AN ANALYSIS OF SOCIAL DIALECT IN *MY FAIR LADY* MOVIE

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Abstract

This research focused on social dialect also defined as a variety of language. Thus, the objective of this research is to analyze and describe how Eliza Doolittle uses different social dialects in My Fair Lady. In this research, the writer shows which is the most dominant type of social dialect. To answer the research question, the writer used qualitative method. Because, the data appearance in words rather than numbers. To know how Eliza Doolittle uses different social dialects, the writer used Holmes' theory of social dialect. Data of this research are dialogues made by the main character in the movie. Then, the writer uses the script and the movie as data source. In conclusion, from the script of My Fair Lady movie, the writer found 4 social dialects that appear in My Fair Lady, such as social dialect based on social class, sex/gender, age and ethnicity. They were found in the utterances of the speakers conversation in the scene. The data in this research are dominated by social class of social dialect used by the speaker in the movie.

Key words: My Fair Lady, Social dialect, Social Class.

INTRODUCTION

Communication is the way to transferring our idea or information (Febriantini et al., 2021), (Tiono & Sylvia, 2004), (Hidayati et al., 2020). We need society to communication each other. In society, we use different language in different social contexts (Rido, 2011), (Laila Ulsi Qodriani & Wijana, 2020), (Aminatun & Oktaviani, 2019), (Lestari & Wahyudin, 2020), (Muliyah et al., 2020), (Gulö, 2014). The way people talk is influenced by the social context in which they are talking. social contexts is very essential for human being because it is the foundation to build strong connection among people in the society (Schrape, 2018). It matters who can hear us and where we are talking, as well as how we are feeling. The same message may be expressed very differently to different people. We use different styles in different social contexts (Aminatun et al., 2021), (Puspaningtyas, n.d.), (Wahyudin & Rido, 2020), (Megawaty & Santia, 2019).

Language variation is a fact of society, tied in with the traditions of people and the social factors that distinguish different social, cultural and ethnic groups from each other (Laila U Qodriani & Wijana, 2020), (Reranta & Gulö, n.d.), (Aldino et al., 2021).

In other words, language is used in social class, social status, and educational background that are called social dialect (Z Abidin & Ahmad, 2021), (Zaenal Abidin et al., 2021), (Series, 2021). Social dialect is a variety of language that reflects social variation in language use, according to certain factors related to the social group of the speaker such as education (Simamora & Oktaviani, 2020), (Thornton & Houser, 2005), (Laila Ulsi Qodriani & Kardiansyah, 2018), (Ayu, 2020), (Rohman et al., 2020), (Gumantan et al., 2021), occupation, income level upper-class English, middle-class English and lower-class English. For example: Standard English can be classified as a type of social English spoken by the well-educated English speakers throughout the world (Prasetyawan et al., 2018). And then, Social dialects originate among social groups and are related to a variety of factors, the principle ones apparently being social class, religion, and ethnicity (Booch et al., 1998). It is implied that a variety of language that reflects social variation in language use, according to certain factors related to the social group of the speaker such as education, occupation, income level (upper-class English, middle-class English and lower-class English. Meanwhile, Non-standard languages are those varieties of language which is less prestigious, mostly spoken in informal situations and usually not accepted by educated native speakers of the language. The non-standard form of language differs from pronunciation or vocabularies from the standard variety of the language.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Language Variation

In a variation of language, there are two views. First, the variation seen as a result of social diversity of the speaker and the diversity of the language function. So, these variations occur as a result of the social diversity and diversity of the language function. Second, variation or language diversity has been exists to fulfill its function as the interaction tools in the diversity activity of society. The variation depends on factors such as gender, age, social status, and situation. The variation was considered as an systematic because of interaction between social factors and language factors. Based on the understanding of language variation according to the experts above, variations in language can be concluded as the diversity of languages commonly used and does not conflict with the rules of the

language. This diversity exactly will add to the existing linguistic repertoire previously. Language variation in terms of users or speakers distinguished on idiolect, dialect, cronolect, and sociolect. Idiolect is a language that is individual variation. Dialect is a variation of language of a group of speakers who are relatively, which is at a place, region, or a particular area. Kronolek is language variations used by a social group in the particular period. Sosiolect is language variation related with status, class, class social the speakers, such as age, education, sex, occupation, state economy.

