

**A STUDY OF THE USE OF DIGLOSSIA IN THE MAIN
CHARACTER DIALOGUE OF *THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS*
MOVIE**

THESIS

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**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH
DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES
FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES
UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA**

2014

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MOVIE**

THESIS

Presented to
University of Brawijaya
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra*

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Praise and gratitude the researcher sends up only to Allah SWT who has given the mercy and the blessing so that the researcher is completely able to finish this thesis. Also shalawat and salam are sent to the prophet Muhammad SAW. This thesis would not have been finished without many support and assistant

The researcher would like to give the great gratitude to the thesis supervisor, Yana Shanti Manipuspika, M.Appl.Ling., for the guidance and knowledge in doing this research, Agus Gozali, S.Pd, as the thesis co-supervisor for the patience and suggestions to the researcher and Isti Purwaningtyas SS. M.Pd as the examiner who give her precious time to examining.

The sincere gratitude is given to his parents, Suwarno and Nasukha Sayekti, his little brother, Alvian Zarkasih, his grandmother, Sayekti and his grandfather, Tu'at who always give supports and prayer. Special thanks are given to all of his beloved friends Agiesta, Angga, Gita Prisma, Melissa, Silvi, Ita, Hilman, Lendra, Merytha and others who help the researcher in doing his thesis.

The researcher also hopes that this research can contribute to the development of linguistics, especially the students of English Language and Literature.

Malang, 18 August 2014

The Researcher

ABSTRACT

Candra, Riski Ade. 2014 , **A Study of The Use of Diglossia In The Main Character Dialogue of The *Pursuit of Happiness* Movie**. Study Program of English, Department of Languages and Literatures, Brawijaya University. Supervisor: Yana Shanti Manipuspika; Co-supervisor: Agus Gozali

Keywords: Diglossia, Standard English language characterization, Non-standard English language characterization, Language variation factors.

In delivering ideas of conversation, language is the most important part to make it success. Language varies according to the social structure of a speech community. This phenomena creates the different use of language for different purpose called Diglossia. There are two varieties in Diglossia, High variety language and low variety language. Standard English language is the example of high variety and non standard English language is the example of low variety language. The researcher conducts a study about diglossia in main character dialogue in "*Pursuit of Happiness*" movie. There are two problems in this research, namely: (1) What are the English language characteristics of standard language and non-standard language used by main character of "*Pursuit of Happiness*" movie, and (2) What are the factors influencing the main character for using language variety in the "*Pursuit of Happiness*" movie.

This study uses qualitative approach in relation to the use of clear and systematic description about the utterances being studied. Descriptive study in textual analysis is applied in this study to analyze conversation of the main characters through the script and the movie of "*Pursuit of Happiness*".

This study reveals that the main character use standard English language by using modal auxiliary, irregular form of the verb *to be* in the past form and the use of irregular form of the verb *to be* in the present form. The main character use Non-standard English language by using Slang words, harsh swearing word, the use of verb *ain't*, and combined word that less meaning, The researcher found 5 factors of main character to using language variation, those are Gender, Age, Social classes, Ethnic background, and Speech community.

The researcher suggests that for the researchers who are interested in doing research on Diglossia can explore and investigate more about the use of Standard English language and Non-standard English language in real life.

ABSTRAK

Candra, Riski Ade. 2014. **Studi Penggunaan Diglosia Pada Dialog Tokoh Utama Dalam Film *The Pursuit Of Happiness***. Program Studi Bahasa dan Sastra. Jurusan Sastra Inggris. Fakultas Ilmu Budaya. Universitas Brawijaya. Pembimbing: (I) Yana Shanti Manipuspika; Pembimbing: (II) Agus Gozali

Kata kunci: Diglosia, karakteristik bahasa Inggris standard, karakteristik bahasa Inggris tidak standard, faktor variasi bahasa.

Dalam menyampaikan ide-ide dari percakapan, bahasa merupakan bagian paling penting. Bahasa berbeda-beda menurut struktur sosial dari komunitas wicara. Fenomena ini menciptakan penggunaan bahasa yang berbeda untuk maksud yang berbeda yang disebut Diglosia. Ada dua jenis variasi bahasa pada Diglosia, variasi bahasa tinggi dan variasi bahasa rendah. Bahasa Inggris standar adalah contoh dari variasi bahasa tinggi dan bahasa Inggris tidak standar adalah contoh dari variasi bahasa rendah. Peneliti melakukan penelitian tentang diglosia pada dialog tokoh utama dalam film "Pursuit of Happiness". Ada dua masalah dalam penelitian ini, yaitu: (1) Apa karakteristik bahasa Inggris standar dan bahasa Inggris tidak standar yang digunakan oleh tokoh utama dari film "Pursuit of Happiness", dan (2) Apa faktor yang mempengaruhi penggunaan variasi bahasa oleh tokoh utama dalam film "Pursuit of Happiness".

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif dalam kaitannya dengan penggunaan penggambaran yang jelas dan sistematis tentang ucapan-ucapan yang dipelajari. Studi deskriptif pada analisis tekstual yang digunakan dalam penelitian ini untuk menganalisa percakapan tokoh utama pada naskah dan film dari "Pursuit of Happiness".

Dalam penelitian ini terungkap bahwa tokoh utama menggunakan bahasa Inggris standar dengan menggunakan kata tambahan modal, bentuk tidak teratur dari kata kerja *to be* bentuk lampau dan penggunaan bentuk tidak teratur dari kata kerja *to be* dalam bentuk sekarang. Di sisi lain, ia menggunakan bahasa Inggris tidak standar dengan menggunakan kata-kata Slang, kata sumpah serapah, penggunaan kata kerja *ain't*, dan kata gabungan yang kurang bermakna. Peneliti menemukan 5 faktor tokoh utama menggunakan variasi bahasa, yaitu perbedaan jenis kelamin, usia, kelas sosial, latar belakang etnis, dan komunitas wicara.

Peneliti menyarankan bagi para peneliti yang tertarik untuk melakukan penelitian tentang Diglosia dapat meninjau dan menyelidiki lebih lanjut tentang penggunaan bahasa Inggris standar dan bahasa Inggris tidak standar pada kehidupan nyata.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents introduction consisting of background of the study, problems of the study, objectives of the study and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Human being as a part of a big society communicate with each other through conversation for social interaction. They conduct a conversation which is related to their life. Main tool of speaker to sending the idea of conversation is a language.

Conversation as one of the human activity with language as the main parts.

Without producing language, the human cannot talk to each other and communicate in their life (Khamsi, 1976, p.34). In delivering ideas of conversation to the others, language is the most important part to make it success. And also, language shows the uniqueness of a certain place. This special thing leads us to make a perception that a part of culture is language. Hudson (1980, p. 83) states that most of language is contained within culture, so it is not be far from the truth to say that a society's language is an aspect of its culture.

Language varies according to the social structure of a speech community.

Baron (2005) states that language expresses solidarity or group identity. Members of small groups such as families, couples, friends, roommates and work groups all give

their language to be suited to the group's interests and experience and people sometimes label the language of larger social groups a social dialect. Language variation are the object of sociolinguistics which are the result of the relationship between language and social factors, such age, sex, education, social status, social occasion, professional occupation, and other factors (Barber and Stainton, 2010, p.478) with differences in pronunciation and usage based on social class, ethnic factors, contact with other languages, education level, gender or age. This phenomena creates the different use of language for different purpose called Diglossia.

Yule (1986, p. 246) defines diglossia as a situation in which two very different varieties of language co-exist in a speech community, each with a distinct range of social functions. There is normally a high variety for formal or serious matters, and a low variety for conversation and other informal uses. The superposed variety is stated by Ferguson (1959) as the high (H) variety and the regional dialect as the low (L) variety.

There are many kinds of language exist in this world, such as Japanese, Korean, Mandarin, Indonesian, Arabic, etc. Besides some languages have mentioned before, one of the most common language that used in this world is English. Norquist (2013, para.1) states that the widespread use of English as a language of wider communication will continue to exert pressure toward global uniformity as well as give rise to anxieties about 'declining' standards, language change, and the loss of geolinguistic diversity. But, as English shifts from foreign-language to second-

language status for an increasing number of people, we can also expect to see English develop a larger number of local varieties.

In English language, we can find many varieties that classified as high variety and low variety. Baron (2005, para. 2) states that American English has varieties, dialects that are subsets of the larger linguistic whole called English. Standard English is one of the example of High variety language. Fishman (1980, p.4) says that “ High variety as written/formal-spoken and Low variety as vernacular. The two being genetically related to each other, here only significantly discrepant written/formal-spoken and informal spoken varieties will be admitted. Such that without schooling the written/formal-spoken cannot even be understood, e.g. High German and Swiss German, standard spoken Pekinese (Potonghua) and Cantonese, standard English and Carribean creole”. Standard American English and Standard British English are the high variety and those languages are considered as language that have good structure and grammar. People use different varieties or dialects depend on situation and function. According to Ferguson (1959, p.328), “One of the most important features of diglossia is the specialization of function for H and L. In one set of situation only H is appropriate and in another only L”. Speakers use high variety or standar language to talk in very formal situation and if they talk in relaxed and easy situation, or informal situation, they can use non-standard language or Low variety.

The High variety may be used for delivering sermons and formal lectures, for giving political speeches, for broadcasting news on radio and television or editorial in

newspaper. In contrast, the Low variety may be used in giving instructions to workers in low prestige occupations or to household servant, familiars conversation, popular programs on the television or in the "folk literature".

Low variety language is non-standard language. According to Crystal (2012,

p. 5), In English language, Non-standard English refers to use of English, especially regarding grammar, but also including other aspects of language, that is considered by convention to be sub-standard or not "proper". The example of non-standard language is language that spoken by Afro-American. According to Ferguson (1979, p. 2), low variety is informal language and can be found example that to be spoken by African American. Dobson (1989, p. 10) says that afro language could be African American Vernacular English or AAVE and usually this language spoken to show the emotional feeling of the speaker.

The use of standard language or non-standard language can be seen in real life conversation and also in setted conversation. The example of setted conversation are dialogues in plays, dramas, or movies. In this study, the researcher takes a movie as its object. The use of standard language or non-standard language can be seen in the movie entitled *Pursuit of Happiness*. This movie tells the true story about Christopher Gardner who acted by Will smith as the main character, an African American who speaks standard language and non-standard language in different situation.

The Pursuit of Happiness movie is based on a true story about a man named Christopher Gardner. Gardner has invested his family savings in a device known as a "Bone Density scanner". He lives in poverty, his wife leaves him, he loses his house,

his bank account, and credit cards. Forced to live in the streets with his son, he takes on a job as a stockbroker besides he have to sell his devices. Because this movie was played by African American as the main character that use standard language and non-standard language in different situation and different addressee, the *Pursuit of Happiness* movie is different from other African American movies.

In this movie, various of English language varieties can be found from the main character dialogue because he comes from various background. Christopher Gardner and his family live as poor people. His job is just a salesman which only gives a few income. His wife's job is just waitress and they live in sordid neighbourhood along with other poor people as well. This movie presents us about the description of how the main character makes conversation with his family and people in his neighbourhood who had the same social status and how he talks to his bosses who had different social status. This phenomena are attracting the researcher to conduct a research concerning the use of language variety, especially in main character dialogue of the *Pursuit of Happiness* movie.

This study concerns with the conversation spoken by main character with different people as addressees. It is how the main character speaks to different addressee with uses varieties of language. This study focuses on the utterances that the main character used in the *Pursuit of Happiness* movie whether it is standard language or non-standard language.

This study is expected to give more knowledge in linguistics field, especially in Sociolinguistics. This study gives knowledge about the application of standrad

language and non-standard language in society and factors that affect it through a movie. Moreover, the researcher hopes that this research can be used as a reference for the next researchers who want to discuss about Diglossia, so that the next researchers can explore and investigate more about Diglossia in the real life by using other theories.

1.2 Problems of the Study

According to the research background, the researcher proposes these following problems:

1. What are the English language characteristics of standard language and non-standard language used by main character of "Pursuit of Happiness" movie?
2. What are the factors influencing the main character for using language variety in the "Pursuit of Happiness" movie?

1.3 Objectives of the Study.

According to the research problems stated above, this research has the following objectives:

1. To find out the English language characteristics of standard language and non-standard language used by main character of "Pursuit of Happiness" movie;
2. To find out the factors influencing the main character for using language variety in the "Pursuit of Happiness" movie.

