THE STUDY OF NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN AMERICAN DIALECTS ON JIMMY KIMMEL'S AND ELLEN DEGENERES' SHOWS

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THE STUDY OF NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN AMERICAN DIALECTS ON JIMMY KIMMEL'S AND ELLEN DEGENERES'S SHOWS

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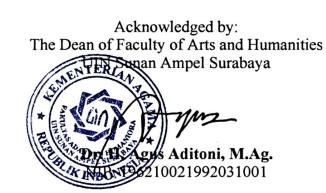
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ABSTRACT

Baidowi, J.A (2020). The Study of Northern and Southern American Dialects on Jimmy Kimmel's and Ellen DeGeneres' show. English Department, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisor: Raudlotul Jannah, M. App. Ling.

Keywords: Northern American Dialect, Southern American Dialect, language variations, Jimmy Kimmel's utterances, Ellen DeGeneres's utterances

This research aims to analyze language variations of the Northern American and Southern American Dialect used by Jimmy Kimmel and Ellen DeGeneres. Labov's theory is applied to analyze the utterances. Other than that, this research focuses on language variations, including phonological features, grammatical features, and vocabulary variations. There are two problems to be solved in this research: (1) How is the Northern American Dialect used by Jimmy Kimmel in Jimmy Kimmel Live? (2) How is the Southern American dialect used by Ellen DeGeneres in The Ellen DeGeneres Show?

This research used a descriptive qualitative approach to analyze the data by explaining the findings. The primary data source of this research was Jimmy Kimmel's and Ellen DeGeneres's utterances. The data were collected by first downloading the videos and transcripting from the Internet. And then reading the script of each video and sorting only Jimmy Kimmel's and Ellen DeGeneres's utterances. The Data analyzed by determining the words based on language variations: phonological features, grammatical features, and vocabulary variations. Finally, the researcher concluded the findings.

As the result, this research shows six variations of phonological features: fronting of /uw/, fronting of /ow/, fronting of/aw/, dropping the Plosive of [t], jiiu-u merger, and Monophthongization. Also, there is a special vocabulary used by Jimmy Kimmel in his utterance. However, the researcher did not find any grammatical features in his utterance. Among those all variations, fronting of /ow/frequently occurs with 32.30% occurrences. Besides, the are 5 variations in Ellen DeGeneres's utterances, these are: fronted /uw/, contractic pronunciation, [d] dropping, merger of /Iy/ and /I/ before /l/, and merger of /uw/ and /u/ before /l/. Moreover, the researcher found one data of grammatical feature and vocabulary variation in her utterances. Fronted /uw/ is a feature with the highest frequency of occurrences, it is around 40%. So, from both Northen American and Southern American dialect used by Jimmy Kimmel and Ellen DeGeneres showed that phonological feature is the dominant feature. Especially, for the fronting feature.

ABSTRAK

Baidowi, J.A (2020). Studi Dialek Amerika Utara dan Amerika Selatan pada Acara Jimmy Kimmel dan Ellen DeGeneres. English Department, UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. Advisor: Raudlotul Jannah, M. App. Ling.

Keywords: Dialek Anerika Utara, Dialek Amerika Selatan, variasi bahasa, ujaran Jimmy Kimmel, ujaran Ellen DeGeneres

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis variasi bahasa Dialek Amerika Utara dan Dialek Amerika Selatan yang digunakan oleh Jimmy Kimmel dan Ellen DeGeneres. Teori Labov digunakan untuk menganalisis ucapan. Selain itu, penelitian ini berfokus kepada variasi bahasa termasuk: ciri fonologis, ciri tata bahasa, dan variasi kosakata. Ada dua masalah yang harus dipecahkan dalam penelitian ini, yaitu: (1) Bagaimana Dialek Amerika Utara yang digunakan Jimmy Kimmel di *Jimmy Kimmel Live*? (2) Bagaimana Dialek Amerika Utara yang digunakan Ellen DeGeneres di *The Ellen DeGeneres Show*?

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif untuk menganalisis data dan menjelaskan hasil temuan. Sumber data utama dari penelitian ini adalah ujaran dari Jimmy Kimmel dan Ellen DeGeneres. Data terlebih dahulu dikumpulkan dengan mengunduh video dan transkrip dari internet. Kemudian membaca seluruh naskah dari setiap video yang lalu diurutkan hanya ujaran dari Jimmy Kimmel dan Ellen DeGeneres. Data kemudian dianalisis dengan menentukan ucapan berdasarkan variasi bahasanya, yang mana berdasarkan ciri fonologis, ciri tata bahasa, dan variasi kosa kata. Di bagian akhir, penulis menyimpulkan hasil temuan.

Dari hasil penelitian ditemukan ada 6 variasi pada ciri fonologis : pengedepanan bunyi /uw/, pengedepanan bunyi /ow/, pengedepanan bunyi /aw/, menjatuhkan suara plosif dari [t], penggabungan ji-iu-u, dan monopthongisasi. Dan juga terdapat kosa kata unik dalam ujaran Jimmy Kimmel. Akan tetapi, peneliti tidak menemukan adanya ciri tata bahasa dalam ujarannya. Dari semua variasi, pengedepanan bunyi /ow/ sangat sering kali muncul dengan 32.30% kejadian. Selain itu, ada 5 variasi dalam ujaran Ellen DeGeneres, meliputi: pengedepanan bunyi /uw/, penyingkatan pengucapan, penjatuhan bunyi [d], penggabungan dari /Iy/ dan /I/ sebelum /l/, dan penggabungan dari /uw/ dan /u/ sebelum /l/.Bahkan, menemukan satu data dari ciri tata bahasa dan satu data dari variasi kosa kata. Pengedepanan bunyi /uw/ merupakan fitur yang memiliki frekuensi tertinggi dalam kejadiannya yaitu sekitar 40% kejadian. Jadi, dari kedua dialek Amerika Utara dan Amerika Selatan mununjukkan bahwa ciri fonologis merupakan ciri atau variasi yang mendominasi.Terutama, untuk variasi pengedepanan bunyi.

TABLE OF CONTENT

Inside Cover Page.	
Declaration	
Examiner Sheet.	
Publication AgreementSheet	
Abstract	
Abstrak	vii
Table of Content	
List of Tables	
List of Figures	X1
CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Background of Study	
1.2 Problems of Study	
1.3 Significance of Study	
1.4 Scope and Limitation	
1.5 Definition of Key Term	
CHAPTER 2 REVIEW OF LITERATURE	
2.1 Language	. 9
2.2 Language Variation	
2.3 Dialect	. 10
2.3.1 Phonological Features	
2.3.2 Grammatical Features	. 12
2.3.3 Vocabulary Variation	
2.4 Different Dialect in America.	. 13
2.4.1 Northern American English	. 15
2.4.2 Southern American English	. 16
2.4.3 Western American English	. 18
2.5 Jimmy Kimmel and Ellen DeGeneres Show	. 18
CHAPTER 3 RESEARCH METHODS	. 20
3.1 Research Design	. 20
3.2 Data Collection	. 21
3.2.1 Data and Data Source	. 21
3.2.2 Instruments	. 21
3.2.3 Data Collection Techniques	. 22

3.3 Data Analysis
CHAPTER 4 FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS
4.1 Findings
4.1.1 Language Variations of Northern American Dialect Used by Jimmy Kimmel 26
4.1.1.1 Phonological Features
4.1.1.1.1 Fronting of /uw/
4.1.1.1.2 Fronting of /ow/
4.1.1.1.3 Fronting of /aw/
4.1.1.1.4 Dropping the Plosive of [t]
4.1.1.1.5 Monophthongization
4.1.1.1.6 ju-iu-u Merger
4.1.1.2 Grammatical Features
4.1.1.3 Vocabulary Variations
4.1.2 Language Variations of South American English Used by Ellen DeGeneres 41
4.1.2.1 Phonological Features
4.1.2.1.1 Fronted /uw/
4.1.2.1.2 Contractic Pronunciation in Ellen DeGeneres's Utterance
4.1.2.1.3 Merger of /iy/ and /i/ before /l/
4.1.2.1.4 [d] Dropping
4.1.2.1.5 Merger of /uw/ and /u/ before /l/
4.1.2.2 Grammatical Features
4.1.2.3 Vocabulary Variations
4.2 Discussion
CHAPTER 5 CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS
5.1 Conclusions
5.2 Suggestion
REFERENCES

LIST OF TABLES

Table	Page
3.1 Example Finding	
3.2 Example Data of Phonological Features	
3.3 Example Data of Grammatical Features	
3.4 Example Data of Vocabulary Variations	
4.1 Fronting of /uw/ After Coronal Onset in Jimmy Kimmel's utterance	
4.2 Fronting of /uw/ After Non-Coronal Onset in Jimmy Kimmel's utterance	
4.3 Fronting of /ow/ After Coronal Onset in Jimmy Kimmel's utterance	
4.4 Fronting of /ow/ After Non-Coronal Onset in Jimmy Kimmel's utterance	
4.5 Fronting of /aw/ After Coronal Onset in Jimmy Kimmel's utterance	
4.6 Fronting of /aw/ After Non-Coronal Onset in Jimmy Kimmel's utterance	
4.7 Dropping the Plosive of [t] in Jimmy Kimmel's utterance	
4.8 Fronting of /uw/ After Coronal Onset in Jimmy Kimmel's utterance	
4.9 Monophthongization /ou -> o/ in Jimmy Kimmel's utterance	39
4.10 Monophthongization /ei -> i/ in Jimmy Kimmel's utterance	

LIST OF FIGURE

Figure	Page
2.1 The Division of Regional Dialects in America	14
3.1 Example Transcription Text	
3.2 Example Phonetic Transcription	
3.2 Example of Highlighting process	



CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the researcher defines the study's background, the problem of the study, the significance of the study, scope, limitations, and the definition of critical terms.

