

**SOCIAL DIALECT USED IN THE LONE SURVIVOR MOVIE  
(2013)**

**A GRADUATING PAPER**

Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for Gaining  
the Bachelor's Degree in English Literature



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kami menyatakan bahwa skripsi tersebut sudah dapat diajukan pada sidang Munaqosyah untuk memenuhi salah satu syarat memperoleh gelar Sarjana Sastra Inggris.

Atas perhatiannya, kami mengucapkan terima kasih.

*Wassalamu'alaikum Wr. Wb*

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I certify that this graduate paper is definitely my own work. I am completely responsible for the content of this graduating paper. Other researcher's opinion or finding included in this research is quoted or cited in accordance with ethical standards.

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## **MOTTO**

**If You Do What is Easy Your Life Will Be Hard. But if You Do What is Hard  
Your Life Will Be Easy**

-Les Brown-

**When it feels scary to jump, that is exactly when you jump, otherwise you  
end up staying in the same place your whole life, and that I can't do**

-Abel Morales-



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## **DEDICATION**

This graduating paper is dedicated to:

My beloved parents, Mulyanto and Srindarsih

My Sister, Septi Kurnianingsih

English Department of State Islamic University Sunan Kalijaga Yogyakarta

Honorable readers around the world





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# **SOCIAL DIALECT USED IN THE LONE SURVIVOR MOVIE**

**(2013)**

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## **ABSTRACT**

Social dialect is part of a branch of sociolinguistics that focuses on studying the variety of languages used by a group of people. Social dialect can be interpreted as a form of speech associated with social class such as age, rank, gender, or status. Social dialect has 7 types, namely acrolect, basilect, vulgar, slang, colloquial, jargon, and argot. In addition to using social dialect theory, researcher also use social factor theory to identify the use of language variations by speakers. There are 4 types of social factor theory, namely participant, setting, topic, and function. This study aims to analyse the social dialect in the *Lone Survivor (2013)* movie because there are several errors in the use of proper language variations like someone with a high rank but he uses lower social class language variation like the commander, who has a high rank speaks using vulgar language variation. This research employs a qualitative descriptive method. The data obtained is extracted from the Lone Survivor 2013 movie. This research applies data analysis method, which comprises data reduction to simplify and categorize data, data presentation to organize and structure the information, and conclusion drawing to derive insights from the processed data. The findings of this study reveal a total of 44 conversational data that contain with elements of social dialect, comprising 2 data of acrolect, 9 of basilect, 14 of vulgar language, 3 of slang, 5 of colloquial language, 5 of jargon, and 6 of argot. From all the data gathered in this research, it can be concluded that the four social factor theories used can influence the conversations that occur. In this study, it can be concluded that many superiors or seniors use vulgar language variations that are typically associated with the lower social class.

**Keywords:** *Lone Survivor*, Social Dialect, Social Factor, Taliban

# SOCIAL DIALECT USED IN THE LONE SURVIVOR MOVIE

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## ABSTRAK

Dialek sosial adalah bagian dari cabang ilmu sosiolinguistik yang fokus mempelajari variasi bahasa yang digunakan oleh sekelompok orang. Dialek sosial dapat diartikan sebagai bentuk penuturan yang dikaitkan dengan kelas sosial seperti umur, pangkat, jenis kelamin, atau status. Dialek sosial mempunyai 7 tipe yaitu akrolek, basilek, vulgar, slang, kolokial, jargon, dan argot. Teori faktor sosial terdapat 4 jenis yaitu participant, setting, topic, dan fungsi. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis dialek sosial dalam film *Lone Survivor* (2013) karena dalam percakapan film tersebut terdapat beberapa kesalahan dalam penggunaan variasi bahasa yang semestinya seperti seorang dengan pangkat yang tinggi tetapi dia menggunakan variasi bahasa kalangan kelas sosial yang rendah seperti *commander* yang mempunyai pangkat yang tinggi berbicara menggunakan variasi bahasa vulgar. Selain menggunakan teori dialek sosial, peneliti juga menggunakan teori faktor sosial untuk mengidentifikasi penggunaan variasi bahasa oleh penutur. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif. Data yang diperoleh diambil dari film *Lone Survivor* 2013. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode analisis data, yang terdiri dari reduksi data untuk menyederhanakan dan mengkategorikan data, penyajian data untuk mengorganisir dan mengatur informasi, serta penarikan kesimpulan untuk mendapatkan wawasan dari data yang telah diproses. Hasil dari penelitian ini ditemukan sebanyak 44 data percakapan yang mempunyai unsur social dialect yangmana variasi akrolek terdapat 2 data, basilek 9 data, vulgar 14 data, slang 3 data, kolokial 5 data, jargon 5 data, dan argot 6 data. Dari semua data yang dikumpulkan dalam penelitian ini, dapat disimpulkan bahwa empat teori faktor sosial yang digunakan dapat memengaruhi percakapan yang terjadi. Dalam penelitian yang telah dilakukan dapat diambil kesimpulan bahwa banyak atasan atau senior yang menggunakan variasi bahasa vulgar yang biasanya digunakan oleh kelas sosial bawah.