1.4 Definitions of Key Terms

1. **Sociolinguistics** : Branch of linguistics knowledge which learn about the connection between language and society or community (Hopson 2004, p. 6).
2. **Diglossia**: Speech community in which two or more varieties of the same language are used by some speakers under different conditions (Fergusson, 1996, p. 25)
3. **High variety language**: Language used by the community in certain place as their image, which mean the pattern of language can be accepted by community (Clark 1987, p. 10).
4. **Low variety language**: An informal language. It is regarded in informal situation, Low variety lacks of prestige (Wardough, 1988, p. 337).
5. **The Pursuit of Happiness movie**: Movie based on a true story about a man named Christopher Gardner that has invested his family savings in a device known as a "Bone Density scanner" and takes a job as a stockbroker. ([www.imdb.com/ The-Pursuit-of-Happiness](http://www.imdb.com/The-Pursuit-of-Happiness)).

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter presents review of related literature consisting of Sociolinguistic Diglossia, High variety, Low variety, movie, *Pursuit of happiness* movie and previous study.

2.1 Sociolinguistics

Holmes (1992 p. 2) says that generally, sociolinguistics studies the relationship between language and society. This branch of linguistics that are interested in explaining why people speak differently in different social contexts, and are concerned with identifying the social functions of language and the ways it is used to convey social meaning (Holmes 1992, p. 1). Finegan & Biber say that the term sociolinguistics draws a distinction between the sociology of language, with a focus on sociological matters, and sociolinguistics, with a focus on language (1994, p. 3). Moreover, Hudson says that sociolinguistics is the study of language in relation to society, implying that sociolinguistics is a part of the study of language (Holmes 1992, p. 4), and also, Chaika (1994, p. 3) defines that sociolinguistics is the study of the way people use language in social interactions of all kinds.

Subhan (2004, p. 35). says that Sociolinguistics is a branch of linguistics that specifically discusses the use of language in the society. That is, between linguistics

and sociolinguistics there are no significant differences. Machan and Scott (2001) define that the difference between linguistics and sociolinguistics appears to be one emphasis: linguistics emphasizes on the description of the formal elements of language, and their combinations which constitute the code known and employed by members of a speech community. meanwhile, sociolinguistics emphasizes on variations in the form of the code according to widely recognized sociological categories as age, sex, ethnicity, and socioeconomic class, and the use of that code in accomplishing the everyday affairs of the community (1992, p. 8). In conclusion, everything that related to the use of language in the society by its social community in its social interaction are collaborated by sociolinguistics. It's not only studies about the kinds of language used by people in their daily conversation but also why and how people use certain style of language when they communicate with each other during their social life conversation.

2.2 Diglossia

In bilingual community, two languages or dialects are use differently according to different social interaction (Fishman 1967, p. 56), the people position in the community affect their language use. It can be concluded that there is situation that people from different status can use certain of language. Another different explanation about diglossia is stated by Felman (1975, p. 34), he says that diglossia is a term in Sociolinguistics for the use of two varieties language of different purpose in the same community Those two varieties are high varieties and low varieties. The

high variety used for formal situation and the low variety used for relaxed or informal situation.

In diglossia, there are two varieties that have different purpose. The high variety used for formal situation and the low variety used for relaxed or informal situation. The High variety may be used for delivering sermons and formal lectures, for giving political speeches, for broadcasting news on radio and television or editorial in newspaper. In contrast, the Low variety may be used in giving instructions to workers in low prestige occupations or to household servant, familiars conversation, popular programs on the television.

The high variety is prestigous and low variety is lack of prestige (Wardough 1988, p. 88). Standard english is ocured in the high variety and low variety have different vocabulary and different meaning from the high variety. In the certain situation and community, the people speak low variety. For example the Latino English that spoken by Hispanic American can be called as low variety language.

People learn certain language like low variety basically from their community. The most of people that learn low variety are young learner or children. Meanwhile, high variety can be learn later, for example in formal education. This is the other differences between high variety and low variety. Low variety typically acquired at home as a mother tongue and continues to be so used throughout life (Ferguson 1959, p. 12). Main uses of low variety are for informal speech, familiar or relax situation and since the high variety has good pattern of language such as

grammar and vocabulary that are difficult to learn at home, The high variety can be acquired in school.

Holmes (1998, p. 12) says that an outsider who learn to speak low variety and then uses it in a formal speech risks being misunderstood. The use of high variety or low variety could make misunderstanding if the people who use it is lack of comprehension about the context or culture of community that they speak to, for example the foreigner.

Generally, community members agree that in number of respect, high variety pretended as superior than low variety. In other case, people claim that they do not speak low variety at all and pretend that high variety as the only real version of a particular language. Fishman (1967, p. 57) says that diglossia is a relatively stable language situation in which, to the primary dialects of the language (which may include a standard or regional standards). It means the varieties of language can be spoken by people based on their community.

There are some factors influence the development of diglossia. Ferguson (1959) states that development of diglossia in a certain area may occur trough the some factors :

1. Function: The functional differentiation of varieties in diglossia is fundamental, it is differentiate from bilingualism. High variety and Low variety are used for different purposes, and native. Speakers of the community would feel it strange (even ludicrous, outrageous) if anyone used Highvariety in an Low variety domain, or Low variety in an High variety domain.

2. Prestige: High variety is more highly valued (had greater prestige) than Low variety. The High variety is that of 'great' literature, canonical religious texts, ancient poetry, of public speaking. The Low variety is felt to be less worthy, corrupt, 'broken', vulgar, undignified, etc.

3. Literary Heritage: In the literature is all in High variety; no written uses of Low variety exist, except for 'dialect' poetry, advertising, or 'low' restricted genres. The High variety is thought to be the language; the Low variety is sometimes denied to exist, or claimed to be spoken only by lesser mortals (servants, women, children). In some traditions (for example in plays), Low variety used to show certain characters as comical, uneducated, etc.

4. Acquisition: Low variety is the variety learned first; It is the mother tongue, the language of the home. High variety is acquired through schooling.

5. Standardization: High variety is strictly standardized; grammars, dictionaries, canonical texts, etc. exist for it, written by native grammarians. Low variety is rarely standardized in the traditional sense, or if grammars exist, are written by outsiders.

6. Stability: Diglossias are stable, persisting for centuries or even millennia. Occasionally Low varieties gain domains and displace the High variety, but High variety only displaces Low variety if High is the mother tongue of an elite, usually in a neighboring polity.

7. Grammar: The grammar of High are more complex than the grammar of Low variety. They have more complex tense systems, gender systems, agreement, syntax than Low variety.

8. Lexicon: Lexicon is often somewhat shared, but generally there is differentiation; High variety has vocabulary that Low variety lacks.

9. Phonology: Two kinds of systems can be seen. first is where High variety and Low variety share the same phonological elements, but High variety have more complicated morphophonemics.

10. Difference between Diglossia and Standard-with-dialects. In diglossia, no one speaks the High variety as a mother tongue, only the Low variety. In the Standard-with-dialects situation, some speakers speak High variety as a mother tongue, while others speak Low varieties as a mother tongue and acquire High variety as a second system.

11. Distribution of diglossia in language-families, space, and time. Diglossia is not limited to any geographical area or language family, and diglossias have existed for centuries or millennia (Arabic, South Asia).

12. What engenders diglossia and under what conditions.

a) Existence of an ancient or prestigious literature, composed in the High variety, which the linguistic culture wishes to preserve as such.

b) Literacy is usually a condition, but is usually restricted to a small elite. When conditions require universal literacy in High, pedagogical problems ensue.

c) Diglossias do not form quickly; they take time to develop.

Varieties of language can affect the community, how the language used appropriately by community through communication, That is why diglossia is related in Sociolinguistic. Native speaker of certain community will recognize the used of the purpose of high varieties and low varieties are. Gibson (1959, p. 20) says that the other differences of two varieties is about the use of appropriate context for example no one speaks high variety as a mother tongue, only the low variety.

The other differences in high variety and low variety not only about the appropriateness but also about the grammar. Because the pattern of high variety grammar is good, it is used in formal context and have more appropriateness and because the grammar of low variety is non-standard, it is used to make conversation with friends and family that is less formal context. As Baugh (1983, p. 23) statements that “the grammar of high variety are more complex than the grammars of low variety. They have more complex tense systems, gender systems, agreement, syntax than low variety”.

According to Yule (1986), the use of language variety in a society or speech community is influenced by some factors. Here are those factors.

a. Gender

Yule (1986, p.242) states that the use of language is influenced by gender. Male and female speakers use different language. Men tend to use informal variety, while women tend to use more prestigious forms even though they are in the same general social background.

b. Age

Age also influence the use of language variety. Even in a group of the same social classes, it may be some differences among them, due to the age. According to Yule (1986, p.241), many younger speakers living in a particular region often look at the results of a dialect survey of their area and claim that their grandparents may use those terms, but they do not. Variation according to age is most noticeable across the grandparent-grandchild time difference.

c. Social Classes

Yule (1986: 240) explains that social classes also influence the use of language variety. In the social study of dialect, it is social class that is mainly used to define groups of speakers as having something in common. The two main groups are generally identified as “middle class,” those who have more years education and perform non-manual work, and “working class,” those who have fewer years of education and perform manual work of some kind. The terms “upper” and “lower” are used to further subdivide the groups, mainly on an economic basis, making “upper-middle-class speech”. A familiar example might be the verb ain’t, as in I ain’t finished yet, which is generally used more often in working-class speech than in middle-class speech.

d. Education

Yule (1986, p. 240) explains that among those leaving the educational system at an early age has a greater tendency to use form which is relatively infrequent in the speech of those who go on to college. It seems to be the case that a person who spends a long time going through college or university will tend to have

spoken language features which derive from a lot of time spent working with the written language.

e. **Ethnic Background**

The use of language is not only affected by age, gender, social classes, and education, but also ethnic background. Yule (1986, p.243) explains that within any society, differences in speech may come about because of different ethnic backgrounds, for example the speech of recent immigrants, and often their children, will contain identifying features that distinguish them from native speakers.

f. **Speech Community**

Every language should have speakers. Speaker here may be called speech community. Some linguists simply have same definition about speech community in general that make one can easily understand. Hudson (1980, p.25) explains that speech community refers to a community based on language. He also mention the term of speech community as linguistic community. Lyons (1970, p.326) states that speech community is all the people who use a given language (or dialect).

Meanwhile, Bloomfield (1933, p.42) says, a speech community is a group of people who interact by means of speech. Moreover, Hocket (1958, p.8) defines speech community as the whole set of people who communicate with each other, either directly or indirectly, via the common language.

2.2.1. High Variety Language

High variety is the language which is used as the tool to make informative communication by the people to each other. An informative communication is the success communication which means that the topic and the language can connect and can be accepted by the community. As Clark (1987 p.10) explanation that high variety is the language used by the community in certain place as their image, which mean the pattern of language can be accepted by community.

The example of high variety case when it brought to community such as when some people stay in America and used English language to communicate, when the people talked each other used English as the same language.

Standard English is one of the example of High variety language. Fishman (1980, p.4) says that “ High variety as written/formal-spoken and Low variety as vernacular. The two being genetically related to each other, here only significantly discrepant written/formal-spoken and informal spoken varieties will be admitted.

Such that without schooling the written/formal-spoken cannot even be understood, e.g. High German and Swiss German, standard spoken Pekinese (Potonghua) and Cantonese, standard English and Carribean creole”. Standard English is included into high variety, because this language is used for the people through communication, and usually use it for formal situation. According to Trask R.L (2000), Standard English is particular varetly of English which is regarded to educated people as appropriate for most types of public discourse. Including most broadcasting, almost all publication, and virtually all conversation with anyone other than intimates.

Wardough (1988) states that high variety is good standard English language and almost of the people use this language to make them to be understood.

People use Standard language in formal occasion. The function is to communicate with each other through conversation and the Standard language is considered as the formal language to the entire communication. Generally, the message of high variety language contain the culture and context and it is considered as standard language, any kind of topic talked with standard language can be accepted by human being and it is part of culture. Because of it, in the society the high variety language is the most important language.

The explanation about how High variety language can be used by special community and what are the things that make varieties is prestige by Edward and Hall (1983) :

1. Less verbally explicit communication, less written/formal information, which mean the language use to communicate in formal situation.
2. More internalized understanding of what is communicated, the hearer can catch the meaning easily.
3. Multiple cross-cutting ties and intersections with others, the high variety is understandable by the community.
4. Long term relationship which means there is strong boundary about the connection between society and language.
5. Knowledge is situational and relational. The grammar and vocabulary can be accepted.