1.1. Background of the Study

Language plays an essential role in human life; it is not only a means of interaction and communication; it is also a means of establishing and maintaining human relations. It refers to a communication system practiced by specific nations and its people comprised of written or spoken words. Through the language, people could share their thoughts with other people in society. Wardhaugh (2006) states that a language is a basic form of communication that reflects human social behavior. People use it as human identity and communicate about who they are, where they come from, and with whom they are associated.

Every language consists of more than one variation. Generally, people speak in one language, but they may also talk in another language in which they communicate with their group in their everyday lives. Each language has specific characteristics that give rise to a variety of languages. The term of variations refers to a part of the language itself; there is one way of characterizing individual variations: speakers of a particular language sometimes speak different dialects. Dialect is a variation of language primarily used in an area; it has little contrasts in terms of its lexical, phonological, and grammatical form from the other language.

By and large, a language consists of at least more than one dialect, and a language has more impact and power than a dialect. As a sub-unit of the language which can allude to a regional language variety or a casual, colloquial, or non-standard language variation, dialect is viewed as a revolting, obscene, and impolite language (Ma & Yuan, 2004). According to Labov (1972), the term dialect is utilized in various conventions to allude to systematic linguistic language variation, measurably connected with a sociolinguistic parameter. In that capacity, it can be hard to delimit.

Dialect is a significant issue of sociolinguistic research. It includes two aspects; language structure and social context. It endeavors to talk about speech behavior dependent on social and cultural phenomenon through interactive study, explaining the language (Yang, 2000). Newmayer (1986) states that sociolinguistic is associated with language and social relations. He additionally incorporates the utilization of language in the various social condition in the study of sociolinguistic. From the explanation above, we can see that the appearance of dialect in a language is so fundamental. People may speak different dialects in one language, but they still understand the messages that the speaker wants to deliver. It is related to the mutual intelligibility features in every human being. Mutual Intelligibility is a relationship among languages or dialects in which speakers of different but linked varieties can easily understand each other without intentional study or extraordinary effort. It is genuinely used as an essential criterion for separating languages from dialects.

This research deals with the Northern and Southern American dialect used by a different person of the same language. The division of humanity into other individuals is so central and evident that everybody takes it for granted. The way that the distinctions are so fundamental implies that it is not astounding that it is also reflected and appeared in every human language. Recently there has been high interest in analyzing dialect. In 2013, Michael Dunn conducted dialect research in the title *Gender Determined Dialect variation*. He focuses on straight out gender dialects from three interrelated viewpoints.

In contrast with Dunn, Deviana (2012), Anggawati (2014), and Megawati (2014) conducted research that focused on the Javanese language. They specify their research on the Surabaya dialect, which is the part of the Javanese language. Edensor (2009), A'la (2009), Santika (2014), Berglund (2017), and Wulandari (2018) conducted dialect research with the movie as the data source. They focused on particular geographical dialects such as Southern American dialect, West Country dialect, South Yorkshire dialect, etc. While in 2017, Sukmawati conducted dialect research with the title *A Contrastive Study Between British & American English: Morphological Perspective*. Here, she compared the contrast between British and American English from a morphological perspective.

Dunn (2013), in *Gender Determined Dialect Variation*, studied a pragmatic cross-cultural approach to the thought of gender. He treats from three interrelated perspectives, the functional typology of gender and dialects, tending to how gender dialect is utilized, and the general characterization of gender dialects. As a result, he shows that gender dialect is only attested in a small community, and no doubt, gender dialects are only stable in a small-scale society. Gender dialects are a possible result of gendered sociolinguistic variety, which shows the general significance of the social flagging capacity of language contrasted with securing case and informative effectiveness.

Edensor (2009) conducted the research in *Dialect in Film: Examples of South Yorkshire Grammatical and Lexical Features from Ken Loach Films.* She focuses on the English dialect in South Yorkshire, looking at traditional and present-day perspectives over thirty years. Her study related to the level or breadth of dialect diminishes over the years, tending towards a more leveled, less regionally marked English. As a result, she found less non-standard grammatical forms and less dialectal expressions in the 2001 film than in the 1969 film. The decreasing aspect is in the pronunciation of -ing, final -ed, and some parts are disappearing. In conclusion, she states that the dialect in South Yorkshire showed a few changes, yet the progressions did not influence all features similarly.

In 2018, Wulandari conducted the study of the dialect used in the film. She analyzed the Southern American dialect used by the Gone Girl movie's main character and the factors that affect Southern American dialect. She focuses on language variation and shows that the main character's dialect patterns fluctuate from the scope of phonological features, grammatical patterns, and vocabulary variation. The theory she used is from Nagle and Sanders. As a result, she found some Southern American dialect patterns that consist of phonological features, grammatical features, and vocabulary variations. Also, she states that the factor that influences Southern American dialect comes from the geographical area. It refers to a regional dialect of the main character in the *Gone Girl* movie, American English.

Megawati (2014) examines dialect used by English Department students of Brawijaya University from Madiun and Surabaya. She focuses on lexical and what are the Javanese levels of the word are used. She used a qualitative approach since the Data is exhibited in the form of terms instead of the number. The result of her study found 29 utterances containing lexicon in Javanese using Madiun and Surabaya dialect. There are also 20 words of informal javanese language , seven words of formal javanese language, and no words of *madya* or the level of language wich in between formal and informal used in the Surabaya dialect. In conclusion, she states that Surabaya dialects are ruder than the societies of Madiun dialect.

Sukmawati (2017) analyzed a contrastive study between British and American English through a Morphological perspective. The focus of her research is on the contrasts between British and American English vocabularies and the distinctions between British and American English spellings. It reveals three dialect types, such as the word with the same meaning but different terms, the same name but other purposes, and words with different meanings. Also, there are two types of differences between British and American English in spellings, namely words with the same pronunciation but different in spelling and terms with different spellings for a different meaning.

Most of the previous researches concentrated on particular geographical dialects such as South Yorkshire, American Southern, West Country, Surabaya

dialect, etc. In contrast, this research focused on two different dialects: North American dialect and South American dialect. Although Sukmawati (2017) has conducted research focusing on two different dialects, those are British and American dialect, but her analysis concentrates only on morphological perspective in general. To fill the gap, I examined how Northern and Southern American dialects are used by different people of the same language based on its phonological, grammatical, and vocabulary variation. Furthermore, most of the previous research (A'la 2009, Berglund 2017, Edensor 2009, Santika 2014, Wulandari 2018) analyze the dialect from the movie. It is different with my study that examining talk show. The reason why I choose talk show as my object is because people's utterances are more spontanouse.

The present researcher intends to analyze the language variations of Northern American and Southern American dialects in Jimmy Kimmel and Ellen DeGeneres utterances. Due to their background, Jimmy Kimmel and Ellen DeGeneres were chosen to reflect the Northern American and Southern American dialect. Jimmy Kimmel was born on 13th November 1967, in New York City, United States, part of North American. He spends his childhood there with his family. While Ellen DeGeneres was born on 26th January 1958, in Metairie, Lousiana, United States. Ellen spent most of her childhood in New Orleans, part of South America. When she was 13th years old, moving with her mother to Atlanta, Texas, but still in the South American region. This study aims to reveal the phonological features, grammatical features, and vocabulary variation of Northern American and Southern American dialects in Jimmy Kimmel's and Ellen DeGeneres's utterances.

1.2. Problems of the Study

1. How is the Northern American dialect used by Jimmy Kimmel in Jimmy Kimmel Live?

2. How is the Southern American dialect used by Ellen DeGeneres in The Ellen DeGeneres show?

1.3. Significance of the Study

By conducting this research, the researcher hopes that it will be useful for the researcher himself and the students, especially the English department students. It aims to enrich their knowledge on language variation of Northern and Southern American dialects. The researcher also hopes that this research will be useful for other researchers. It can also be used as a proper reference for those who want to have the same research topic. Furthermore, this research describes language variation in the Northern and Southern American dialects.

1.4. Scope and Limitation

In this research, the researcher focuses on sociolinguistics study, especially on language variation, focused on Northern American dialect and Southern American dialect. The researcher limits the language variation to some points, such as; phonological and grammatical features, vocabulary variations, and the grammatical pattern of Northern American dialect and Southern American dialect. As the data, the researcher took the utterances of Jimmy Kimmel and Ellen DeGeneres on their show.

1.5. Definition of Key Terms

Language variations is a variety in the way the speaker use their language.

Dialect is an assortment of language related to specific regional or social background.

Phonological features is related to the speaker pronounces the words that they speak.

Grammatical attern is grammatical contrasts among dialect are, to a great extent, morphological.

Vocabulary variation consists of unique vocabularies that occur, and

every region has a particular vocabulary variation.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter accommodates the theory comprehend to the topic of this research that is dialect. The researcher focused on language variations of the Northern American dialect and Southern American dialect. The language variations included: Phonological Features, Grammatical Features, and Vocabulary Variations.

2.1 Language

Language is a primarily human communication system used in a broad social practice aspect. Here, idiosyncratic perspectives of speakers and long-lasting cultural characteristics influence the language. In day-to-day contact, both the individual and the cultural components invoke assumptions and social ratings. Spoken language, therefore a signal that produces a basic conceptualization of the speaker. The degree to which these decide non-linguistic actions is still not well known. Every human being speaks slightly one language; it is difficult to figure out many significant activities such as: intellectual or social, which took place in its absence. Sapir (1921) defines language as an essentially human and non-instinctive method to communicates their ideas, emotions, and desires through a system of voluntary symbols.