**Kata Kunci:** *Lone Survivor*, Dialek Sosial, Faktor Sosial, Taliban

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of Study

Humans are defined as a social creature who in their daily lives are required to interact with other people like family, friends, co-workers, or strangers. Humans interact with other people, one of which is by communicating, everyone must carry out these activities because it is an inseparable need in human life. Humans communicate using language, of course in this world, there are a lot of languages that are used by every human being, not only languages between countries or regions, but there are also special languages used by certain people so that it more respectful to the other person because of differences in status or age. There is also a special language used by a certain group with a specific purpose as well.

According to Abdul Chaer (2014) There are two things that must be considered when speakers of a language choose a language variation, namely level of formality of relationship between speakers, and social status between speaker with another speaker. The level of formality of relationship between speakers can be determined by three things, namely the first is the level of familiarity of the relationship between speakers, the second is the age level, and the third is the social status held between speakers.

In communication events, speakers should pay attention to the function of language as a means of communication. Through language that can be understood

by speakers and listeners, the desired communication can run well. Apart from functioning as a means of communication, language can function as a code, identity, or knowledge.

One of the sociolinguistic variations is social dialect. Social dialect emerges because language differences in a community's economic, social, age, and educational background. There are variables that are critical in deciding the choose of social dialect variations such as social status, gender, occupation, and so on (Wardhaugh, 2006, p.272). Due to this aspect, their language typically mirrors these clusters, resulting in the utilization of various social dialects. (Holmes, 1995, p.145).

Social class is a blend of societal origins and a knowledgeable community. Variances among individuals stem from discrepancies in societal standing, financial prosperity, and educational attainment (Holmes, 1995, p.148). The initial form of communication, known as the basic level, is acquired by all children irrespective of their social standing. This level is occasionally utilized by everyone, including familiar individuals from the most privileged classes. (Wardhaugh, 2006, p.279). Membership in social class is an effort to characterize the distinct linguistic patterns exhibited by different societal groups (Wardhaugh, 2006, p.149).

The soldier is a member of society who possesses knowledge about social class which emphasizes the attitude of seniority and respect for soldiers who have a higher rank depicted in the movie. The researcher analyzes a movie by Peter



Berg, “Lone Survivor”. This movie talks about the taliban group leader Shah were responsible for murdering more than 20 US Marines, as well as villagers and refugees assisting US troops. For this assassination, US Navy SEAL was assigned to carry out a counter-insurgency mission to pursue Ahmad Shah. As a part of the mission, 4 US Navy SEAL was assigned to track down Shah. The team is comprised of four SEAL comrades, the leader is Michael Murphy; Marcus Luttrell, who serves as a hospital corps member and sniper; Matthew Axelson, specializing in sonar technology; and Danny Dietz, responsible for communication.

The researcher classifies the ranks of each actor who plays a role in the movie. The researcher classifies the seven actors who play in the movie with the highest rank namely Captain Wallace, below him is Commander Shriver, below him is Lieutenant Commander Erik Kristensen, below him is Lieutenant Michael Murphy, below him is Petty Officer First Class Marcus Luttrell, and below him have the same rank, namely Shane Patton, Danny Dietz, and Matthew Axelson all hold the rank of Petty Officer Second Class.

The group was deployed to the Hindu Kush area in Afghanistan and journeyed through the mountainous terrain. Upon reaching the specified destination, the team of US Navy SEALs encountered an aged shepherd and two youthful goat herders. After a lengthy discussion, Luttrell reassured the team that they could face a counteroffensive if they harmed the three shepherds. The team released the herders, and as they tried to abandon the mission, they were unexpectedly attacked by Taliban militants.