High variety language has the standard. People who hear the speaker talk using standard language will respond with standard language as well. People usually use standard English for formal situations and use it widely in public, because the standard language is acceptable by the people. According to Trudgill (1987, p. 17), standard English is form of English that in its grammar, syntax, vocabulary, and spelling system is accepted from speaking and writing. Trudgill (1987, p. 17) has the standard English characterization:

1. Standard English has irregular form of the verb *to be* both in presents tense (*am, is, are*) and in the past (*was, were*). Many nonstandard dialects have the same form for all persons, such as *I be, you be, he be, we be, they be*, and *I were, you were, he were, we were, they were*.
2. In the case of many irregular verbs, Standard English redundantly distinguishes between preterite and perfect verb forms both by the use of the auxiliary *have* and by the use of distinct preterite and past participle forms: *I have seen* versus *I saw*. Many other dialects have the same use between preterite of the use of auxiliary *have* in perfect forms and preterite of the past participle, e.g. *I have seen* versus *I seen*.
3. Standard English has an irregular formation of reflexive pronouns with some forms based on the possessive pronouns e.g. *myself*, and others on the objective pronouns e.g. *himself*. Most nonstandard dialects have a regular system use possessive forms to all, for example: *hisself, theirselves*.

4. Standard English fails to distinguish between the forms of the auxiliary forms of the verb *do* and its main verb forms. where most other dialects distinguish between auxiliary *did* and main verb *done*, as in *i done it, but did he?*. Non-standard varieties normally include the forms *I done it* (main verb), *but did he ?* (auxiliary): Standard English has *did* for both functions.

According to Trudgill (2002), the use of modal auxiliary verbs are another high variation of language. In formal occasion, modal auxiliary are oftenly used to make polite statements. Wong (1983, p.13) says that the modal auxiliary system of standard formal English is used to express different notions like probability, possibility and certainty, inclination, ability, permission and obligation. The example of modal auxiliary verbs are *may, might, can, could, will, would, shall, should and must* (Hoye 1997, p.37). Simpsons (1993) says that modal auxiliary provides an important means of developing politeness strategies, for example a sentence with no modal would sound impolite: “come here!” opposed than “Could you come here?” making the request more polite.

2.2.2 Low Variety Language.

Low variety language is non-standard language. The use of high vairetty language and the low variety language is different based on occasion or some event.

The people who usually use the low variety of english are young people. Young people use low variety in informal situation for example in Afro American

community in America. They talked with the other youth that had same age to make them understood easily and for fun.

Because the low variety is not a formal language, it is lack of prestige. The use of low variety can make misscomprehension between the speaker and hearer if they are not familiar with this kind of language variety.

People learn the low variety language since they are young as their mother tongue. Most young people have little or no contact with formal language until they are in school. According to Ferguson (1979) The low variety language learned at home when the parents speaking to children using low variety and children use low variety in speaking to one another. Unlike the low variety, High variety may be heard by children from time to time, but the actual learning of high variety accomplished in formal education.

This language is used side by side in community by the speaker. People who familiar with low variety language can accept the use of this language. But it can be trouble when this language used in wrong way. A different comprehension makes a different interpretation.

Edward and Hall (1983) give the explanation about how low variety can be used by the community and what makes it lack prestige. Low variety is rule oriented, people play the external rules. Only certain community will comprehend the language because it has special code. Low variety contains some dirty and harsh words and the speakers who are not familiar with this language must learn it before they use it.

Low variety language is non-standard language. In English language, Non-standard English refers to use of English, especially regarding grammar, but also including other aspects of language, that is considered by convention to be sub-standard or not "proper" (Crystal 2012. p. 5). According to Ferguson (1979, p. 2), low variety is informal language and can be found example that to be spoken by African American. Trudgill (1987, p.17) explain the characteristics of non standard English as following :

1. The use of ain't (eint), for example : I ain't do it.
2. The use of apostrophe (') to replace certain letters in certain words, for example : Y'all and 'em.
3. The use of (t) and (d) to replace th, for example : Think = ting
4. The use of "n" as opposed to "ng", for example : Huntin', Cryin', Drivin'.
5. The use of Slang words, for example : wotcha, gonna, gotta, lotta, gimme, hell.
6. The use of harsh and dirty words to express something, for example : Fuck you, shit, etc.
7. The use of combined words that has bad meaning, to make bad statement. The form of combined words creates the new word that have bad meaning, for example : Bullshit, dicklicker, etc.

In Non-Standard language there is some situation can be allowed by the speakers. They will recognizing who is the hearer first. They will talk using low variety language if they talk with person who has low status or want to criticize something.

2.4 Pursuit of Happiness movie

The Pursuit of Happiness movie based on a true story about Christopher Gardner's life experience. Gardner depends his life in a device known as a "Bone Density scanner" and invested his savings on it. He feels like he will success with these devices. However, he do not sell as much as his tought. As Gardner tries to find the way how to sell them, his wife leaves him, he loses his house, his bank account, and his credit cards. Forced to live in the streets with his son, Gardner is desperate to find a steady job, he takes on a job as a stockbroker, but before he can receive pay, he needs to go through 6 months of training, and to sell his devices (www.imdb.com/The-Pursuit-of-Happiness).

2.5 Previous Studies

There has been some researches about Diglossia and researcher makes it as his previous studies to support his research.

The first previous study is "Diglossia in Religious Activities in Puri Agung Tegal In Gianyar" by Maharani (2012). This research aims at identifying types and meaning of diglossia occur in Puri Agung Tegal Tamu and also investigating what factors influenced the used of diglossia in religious activities since Puri becomes the center of culture and a place where the civilization begins. This research concludes that the diglossia is classified into formal diglossia. Its occurrence in religious activities such as: inggih (yes), uning (know), elingang (remember) as part of H language variety and nah (yes), tawang (know), inget (remember) as part of L

language variety. Its meaning for H class speaker is to express the power, and it signified respect by the L class speaker. It is influenced by several factors such as: field, mode and tenor.

Second, "A Study of Diglossia: A Survey of Different English Varieties Used by UTAR English language Course Students" by Xuan (2011). He used questionnair technique for this research. The result of this research showed that the students of Universiti Tunku Abdul Rahman have a positive attitude towards Standard English rather than towards Malaysian English in all aspects. Malaysian university students use different varieties of English in different social contexts for different reasons. From the findings of the study can tell that different varieties of language are appropriate for different communicative settings. Problems like miscommunication and misunderstanding may arise for speakers who are not familiar with the various context of language use. However, most respondents think that the Malaysian English is replacing Standard English to become the more widely spoken variety among Malaysians.

Those previous studies can give several benefits to this research. It can lead this research becomes more focus and not go far beyond the theory and also it can synchronise the research.

The first previous study is investigate about situation or different settings of communication. While the second previous study is about investigating the reasons or the factors of the usage of varieties of language. Furthermore, the first previous study and the second previous study discovered the attitudes towards diglossia and the

types of diglossia. On the other hand, this research discovers the the characteristics of tandard English and Non-standard English and the factors of the usage of language varieties. The theories used in the first previous study was Fishman and ferguson theory, The theories used in the first previous study was Bloomer and Omar, while in this research, the researcher uses the theory of Trudgill (1987) and Yule (1986).



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

This chapter presents research method consisting of research design, data source, data collection and data analysis.

3.1 Research Design

Content or document analysis is a research method applied to written or visual materials for purpose of identifying specified characteristics of materials. According to Ary et al (2002, p. 442) qualitative researchers may also use written document to gain an understanding of the phenomenon under study, for example autobiography, diaries, documents of popular culture, such as books, films, and videos, and so on".

Since this research was an attempt to describe a Diglossia phenomena found in the movie script of *The Pursuit of Happiness* movie, this document/textual analysis approach is appropriate to apply in this research. This research was used the theory of Trudgill (1987) and Yule (1986). It was conducted to find out the Diglossia phenomena shown by Christopher Gardner as the main character of *Pursuit of Happiness* movie who talking with different addressee from various backgrounds.

In this research, the researcher was interested to investigate the conversation and to describe the diglossia terms that are reflected in utterances of Christopher Gardner as the main character of *Pursuit of Happiness* movie.

3.2 Data source

The researcher focused on Christopher Gardner utterances who talking to different adrese from various background. The researcher examined the language variety shown by Chris Gardner. The data sources of this research were the movie script of *Pursuit of Happiness* movie taken from website of www.mymoviesubtitles.org/Pursuit-of-Happiness and the supporting movie downloaded from www.imdb.com/Pursuit-of-Happiness.

3.3 Data collection

According to Ary et al. (2010), data collection methods is kind of method that describes the methods used to gather the data from interviews, observation, document analysis, and etc. He also defines that the main instrument in qualitative research is the human instrument. Since this study used qualitative approach, the writer of this study was the main instrument of the study.

In collecting the data, the researcher took the following steps:

1. Downloading the *Pursuit of Happiness* movie from www.imdb.com/Pursuit-of-Happiness. The researcher downloaded movie from this site because www.imdb.com is one of the most visited online entertainment destination.
2. Downloading movie script taken from www.mymoviesubtitles.org/Pursuit-of-Happiness. Movie script downloaded from www.mymoviesubtitles.org because it is considered as one of the largest online movie subtitle bank in internet.

3. Watching *Pursuit of Happiness* movie. The researcher watched the movie to understand the story and to listen directly the language used by main character.
4. Matching the utterances that are spoken in movie and the utterances from movie script. The researcher watched the utterances in the movie and the script at the same time to identify the language characterization of standard language and non-standard language and the factors of the usage of language variation in the main character dialogue.
5. Making list of the utterances that are related to diglossia situation. The researcher took notes which dialogue that included to diglossia situation.

3.4 Data analysis

Now, the researcher move to the next step for analysing, what kind of thing that is used with sociolinguistics field:

1. Identifying the standard language and non-standard language from the utterances spoken by the main character. The researcher identified the utterances of standard and non standard english characteristics from the utterances of the main character by using the theory of Trudgill (1987).
2. Identifying the factors influencing the usage of language varieties by main character of *Pursuit of Happiness* movie based on the theory of Yule (1986). The researcher watched the movie and read the movie script to identify the context and setting of dialogue of the main character towards different addressee and the researcher made a conclusion of the result of the main character utterances towards

different addressee by using the theory of the factors of the usage of language variation by Yule (1986).

4. Drawing conclusion from the findings. The researcher conclude the result.



CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Finding

In formal situation, Standard language is mostly used by the people. In *Pursuit of Happiness* movie, standard language used by main character in some situations. There are five scene which describe the use of Standard language. In other hand, in informal situation, people speak by using Non-Standard language. The researcher also found five factors affect the language variation. The researcher found seven scenes which describe the use of Non-Standard language.

4.1.1 The Scenes containing the use of Standard language and Non-Standard language by the main character.

Diglossic situations in this movie occur in various settings and situation. Varieties of language used by the main character to different addressees and different situations. The researcher found five scene of main character used standard language and seven scene of the use of non-standard language.

4.1.1.1 Standard Language

Standard language is used mostly in formal settings. The main character in *Pursuit of Happiness* movie talk in formal situation and talk to people who had higher

social status like the resource head, the bosses and the client uses American Standard English. Here are the standard English characteristics used by the main character:

1. The Use of Modal Auxiliary Verb

The main character speaks politely by using modal auxiliary verb. In dialogues below, Chris speaks politely toward people who has superior authority than him. The example of modal auxiliary verb used by the main character are shown below.

Scene 1

In the first Scene, the context situation is Chris Gardner having discussion about his job application at the office with the resource head of Dean Witter company, Jay Twistle. Jay twistle is white american. Chris talks in a formal language about his job application that he will submit to Jay. The use of Standard language language are shown in dialogue below:

| | |
|---------------|---|
| Chris Gardner | : Morning, Mr. Twistle. |
| Jay Twistle | : Good morning. |
| Chris Gardner | : Mr. Twistle, Chris Gardner. |
| Jay Twistle | : Hi. |
| Chris Gardner | : I wanted to drop this personally and make your acquaintance. <i>I thought I would catch you on the way in. I would love the opportunity to discuss....</i> what may seem like weaknesses on my application. |
| Jay Twistle | : We'll start with this, and we'll call you if we wanna sit down. |
| Chris Gardner | : Yes, sir. You have a great day. |
| Jay Twistle | : You too. |

In this dialogue, Chris expressing request by using polite language to have a discussion about his job application with Jay. He uses modal auxiliary “would” in dialogue “*I thought I would catch you on the way in. I would love the opportunity to discuss*”. This means that, Chris Gardner is talking by using Standard language language to Jay Twistle who has higher social status than him.