2.2 Language Variation

Language variations or linguistic variations are perhaps the subjects where ordinary people's views differ from what linguists think. The main difference is

the belief or ideology that it is right and wrong in languages, that is a correct way of using words and grammar, and there are many ways of getting it wrong. Understanding language is essential because it connects people with interesting social, cultural, and cognitive issues. Language is organized in such different layers (Schneider,2011). Language has three structure layers: the sounds of language, the words of a language, and how words put together. The variation that is related to the sound is called phonological variation. It is variations that refer to the different ways people speak their language. The other is linguistic variation, which is concerns differences in the words that speakers use. The morphological variations have to do with differences in expression in terms of their internal structures.

2.3 Dialect

Dialect is a variety of language caused by the geographical area used to communicate with each other. It is also frequently as often as possible term connected to language variations, particularly those spoken in progressively confined pieces of the world, which have no written form. Likewise, it is regularly viewed as a standard deviation, distortion of the right standard form of language (Trudgill , 2004). Labov in Brown and Attardo (2000) states that every speaker has a different frequency in the terms they used a prestige of a language based on their background. It refers to grammatically, lexically, or just phonologically assortments. If two speakers state separately, *I done it last night* and *I did it last night*, it very well may be said that they are talking different dialects. So dialect is a variety of how the specific region people used language to communicate with

each other. This language has various linguistic features such as phonological features, grammatical patterns, and vocabulary variation from other languages.

Dialect is a topographical assortment of the language spoken in a specific region and diverse in some linguistic features from other geological varieties of a similar language. There are so many dialects in this world, such as American English, British English, Canadian English, Nigerian English. Janet Holmes (2013) differentiates dialect as regional and social dialect. A regional dialect is a specific type of language verbally expressed in one particular topographical area, otherwise called *regiolect* or *topolect*. It is an assortment of language which is spoken in a topographical area for a massive number of years as found in differences in pronunciation, in the choices and form of words, and syntax. Examples of regional dialects in the USA are Appalachian, New Jersey, Southern English, etc. While social dialect is an assortment of language speech related to a specific social class or occupational group within a society, it can be called *sociolect*. It contrasts in speech-related with various social groups or place. Numerous elements can decide a social position in social dialect, including occupation, residence, education, racial origin, caste, etc.

2.3.1 Phonological Features

The different ways each speaker speaks their language called a phonological feature. For example such as in Britain, the isogloss that different the word *stood* and *came* pronounced with $[\upsilon]$ rather than $[\Lambda]$ runs roughly East and West (with $[\upsilon]$ to the North). Also, the word *farm is* pronounced with or without the [r]. Here,

It manifests on Northwest to Southeast (with [r]) to the west, except for pockets of [r] pronunciation in the West Midlands and North East.

Labov, Ash, and Boberg (2006) state that there are a lot of phonological features that appear in North American English, for example :

1. **The Merger** defines as a sound change whereby a single sound replaces two or more contrastive sounds. The Merger of /o/ into /oh/, as a short vowel /o/ actually cannot occur in the word-final position. However, when it merges into /oh/, it becomes categorical; the word-final work also changes into a long and gliding subsystem. The vowel of words *cot*, *rock*, *stop*, *saw*, and *law* then represented as /koht, rohk, stohp, soh, loh/.

2. **Fronting** defines a sound shifting in which a vowel or consonant is fronted, advanced, or articulated further than any reference point to the front of the vocal tract. An example of fronting is the sound of the phoneme [ŋ] to [n] in unstressed syllables such as *swimmin'* for *swimming* or *mornin'* for *the morning*.

3. the shift of $\mathbf{a} - \mathbf{e} - \mathbf{e}_{\mathbf{a}}$. In the standard English for word '*man*' sounds [mæn], the /æ/ sound is as same as /æ/in words *bat*, *hat*, *sat*, but in the northern city vowel shift, it becomes [mæn] – [me:n] – [meən].

4. ju – iu – u merger. The sound of /ju/ and /iu/ merges into /u/ such as /ju/ in the word *new* [nju;] becomes /u/ [nu:].

2.3.2 Grammatical Features

Grammatical pattern refers to the different ways or the words arranged. Also, it deals with the internal language structures. According to Wardhaugh (1977), grammatical contrasts among dialects are morphological to a great extent. Every region has a specific grammatical pattern that differs from other languages. For example, in American English, the collective nouns are considered singular (e.g., *the band is playing*). In contrast, collective nouns can be either singular or plural in British English. However, the plural form is most often used (e.g., *the bands are playing*).

2.3.3 Vocabulary Variation.

The different language provides different vocabularies as its features. It has been shown that the native speakers of specific languages differ considerably in their vocabulary size. Variation in speech, in turn, is attributed to variations in the processing of language. It is always own by the regional dialect users. Regarding American dialect, each regional dialect has unique vocabulary variation. North America has the word *pop* to say a soft drink, while in the Northeast, they used the word *soda*.

2.4 Different Dialects in America.

Every region in America has its language variations, which makes it different from the other areas. Based on the TELSUR Project of the University of Pennsylvania (Labov et al., 2006), there are three 20th/21st-century shifts in American English: North, South, and West.



Figure 2.1 The Division of Regional Dialects in America

Figure 2.1 showed the division of regional dialect in America. The red color is a part of Northern American English, including New York City, Eastern New England, Northern New England, Western New England, Boston Urban, Central City Area, Hudson Valley, Bonac, Inland Northern, San Francisco Urban, Upper Midwestern, Minnewegian, North Midland, Chicago Urban, Pennsylvania German-English. While, the blue and green color is a part of Southern American English consist of South Midland, Ozark, Southern Appalachian, Missouri, Virginia Piedmont, Kansas, Arkansas, Kentucky, Alabama, Southern Illinois, Southern Indiana, Gullah, Gulf Southern, Coastal Southern, Cajun French, Cajun English, Yat, Lousiana, Lousiana French Creole. The rest of the yellow color is a part of Western American English divided into two regions: Hawaii, Pacific Northwest Alaska, Pacific Southwest, Southwestern, and Rocky Mountain.

2.4.1 Northern American English

North American English is the variety of American English which mostly used in the United States and Canada. Their backgrounds and cultures have similar phonology, grammatical, and vocabulary; the two speaking varieties are grouped into a single category.

In North American English, there is a feature called Northern shift. One of the sound changes in North Central English is Monophthongization. When diphthong, a mixture of two vowel sounds gliding into each other or flattened into a single sound. In Standard English, the word " *boat* " *is* pronounced as [boot], but it might not sound naturally as big in diphthong when we listen to this carefully. When [b o o t] is pronounced, we rounded it off and lowered it back at the end. However, in North Central English, the words *boat* sounds like [bot]. Northern Cities shift affect the far more significant portion of the population in North Central.

Another Northern Cities shift is '*man*' æ -> e -> eə [mæn][men][meən]. The pronunciation of *man* in Standard English is /mæn/ with the [æ] as in *hat* and *bat*. However, in Northern Cities shift, it sounds like [meən]. The other shift is the vowel sound [ɔ] which goes in Northern Cities into [æ] sound; for example, the word *rock* sounds like [ræk] rather than [rɔk]. Also, with the shift of [Λ] to [α], the words *bus* is pronounced as [bas] rather than [b Λ s].

Besides the shift features, there is also some merger. First, is the low back merger, it happened in the words such *hock* adn *hawk* which pronounced different. The second is /ju/ - /iu/ - /u/ merger in the word such *dew* which pronounced as

/dju/ - /diu/ - /du/. This merger happened after [d], [g], [l], [n], [r], [s], [t], [w], [j],
[z]. The third is merger of words *marry – merry – mary* [mæri] [mɛri] [meri] these words all pronounced the same.

For the grammatical features, the collective nouns are often singular in Northern American English. Collective nouns are essentially nouns referring to a group of people. The example of collective nouns is *family, band, staff, team, etc.* Generally, these words are plural, but they use it as a singular subject-verb agreement and collective nouns in Northern American English. Example:

The team is matchmaking.

Another feature that differentiates North American English from the other regional dialect is the vocabulary such as *davenport* (*sofa* or *couch*), *fridge* (*refrigerator*), *pop* or *soda* (*soft drink*), *bubbler* (*water fountain*), *clout* (*political* or *social influence*), *etc*.

2.4.2 Southern American English

Southern American English is one of English's most prominent dialects, adapted in such a television show, opera, and movies. Southern American English is also well known as a Southern accent. This accent reaches as far as Maryland and Kentucky in the south and as far west as Texas and New Mexico, but excluding South Florida. Labov et al. (2006) state that rural regions tend to exhibit Southern American English's linguistic characteristics to a greater degree than urban centers.

SAE is a term to describe the characteristics of Southern Accent. Not all South residents have similar features of Southern Accent. The linguistic patterns of Southern Accent can be different and caused by different generations, races, and social classes. So, some of the characteristics of Southern Accent may sound unfamiliar to the people outside South America.

There are some Southern shifts in South American English, including:

1. Monophthongization of [ai] to [a] or [æ]. As in the word *hide* the pronunciation remains [haid] to [had] or [hæd].

2. Lowering of [ei] to [ai] as in word *made* [meid] – [maid].

3. Raising and diphthongization of [æ] to [eə] as in the word *bad*, the pronunciation from [bæd] is changed into [beəd].

4. Tensing of [5] sound into [0] or [ou], the word *on* sounds like [on] or [oun] rather than [5n].

5. Fronting and diphthongization of [u] to [iu], word *food* as in standard pronounced as [fud] but here it sounds like [fiud].