Social Dialects

Social dialect is related to the language variations that concerns with social status and class. Meanwhile, social dialects as the language reflects the grouping of people based on social class. It is examining the relationship between social,language choices and according to certain factors related to the social group of the speaker such as education, occupation, income level (upper-class English, middle-class English and lower-class English. Therefore, Social Dialects is The term dialect can also be used to describe differences in speech associated with various social groups or classes. The term dialect can also be used to describe differences in speech associated with various social group or classes. An immediate problem is that of defining social group and social class, giving proper weight to the various factors that can be used to determine social position, e.g., occupation, place of residence, education, 'new' versus 'old' money, income, racial or ethnic origin, cultural background, caste, religion, and so on. Such factors as these do appear to be related fairly directly to how people speak. Social dialects originate among social groups and related to social class. Each social groups have a language with specific features that can distinguish between one group to other groups. From a group, a language will develop to became a social dialect or sociolect. Social dialect or sociolect is varieties based on social groupings other than region. Social dialect in language might be considered from the perspective of differences between speakers in a variety of dimensions.

METHOD

In collecting the data, the writer employed library research (Baker & Edwards, 2012). The steps which are applied as follows: The writer underlines the dialogue of transcription of social dialects in *My Fair Lady*. The writer identifies the character's utterances to find the social dialect in *My Fair Lady*. Matching the utterances in the movie and its transcription,

whether it is the same or not; by watching the movie and listening the conversation carefully (Fitrianto et al., 2020), (Assuja & Suwardi, 2015). In data analysis the writer uses some method to analyze the data (Rusliyawati et al., 2020). The methods which are applied as follows: Classifying the data that had been analyzed in details. Analyzing and explaining the data based on the kinds of social dialect based on holmes theory by giving the explanation descriptively on how it affects the flow of conversation by seeing situation that will not apart from the context of the dialogues in the *My Fair Lady* Movie. Evaluating and rechecks the data that have been done further an evaluated then. Concluding the kind of social dialects and its effect to the flow of conversation by the characters inside movie.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Social Class

The term social class is used as a shorthand term for differences between people which are associated with differences in social prestige, wealth and education (Ahluwalia, 2020). In most societies, bank managers do not talk like office cleaners, and lawyers do not speak in the same way as the burglars they defend. Class divisions are based on such status differences. Status refers to the differences or respect people give someone or don't give them. Family background may be a source of status independ- ently of wealth. Class is used here as a convenient label for groups of people who share similarities in economic and social status (Mandasari & Wahyudin, 2021), (Pustika, 2021), (Oktaviani & Mandasari, 2019), (Mandasari, 2017), (Sasalia & Sari, 2020). Social dialect research in many different countries has revealed a consistent relationship between social class and language patterns. People from different social classes speak differently. The most obvious differences are in many ways the least illuminating from a sociolinguistic point of view, though they clearly capture the public imagination.

<blockquote>

Freddie   : Alright. I'm going, I'm going
Eliza   : ***Ah-aw-oo***. Look where you're ***goin, dear, look where you're goin!***
Freddie   : I'm so sorry.

</blockquote>

The dialogue above between Freddie and Eliza. Freddie is a son of Mrs. Eynsford (the upper class person) they are come from royal family. Mrs. Eynsford-Hill and her son, young Freddie Eynsford-Hill, they are hurrying out of the rain to the church. When his mother ask him to find a cab, he said Alright. I'am going, I'm going. He opens his

umbrella and heads off across the street whistling for a cab, and a young flower girl, Eliza Doolittle, is rushing for shelter also and almost walks into a barrow, pushed by its owner. But he collides with Eliza who is rushing in the opposite direction. She falls to the ground spilling her flowers. *Ah-aw-oo. Look where you're goin, dear, look where you're goin! Eliza's said.* We will saw the differences between Eliza and and Freddie when they pronounce the word of *going.* Freddie say *going* but Eliza say *goin'.* In each community, people from lower social groups use more of the vernacular [in] variant than those from higher groups (Mulyasari & Putri, 2020). Then, when Eliza say *Ah-aw-o,* she say with high intonation this also reflect her low status.