Scene 2

In the second Scene, the context situation is in which Chris Gardner is talking to Jay Twistle about his life experience. This dialogue occurred in a taxi car that Chris and Jay Twistle ride. In this situation Chris speak politely towards Jay because he still consider that Jay is a person who has a position of authority in the office he wants to apply.

Jay Twistle : Yeah, hi. Listen.
 What can I do for you?

Chris Gardner : I submitted an application for the intern programme about a month ago.....*and I would just love to sit with you briefly...*

Jay Twistle : Listen, I'm going to Noe Valley, Chris. Take care of yourself.

Chris Gardner : Mr. Twistle. Actually, I'm on my way to Noe Valley also.
 How about we share a ride?

Jay Twistle : All right, get in.

Chris Gardner : All right.

Chris Gardner : So when I was in the Navy, I worked for a doctor....who loved to play golf, hours every day....*and I would actually perform medical procedures....*when he'd leave me in the office. So I'm used to being in a position where I have to make decisions and...

Chris Gardner : Mr. Twistle, listen. This is a very important...

Jay Twistle : I'm sorry. I'm sorry.

Chris speaks Standard language language towards Jay twistle because he realizes that Jay Twistle has different social status than him. Both of the speakers using good grammar in their conversation and it is well structured. For example, the

use of modal auxiliary “would” in dialogue “*and I would just love to sit with you briefly*” and also *and i would actually perform medical procedures*”.

Scene 3

In the fourth scene, the usage of Standard language can be seen in the Chris Gardner’s dialogue with Mr. Walter Ribbon, a pension fund CEO. The context situation is Chris wants to discuss with Mr. Ribbon, an white american, about his offer. This conversation occur in telephone call. The use of Standard language in this situation are explained below.

| | |
|---------------|---|
| Mr. Ribbon | : Hello? |
| Chris Gardner | : Mr. Ribbon. Hello, sir. My name's Chris Gardner. I'm calling from Dean Witter. |
| Mr. Ribbon | : Yeah, Chris. |
| Chris Gardner | : Yes, Mr. Ribbon.... <i>I would love to have the opportunity to discuss some of our products. I'm certain that I could be of some assistance to you.</i> |
| Mr. Ribbon | : Can you be here in 20 minutes? |
| Chris Gardner | : Twenty minutes. Absolutely. |
| Mr. Ribbon | : Just had someone cancel. I can give you a few minutes before the 49ers. Monday Night Football, buddy. |
| Chris Gardner | : Yes, sir. Thank you very much. |
| Mr. Ribbon | : See you soon. |
| Chris Gardner | : Bye-bye. |

Chris uses the Standard language language and polite to talk to Mr. Ribbon because he has higher social status than Chris. Chris uses a language that has good grammar and well structured, for example the use of modal auxiliary “would” in dialogue “*I would love to have the opportunity*” and also the use of another modal auxiliary “could” in dialogue “*I’m certain that I could be of some assistance to you.*”

That express the ability.

2. The Use of Irregular Form of the Verb *To Be* in the Past Form

The use of irregular form of the verb *To be* in the past form also used by Chris Gardner in his conversation. It is considered as the one of the standard language application. The example of the use of irregular form of the verb *to be* in the past form by the main character are shown below.

Scene 1

Chris Gardner having a job interview and faced four interviewer at the office of the Dean Witter company. But, in this scene he only having conversation with Mr. Frohm, one of the resource division member. Mr. Frohm himself is a white american and he older than Chris. He tries to explain the reason why he dressed improperly when attending job interview.

| | |
|---------------|---|
| Chris Gardner | : How are you? Good morning. |
| Chris Gardner | : Chris Gardner. Chris Gardner. Good to see you again. |
| Chris Gardner | : Chris Gardner. Pleasure. |
| Chris Gardner | : <i>I've been sitting there for the last half-hour...trying to come up with a story...that would explain my being here dressed like this.</i> And I wanted to come up with a story that would demonstrate qualities....that I am sure you all admire here, like earnestness or diligence. Team-playing, something. And I couldn't think of anything. So the truth is.... <i>I was arrested for failure</i> to pay parking tickets. |
| Jay Twistle | : Parking tickets? |
| Chris Gardner | : And I ran all the way here from the Polk Station, the police station. |
| Mr Frohm | : What were you doing before you were arrested? |
| Chris Gardner | : <i>I was painting my apartment.</i> |
| Mr Frohm | : Is it dry now? |
| Chris Gardner | : I hope so. |

The language used in this conversation is Standard language which well structured grammar. For example the use of present participle “being” in dialogue

...that would explain my being here dressed like this, the use of past participle in “been” in dialogue *I’ve been sitting there*, and the use of irregular form of the verb in past tense “was” in sentence *i was arrested for failure to pay parking tickets and I was painting my apartment.*

Scene 2

In this scene, Chris Gardner as the addresser and Mr. Ribbon is the addressee.

The context is this dialogue is occurred in Mr. Ribbon’s house. Chris Gardner wants apologize for appointment he had missed.

Christopher : Hi.
 Mr Ribbon : Hey, Christopher.
 Mr Ribbon : What are you doing up here?
 Chris Gardner : I came to apologise...for missing our appointment.
 Mr Ribbon : You didn't need to come up.
 Chris Gardner : *We were in the neighbourhood visiting a very close friend...*
 ...and I wanted to take this opportunity to say thank you for your time.
 Chris Gardner : I know you probably waited for me.
 Mr Ribbon : Little bit.
 Chris Gardner : I want you to know that *I do not take that for granted*
 Mr Ribbon : Oh, come on. What's that?

The use of Standard language found in this dialogue is the use of irregular form of the past “were” in dialogue “*We were in the neighbourhood visiting a very close friend*”. Another the use of Standard language found in this dialogue is the use of auxiliary “do” in dialogue “*I do not take that for granted*” This form is different from African American English language that oftenly use abbreviation in the predicate.

3. The Use of Irregular Form of the Verb *To Be* in the Present Form

Irregular form of the verb *To be* in the present form is the one of of standard language. The main character in this movie use it in his conversation. The example of the use of Irregular form of the verb *To be* in the present form are shown below.

Chris Gardner : I've been sitting there for the last half-hour...trying to come up with a story...*that would explain my being here dressed like this*. And I wanted to come up with a story that would demonstrate qualities....*that I am sure you all admire here*, like earnestness or diligence. Team-playing, something. And I couldn't think of anything. So the truth is...I was arrested for failure to pay parking tickets.

Jay Twistle : Parking tickets?

In this dialogue, Chris Gardner having a job interview and faced interviewer at the office of the Dean Witter company. In this scene he tries to explain the reason why he dressed improperly when attending job interview. Chris gardner uses standard English characteristics. For example the use of present participle “being” in dialogue *...that would explain my being here dressed like this*, the use of irregular forms of the verb”to be” in the present tense “am” in dialogue *I am sure you all admire here*

4.1.1.2 Non-Standard language

Non-Standard language language used in informal situation. Chris Gardner use Non-Standard language language to talk to people in his community. These dialogue presents the use of Non-Standard language in many situations.

1. The Use of Slang Words

Slang words is the one of the nonstandard application. People use Slang words in their daily life, mostly in relax and unofficial condition. The main character in this movie also use the slang words, here are those example:

Scene 1

There is a situation which Chris Gardner have a conversation with his wife, Linda, an african american. This dialogue take the setting at home. Chris wants to tell Linda about his plan to send a job application to be a stockbroker in Dean Witter, but linda give a complaint about this plan.

Chris Gardner : *I'm gonna* try to get home by 6.

Chris Gardner : *I'm gonna* stop by a brokerage firm after work.

Linda : For what?

Chris Gardner : *I wanna* see about a job there.

Linda : Yeah? What job?

Chris Gardner : You know, when I...
When I was a kid, I could go through a math book in a week.

Chris Gardner : So *I'm gonna* go see about what job they got down there.

Linda : What job?

Chris Gardner : Stockbroker.

Linda : Stockbroker?

Chris Gardner : Yeah.

Linda : Not an astronaut?

Chris Gardner : Don't talk to me like that, Linda. *I'm gonna* go down and see about this, and *I'm gonna* do it during the day.

Linda : You should probably do your sales calls.

Chris Gardner : I don't need you to tell me about my sales calls, Linda.

Chris Gardner : I got three of them before *the damn* office is even open.

Linda : Do you remember that rent is due next week?

Linda : Probably not. We're already two months behind.

As African American, Chris Gardner uses Non-Standard language to his wife.

Two of the example of the use of Non-Standard language language in this dialogue is "gonna" in dialogue "*I'm gonna* try to get home by 6" and also the use of word

“wanna” in dialogue “*I wanna see about a job there*”. Chris use Slang words when talking to Linda. Chris also use harsh swearing word “damn” in dialogue “ I got three of them before *the damn* office is even open” to show his anger and it also used in informal situation.

Scene 2

The setting in this dialogue is at the street. Chris wants to tell linda about his disagreement when linda took their son’s Christopher away without any permission from Chris. But, Linda replies Chris disagreement with anger and make a debate between them.

Chris gardner : Hey, don't you ever take my son away from me again.
 Don't take my son away from me again. *You hear me?*

Linda : Leave me alone!

Chris gardner : Do you understand what I'm saying to you?
 Don't you walk away from me when I'm talking to you. Do you hear me?

Chris gardner : *Do you wanna leave?*

Linda : Yeah.

Chris gardner : *You wanna leave?*

Linda : Yes, I want to leave!

Chris gardner : *Get the hell out of here*, then, Linda.
Get the hell out of here.

Chris gardner : Christopher's staying with me.

Linda : You're the one that dragged us down. You hear me?

Chris gardner : You are so weak.

Linda : No. I am not happy anymore.

The Non-Standard language that used by Chris for example in the use of unproper interrogative sentence dialogue “*you hear me?*” instead of “Do you hear me?”. Another example of Non-Standard language used by Chris is the use slang word “wanna” in dialogue “*you wanna leave*”.

Scene 3

The context of this dialogue is it is occurred at the street when Chris Gardner trying to chase the man who bring his Bone-Density scanner device and Chris hitted by a car when running to cross the street. In this scene, Chris Gardner having conversation with the car driver who hitted him. Chris uses Non-Standard language language in this dialogue.

Car Driver : Hey, asshole.
 : Are you all right, asshole?

Car Driver : Are you okay?
 : What were you thinking?

Car Driver : What are you doing?
 : I could've killed you.

Chris Gardner : I'm trying to cross the street.

Car Driver : Well, you're all right?

Chris Gardner : Yeah, yeah.

Chris Gardner : Where's my shoe?

Car Driver : What?

Chris Gardner : You *knocked off* my shoe!

Car Driver : I don't know where your shoe is.

Chris Gardner : Where's *my damn shoe*?

Car Driver : I don't know.

Chris Gardner : Hey. Did you see it? I lost my shoe.

Pedestrian : No, I'm sorry.

Car Driver : Hey. Hey, where are you going?
 : We should wait for the police.

Chris Gardner : I *gotta go* to work.

Car Driver : Hey, you just got hit by a car. Go to the hospital.

Chris Gardner : I'm in a competitive internship at Dean Witter.

The examples of Non-Standard language that used by Chris in this dialogue are the use of slang word "knock off" in dialogue "You *knocked off* my shoe!" that means to cause something to fall from a place. Chris also use swearing words "damn" in dialogue "Where's *my damn shoe*?" that usually used in informal conversation and the use of slang word "gotta" in dialogue "i *gotta go* to work".

2. The Use of Verb *Ain't* (eint).

In this conversation, , the dialogue occurred at the street when Chris and his wife, Linda go to work and Chris brings his son, Christopher to school. They talk relaxly about Chris's device and Linda give a requirement that the device should be sold this day. The main character uses the verb *Ain't* in his conversation. This kind of language oftenly used by the African American people. The example of the use of verb *Ain't* by the main character ar shown below.

| | |
|---------------|---|
| Linda | : Come back without that, please. |
| Chris Garnder | : Oh, yeah, I'm going to. |
| Chris Garnder | : So go ahead, say goodbye to it, because I'm coming back without it. |
| Linda | : Goodbye and good riddance. |
| Chris Garnder | : <i>You ain't</i> had to add the "good riddance" part. |
| Christopher | : Bye, Mom. |
| Linda | : Bye. |

. Chris uses Non-Standard language language towards his wife. This dialogue occurred in informal situation. Chris uses Non-Standard language to talk to his wife because the situation is relax and not official. Chris use the word "ain't" in dialogue "*You ain't had to add the "good riddance" part*" to replace the word "had not".

