb + ing) for instance *gettin' hollerin' goin' fixin' somethin' nothin'*

botherin' standin' comin' hidin' lookin' doin' dedicatin' cuttin' swingin' twistin'

bein', waitin'leavin' havin' ridin. meetin'. While in standard English the

pronunciation must be like getting /ˈ*getɪŋ*, / hollering/ *ˈhɒlərɪŋ*/, going/ *ˈgəʊɪŋ*/,

fixing/ *ˈfɪksɪŋ*/, something/ *sʌmθɪŋ*, nothing / *ˈnʌθɪŋ*/, bothering */ baðəˈrɪŋ*/

standing */ stændɪŋ*/, coming / *kʌmɪŋ*/, hiding /ˈ*haɪdɪŋ*/, lookin/ˈ*lʊkɪŋ*/, doing/

duːɪŋ/, dedicating/*dɛdɪˌkeɪtɪŋ*/, cutting/ *ˈkʌtɪŋ*/, swingin/ ˈ*swɪŋɪŋ*/, twisting/twɪs*tɪŋ*/,

being/*biːɪŋ*/, waiting/*weɪtɪŋ*/, leaving/ *livɪŋ*/, having/ *hævɪŋ*/, riding*/ rajdɪŋ*/, and

meeting/*mitɪŋ*/. The last, the main characters contracting pronunciation to

maximize the principle of the ease of articulation in producing speech. They

simplify some words by contracting them into a non-standard form for instance

must have pronounced as *"must've"* where did pronounced as *"where'd"* you

have pronounced as *"you've"* going to pronounced as *"gonna"* more and more pronounced as *"more'n more"* want to pronounced as *"wanna"* give me pronounced as *"gimme"* you all pronounced as *"y'all"* you are pronounced as *"you're"* would have pronounced as *"would've"* they had pronounced as *"they'd"* anybody will pronounced as *"anybody'll"* how did pronounced as *"how'd"* and he had pronounced as *"he'd"*

In grammatical patterns, the researcher found out three patterns of Southern dialect in the movie of *"No Country For Old Men"*. The main characters tend to use vernacular grammar like omitting subject which is represent lower social group. This is due to not the lack of necessity in using standard grammar. The lower social groups tend to rely on the listener to predict the subject of conversation for instance, C'mon, pack your things. Anything you leave you ain't gonna see again. While in Standard English he should be said like C'mon, pack your things. Anything you leave you ain't gonna see *[it]* again.

Furthermore, the researcher found out three patterns of vocabulary variations of Southern dialect that used by the main characters usually Llewelyn Moss in *"No Country For Old Men"* movie. The researcher takes the literal meaning of these words in *UrbanDictionary.com* such as *Ultimo Hombre* is a 'last guy', *Lobos* is 'If you open the door, there are wolves', and *Medico por favor* is call the doctor.

Thereafter, In the film of "No Country For Old Men" geographical area are influenced the main characters of using the southern American dialect. The geographical area refers to regional dialect that previously discussed in this

research. There are three features of regional dialect such as phonology, grammar, and vocabulary. Furthermore, the researcher found out the Southern American Dialect used by the main characters in the movie of "No Country For Old Men"

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter consisted of resolved statements of the entire result of analysis conducted by the researcher in a form of conclusion and also providing next gap to be filled by the next research in a form of suggestion. This chapter also reveals the answers found in the research in order to fulfil the objectives of study proposed in the first chapter.

5.1 Conclusion

After elaborating research of southern dialect used by the main characters in movie "no country for old men", the researcher concludes the findings is able to answer the two research problems proposed in the first chapter. Through this conclusion the researcher shown an existence of the southern dialect in the movie "No Country For Old Men". The researcher finds there are three features of southern dialect such as phonological features, grammatical patterns, and vocabulary variation within the movie that fulfil the requirements of each categories.

Those three categories contribute to prove that dialect variation are needed variant to order to categorize the variant such as phonology, grammar and vocabulary (Wardhaugh, 2003, p.143). While categorize, the research also prove to find the factor that influenced main characters used southern dialect. The geographical area are influenced the main characters in the movie "No Country For Old Men" because the settings of the movie is in Texas and Texas is one of

the part region in American that located in Southern, and mostly local people in southern region of united states is influenced by African American English. So that, the main characters used Southern American English in conversation with other characters.

5.2 Suggestion

This research shows that Southern American dialect has a unique feature and different with other dialect in America. The researcher would like to suggest for the next researcher to conduct the study of American English in the other region because there are many dialects in America that still not unreachable. It would be interesting to identify the features used in Northern region. The researcher also suggests for the next researcher to analyze other factors of dialect such as culture, ethnicity, and region.

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