Higgins	: Chickens, cackling in a barn, just like this one.
Eliza	: Garn!
Higgins	: "Garn"—I ask you, sir: what sort of word is that?

Higgins	: It's "ow" and "garn" that keep her in her place, not her wretched clothes and dirty face. Why can't the English teach their children how to speak? This verbal class distinction, by now, should be antique. If you spoke as she does, sir, instead of the way you do, why you might be selling flowers too.

When Professor Higgins said Chickens, cackling in a barn, just like this one. And then Eliza answere Garn, Actually Higgins make a note in his book and ask to Pickering what sort of the word is that? Because Higgins think that the word of Garn is clearly show that Eliza is a Group of people in Low class. The sentence that was said by Proffesor and Eliza used low and high intonation. Proffesor Higgins said, *"Chickens cackling in a barn just like this one"* (use low/average intonation), then Eliza answered *"Garn!"* (Use high intonation). Based on the *My Fair Lady* Movie, we can say that there are two communities who have different language variety. It means that one use high class language and another use low class language. In this case (based on the movie), the high class language is used by Professor Higgins who has high social class (an educated person), while the low language is used by Eliza who has low social Class (a seller). We found that people in high social class who use high language usually pay attention to the good sentence arrangement, the correct diction, the good pronunciation, the average volume of speech, the correct stress, and the good intonation when they give their speech. While, the low social

class use low class language that does not really pay attention on the way of speaking such as sentence arrangement, diction, pronunciation, volume of speech, stress, and intonation. We found that people who use high class language always speak so well, while the low class people use low class language in their speech. It is supported by what the professor Higgins said in *My Fair Lady*; "*Why can't the English teach their children how to speak? This verbal class distinction by now should be antique. If you spoke as she does, sir, instead of the way you do. Why, you might be selling flowers, too*." On the sentence, the professor Higgins said to a person who has high class in which there is a lady (Eliza, a seller) who cannot speak English well. So the writer conclude that people who have different social class have different topic in speaking (Wahyudin & Sukyadi, 2015).

Sex/Gender

The meaning of the term sex and gender in sociolinguistics. The term gender rather than sex because sex has come to refer to categories distinguished by biological characteristics, while gender is more appropriate for distinguishing people on the basis of their socio-cultural behaviour, including speech. The discussion of gender focuses largely on contrasts between empirically observed features of women's and men's speech. The concept of gender allows, however, for describing masculine and feminine behaviour in terms of scales or continua rather than absolute categories. So we can also think of the features associated with women and men's speech as linguistic resources for constructing ourselves as relatively feminine or relatively masculine.

> Karpathy : Ah, maestro! Maestro!
> Higgins   : Oh!Oh!
> Karpathy : You remember me?
> Higgins   : No, I don't. Who the devil are you?
> Karpathy : I am your pupil, your first, best and greatest pupil.
> I am Zoltan Karpathy, that marvelous boy. I have madeyour name famous throughout Europe. You teach me phonetics. You cannot forget me.

This conversation between Henry Higgins and Karpathy happen in the event of royal family, they do not imagine that they can meet up in that event. Karpathy is Higgins Student in the past. When Karpathy call Higgins Maestro, Higgins tried to remember who is he. From the conversation between Higgins and Karpathy, Karpathy said that he is a marvelous boy. The word of **Marvelous** is become the word that often use by man than

women. So that's way, the writer put this conversation become social dialect based on Gender.

CONCLUSION

Analyzing the social dialects in the flow of conversation, the writer concluded that all social dialects have corelation with social class. The language that people use, the way how they speak, with whom they speak, where they speak is related with social class. People directly know where people come from by focusing on the language that they use. The social dialects inside of the movie also tell us that the Upper class and Lower class has language variaties, manners and accents when communication is happening. Based on the research finding, It is hoped this present research will increase knowledge on the social dialect and help us understand what social dialect actually is and why it comes into being. Hopefully, this research also gives usefull information to the readers.

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