3. The Use of Harsh Swearing Words

Swearing word can be used to express strong emotions and attitudes and it should not be interpreted literally. The main character uses harsh swearing words in his conversation, here are the example:

Scene 1

The scene setting in this dialogue is at Chris house. Chris wants to tell Linda about his hard time in that day. But linda is not caring with what Chris said. This attitude makes Chris angry to Linda. Meanwhile, Their neighbour, Roy is cleaning his rug and makes the dust spread and make the situation getting worst.

Chris Gardner : You should've seen me out there today. Somebody stole a scanner.
 I had to run the old girl down...

Linda : Whatever.

Chris Gardner : What?

Linda : Whatever, Chris.

Chris Gardner : *What the hell you got attitude about?*
 "Whatever" what?

Linda : Every day's got some damn story.

Chris Gardner : Hey, Roy. Roy! Can you beat your little rug when nobody's out here?
There's dust and shit all over.

Roy : I'm trying to keep a clean house.

Chris Gardner : Hey, wait a second. Look, Linda, relax.
 We're gonna come out of this. Everything is gonna be fine, all right?

Linda : You said that before,
 when I got pregnant. "It'll be fine."

Chris Gardner : So you don't trust me now?

Linda : Whatever. I don't care.

The Non-Standard language language that spoken by Chris for example in the use of swearing word in dialogue “*What the hell you got attitude about?*” that oftenly used in informal conversation. Another example of Non-Standard language language that used by Chris is in dialogue “*There's dust and shit all over*”. Chris uses a harsh and dirty words to talk to his neighbour to express his feeling.

Scene 2

The setting of this dialogue occurred at home. This dialogue begins when Mr. Charlie talks to Chris Gardner about the house rent. The context is that Chris Gardner was late to pay the house rent and Mr. Charlie cannot wait any longer. Mr. Charlie is white American and much older than Chris. Chris Gardner uses Non-Standard language towards Mr. Charlie. The examples of Non-Standard language used by Chris Gardner are shown below.

| | |
|---------------|---|
| Mr. Charlie | : Hey, listen. I need the rent. I can't wait anymore. |
| Chris Gardner | : Yeah, I'm good for that, Charlie. I'm gonna get it. |
| Mr. Charlie | : Why don't you go two blocks over at the Mission Inn motel? It's half what you pay here. Listen, Chris. I need you out of here in the morning. |
| Chris Gardner | : <i>The hell am I supposed to be out of here tomorrow?</i> |
| Mr. Charlie | : I got painters coming in. |
| Chris Gardner | : All right, look. I need more time. |
| Mr. Charlie | : No. |
| Chris Gardner | : All right, I'll paint it myself. |
| Chris Gardner | : All right, but I just... <i>I gotta have some more time...</i> I got my son up in here. |
| Mr. Charlie | : All right. One week. And you paint it. |

The example of the use of Non-Standard language by Chris Gardner is in the dialogue "*I'm gonna get it.*" Chris uses a slang word "gonna" instead of "will" to express the probability, and the use of the slang word "*gotta*" instead of "I have to" in the dialogue "*I gotta have some more time*". Chris also uses a swearing word "*the hell*" in the dialogue "*The hell am I supposed to be out of here tomorrow?*" to express annoyance or surprise.

4. The use of Combined Word that has Bad Meaning

The use of combined word that has badmeaning are used by the main character. It used as a reaction to annoyance or stress of something. The example of The use of combined word that less meaning are shown below.

Scene 1

This dialogue presents the conversation between Chris gardner and Jay twistle after Chris's job interview. The context is Jay wants to tell his compliment to Chris about his performance in job interview and Chris talk about his disappointment because on his training job that there would be no salaries. The example of Non-Standard language language that used by Chris toward Jay are shown below.

| | |
|---------------|--|
| Chris Gardner | : Thank you, Mr. Twistle. |
| Jay Twistle | : Hey, now you can call me Jay. |
| Jay Twistle | : We'll talk to you soon. |
| Chris Gardner | : All right, so I'll let you know, Jay. |
| Jay Twistle | : "You'll let me know, Jay"? |
| | What do you mean? |
| Chris Gardner | : Yeah, I'll give you a call |
| | |
| | |
| Jay Twistle | : I swear I will fill your spot. I promise. |
| | If you back out, you know what.. I'll look like to the partners? |
| Chris Gardner | : Yes, an <i>ass... A-hole</i> . |
| Jay Twistle | : Yeah, an ass A-hole, all the way. |
| | You are a piece of work |

Chris states his opinion by using low vatiety language. Chris uses the combined word that has bad meaning “ass A-hole (asshole)” in dialogue “Yes, an ass... A-hole”. Although this dialogue occured at office that usually requires to use standard language, in this dialogue the main characters use Non-Standard language language because the situation is relax.

4.1.2 The Factors Influencing the Use of Language Variation by the Main Character

The main character speaks towards different addressees by using different language. The usage of different language variation by the main character is influenced by some factors, here are those factors.

1. Gender

Gender are the one of the factors influences language variation. People from different gender will speak differently to each other. This factor can be seen in Chris gardner conversation with his wife, Linda in dialogue 1, 2 and 3. Chris and Linda use different language variety. Chris use non-standard language more often than his wife.

The dialogue of this that indicate the factor of gender influence the language variation are shown below.

Scene 1

The context in this dialogue is Chris wants to tell linda about his disagreement when linda took their son's Christopher away without any permission from Chris.

But, Linda replies Chris disagreement with anger and make a debate between them

Chris gardner (Male) : Hey, don't you ever take my son away from me again.
Don't take my son away from me again. *You hear me?*

Linda (Female) : Leave me alone!

Chris gardner (Male) : Do you understand what I'm saying to you?

: Don't you walk away from me when I'm talking to you. Do you hear me?

Chris gardner (Male) : *Do you wanna leave?*

Linda (Female) : Yeah.

Chris gardner (Male) : *You wanna leave?*

Linda (Female) : Yes, I want to leave!

Chris gardner (Male) : *Get the hell out of here, then, Linda.
Get the hell out of here.*

- Chris Gardner (Male) : You should've seen me out there today. Somebody stole a scanner.
I had to run the old girl down...
- Linda (Female) : Whatever.
- Chris Gardner (Male) : What?
- Linda (Female) : Whatever, Chris.
- Chris Gardner (Male) : *What the hell you got attitude about?*
"Whatever" what?
- Linda (Female) : Every day's got some damn story.
- Chris Gardner (Male) : Hey, Roy. Roy! Can you beat your little rug when nobody's out here? *There's dust and shit all over.*
- Roy : I'm trying to keep a clean house.
- Chris Gardner (Male) : Hey, wait a second. Look, Linda, relax.
We're *gonna* come out of this. Everything is *gonna* be fine, all right?
- Linda (Female) : You said that before,
when I got pregnant. "It'll be fine."
- Chris Gardner (Male) : So you don't trust me now?
- Linda (Female) : Whatever. I don't care.

Basically, women are tend to use more formal language and polite forms, and generally aim to come closer to a standard language than men, women are more likely to use the higher prestige forms. Gender pattern are connected with the prestige use of speakers, mainly the women., The use of non standard forms often by men. Women use more standard speech forms than men because they are more status-conscious than men. Women are more aware of the fact that the way the speak signals their social class background or the social status in the community and they are more concerned with politeness than men. In this dialogue, Chris oftenly use Slang words and swearing word while his wife, Linda, tend to use more standard language. This condition indicate the use of language variation is affected by gender.

communicative competence in a way which differs from other age groups of a speech community.

3. Social class

Social class also become the factor of the of language variation. The status of language users influences the way they use language. People who had lower social status than the addressee tend to use standar language. The example of the dialogue that indicate the use of language variation influenced by the factor of social class are shown in Scene 1, Scene 2, Scene 3, and Scene 4

Scene 1

The context situation is Chris Gardner having discussion about his job application at the office with the resource head of Dean Witter company, Jay Twistle.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Chris Gardner (Lower social class) | : Morning, Mr. Twistle. |
| Jay Twistle (Higher social class) | : Good morning. |
| Chris Gardner (Lower social class) | : Mr. Twistle, Chris Gardner. |
| Jay Twistle (Higher social class) | : Hi. |
| Chris Gardner (Lower social class) | : I wanted to drop this personally and make your acquaintance. <i>I thought I would catch you on the way in. I would love the opportunity to discuss....</i> what may seem like weaknesses on my application. |
| Jay Twistle (Higher social class) | : We'll start with this, and we'll call you if we wanna sit down. |
| Chris Gardner (Lower social class) | : Yes, sir. You have a great day. |
| Jay Twistle (Higher social class) | : You too. |

Scene 2

Chris Gardner having a job interview and faced four interviewer at the office of the Dean Witter company. But, in this scene he only having conversation with Mr. Frohm, one of the resource division member

Chris Gardner (Lower social class) : How are you? Good morning.
 Chris Gardner (Lower social class) : Chris Gardner. Chris Gardner. Good to see you again.
 Chris Gardner (Lower social class) : Chris Gardner. Pleasure.
 Chris Gardner (Lower social class) : *I've been sitting there for the last half-hour trying to come up with a story...that would explain my being here dressed like this.* And I wanted to come up with a story that would demonstrate qualities....that I am sure you all admire here, like earnestness or diligence. Team-playing, something. And I couldn't think of anything. So the truth is....*I was arrested for failure* to pay parking tickets.
 Jay Twistle (Higher social class) : Parking tickets?
 Chris Gardner (Lower social class) : And I ran all the way here from the Polk Station, the police station.
 Mr Frohm (Higher social class) : What were you doing before you were arrested?
 Chris Gardner (Lower social class) : *I was painting my apartment.*
 Mr Frohm (Higher social class) : Is it dry now?
 Chris Gardner (Lower social class) : I hope so.

Speakers from the middle class group try to use prestigious speech patterns to talk with the upper class in formal occasions. The purpose of this use of standard language is to minimize the social distance between people who had higher social status and the lower one. In Scene 1 and 2, the context is Chris gardner talking to his bosses in Dean witter company and are considered had higher social status than

Chris.

In contrast, when people talking to the addressee who had the same social status, they prefer to use non formal or non standard language. The use non standard language in the same social condition are shown below.

Scene 3

In Scene 3, the context is Chris having debate about Chris job with Linda, his wife that considered has the same social status with him..

Chris Gardner (Same social class) : *I'm gonna* try to get home by 6.

Chris Gardner (Same social class) : *I'm gonna* stop by a brokerage firm after work.

Linda (Same social class) : For what?

Chris Gardner (Same social class) : *I wanna* see about a job there.

Linda (Same social class) : Yeah? What job?

Chris Gardner (Same social class) : You know, when I...
When I was a kid, I could go through a math book in a week.

Chris Gardner (Same social class) : So *I'm gonna* go see about what job they got down there.

Linda (Same social class) : What job?

Chris Gardner (Same social class) : Stockbroker.

Linda (Same social class) : Stockbroker?

Chris Gardner (Same social class) : Yeah.

Linda (Same social class) : Not an astronaut?

Chris Gardner (Same social class) : Don't talk to me like that, Linda. *I'm gonna* go down and see about this, and *I'm gonna* do it during the day.

Linda (Same social class) : You should probably do your sales calls.

Chris Gardner (Same social class) : I don't need you to tell me about my sales calls, Linda.

Chris Gardner (Same social class) : I got three of them before *the damn* office is even open.

Linda (Same social class) : Do you remember that rent is due next week?

Linda (Same social class) : Probably not. We're already two months behind

Scene 4

In this Scene, the context is Chris talks to Mr. Charlie about Chris's rent that late to be paid. Mr. Charlie is Chris's neighbour that has the same social status with Chris.

- Mr. Charlie (Same social class) : Hey, listen. I need the rent. I can't wait anymore.
- Chris Gardner (Same social class) : Yeah, I'm good for that, Charlie. I'm *gonna* get it.
- Mr. Charlie (Same social class) : Why don't you go two blocks over at the Mission Inn motel? It's half what you pay here.
- Chris Gardner (Same social class) : Listen, Chris. I need you out of here in the morning.
- Mr. Charlie (Same social class) : *The hell am I* supposed to be out of here tomorrow?
- Chris Gardner (Same social class) : I got painters coming in.
- Mr. Charlie (Same social class) : All right, look. I need more time.
- Chris Gardner (Same social class) : No.
- Mr. Charlie (Same social class) : All right, I'll paint it myself.
- Chris Gardner (Same social class) : All right, but I just... *I gotta* have some more time... I got my son up in here.