They engaged Taliban members but were outnumbered. During the intense firefight, the four men sustained severe injuries. In a desperate attempt to evade the rebels, they leaped from a cliff. Despite their injuries, they hurried through the forest. Dietz began to lose consciousness and inadvertently alerted their position to the Taliban while shouting at Luttrell. Murphy and Axelson leaped off another cliff to escape the pursuing Taliban fighters. Luttrell tried to carry Dietz down the mountain, but Dietz was hit in the shoulder. The impact caused Luttrell to fall off a cliff. Dietz, on the verge of death, remained at the cliff's top, surrounded by the Shah and Taliban insurgents. Murphy devised a plan to ascend the mountain to find a spot with phone reception and make an emergency satellite phone call.

In the Lone Survivor movie, there is one example of a conversation that does not follow the rules of the social dialect itself.

**Commander Shriver: Is there a fucking problem here, Erik?**

**Erik Kristensen: Sir, I've told you everything I have at this point. I will call you when I have more information. This is Lieutenant Commander Kristensen out.**

In the example conversation above show that when the lieutenant commander talks to the commander, he uses the word *sir*, which means that the rank of Major Erik is lower than the rank of Commander Shriver. In this conversation, a commander with a higher rank uses vulgar variation. In the conversation is not appropriate because the commander who has a higher rank uses the vulgar variation.

The reason the researcher chose the “Lone Survivor (2013)” movie as the object of research because of the differences in rank position that affected the way of communicating between those with lower ranks to those with higher ranks or vice versa which made researcher interested in analyzing more deeply about the incompatibility of using variations of social dialect which is in the film.

### **1.2 Research Questions**

There are two problem statements for this research.

1. What are the types of social dialect in the Lone Survivor movie?
2. What are the factors of social dialect use in Lone survivor movie?

### **1.3 Objective of Study**

1. To find out the various kind of social dialect in the Lone Survivor  
Movie
2. To find out the factors in the use of social dialect in the Lone Survivor  
Movie

### **1.4 Scope of Study**

The main focus of this study was on conversation data that can be found in the *Lone Survivor (2013)* movie and the researcher used social dialect theory to identify the variation in the movie. Then, to find out the reasons why language variations are used, the researcher uses social factors theory.

### **1.5 Significances of Study**

This study's findings are projected to broaden this research concentrated on the theoretical framework of social dialects and aimed to make a valuable contribution to the field advancement. This research, particularly research on film scripts, can be a valuable source of social dialect. This will provide empirical data on how social dialect emerges in the Lone Survivor movie.

### **1.6 Literature Review**

This study can accommodate a variety of research projects. After reading it, the researcher noticed distinctions and similarities between previous research work. Four earlier research work were discovered by the researcher.

The first review of literature is a graduating paper by Dicky Pratama titled "Social Dialect of Jack Sparrow in Pirates of Caribbean 2: Dead Man Chest" in 2017. In this research the writer finds the results that in the film, Jack Sparrow uses acrolect variations because he converses with older actors and engages in acrobatic acts with women, an analysis of Jack Sparrow's speech alongside his fellow pirates reveals various forms of language such as basilect, slang, colloquialism, argot, jargon, and vulgar expressions. Notable slang variations encompass terms like savvy, beastie, Bonnie lass, rooting, and thump-thump. In the argot version of the movie, certain words like scurry, skin up, sheets, seal in blood, her, starboard, mum, Lizzie, she's (ship), and shanghaied are utilized.

Additionally, jargon variations include phrases like-minded the tide, travel to upriver, welcome aboard, and heading. Vulgar expressions encompass terms like bugger, persuade me, trifles, slimy git, fish face, scungilli, and shut it.

The second is Stephany Brett Dunstan's Journal article titled "Dialect and Influences on The Academic Experiences of College Students" from 2015. In this study, it was discovered that language can have an impact on specific facets of a student's academic journey, particularly when the student's initial way of speaking is viewed negatively by the broader society. The results indicate that possessing a diverse range of languages and dialects might influence a student's level of involvement and participation, level of comfort, perception of academic pressures, and such individuals, beliefs about whether others think they are intelligent or based on their verbal communication, this study has a foundation in science. The research underscores the importance of acknowledging linguistic diversity in cultivating an inclusive academic setting and explores the correlation between language and feelings of isolation or exclusion.