Generally, some grammatical features in Southern America have unique Southern structure; those are *ya'll*, which phrase "*you all*," double modal verb *might could*, and *fixin' to* for *going to*, *about to*, and *planning to*. Some local words in Southern American English are *banquette* (*sidewalk*), *britches* (*pants or underwear*), *cap* (*sir*), *alligator pear* (*avocado*), *locker* (*closet*), *right* (*very*), *etc*.

2.4.3 West American English

Western American English is a part of American English, including California, Nevada, Arizona, Utah, New Mexico, Colorado, and Wyoming, primarily unites the entire western half of the United States as a single dialect area. Generally, it also includes Washington, Oregon, Idaho, and Montana.

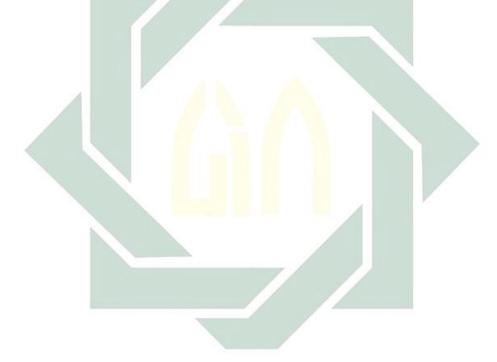
In the west, there is a few difference with Standard English. The low-back Merger is a feature that commonly appeared in Western American English. The low-back Merger of *con/caught, don/dawn, hock/hawk* to initial sound [a]. This Merger applies to about 50% of the country. Moreover of course, there are some local words such as *davenport (couch or sofa), snowmachine (motor vehicle for travel over the snow), hella (very a lot of), etc.*

2.5 Jimmy Kimmel And Ellen DeGeneres Show

Jimmy Kimel Live! is an American talk show broadcasted on ABC and hosted by Jimmy Kimmel. James Cristian Kimmel was born on 13th November 1967, in New York City, United States, and spend his childhood there with his parents. He is well known as a host, comedian, writer, and producer. *Jimmy Kimmel Live!* is his successful talk show with a total of 1,826 episodes aired in 2012, making it the longest late-night talk show in the history of the ABC network.

(https://www.britannica.com/biography/Jimmy-Kimmel)

The Ellen DeGeneres show produced by Telepictures & airs on NBCUniversal in Burbank, California. This show is hosted by Ellen Lee DeGeneres, a well-known American comedian, television host, actress, writer, and producer. Ellen was born on 26th January 1958, in Metairie, Lousiana, United States. Ellen spent much of her childhood in New Orleans before moving with her mother to Atlanta, Texas, at 13. *The Ellen DeGeneres Show* has won more than 20 Emmy awards a day in its first five seasons. According to some survey platforms such as *Statista, Ranker, Screenrant, The Netline, Variety, and so on, Jimmy Kimmel Live1* and *Ellen DeGeneres Show* is a top 10 most successful talk show United States. (https://www.britannica.com/biography/Ellen-DeGeneres).



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter will discuss the method that the researcher used in this study. The researcher explained the process of collecting and analyzing the data. It consists of a research design, data collection, data and data source, instruments, data collection, and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

The researcher adopted a descriptive analysis method. It is a method that serves to portray or give a depiction of the data source examine through data or samples that have been gathered for what it is worth without doing analysis and making ends that apply to the public. Analytical descriptive research took issue or spotlight on matters as they were when the study was completed; the aftereffect of the study processed and analyzed for conclusions taken (Lincoln, 2003). By utilizing the descriptive method, the researcher analyzed the data in descriptive phenomena such as words, sentences, and utterances to know the language variation of Northern American English and Southern American English (phonological features, vocabulary variations, and grammatical patterns) by Jimmy Kimmel and Ellen DeGeneres.

3.2 Data Collection

This section presents three points: data and data source, instruments, and data collection techniques.

3.2.1 Data and Data Source

This research's data was the hosts' utterances from YouTube video *Jimmy Kimmel Live!* and *The Ellen DeGeneres Show*. The researcher analyzed the hosts' statement by using Labov theory. While the data source of this research was the script of five videos of Jimmy Kimmel and five videos of Ellen DeGeneres, the video's duration is around 4-7 minutes taken from official YouTube of Jimmy Kimmel Live and The Ellen Show. Moreover, Jimmy Kimmel and Ellen DeGeberes were chosen based on the fact that they are famous figures who grew up in North America and South America.

3.2.2 Research Instrument.

The instrument of this research is the researcher himself. The researcher collects the data (utterances) of Jimmy Kimmel on *Jimmy Kimmel Live!* and Ellen DeGeneres on *The Ellen DeGeneres Show* on YouTube. In conducting this research, the researcher is helped by supporting instruments such as laptop, Smartphone, dictionary, headset, internet connection, and notebook.

3.2.3 Data Collection.

Because the Data is a video from YouTube, the researcher uses a listening method to collect Jimmy Kimmel's utterances on *Jimmy Kimmel Live!* and Ellen DeGeneres on *The Ellen DeGeneres Show* on YouTube. Besides, some steps will pass by the researcher in the way of collecting the data:

1. Downloading the video from official YouTube Jimmy Kimmel Live and The Ellen Show through <u>https://id.savefrom.net</u>.

2. Transcribing the data (utterances) from <u>www.diytranscription.com</u>.

```
12
00:00:26,960 --> 00:00:28,595
VERSIONS.
YOU KNOW WHAT I'M SAYING.
13
00:00:28,595 --> 00:00:30,931
SOMETIMES THE HULK CAN BE TOO
14
00:00:30,931 --> 00:00:32,199
FARE LOOKING.
15
00:00:32,199 --> 00:00:34,501
>> AND THEN THE TECHNOLOGIES
16
00:00:34,501 --> 00:00:35,502
ADVANCED AND THEY SAID DON'T DO
17
00:00:35,502 --> 00:00:36,970
WHAT WE'VE DONE BEFORE AND MARK
```

Figure 3.1: Example Transcription Text

3. The researcher read the transcript while watching the video and listening carefully to match the transcript with the dialogues in the video.

4. Transcribe the utterances into phonetic transcription from <u>www.phonetizer.com</u>

```
>> Jimmy: /aI θIŋk ju: bro:t/
00:00:04,605 --> 00:00:06,073
/jur houl catst hitr wIð ju:/
00:00:06,073 --> 00:00:07,374
/hu: did ju: briŋ wIð ju:/
00:00:08,775 --> 00:00:09,276
>> Jimmy: /je/
00:00:11,511 --> 00:00:13,146
>> Jimmy: /ðə di'rektər/.
00:00:20,120 --> 00:00:22,656
>> Jimmy: /ði: (HILLARYULK) IZ bou/
00:00:22,656 --> 00:00:23,423
/m ðis bauran/
```

Figure 3.2 Example Phonetic Transcription

 5. Re-watch each video to check the data and transcribe utterances to ensure that the transcribed words match the speakers' statement in the video.
 6. The researcher sorted all dialect that occurs, but only focused on the host's utterances. The writer highlighted the sentence in the transcript, which contains phonological features, grammatical features, adn vocabulary variations.

Below is the example of how the researcher collected the data:

it's always nice to welcome a new an, you know most schools had to hold their graduation ceremonies online this month and the governor of Mississippi guy named Tate Reeves gave an online commencement for his high school alma-mater and I want you to pay special attention as he reads the graduates

Figure 3.3 Example of Highlighting Process

The data above divided into three types, the red highlight is the phonological feature, the blue highlight is the grammatical feature and the last, green highlight is vocabulary variation.

3.3 Data Analysis.

In analyzing data, the researcher used several steps:

1. Identifying the language variation (phonological features, grammatical patterns, and vocabulary variation) found in the transcript, based on the theory.

2. Put on the table, the Data that already found.

Table 3.1 Example of Finding	gs		
Jimmy Kimmel			
Data source	Phonological	G rammatical	Vocabulary
V1. 00:00:01,300 - 00:04:19,320	\checkmark		✓
V2. 00:00:01,123 - 00:03:39,352	✓	~	

3. Classifying the data into a specific classification of phonological features,

grammatical patterns, and vocabulary variations.

Table 3.2 Example Data of Phonological Features Jimmy Kimmel's phonological features				
No.	Patterns	Data		
1.	R pronouncing	/ðə dıˈrektər/ , / hiːr/		
2.	Pin-pen merger			
3.	Ephentethic –r			

C

Table 3.3 Example Data of Grammatical Features Jimmy Kimmel's grammatical patterns.

No.PatternsData1.Fixin to

Table 3.4 Example Data of Vocabulary Variation Jimmy Kimmel's vocabulary variations

No.	Data	General meaning
1.	Soda	Soft drink

4. Analyzing and interpreting the data and answering the questions raised in the

problem of the study.

5. Drawing the conclusion related to the findings and the theory.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter demonstrates the findings of language variations of Northern American and Southern American dialect used by Jimmy Kimmel and Ellen DeGeneres. The focus of this research is on the language variation that He/She used. It contains the result of the present research analysis.

4.1 Findings

Here the researcher presents the answer for the problem study about the language variations of Northern American and Southern American dialect used by Jimmy Kimmel and Ellen DeGeneres.

4.1.1 The Language Variations of Northern American Dialect Used by Jimmy Kimmel

Jimmy Kimmel is an American television host, comedian, writer, and producer born on 13th November 1967, United States. Recently he is the host and official producer of Jimmy Kimmel Live!, the television show that debuted on ABC on 26th January 2003. This talk show has around 17 million subscribers on YouTube.