In Scene 3, the context is Chris and Linda having debate about Chris job. Since the situation is not formal and this conversation occur with family that has same social status between speakers, Chris uses non standard language. This kind of language occured when people talk in informal situation. The same case is occured in Scene 4. Chris talking to his neighbour, Mr. Charlie who is considered has same social status with Chris.

4. Ethnic Background

Ethnic background also become a factor influenced the language variation. The use language between people who come from the same ethnic background had differences with the people who come from different ethnic background. The use of language variety influenced by the factor of Ethnic background are shown in Scenes below.

Scene 1

The context in this dialogue is Chris talks to his wife, Linda. Linda and Chris come from the same ethnic background, an African American.

Linda (African American) : Come back without that, please.
 Chris Gardner (African American) : Oh, yeah, I'm going to.
 Chris Gardner (African American) : So go ahead, say goodbye to it, because I'm coming back without it.
 Linda (African American) : Goodbye and good riddance.
 Chris Gardner (African American) : *You ain't* had to add the "good riddance" part.
 Christopher (African American) : Bye, Mom.
 Linda (African American) : Bye.

Scene 2

The context in Scene 2 is Chris talks to Jay Twistle that comes from different ethnic background. Jay Twistle are white people.

Jay Twistle (White people) : Yeah, hi. Listen.
 What can I do for you?
 Chris Gardner (African American) : I submitted an application for the intern programme about a month ago.....*and I would just love to sit with you briefly...*
 Jay Twistle (White people) : Listen, I'm going to Noe Valley, Chris. Take care of yourself.
 Chris Gardner (African American) : Mr. Twistle. Actually, I'm on my way to Noe Valley also.
 How about we share a ride?
 Jay Twistle (White people) : All right, get in.
 Chris Gardner (African American) : All right.
 Chris Gardner (African American) : So when I was in the Navy, I worked for a doctor....who loved to play golf, hours every day....*and I would actually perform medical procedures....*when he'd leave me in the office. So I'm used to being in a position where I have to make decisions and...
 Chris Gardner (African American) : Mr. Twistle, listen. This is a very important...
 Jay Twistle (White people) : I'm sorry. I'm sorry.

The language between people who come from the same ethnic will be different with the people who are not. It is because the motivation of members of

some ethnic groups in the community try to learn some language to be more acceptable in the community. And also, the reason of some ethnic to use different language is to maintain their language that consider their language as a powerful symbol of group identity.

In Scene 1, Chris talks to his wife, Linda. since the context are they come from same ethnic background and occured in not formal and relax situation, they talk by using informal language or Non-Standard language language. Chris use the word "ain't" in dialogue "You ain't had to add the "good riddance" part" to replace the word had not. This language are oftenly used by the African American and it is acceptable to each other because for African American people this language is considered as their shared culture of their ethnic community.

Meanwhile, in Scene 2 Chris talks to Mr. Jay twistle, one of the boss in Dean witter company, a white people. Chris prefer to use more standard language to talk to Mr. Jay. Chris speaks Standard language language towards Jay twistle because he realizes that Jay Twistle are from different ethnic background. And also, In order to be more acceptable, Chris use the standard language that Jay used to use.

5. Speech Community

The next factor that affect the use of language variety is speech community. One of the characteristic of speech community is the members of a speakers of the same speech community have a set of shared norms. The use of language variation affected by speech community are shown below.

Scene 1

The context in this dialogue is Chris talks to Jay twistle at the office. In this place usually has some requirements of language to be used.

Chris Gardner : Morning, Mr. Twistle.

Jay Twistle : Good morning.

Chris Gardner : Mr. Twistle, Chris Gardner.

Jay Twistle : Hi.

Chris Gardner : I wanted to drop this personally and make your acquaintance. *I thought I would catch you on the way in. I would love the opportunity to discuss....* what may seem like weaknesses on my application.

Jay Twistle : We'll start with this, and we'll call you if we wanna sit down.

Chris Gardner : Yes, sir. You have a great day.

Jay Twistle : You too.

Scene 2

The context of this dialogue is Chris talks to Linda at the street which has no requirements what language to be used in this kind of place.

Chris gardner : Hey, don't you ever take my son away from me again.
Don't take my son away from me again. *You hear me?*

Linda : Leave me alone!

Chris gardner : Do you understand what I'm saying to you?
Don't you walk away from me when I'm talking to you. Do you hear me?

Chris gardner : *Do you wanna leave?*

Linda : Yeah.

Chris gardner : *You wanna leave?*

Linda : Yes, I want to leave!

Chris gardner : *Get the hell out of here, then, Linda.*

Get the hell out of here.

Chris gardner : Christopher's staying with me.

Linda : You're the one that dragged us down. You hear me?

Chris gardner : You are so weak.

Linda : No. I am not happy anymore.

In speech community, community sharing rules for the conduct and interpretation at least one same language. It refers to a group of speakers, whether

located in one area, that use the same language as a standard. It means that, among themselves, they use language in a unique and more accepted way. People shift their language variation based on the speech community they are interacting with. Speech community could be a group of people living together in the same geographical location village, town, City, country, etc or people that are to be a part of several communities, for example: home location and occupation.

From Scene 1, the context is Chris talks to Mr. Jay at the office that is in formal situation. it revealed that Chris Gardner uses Standard language language in a formal occasion that requires him to use it in consideration to speak in working situation. The reason of standard language applied in the office is people required to use it in a professional setting such as meeting and in specific situations such as job interview or talking respectfully to a superior.

It is different from the Scene 2. The setting in this dialogue is at the street that has no requirements what language should be used. People at the street tend to use relax and non formal language. People at the street usually talk to their friend or people they may no as well. Since this dialogue occured with family, Chris use non standard language. People tend to use different language of speaking when they talk to their friends or family. However, they have another words and expression when they are in other situations like at work that it usually needed to be used to people who is in authoritative positions.

4.2 Discussion

In this section, the researcher discusses the finding that answer the research problems by establishing interpretation based on the related literatures and previous studies elaborated in this research.

In classifying the characteristics of standard language or non-standard language used by main character of *“Pursuit of Happiness”*, the researcher used the theory of Trudgill (1987) as the main theory.

After listing the dialogue that contained the use of Standard language or Non-Standard language used by main character of *“Pursuit of Happiness”* movie, the researcher classified them based on the characteristics. In the finding, the researcher found 3 characteristics of Standard English language and found 4 characteristics of Non-standard English language used by main character of *“Pursuit of Happiness”* movie. For the use of Standard English language, Those are (1) The use of modal auxiliary verb, (2) The use of irregular form of the verb in the past and (3) The use of irregular form of the verb in the present. For the Non-standard English language, Those are (1) The use of Slang words, (2) the use of harsh swearing word, (3) the use of verb ain't, and (4) the use of combined word that less meaning,

The first characteristic of standard language are used by main character of *“Pursuit of Happiness”* movie is the use of modal auxiliary verb. According to Trudgill (1987), “The use of modal auxiliary verbs are another high variation of language. They can be described in terms of their formal and semantic functions, such as permission, inclination, possibility, necessity, etc, but they also convey

psychological associations, such as condescension, politeness, tact, and irony”. The main character use the modal auxiliary verb in formal dialogue to make conversation more polite. It means that the use of modal auxiliary is needed to create good manner in talking to people. The main character in this movie talking towards addressee by using modal auxiliary since the addressee has higher social status than him.

The next standard English characteristics that used by main character is the use of irregular form of the verb in the past and present form. This is the one of the standard language characterization. The use of irregular verb considered as well-structured of English. Standard English and the vocabulary associated with formal varieties of the English language. This variety spoken by those who are often referred to as educated people. Standard American English usage is linguistic good manners, sensitively and accurately matched to context to listeners or readers, to situation, and to purpose. The use of well-structured language such irregular verb usually acquired in school. Standard English has irregular forms of the verb *to be* both in the present tense (*am, is, are, being*) and in the past (*was, were, been*). It can be seen in the main character dialogue.

In this research, the researcher also discuss the findings of the character of non-standard language. The first character of non-standard language used by the main character is the use of slang words. Slang often refers to the non-standard use of words in a language and it is associated with informal and colloquial spoken language. Slang tend to bring in sub-cultures within the society. Since slang is an in group usage, it represents attitudes and values of group members and it also

considered as below the level of educated standard speech. The main character use various slang word. It is used to embodies his attitudes and values of his group members. The use of Slang words can be seen in some dialogues that contained slang words such as: “gonna”, “wanna”, and “gotta”, also the use of words “hell”.

The next character of non-standard language used by the main character is the use of harsh swearing words and combined words that has bad meaning. Both of those two kinds of language considered as not proper language. Swearing has negative connotations and is seen as bad language; something ugly, not appropriate, and is associated with low social class and low prestige. Among members of the working class, swearing could sometimes be demands of people to show their solidarity and sense of belonging to this group. Swearing is a type of language use in which the expression refers to something that is taboo or stigmatized in the culture and it should not be interpreted literally. It usually used to express strong emotions and attitudes. The use of harsh swearing words and combined words that has bad meaning can be seen in the main character dialogue, for example the use of word “shit”, “damn”, and also “ asshole”.

The use of “Ain’t” also the one of non-standard language used by the main character. The non-standard form ain’t is a very common feature in most American and British English non-standard varieties. One reason to its widespread usage is that it can be equivalent to forms of be and have. The multiple usage of “ain’t” since it can stand for both forms of “be” (am not, is not, are not) and “have” (has not, have not). In cases where “ain’t” stands for HAVE as main verb are the same applies to the

word “don’t/doesn’t” or “didn’t”, its term oftenly being found in African American Vernacular English.

Regarding to the factors of the usage of language variation, the researcher finds 5 factors of main character to using language variation, those are (1) Gender, (2) Age, (3) Social classes, (4) Ethnic background, and (5) Speech community. These factors to using language variation are in line with the theory of Yule.

In factor of gender to using language variation, main character shows that he uses variation language he used towards addressee is affected by gender factor. It can be seen from the main character dialogue occurred with his wife. The main character and the wife use different language variety. The main character use non-standard language more often than his wife. Basically, women are tend to use more formal language and polite forms, and generally aim to come closer to a standard language than men, women are more likely to use the higher prestige forms. This regular pattern is explained in terms of “women’s socialization”.

The main character also shows that the variation language he used towards addressee is affected by age factor. It can be seen in application of different language between main character and his addressee from dialogue of main character with his neighbour who older than him. The youth speech and adults speech has different language, the youth grammar has been more developed and various than the adults. Certain variety of teenage language is a separate linguistic subsystem which contrasts significantly from the language of adults from the same speech community. It is

explain that the language of young people and adult have different way to express communicative competence to differs from other age groups of a speech community.

Social classes affects the usage of language variation. The main character shows that the variation language he used towards adreesee is affected by social classes factor. For example, in the use of language variety of main character in the dialogue between his bosses and dialogue ocured with his wife and neighbour.

People in the community talk to people from different social class and they are able to shift styles to match the style of the person they are interacting with. For example, Speakers from the middle class group try to use prestigious speech patterns to talk with the upper class in formal occasions to reduce the social distance between them.

It means that when speakers modify their own speech, they purpose is to overcome or minimize social distance.