4.1.1.1 Phonological Features

Phonological features of the Northern dialect used by Jimmy Kimmel include fronting some vowels, consonant dropping, *ju-iu-u* Merger, and monopthongizations. Jimmy Kimmel used fronting such as fronting of /uw/, /ow/,

and /aw/ in some of the words he speaks. Fronting the vowel can be analyzed whether it comes after the coronal onset or non-coronal onset, but the difference is only in its fronting range. While for the consonant dropping, he omits the pronunciation of /t/ phoneme. He also monophthongized some /o σ – /o/ and /ei – /e/.

4.1.1.1.1 Fronting of /uw/

Fronting is a sound shift in which a vowel or consonant is fronted, advanced, or articulated further than any reference point to the vocal tract's front. Generally, the fronting of /uw/ is a part of North America, especially after the coronal onset /t,d,s,n/. But sometimes fronting /uw/ also occurs after the non-coronal onset /m,r,b,f,c/ (Labov, 2006). In Jimmy's utterances, the researcher found the fronting of /uw/ which the initial sound /uw/ is pronounced further than the long vowel /u:/ in some words. From the data 5 videos, the researcher found 13 data of fronting /uw/. Including 6 data of fronting /uw/ which came after coronal onset as example words **two, too, true, withdrew**, etc. Also, 7 data of fronting /uw/ which came after the coronal onset. Below the table of fronting /uw/ came after the coronal onset and after the non-coronal onset:

No	Utterances	Phonetic	Time
1.	This is the book it's called too much and never enough	/tu:/	v1. 01:20
2.	I love those two	/tu:/	v3. 02:24
3.	Is that true?	/tru:/	v4. 03:34
4.	The FDA this week withdrew their support for it	/wıð'dru:/	v1. 02:36
5.	I would have sued everyone on that plane	/suːd/	v5. 04:27
6.	You are being pursued by Chadwick Boseman	/pərˈsuːd/	v5. 02:59

Table 4.1. Fronting of /uw/ After Coronal Onset in Jimmy Kimmel's Utterance

Table 4.2. Fronting of /uw/ After Non-Coronal Onset in Jimmy Kimmel's Utterance

No Utterances	Phonetic	Time
1. Instead of in the locker room	/ruː <mark>m/</mark>	v1. 00:51
2. That looks like a mushroom	/'m <mark>ʌʃr</mark> uːm/	v1. 02:14
3. Start training our pets to groom us	/gru:m/	v2. 01:54
4. Most schools had to hold their graduation ceremony	/sku:lz/	v2. 04:54
5. That must be cool	/ku:l/	v4. 03:06
6. When did you move to Toronto	/muːv/	v4. 00:16
7. The first movie you did was <i>snakes on a plane</i>	/'mu:vi/:	v5. 02:47

Here are the data of fronting of /uw/ that found in Jimmy Kimmel utterances;

the first is that came after the coronal onset, as shown below:

(1.1) a. (v1.01:20) Jimmy: this is the book it's called too much and never enough
b. (v3. 02:04) Jimmy: I love those two
c. (v4. 03:34) Jimmy: Is that true?

From the Data (1.1) above, there are words **too**, **two**, and **true**, containing a fronting of /uw/ in its pronunciation. All those words are started by a coronal onset phoneme [t] in its pronunciation as /tu:/,/ tu:/ and /tru:/. In this case, the long vowel of /u:/ is fronted to an /uw/ sound. As the result Jimmy pronounced the words **too** in (1.1a), **two** (1.1b), and **true** (1.1c) as /t**uw**/, /t**uw**/ and /tr**uw**/. Beside the coronal onset [t], there is also the coronal onset [d], which occurred in Jimmy's utterance like the data below:

(1.1) d. (v1. 02:36) The FDA this week withdrew their support for it

Data (1.1d) above found in Jimmy's utterance when he was at his monologue in front of his audiences. The words **withdrew**, which is pronounced as /wið'dru:/ in standard English accommodates fronting /uw/ in Jimmy's pronunciation. The coronal onset occurred after its stressed words that are [d]. So, the sound of long vowel /u:/ in /wið'dru:/ became /uw/ like /wið'dr**uw**/.

(1.1) e. (v1. 00:51) Instead of in the locker room

f. (v1. 02:14) That looks like a mushroom

From the data (1.1e) and (1.1f) the non-coronal onset [r] is occurred before fronting /uw/. The word **room** and **mushroom** which genuinely pronounced as /ru:m/ and /'mʌʃru:m/ are changed to /r**uw**m/ and /'mʌʃr**uw**m/. Beside the noncoronal onset [r], the researcher also found the fronting /uw/ that occurred after the non-coronal onset [g], [m],[k] and [c] as in the data below:

(1.1) g. (v2. 01:54) Start training our pets to groom us

Jimmy pronounced the word **groom** in (1.1g) with an initial sound /uw/ rather than /u:/ as its standard. It caused by the fronting /uw/ which replace the /u:/ sound

in /gru:m/ and became /gr**uw**m/. In other utterances, Jimmy Kimmel showed fronting /uw/ that comes after the non-non coronal onset in his pronunciation as shown in the assertions below:

(1.1) h. (v2 04:54) Most schools had to hold their graduation ceremony i.(v4 03:06) That must be cool

The words school and cool are pronounced as /sku:lz/ and /ku:l/in standard pronunciation. The fronting /uw/ has affected its nucleus of /u:/ that came after the non-coronal onset [k]. As the other words affected by fronting /uw/, the nucleus of the syllable is changed into an initial /uw/ sound. So, Jimmy Kimmel pronounced the words **school** and **cool** as /skuwlz/ and /kuwl/.

4.1.1.1.2 Fronting of /ow/

In Jimmy Kimmel's utterances, the researcher found fronting of initial sound [ow], which replaces the initial sound [oo] in a word. The fronting of /ow/ is considerably behind the fronting of /uw/ when it comes after the coronal onset or the non-coronal onset. However, the range of fronting is smaller than fronting /uw/ (Labov,2006). The researcher found 21 data of fronting /ow/ in Jimmy Kimmel's utterances from the five videos. There are 10 data of fronting /ow/ which occurred after the coronal onset and 11 data of fronting /ow/ that happened after the non-coronal start. The table below showed the data of fronting /ow/ that appeared in Jimmy Kimmel's utterances:

No	Utterances	Phonetic	Time
1.	Clearing their noses on the court	/'nouziz/	v1. 00:40
2.	He didn't know Britain was a nuclear power	/'noʊ/	v1. 01:58
3.	His teacher got a note	/noot/	v2. 06:07
4.	What is known as dating Sunday	/noʊn/	v3. 00:04
5.	Nobody told you he was going to be calling?	/ˈnoʊbədi/	v5. 01:39
6.	Stuck with 66 million uses useless doses	/'dousiz/	v1. 02:40
7.	That smokes cigarettes my age	/smoʊks/	v1. 06:58
8.	In five-second, which seems slow	/slov/	v2. 03:11
9.	We need to let's max those out	/ðouz/	v2. 00:58
10.	They told them to build a bridge	/tould/	v2. 02:57

Table 4.3. Fronting of /ow/ After Coronal Onset in Jimmy Kimmel's Utterance

Table 4.4. Fronting of /ow/ After Non-Coronal Onset in Jimmy Kimmel's Utterance

	Otterance		
No	Utterances	Phonetic	Time
1.	To shower in their hotel rooms	/hoʊˈtel/	v1. 00:47
2.	The last two years have had no host	/hoʊst/	v2. 02:40
3.	Started making their own hydroxy at home	/hoʊm/	v2. 03:45
4.	Go back on the road	/roud/	v1. 01:05
5.	The result of that vote was this	/voot/	v1. 04:28
6.	I think the foam is coming out of her mouth	/foum/	v1.05:20
7.	I got scolding today	/ˈskoʊldɪŋ/	v2. 04:16
8.	Very close attention	/klous/	v4. 03:33
9.	He's supposed to build a bridge	/səˈpoʊzd/	v2. 06:00
10.	She goes that's the one	/gouz/	v3. 00:54
11.	The most dramatic moments of bachelor history	/'moʊmənts/	v3. 01:06

(1.2) a. (v1. 00:40) Clearing their **noses** on the court

b. (v1. 01:58) He didn't know Britain was a nuclear power

c. (v2. 06:07) *His teacher got a note*

Data (1.2a), (1.2b), and (1.2c) showed the fronting /ow/ in words such **as noses, know**, and **note**. All these words are started by coronal onset [n] as in its pronunciation /'nouziz/,/nou/ and / nout/. Fronting /ow/ is affected its initial vowel /ou/ in the syllable. So the pronunciation of the words **noses, know**, and **note** are more likely /'nowziz/,/now/, and / nowt/. Thenceforth, Jimmy also pronounced the fronting of /ow/ which comes after the coronal onset [d] as the data below:

(1.2) d. (v1. 02:40) Stuck with 66 million uses useless doses

From the utterances above, the word **doses** started by phoneme /d/ are words Jimmy utters by fronting /ow/. The fronting /ow/occurs after the coronal onset [d], which later made this word sounds more like /'dows1z/ than a /'do051z/. Beside the coronal start [n] and [d], there is also the coronal onset [t] which occurred in Jimmy's utterance like the data below :

(1.2) e. (v2. 02:57) They told them to build a bridge

In his utterance on data (1.2e), Jimmy fronted the initial /ow/ in the word **told**. The standard pronunciation for the word **told** is /toold/, with the /ov/ sound as its nucleus. However, in the fronting of /ow/, the initial sound of /ov/ is changed into /ow/, its pronunciation is more like /towld/.

- (1.2) f. $(v1.\ 00:47)$ To shower in their **hotel** rooms
 - g. (v2. 02:40) The last two years have had no host

32

h. (v2. 03:45) Started making their own hydroxyl at home

The data (1.2f), (1.2g), and (1.2h) showed the fronting /ow/ which came after the non-coronal onset [h]. In the standard English pronunciation, the words **hotel**, **host**, and **home** pronounced as /hoo'tel/, /hoost/, and /hoom/. However, Jimmy Kimmel pronounced those words as /how'tel/, /howst/ and /howm/. Other utterances that showed fronting /ow/ displayed below:

(1.2) i. (v2. 04:16) I got scolding today

j. (v4. 03:33) Very close attention

Both words **scolding** and **close** are fronted in its /ow/ after the non-coronal onset [k]. Like the other words that accommodated fronting /ow/, the only change is in the initial /ou/. The pronunciation of **scolding** / skouldıŋ/ and **close** /klous/ shifted into / skouldıŋ/ and /klous/.

4.1.1.1.3 Fronting of /aw/

Characteristically, the sharp division of fronting /aw/ is matched with the fronting /ow/. The vowels that come before nasals are markedly fronted than the vowels before /l/ (Labov, 157). However, fronting /aw/ happened when /aw/ is shifted the initial sound /ao/ in a word. The researcher found 14 data of fronting /aw/ from 5 videos, here Jimmy Kimmel pronounced 5 data of fronting /aw/ which comes after the coronal onset, and 9 data of fronting /aw/, which comes after the non-coronal beginning. The table of fronting /aw/ in Jimmy Kimmel's utterances are shown below:

		Phonetic	Time
1.	Which is now kind of our house	/naʊ/	v1. 00:05
2.	Los Angeles County officials have announced	/əˈnaʊnst/	v2. 01:17
3.	I know that sounds doable	/saundz/	v1. 01:01
4.	Week 9 thousand of lockdown	/'0auzənd/	v2. 00:22
5.	There's any wind get down on the ground	/daʊn/	v2. 03:25

Table 4.5. Fronting of /aw/ After Coronal Onset in Jimmy Kimmel's Utterance

Table 4.6. Fronting of /aw/ After Non-Coronal Onset in Jimmy Kimmel's Utterance

	Utterance		
No	Utterances	Phonetic	Time
1.	This player will be required to shower	/'ʃaʊə/	v1. 00:45
2.	He's fending off another round	/ra <mark>un</mark> d/	v1.01:07
3.	How family created the world's most dangerou man	is /haʊ/	v1. 01:22
4.	Britain was a nuclear power	/'p <mark>aʊə</mark> r/	v1. 02:03
5.	Here in Los Angeles county	/'kaonti:/	v2. 01:15
6.	There's any wind get down on the ground	/graund/	v2. 03:25
7.	The ass-crack family is still very proud	/praud/	v2. 05:36
8.	For many kids around the country	/əˈraʊnd/	v2. 05:42
9.	She stood up tonight and gave a detailed account	/əˈkaʊnt/	v3. 01:54

(1.3) a. $(v1.\ 00:05)$ Which is **now** kind of our house

b. (v2. 01:17) Los Angeles County officials have announced

The Data (1.3a) and (1.3b) above showed the fronting /aw/ which occurred after the coronal onset [n]. The words **now** /nao/ and **announced** /ə'naonst/ has /ao/ vowel in its syllable, which later affected by fronting /aw/ in Jimmy's utterance. As a result. When Jimmy pronounced the words **now** and **announced**, it sounds like /n**aw**/ rather than /nao/ and /ə'n**aw**nst/ rather than /ə'naonst/. Furthermore, there is fronting /aw/ that came after the coronal onset and before the nasal [n], the data shown in utterances below.

(1.3) c. (v1. 01:01) I know that sounds doable

d. (v2. 03:25) There's any wind get **down** on the ground

Data (1.3c) showed the word **sounds**, which is the fronting /ow/ that came after the coronal onset [s], while in data (1.3.d) the word **down** the fronting /ow/ came after the coronal beginning [d]. The similarity between data (1.3c) and (1.3d) is that there is a nasal [n] that occurred after the vowel /ao/. The nasal [ŋ] that happened after the vowel /ao/ is only affected by the range of its fronting, which is markedly more fronted than other consonants. Typically the words **sound** and **down** pronounced as /saondz/ and /daon/, but in Jimmy's pronunciation, it sounds like /sounds/ and /d**aw**n/.

(1.3) e. (v1. 00:45) This player will be required to shower

 as /'fawə/ rather than /'fauə/. Additionally, Jimmy also pronounced fronting /aw/, which came after the non-coronal onset [r] as shown in the utterances below:

(1.3)f. (v1. 01:07) He's fending off another round

g. (v2. 05:42) For many kids around the country

The words round in (1.3f) and around in (1.3g) are fronting /aw/ that happened after the non-coronal onset [r]. In the Standard English pronunciation, words round and around pronounced as /raund/ and /ə'raund/ with the initial vowel sound /au/, but in Jimmy's pronunciation, the vowel /au/ sounds more like /aw/ as in /rawnd/ and /ə'rawnd/.

4.1.1.1.4 Dropping the Plosive of [t]

Jimmy uttered some words by dropped its plosive of [t], and the researcher has found 4 data from the five videos, those all dropped in the middle consonant. Below is the table of the utterances that contain dropping the plosive of [t].

Utterances	T drop	Phonetic	Time
For the rest of shortened season	Shor'ened	/ˈʃɔːrtņd/	v1. 00:19
Former national security adviser John Bolton	Bol'on	/boltn/	v1. 01:52
Mountains white with foam	Moun'ains	/'maontnz/	v1.05:17
This is a pretty blatant attempt.	Bla'ant	/'bleitnt/	v2. 02:01
	For the rest of shortened season Former national security adviser John Bolton Mountains white with foam	For the rest of shortened season Shor'ened Former national security adviser Bol'on John Bolton Mountains white with foam Moun'ains	For the rest of shortened season Shor'ened /'fɔ:rtṇd/ Former national security adviser Bol'on /boltn/ John Bolton Mountains white with foam Moun'ains /'maontnz/

Table 4.7. Dropping the Plosive of [t] in Jimmy Kimmel's Utterance

(1.4) a. (v1. 00:19) For the rest of **shortened** season

b. (v1.05:17) Mountains white with foam

c.(v2. 02:01) This is a pretty **blatant** attempt

The data (1.4a), (1.4b), and (1.4c) showed bolded words that are **shortened**, **mountains**, and **blatant**. These words contain dropping the Plosive of [t] in Jimmy Kimmel's utterances. In standard English, the words **shortened**, **mountains**, and **blatant** pronounced as /'fo:rtnd/, /'maontnz/, and /'blettnt/. All those words contain two syllables which are /'fo:r/ and /tnd/ for **shortened**, /'maon/ and /tnz/ for **mountains**, and /'blet/and /tnt/ for **blatant**, also the stressed of the words is in the first syllable. In Jimmy's utterances, he dropped the Plosive of [t] in words such **shortened** in (1.4a), **mountains** in (1.4b), and **blatant** (1.4c). The Plosive of [t] sound in the middle of the syllable is dropped or remained unpronounced. The pronunciation of the word **shortened** became /'fo:r'nd/ as well as /'maon'nz/ and /'blet'nt/ for **mountains** and **blatant**.

4.1.1.1.5 Monophthongization

Monophthongization is when a diphthong or a mixture of two vowel sounds glides into each other or flatten into one single sound. Here the researcher found 11 data in 5 videos that contain Monophthongization in Jimmy Kimmel's utterances. It is divided into two kinds of Monophthongization. First is the Monophthongization of diphthong /ou/ into a single sound /o/. Second is monophthongization od diphthong /eɪ/ into single sound /e/.

No	Utterances	Monopthongization	Time
1.	The world's most dangerous man	/moust -most /	v1. 01:24
2.	Big Al's house of gently exploded mannequins	/1k'sploud1d - 1k'splod1d/	v1. 03:54
3.	Uncle Ben's is also planning to make change	/'ɔ:lsou - 'ɔ:lso/	v1. 05:32
4.	They're hoping to open things up	/ˈhoʊpɪŋ -ˈhopɪŋ/	v2. 01:18
5.	You know the slogan don't mess with Texas	/ˈsloʊgən -ˈslogən/	v2. 02:52
6.	Most schools had to hold their graduation ceremony	/hoʊld – hold/	v2. 04:55
7.	That's going to be a problem for us	/ˈgoʊɪŋ-ˈgoɪŋ/	v4. 03:59

Table 4.8. Monophthongization /ov -> o/ in Jimmy Kimmel's UtteranceNoUtterancesMonophongizationTime

(1.5) a. (v1. 01:24) The world's most dangerous man

Here in data (1.5a), the word **most** is the word that contains Monophthongization in its pronunciation. As in the Standard English Pronunciation, the term **most** pronounced as /moust/ where we rounded off and lowered it at the end. However, as Monophthongization, the diphthong /ou/ flattened into a single sound /o/. So the pronunciation of **most** changed into /most/. In other utterances, Jimmy showed the Monophthongization in his statement, such as the data below:

(1.5) b. (v1. 03:54) Big Al's house of gently exploded mannequins

The word **exploded** in (1.5b) has standard pronunciation as /ɪk'sploudɪd/ where the sound /ou/ is rounded. While Jimmy's utterances it is monophthongized, the /ou/ sound is glided into a single sound /o/. So the word **exploded** /ɪk'sploudɪd/ is more sounds like /ɪksplodɪd/ without any rounded sound. Then, Jimmy also showed the Monophthongization of /00/ into /0/ in the word *slogan* as in the utterance below:

(1.5) c. (v2. 02:52) You know the slogan don't mess with Texas

In the data (1.5c), the Monophthongization occurred in the word **slogan**, which is generally pronounced as /'slougən/. Jimmy pronounced /'slougən/ as /'slogən/, without any rounded sound. The nucleus of /ou/ in the /'slougən/ flattened into a single sound /o/. That is why there is no round sound in the word **slogan** as its standard.