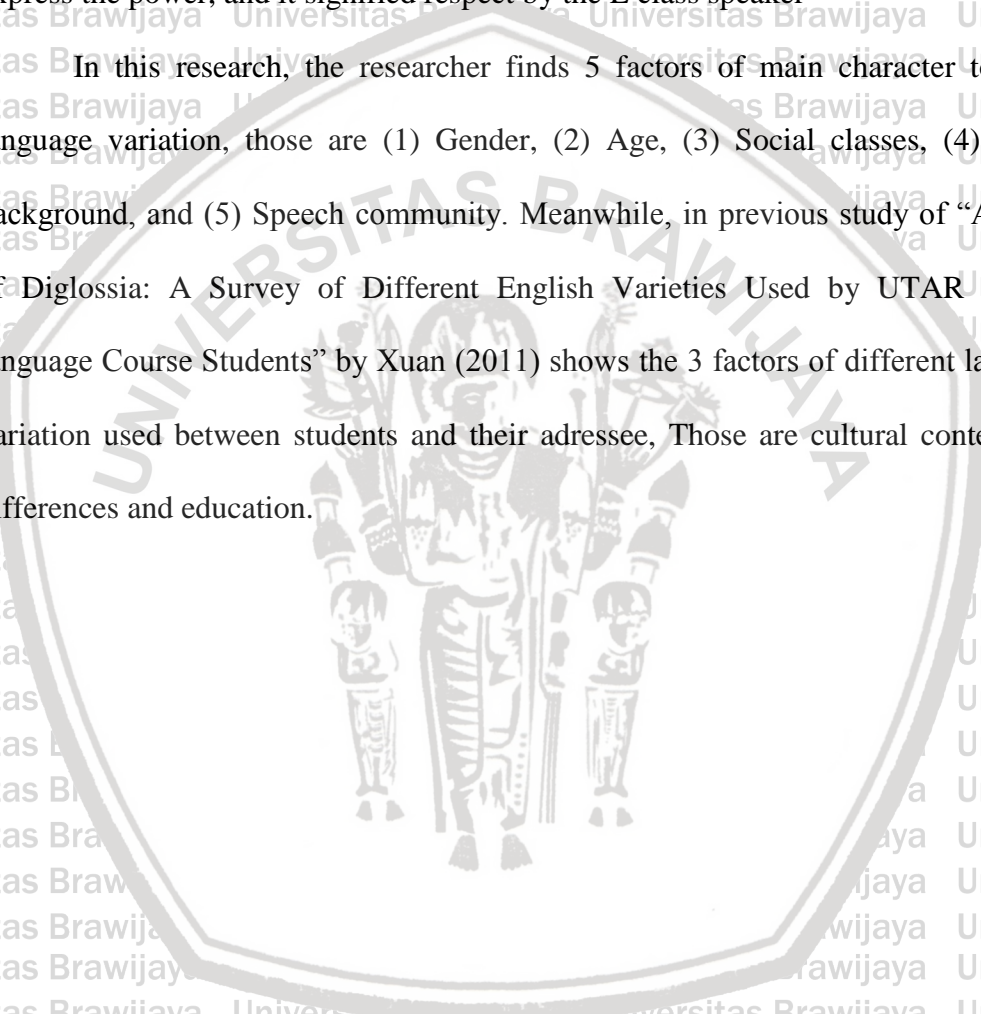
From the findings, the main character shows that the variation language he used towards adreesee is affected by ethnic background factor. For some social groups, they see their language as a powerful symbol of group identity, and that it is important for them to maintain this group identity. The main character speak in different way towards the people who are from the same ethnic background and the people who are not. The use of language variation of the main character affected by the factor of ethnic background can be seen in the dialogue between the people who come from different ethnic (white people) and the dialogue ocured with his wife who has the same ethnic background.

Speech community also become factor to using language variation. Speech community refers to a group of speakers, who recognise the same language or dialect of a language as a standard. A speech community can comprise members of a profession with a specialised jargon, distinct social groups like university students, or even strong bound relationship like families and friends, co-workers. The use of language variation of the main character are affected by the factor of speech community. It can be seen in the main character dialogue that occurred in different places that have different community, such as different dialogue occurred with people at the office and the people at the house or street.

The results of this present study, compared to the previous studies are different. In this research, the researcher finds out that there are five dialogues that show the use of Standard English language. Chris Gardner uses modal auxiliary to speak politely towards addressee. He also uses well structured sentence as in the use of past and present irregular verb. Chris gardner use the Standard English language language based on consideration of different social status with addressee and speech community that requires him to use it. The researcher also found seven dialogues that show the use of Non-standard English language. Chris uses the swearing word in his conversation, and some different kind of Slang words. He also uses an informal words to express his annoyance and also uses harsh or dirty words in his conversation. Meanwhile, in previous study is "Diglossia in Religious Activities in Puri Agung Tegal In Gianyar" by Maharani (2012) investigates the region language of bali and concludes that the diglossia is classified into formal diglossia. Its

occurrence in religious activities such as: inggih (yes), uning (know), elingang (remember) as part of H language variety and nah (yes), tawang (know), inget (remember) as part of L language variety. Its meaning for H class speaker is to express the power, and it signified respect by the L class speaker

In this research, the researcher finds 5 factors of main character to using language variation, those are (1) Gender, (2) Age, (3) Social classes, (4) Ethnic background, and (5) Speech community. Meanwhile, in previous study of “A Study of Diglossia: A Survey of Different English Varieties Used by UTAR English language Course Students” by Xuan (2011) shows the 3 factors of different language variation used between students and their addressee, Those are cultural context, age differences and education.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion dealing with the result of the analysis of the previous chapter. It also contributes the suggestion that can be used to gain better insight for the future research.

5.1 Conclusion

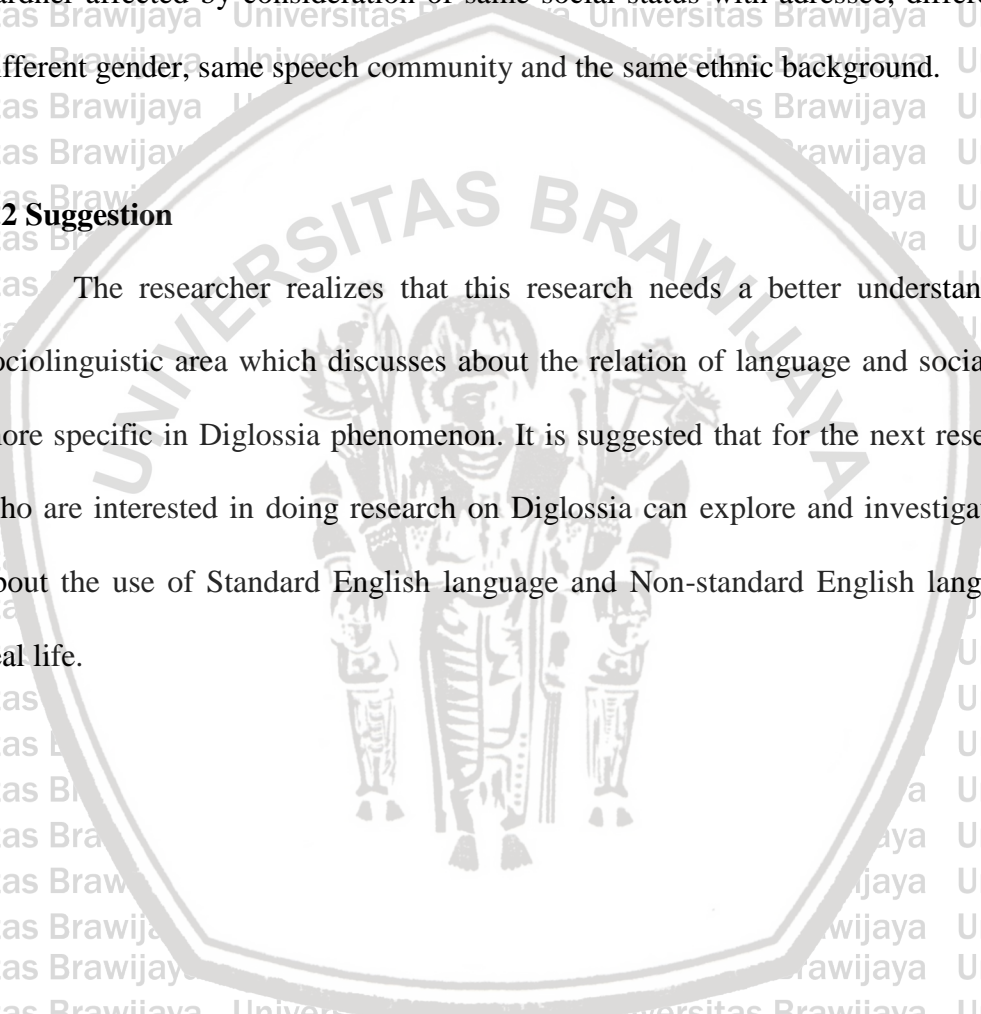
The use of Standard English language or Non-standard English language occur in “*Pursuit of Happiness*” movie. The main character is Chris Gardner. He use Standard English language language in formal situation and towards people that had higher social status than him such as his resource head in his office, his bosses and also the client. In other hand, he use Non-standard English language in relax and informal situation and towards people that had same social status than him such as when talking to wife, neighbour, friend also people at the street.

According to the findings in the previous chapter, the researcher finds out that there are five dialogues that show the use of Standard English language. Chris Gardner uses modal auxiliary to speak politely towards addressee. He also uses well structured sentence as in the use of present irregular verb. Chris gardner use the Standard English language language based on consideration of different social status with addressee and speech community that requires him to use it. The researcher also found seven dialogues that show the use of Non-standard English language. Chris

uses the swearing word in his conversation, and some different kind of Slang words. He also uses an informal words to express his annoyance and also uses harsh or dirty words in his conversation. The use of Non-standard English language by Chris gardner affected by consideration of same social status with addressee, different age, different gender, same speech community and the same ethnic background.

5.2 Suggestion

The researcher realizes that this research needs a better understanding in sociolinguistic area which discusses about the relation of language and social or for more specific in Diglossia phenomenon. It is suggested that for the next researchers who are interested in doing research on Diglossia can explore and investigate more about the use of Standard English language and Non-standard English language in real life.



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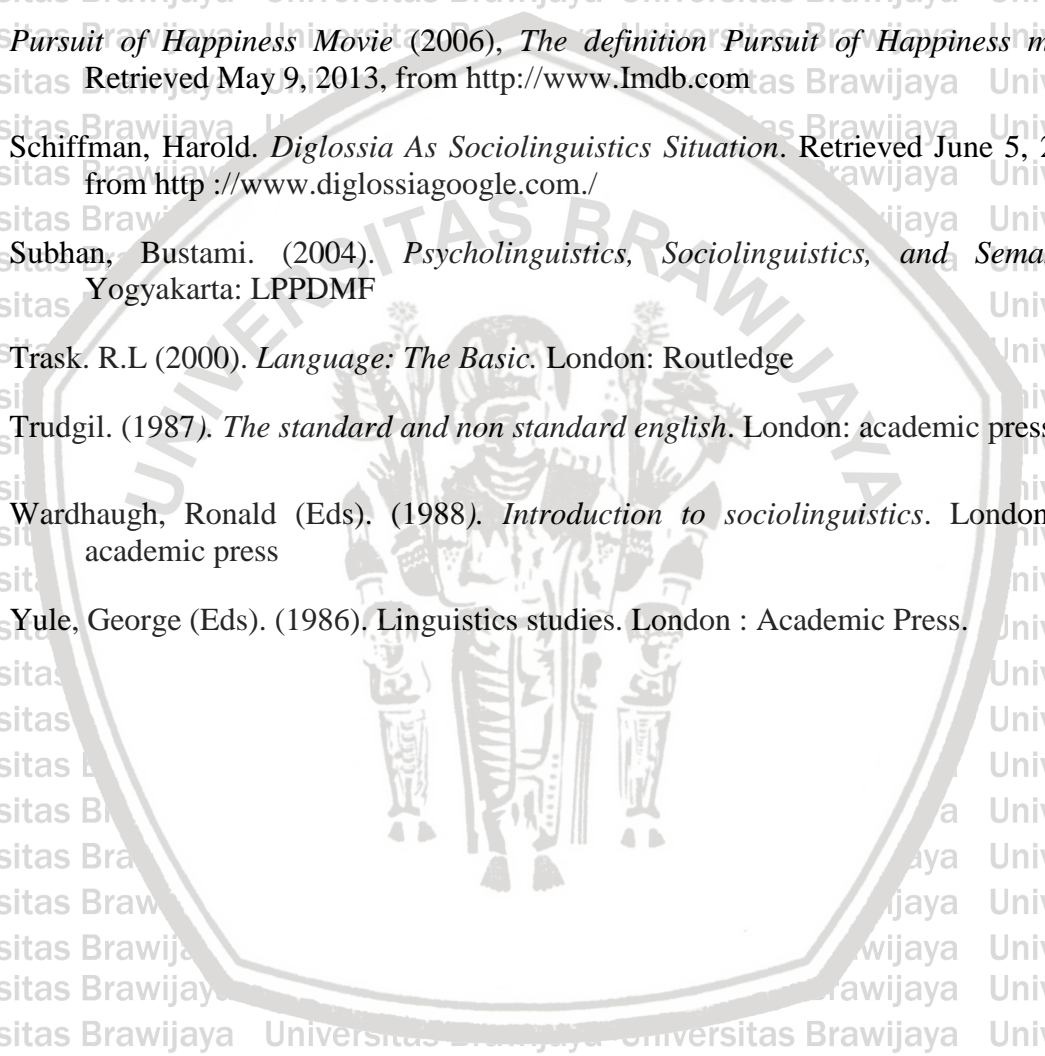
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Appendix

The complete dialogue of the main character in The pursuit of Happiness movie.