/'vaiəleit- 'vaiəlet/	v1. 01:32
/stei <mark>- st</mark> e/	v2. 02:59
/mei <mark>k –</mark> mek /	v2. 03:58
/plein – plen/	v5. 02:50
	/ster - ste/ /merk -mek /

Table 4.9. Monopthongization /e1 -> 1/ in Jimmy Kimmel's Utterance

(1.5) d. (v1. 01:32) His niece's book would violate the terms

Just like Monophthongization of /oo/ the pattern of Monophthongization of /eI/ to /I/ is the same. That is when the diphthong sounds gliding into one single sound or monophthong. Data (1.5d) showed bolded word **violate**, which pronounced by Jimmy as monophthongized. The term **violate**s pronounced as /' varəleIt/ with the glide of /eI/. However, as the monophthongization rule, the diphthong /eI/ flattened into an /e/. As a result, in Jimmy's utterance, the word **violate**s sounded like /' varəlet/. This Monophthongization also occurred in other words uttered by Jimmy Kimmel as the data below:

(1.5) e. $(v2.\ 03:58)$ It's a good idea to make your own

f.(v5. 02:50) Snakes on a plane

Data (1.5e) and (1.5d) showed the words **make** and **plane** which contains monophthongization /eɪ/. The diphthong /eɪ/ in /meɪk/ and /pleɪn/ is glided into one single sound /e/. In this case Jimmy omitted the glide of /eɪ/ and changed into an /e/. So, the pronunciation of /meɪk/ and /pleɪn/ sounds like /mek/ and /plen/.

4.1.1.1.6 ju – Iu – u Merger

A merger is a sound change whereby a single sound replaces two or more contrastive sounds. The ju - iu - u Merger is one kind of Merger in North American English. This Merger changes the sound /ju/ to /iu/ to /u/. For example word **dew** which generally pronounced as /dju:/, in this merger initial sound /ju/ changes into /dju/ - /diu/ - /du/. So, the pronunciation of /dju:/ in the word **dew** might sounds as [du] rather than [dju]. Here, the researcher found 1 data of ju – iu – u merger in all five videos that is the word **new**.

(1.6) a. (v1. 06:44) I have a good idea for a **new** aunt Jemima.

The word **new** in (1.6a) showed the ju - ru - u Merger in Jimmy's utterances. In common English words, **new** words are pronounced as /nju:/ with the initial [j] sounds and long vowels [u]. But, in this merger the /nju:/ became /nju/ - /niu/ - /nu/ as well as it is pronounced by Jimmy Kimmel as /nu/.

4.1.1.2 Grammatical Features

Every language they have a grammatical feature; it is the pattern of how the words, phrases, or sentences are arranged. As a language variation of dialect, grammatical features have their way that differs from another dialect. Nevertheless, from the data 5 videos in this research, the researcher did not found any grammatical features used by Jimmy Kimmel.

4.1.1.3 Vocabulary Variations

1. Pop

Utterance: *To give the ladies* a **pop** (v3. 02:11).

Here Jimmy used a word **pop** as a Northern American vocabulary. According to Labov (2006), the word *pop* mostly used in North-central that refers to a soft drink or carbonated soda. In other regions they used different owrds such as *soda* (Greater Milwaukee, Great St. Louis, Florida), *coke* (South), and *tonic* (Eastern New England).

4.1.2 Language Variations of Southern American Dialect Used by Ellen DeGeneres

Ellen Lee DeGeneres is an American comedian, actress, writer, producer, and host in The Ellen DeGeneres Show. She was born on 26th January 1958. On YouTube, *The Ellen DeGeneres Show* has around 31 million subscribers around the world.

4.1.2.1 Phonological Features

Phonological features of Southern dialect used by Ellen DeGeneres are such fronted of /uw/ sound, contractic pronunciation of some words she speaks, [d] dropping, and the Merger. There are two kinds of merger in her phonological features, merger of /Iy/ to /I/ and /uw/ to /u/ before /l/.

4.1.2.1.1 Fronted /uw/

Fronted /uw/ happened when [uw] sound is fronted, advanced, or articulated further than any reference point to the front of the vocal tract. Here the researcher found 6 data of fronting /uw/ in Ellen DeGeneres's utterances. Below the table of fronted /uw/ :

I.I'm not saying to do it naked/du:/v1. 00:392.How do you bruise/bru:z/v2. 00:343.It was a really cool/ku:l/v3. 02:134.That's what you hope that all schools is/sku:l/v4. 00:185.Buy clothes, shoes, groceries/jfu:z/v4. 04:48	Tai	Table 4.10. Fronted /uw/ in Ellen DeGeneres's Utterance			
 How do you bruise /bru:z/ v2. 00:34 It was a really cool /ku:1/ v3. 02:13 That's what you hope that all schools is /sku:1/ v4. 00:18 Buy clothes, shoes, groceries /fu:z/ v4. 04:48 	No	Utterances	Phonetic	Time	
 3. It was a really cool /ku:1/ v3. 02:13 4. That's what you hope that all schools is /sku:1/ v4. 00:18 5. Buy clothes, shoes, groceries /fu:z/ v4. 04:48 	1.	I'm not saying to do it naked	/duː/	v1. 00:39	
 4. That's what you hope that all schools is /sku:l/ v4. 00:18 5. Buy clothes, shoes, groceries /fu:z/ v4. 04:48 	2.	How do you bruise	/bru:z/	v2. 00:34	
5. Buy clothes, shoes, groceries $/\int u:z/v4.04:48$	3.	It was a really cool	/kuːl/	v3. 02:13	
	4.	That's what you hope that all schools is	/sku:l/	v4. 00:18	
6. who's on your lap? /hu:z/ v5. 00:24	5.	Buy clothes, shoes, groceries	/ʃuːz/	v4. 04:48	
	6.	who's on your lap?	/huːz/	v5. 00:24	

Table 4.10 Fronted /uw/ in Fllon DeConcres's Ut

(2.1) a.(v1. 00:39) I'm not saying to **do** it naked

The data above showed that the words **do** pronounce by Ellen DeGeneres as fronted /uw/. The pronunciation of /du:/ is changed due to the fronted of the /uw/ sound. here, the /uw/ articulated further that vowel /u:/ in /du:/. That is what made the sound /u:/ is replaced by the sound [uw] and became /duw/. Beside the word

do there are some other words pronounced with fronted /uw/ by Ellen DeGeneres as the utterances below:

(2.1) b. (v2. 00:34) How do you **bruise**

c. (v4. 04:48) Buy clothes, shoes, groceries

Data (2.1b) and (2.1c) displayed the bolded words **bruise** and **shoes**, which contained the fronting /uw/ in its pronunciation. Ellen pronounces **bruise** as /bruwz/ and **shoes** as /fuwz/. Here, the initial sound of /u:/ in standard pronunciation /bru:z/ and /fu:z/ changed into /uw/ as the effect of a sound shift in fronted /uw/ pattern. Another word that pronounced by Ellen with fronted /uw/ is **cool**, as shown in the data below:

(2.1) d. (v3. 02:13) It was really cool

Fronted /uw/ in data (2.1d) is word **cool**. Commonly, the **cool** is /ku:1/ with the long vowel /u:/ as its nucleus. However, here, sound [uw] is more fronted than the sound /u:/. That is how in Ellen's utterances, the word **cool** is more sounds like /kuwl/ than /ku:1//

4.1.2.1.2 Contractic Pronunciation in Ellen DeGeneres's Utterance

To simplify some words we want to speak, we can contract them into a nonstandard form. However, it still manages to have the same pronunciation as Standard English. Although it only found 2 data of contracting pronunciation in Ellen DeGeneres utterances, the frequency of occurrence is frequent. The data of contracting pronunciation by Ellen DeGeneres are shown below:

(2.2) a. (v1. 00:21) **We'll** call it the rellen, yeah

b. (v2. 04:31) We're gonna put you in a little bubble

43

The first data of contracting pronunciation by Ellen is **we'll** in (2.2a). **we'll** be a contracted pronunciation of 'we will' that Ellen frequently uses in her utterances. Standard English pronunciation should be pronounced as 'we will', but here Ellen tended to used /wi:l/ in her accent. The second utterances (2.2b) contains a contracted form of *'going to'*, pronounced by Ellen DeGeneres as **gonna**.

4.1.2.1.3 Merger of /ıy/ and /ı/ before /l/

A merger is a shifting sound whereby a single sound replaces two or more contrastive sounds. In this Merger, the contrastive sound /1y/ is replaced by /1/ before /1/. The researcher found 3 data of Merger of /1y/ and /1/ before /1/ in Ellen DeGeneres's utterances as shown below:

(2.3) a. (v1. 02:30) Here we go, really?

In Standard English, the word **really** in (2.3a) pronounced as /'ri:əli/, the long vowel /i:/ induced the gliding sound of /iy/ in its pronunciation. This word is not necessarily pronounced as /'ri:əli/, but there is an additional /y/ sound after the vowel /i:/ such /'riyəli/. In Ellen's utterance, the words **really** sounded without the glide of /iy/ due to the Merger of /Iy/ and /I/ before /l/; it more sounds like /'rɪəli/ with a short vowel /I/. The other dialogues that contain Merger of /Iy/ and /I/ before /l/ are shown below:

(2.3) b. (v1. 03:53) But how did you feel?

c. (v2. 02:07) Is that test tube I'm feeling?