1. Chris Gardner : Morning, Mr. Twistle.
 Jay Twistle : Good morning.
 Chris Gardner : Mr. Twistle, Chris Gardner.
 Jay Twistle : Hi.
 Chris Gardner : I wanted to drop this personally and make your acquaintance. I thought I would catch you on the way in. I would love the opportunity to discuss....what may seem like weaknesses on my application.
 Jay Twistle : We'll start with this, and we'll call you if we wanna sit down.
 Chris Gardner : Yes, sir. You have a great day.
 Jay Twistle : You too.
2. Jay Twistle : Yeah, hi. Listen.
 What can I do for you?
 Chris Gardner : I submitted an application for the intern programme about a month ago.....and I would just love to sit with you briefly...
 Jay Twistle : Listen, I'm going to Noe Valley, Chris. Take care of yourself.
 Chris Gardner : Mr. Twistle. Actually, I'm on my way to Noe Valley also. How about we share a ride?
 Jay Twistle : All right, get in.
 Chris Gardner : All right.
 Chris Gardner : So when I was in the Navy, I worked for a doctor....who loved to play golf, hours every day....and I would actually perform medical procedures....when he'd leave me in the office. So I'm used to being in a position where I have to make decisions and...
 Chris Gardner : Mr. Twistle, listen. This is a very important...
 Jay Twistle : I'm sorry. I'm sorry.
3. Chris Gardner : How are you? Good morning.
 Chris Gardner : Chris Gardner. Chris Gardner. Good to see you again.
 Chris Gardner : Chris Gardner. Pleasure.
 Chris Gardner : I've been sitting there for the last half-hour...trying to

come up with a story...that would explain my being here dressed like this. And I wanted to come up with a story that would demonstrate qualities....that I am sure you all admire here, like earnestness or diligence. Team-playing, something. And I couldn't think of anything. So the truth is...I was arrested for failure to pay parking tickets.

Jay Twistle : Parking tickets?

Chris Gardner : And I ran all the way here from the Polk Station, the police station.

Mr Frohm : What were you doing before you were arrested?

Chris Gardner : I was painting my apartment.

Mr Frohm : Is it dry now?

Chris Gardner : I hope so.

4: Mr. Ribbon : Hello?

Chris Gardner : Mr. Ribbon. Hello, sir. My name's Chris Gardner. I'm calling from Dean Witter.

Mr. Ribbon : Yeah, Chris.

Chris Gardner : Yes, Mr. Ribbon...I would love to have the opportunity to discuss some of our products. I'm certain that I could be of some assistance to you.

Mr. Ribbon : Can you be here in 20 minutes?

Chris Gardner : Twenty minutes. Absolutely.

Mr. Ribbon : Just had someone cancel. I can give you a few minutes before the 49ers. Monday Night Football, buddy.

Chris Gardner : Yes, sir. Thank you very much.

Mr. Ribbon : See you soon.

Chris Gardner : Bye-bye.

5: Christopher : Hi.

Mr Ribbon : Hey, Christopher.

Mr Ribbon : What are you doing up here?

Chris Gardner : I came to apologise....for missing our appointment.

Mr Ribbon : You didn't need to come up.

Chris Gardner : We were in the neighbourhood visiting a very close friend...and I wanted to take this opportunity to say thank you for your time.

Chris Gardner : I know you probably waited for me.

Mr Ribbon : Little bit.

Chris Gardner : I want you to know that I do not take that for granted

Mr Ribbon : Oh, come on. What's that?

6. Chris Gardner : I'm gonna try to get home by 6.
 Chris Gardner : I'm gonna stop by a brokerage firm after work.
 Linda : For what?
 Chris Gardner : I wanna see about a job there.
 Linda : Yeah? What job?
 Chris Gardner : You know, when I...
 When I was a kid, I could go through a math book in a week.
 Chris Gardner : So I'm gonna go see about what job they got down there.
 Linda : What job?
 Chris Gardner : Stockbroker.
 Linda : Stockbroker?
 Chris Gardner : Yeah.
 Linda : Not an astronaut?
 Chris Gardner : Don't talk to me like that, Linda. I'm gonna go down and see about this, and I'm gonna do it during the day.
 Linda : You should probably do your sales calls.
 Chris Gardner : I don't need you to tell me about my sales calls, Linda.
 Chris Gardner : I got three of them before the damn office is even open.
 Linda : Do you remember that rent is due next week?
 Linda : Probably not. We're already two months behind.
7. Linda : Come back without that, please.
 Chris Gardner : Oh, yeah, I'm going to.
 Chris Gardner : So go ahead, say goodbye to it, because I'm coming back without it.
 Linda : Goodbye and good riddance.
 Chris Gardner : You ain't had to add the "good riddance" part.
 Christopher : Bye, Mom.
 Linda : Bye.
8. Chris Gardner : You should've seen me out there today. Somebody stole a scanner.
 I had to run the old girl down...
 Linda : Whatever.
 Chris Gardner : What?
 Linda : Whatever, Chris.
 Chris Gardner : What the hell you got attitude about?
 "Whatever" what?
 Linda : Every day's got some damn story.
 Chris Gardner : Hey, Roy. Roy! Can you beat your little rug when nobody's out here? There's dust and shit all over.
 Roy : I'm trying to keep a clean house.

Chris Gardner : Hey, wait a second. Look, Linda, relax.
We're gonna come out of this. Everything is gonna be fine,
allright?

Linda : You said that before,
when I got pregnant. "It'll be fine."

Chris Gardner : So you don't trust me now?

Linda : Whatever. I don't care.

9. Chris gardner : Hey, don't you ever take my son away from me again.

U : Don't take my son away from me again. You hear me?

Linda : Leave me alone!

Chris gardner : Do you understand what I'm saying to you?

U : Don't you walk away from me when I'm talking to you. Do
you hear me?

Chris gardner : Do you wanna leave?

Linda : Yeah.

Chris gardner : You wanna leave?

Linda : Yes, I want to leave!

Chris gardner : Get the hell out of here, then, Linda.

U : Get the hell out of here.

Chris gardner : Christopher's staying with me.

Linda : You're the one that dragged us down. You hear me?

Chris gardner : You are so weak.

Linda : No. I am not happy anymore.
I'm just not happy!

10. Mr. Charlie : Hey, listen. I need the rent. I can't wait anymore.

Chris Gardner : Yeah, I'm good for that, Charlie.
I'm gonna get it.

Mr. Charlie : Why don't you go two blocks over at the Mission Inn
motel? It's half what you pay here.

U : Listen, Chris. I need you out of here in the morning.

Chris Gardner : The hell am I supposed to be out of here tomorrow?

Mr. Charlie : I got painters coming in.

Chris Gardner : All right, look. I need more time.

Mr. Charlie : No.

Chris Gardner : All right, I'll paint it myself.

Chris Gardner : All right, but I just... I gotta have somemore time... I got
my son up in here.

Mr. Charlie : All right. One week.

U : And you paint it.

11. Jay Twistle : Chris, I don't know how you did it, dressed as a garbage

man...

Chris Gardner : Thank you, Mr. Twistle.

Jay Twistle : Hey, now you can call me Jay.

Jay Twistle : We'll talk to you soon.

Chris Gardner : All right, so I'll let you know, Jay.

Jay Twistle : "You'll let me know, Jay"?
What do you mean?

Chris Gardner : Yeah, I'll give you a call
tomorrow sometime...

Jay Twistle : What are you talking...?
You hounded me for this.
You stood here...

Chris Gardner : Listen, there's no salary.

Jay Twistle : No.

Chris Gardner : I was not aware of that. My circumstances have changed
some...and I need to be certain that I'll be...

Jay Twistle : All right. Okay. Tonight

Jay Twistle : I swear I will fill your spot. I promise.

If you back out, you know what.. I'll look like to the
partners?

Chris Gardner : Yes, an ass... A-hole.

Jay Twistle : Yeah, an ass A-hole, all the way.
You are a piece of work

12:30 Car Driver : Hey, asshole.

Are you all right, asshole?

Car Driver : Are you okay?

What were you thinking?

Car Driver : What are you doing?

I could've killed you.

Chris Gardner : I'm trying to cross the street.

Car Driver : Well, you're all right?

Chris Gardner : Yeah, yeah.

Chris Gardner : Where's my shoe?

Car Driver : What?

Chris Gardner : You knocked off my shoe!

Car Driver : I don't know where your shoe is.

Chris Gardner : Where's my damn shoe?

Car Driver : I don't know.

Chris Gardner : Hey. Did you see it? I lost my shoe.

Pedestrian : No, I'm sorry.

Car Driver : Hey. Hey, where are you going?

We should wait for the police.

Chris Gardner : I gotta go to work.

Car Driver : Hey, you just got hit by a car. Go to the hospital.

Chris Gardner : I'm in a competitive internship at Dean Witter.



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 3. Prodi : Sastra Inggris
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 5. Judul Skripsi : A Study of the Use of Diglossia in the Main Character Dialogue of *The Pursuit of Happiness* Movie
 6. Tanggal Mengajukan : 8 Oktober 2013
 7. Tanggal Selesai Revisi : 22 Agustus 2014
 8. Nama Pembimbing : I. Yana Shanti Manipuspika, M.Appl.Ling.
 II. Agus Gozali, S.Pd
 9. Keterangan Konsultasi :

| No. | Tanggal | Materi | Pembimbing | Paraf |
|-----|------------------|--|---------------|-------|
| 1. | 1 Oktober 2013 | Persetujuan Judul Skripsi | Pembimbing I | |
| 2. | 14 Oktober 2013 | Persetujuan Judul Skripsi | Pembimbing II | |
| 3. | 20 Oktober 2013 | Pengajuan Draft Awal | Pembimbing I | |
| 4. | 27 Oktober 2013 | Pengajuan dan Konsultasi Bab I | Pembimbing I | |
| 5. | 2 November 2013 | Revisi Bab I | Pembimbing I | |
| 6. | 9 November 2013 | Pengajuan dan Konsultasi Bab I | Pembimbing II | |
| 7. | 2 Desember 2013 | Pengajuan dan Konsultasi Konsultasi Bab I, II, dan III | Pembimbing I | |
| 8. | 10 Desember 2013 | Revisi Bab I | Pembimbing II | |
| 9. | 18 Desember 2013 | Pengajuan Bab I, II, dan III | Pembimbing II | |
| 10. | 28 Desember 2013 | Revisi Bab I, II, dan III | Pembimbing I | |
| 11. | 22 Januari 2014 | Revisi Bab I, II, dan III | Pembimbing II | |
| 12. | 23 Januari 2014 | ACC Seminar Proposal | Pembimbing I | |
| 13. | 23 Januari 2014 | ACC Seminar Proposal | Pembimbing II | |
| 15. | 28 Januari 2014 | Seminar Proposal | Pembimbing I | |
| 16. | 28 Januari 2014 | Seminar Proposal | Pembimbing II | |
| 18. | 21 Maret 2014 | Pengajuan dan Konsultasi Bab IV | Pembimbing I | |
| 19. | 25 Maret 2014 | Revisi Bab IV | Pembimbing I | |

| | | | |
|-----|-----------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| 20. | 30 April 2014 | Pengajuan Bab I-V | Pembimbing I |
| 21. | 03 Mei 2014 | Konsultasi Bab I-V | Pembimbing I |
| 22. | 06 Juni 2014 | Revisi Bab I-V | Pembimbing I |
| 23. | 10 Juli 2014 | Pengajuan Bab I-V | Pembimbing II |
| 24. | 12 Juli 2014 | ACC Seminar Hasil | Pembimbing I |
| 25. | 12 Juli 2014 | ACC Seminar Hasil | Pembimbing II |
| 26. | 17 Juli 2014 | Seminar Hasil | Pembimbing I |
| 27. | 17 Juli 2014 | Seminar Hasil | Pembimbing II |
| 28. | 19 Juli 2014 | Revisi Setelah Seminar Hasil | Pembimbing I |
| 29. | 23 Juli 2014 | Revisi Setelah Seminar Hasil | Pembimbing II |
| 30. | 25 Juli 2014 | ACC Ujian Akhir Skripsi | Pembimbing I |
| 31. | 25 Juli 2014 | ACC Ujian Akhir Skripsi | Pembimbing II |
| 32. | 18 Agustus 2014 | Ujian Akhir Skripsi | Pembimbing I |
| 33. | 18 Agustus 2014 | Ujian Akhir Skripsi | Pembimbing II |
| 34. | 19 Agustus 2014 | Revisi Setelah Ujian Akhir | Pembimbing I |
| 35. | 19 Agustus 2014 | Revisi Setelah Ujian Akhir | Pembimbing II |

10. Telah dievaluasi dan diuji dengan nilai:



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