The words **feeling** in (2.3c) has the same free morpheme 'feel' as data (2.3b). So, these words have a similar characteristic. In Standard English, the term **feels** pronounced as /'fi:l/ with /i:/ as its vowel. Again, the long /i/ in that syllable induced the gliding sound of /iy/ but, there is an /Iy/ and /I/ merger before /l/ that caused the gliding /iy/ in word **feel** is replaced by /I/. As a result, both words **feel** and **feeling** sounds like /'fil/ and /'filiŋ/ with short /I/ in its pronunciation.

4.1.2.1.4 [d] Dropping

The researcher only found one word that the phoneme [d] is dropped. From the whole utterances that Ellen DeGeneres produced in 5 videos, only one word in which the phoneme [d] in the middle of a syllable is dropped. The term "**students**", as shown in the following utterances:

(2.4) a.(v4. 00:05) His students couldn't afford haircuts

In Data (2.4a) above, Ellen dropped the phoneme [d] in the middle of the syllable and after the vowel. Generally, the word **students** pronounced as /'stu:dnts/, the position of the phoneme [d] is in between /'stu:/ and /nts/. Ellen dropped the phoneme [d] to ease the articulation, and it became /'stu:'nts/.

4.1.2.1.5 Merger of /uw/ and /u/ before /l/

Merger of /uw/ and /u/ before /l/ is happened when the initial sound [uw] is replaced by a single sound /u/. In all of Ellen DeGeneres's utterances, the researcher only found one word that contains this Merger. Below the utterances of Ellen DeGeneres which contains Merger of /uw/ and /u/ before /l/ :

(2.5) a. (v4. 04:32) Oh yeah, the **pool**, all right

The word **pool** in (2.5a) is pronounced as /pu:l/ in Standard English. The long vowel /u:/ caused the initial sound /uw/ to occur in its pronunciation. Generally,

the word **pool** sounds like /puwl/. However, because this initial sound /uw/ occurred before /l/ it is replaced by vowel /u/. Consequently, the word **pool** is pronounced as /pul/as well as in the word pull.

4.1.2.2 Grammatical Features

As a part of Southern American English language variations, the researcher found **that ya'll be** a particular pattern.

Utterance: so I want to fly ya'll out here so that we can meet, ok. (v5. 01:22)

From the utterance above, Ellen DeGeneres showed a grammatical pattern of **ya'll.** In Standard English, it should be **you all**, but here Ellen pronounced it as *yall* as well.

4.1.2.3.Vocabulary variations

1. Put up

Utterance: How did you put it up?. (v4. 00:38)

Put up is one of vocabulary variations of Southern American dialect used by Ellen DeGeneres. Those phrase has the meaning as put away or put back in its place.

4.2 Discussion

In this part, the researcher discussed the result of the finding of language variations in Northern American and Southern American dialect in Jimmy Kimmel's and Ellen DeGeneres's show, which related to two problems of this study. The first is how is Northern American dialect used by Jimmy Kimmel in *Jimmy Kimmel Live!*. And the second is how is Ellen DeGeneres used southern American dialect in *The Ellen DeGeneres Show*.

First, there are six varieties of Northern American dialect's phonological features found in Jimmy Kimmel's utterances: fronting of /uw/, fronting of /ow/, fronting of /aw/, dropping the Plosive of [t], ji-iu-u merger, and Monophthongization. Among all the phonological features, the fronting of /ow/ has the highest frequency of occurrences with 32.30% or 21 data found from the total of 65 data. The second position is fronting /aw/ with 14 data from 65 total findings or 21.53%, and the third is fronting of /uw/ with 13 data from 65 total data or 20%. Also, the researcher found phonological features dropped the Plosive of [d] with 4 data, ji-iu-u merger 1 data, and Monophthongization approximately 11 data from total 65 data.. From the result, fronting is a variety that has high numbers of occurrences; all three types of fronting have dominated the findings in phonological features. Fronting happens when there is a sound shift in which a vowel or consonant is fronted. Besides the phonological features, there is a one vocabulary variation in Jimmy Kimmel's. However, the researcher did not found the grammatical features used by Jimmy Kimmel.

In contrast to Northern American dialect used by Jimmy Kimmel, the researcher found 5 varieties of phonological feature in Southern American dialect used by Ellen DeGeneres. Those data was sorted and identified into fronted /uw/, contractic pronunciation, [d] dropping, merger of /iy/ and /i/ before /l/ and merger of /uw/ and /u/ before /l/. Fronted /uw/ has highest numbers of occurences it is around 40%, the researcher found 6 data of fronted /uw/ from total 15 data of

language variation in Ellen's utterances. And then merger of /iy/ and /i/ before /l/ with 20%, contractic pronunciation 13.33%. and the rest of [d] dropping, merger of /uw/ and /u/ before /l/, grammatical features, and vocabulary variations have the same numbers frequency of occurences with 6.66% occurences or only found 1 data from total 15 data.

From the findings, it shows that phonological features are a feature that has a high frequency of occurrences. This feature became a dominant feature in both Northern American and Southern American dialect. In Northern American dialect there is fronting /ow/ which is a most dominant feature in Northern American phonology, it happened when the initial sound /ow/ is fronted or articulated further than the initial sound of /00/ in a words. Then, in Southern American dialect theresi a dominant feature fronted /uw/ which happened when the initial sound [uw] is fronted and then replaced the initial sound /u:/ in a word. Phonological features are related to how the speakers of a language speak their language. Meanwhile, the language variation which applied to specific dialect also found in the previous studies. The only difference is the variety of each feature. For example, in Wulandari (2018) there are some phonological features such as unstressed the nasal sound of [n], dropping the plosive sound of [d], dropping the plosive sound of [t]. While, in Sukmawati (2017), there are un pronouncing [r] and raising of [a]. The previous studies showed the highest number of occurrences is in phonological features also. Nevertheless there are more significant differences in the varieties.

Although the result seems similar to both Wulandari (2018) and Sukmawati (2017) study, it has differences in the varieties of its feature. The types such as fronting, Merger, and Monophthongization have never been discussed in previous research studies. The present studies show that fronting or sound sifting in which a vowel or consonant is fronted, advanced, or articulated further than any reference point to the front of the vocal tract is the most excellent variety in Northern American and Southern American dialect.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter demonstrates the study's conclusion covering the significant findings and the suggestion related to future research guidelines.

5.1 Conclusions

This research analyzes the Northern American and Southern American dialect used by Jimmy Kimmel and Ellen DeGeneres on their show. The writer focuses on dialect language variations, including phonological features, grammatical features, and vocabulary variations. In this analysis, the writer analyzes five videos of Jimmy Kimmel and five videos of Ellen DeGeneres to reveal dialect's language variations.

Based on this research's findings, there are six varieties of phonological features in Jimmy Kimmel's dialect. Those six varieties are fronting of /uw/, fronting of /aw/, dropping the Plosive of [t], ji-iu-u merger, and Monophthongization. The researcher found a sound shift /uw/, /ow/, and /aw/ in Jimmy's utterances for the fronting. It happens when the initial sound /uw/, /ow/, and [aw] in the world is fronted or articulated further than any reference point. Dropping the Plosive of [t] occurred in the middle of the syllable, Jimmy omits the pronunciation of phoneme [t] in some words such as *a mountain, blatant, and shortened.* Ji-iu-u merger only found in one new word, while there are two kinds of monophthongizations in Jimmy's utterances. Monophthongization occurs when a diphthong or the mixture of two vowel sounds gliding into a single sound; there

is Monophthongization of /ov/ to /o/ and /ei/ to /e/. Simultaneously, the researcher did not find any grammatical features in Jimmy's utterances, but there is one vocabulary variation uttered by Jimmy Kimmel all over the videos.

In contrast with Jimmy Kimmel's dialect, Ellen DeGeneres has five varieties in her phonological features. Fronted /uw/ is one of them. Here, the /uw/ is fronted and replaced with the vowel sound /u:/ in such a word as *a bruise*. The /u:/ in /bru:z/ is replaced by initial sound /uw/ and the sound became /bruwz/. Also, there are two mergers before /l/. These are, merger of /iy/ and /i/ and merger of /uw/ and /uw/. Those merger replaced the contrastive sound /iy/ and /uw/ by a single sound /ii/ and /u/. Moreover, Ellen simplifies some words by contracting them into a nonstandard form and going to and *we'll*. The dropping of the phoneme [t] only occurred once in Ellen's utterances, in the word *students*. For the grammatical features, there is a phrase 'you all' which pronounced by Ellen DeGeneres as *ya'll*, but there is only found 1 data all over the videos. The phrase *put up* is a special vocabulary found in Ellen DeGeneres utterances.

Finally, from both Northern American and Southern American dialect showed that phonological features are the most dominant feature that occured. In Jimmy Kimmel's phonological features there is ftonting /ow/ feature which has higest frequency of occurrences is around 30.88% from total 68 data. Similarly, fronted /uw/ is the most dominant feature in Ellen DeGenere's phonological features, there is 6 data found from total 15 data. Those fronting feature happened when there is a sound shift in which a vowel or consonant is fronted, advanced or articulated further than any reference pint to the fron of the vocal tract. In this case the initial sound /ow/ and /uw/ fronted or articulated further than the initial sound /ov/ and /u:/ in a word.

5.2 Suggestion

This research primarily shows the differences between Northern American English and Southern American English based on William Labov's theories. The researcher would like to suggest further research to conduct other regional American dialects such as West or Midland from the different approaches. Moreover, it will be quite interesting to conduct research that identifies a different region's language variation in British English. The present writer hopes that the next researcher who wants to use videos as the data source can choose the videos that relate to daily life or education so that the data findings can remain more valuable.

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