The third review of literature is Widyatmoko's undergraduate thesis titled "English Negation as a Dialect Feature in Tom Sawyer's Speech in Mark Twain's *The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn*". This undergraduate thesis examines the dialect features in Tom Swayer negative construction, one of the characters in Mark Twain's novel

entitled “The Adventure of Huckleberry Finn”. Tom Sawyer communicates with others in non-standard English on a daily basis. While having a comprehension of standard English through reading, Widyatmoko identifies four unfavorable structures employed by Tom Sawyer. These encompass ain't, hain't, warn't, and the utilization of double negation. Ain't represents a negation formed by copula + not, hain't is formed through has + not or have + not, and warn't stems from was + not or were + not. Tom Sawyer consistently incorporates these negative constructions in his negative sentences. Additionally, he employs standard English's negative forms like does not and do not to create double negatives. Widyatmoko examines Tom Sawyer's intention behind language selection by examining the integration of his dialect features in negative construction. The analysis uncovers two objectives: fostering a sense of solidarity and asserting authority. This reveals that Tom Sawyer employs Non-Standard English to cultivate unity and, alternatively, uses Standard English to exert influence over individuals belonging to a lower social class.

The fourth review of literature is the journal of Memory and Language by Meghan Summer, Arthur G. Samuel titled “The effect of experience on the perception and representation of dialect variants” from 2009. In this study, the author examines research delves into the overarching matter of dialectal differences in the recognition of spoken words, concurrently exploring the impact of experience on perception and



depiction. The key discoveries of this study can be summarized as follows:

(1) the way a dialect is spoken does not consistently mirror how it is perceived and represented, (2) an individual's experiences significantly influence their capability to identify and portray spoken words, and (3) there is a broad advantage for versions that lack distinct regional markers.

After reading previous research, the researcher was inspired to discover the social dialect represented in the film *Lone Survivor*. The researcher aims to examine the portrayal and functionality of social dialects in films, particularly their role in dialogues and the conveyed meanings. This study distinguishes itself from prior research by emphasizing the sociolinguistic aspects concerning the language utilized in films during that period. The researcher anticipates that this investigation will enhance and supplement preceding research within the realm of social dialects.

### **1.7 Theoretical Approach**

Sociolinguistic theory was applied in this study as follow.

#### **1. Sociolinguistic**

According to Holmes (2001, p. 1), sociolinguistics delves into understanding the correlation between language and society. Researchers in this field are driven to comprehend the reasons behind variations in our speech within diverse social settings. They aim to unravel the societal purpose of language and its utilization in conveying social connotations. Analyzing language usage across different social situations offers

extensive insights into both the mechanics of language and the social dynamics within a community. Moreover, it sheds light on how individuals indicate elements of their social identity through their linguistic expressions.

## **2. Dialect**

According to Chambers J.K (1998) Social dialect involves variations in language that are associated with the status, group, and social class of the speakers. In sociolinguistics, these variations encompass aspects of the speaker's identity, such as age, education, social background, occupation, and more. For instance, when considering age, one can observe differences in language usage between teenagers, adults, and the elderly. By focusing on these differences, we can gain insights into language variation. Education level also plays a role; individuals with lower education levels use different language and vocabulary compared to those with higher education. Additionally, gender influences language use, with males and females using distinct linguistic patterns.

## **3. Social Dialect**

Social dialects emerge from social groups dialect and associated with a variety of factors, the most important of which appear to be social class, religion, and ethnicity. According to Trudgill (2004), dialects can be categorized into two main types. The initial type of dialect is associated with linguistic aspects influenced by an

individual's social upbringing. Individuals hailing from higher social strata typically utilize a more elevated form of language, whereas those from lower social strata tend to use a more informal variant. The second type of dialect, regional dialect, pertains to language distinctions that arise within a particular geographical area (Trudgill, 2004). According to Chaer & Agustina (2014, p.68) there are seven types of social dialects: acrolect, basilect, slang, argot, vulgar, colloquial, and jargon. Acrolect variations are frequently used in formal compilations or by upper-class people. During informal occasions or within lower socioeconomic groups, language variations such as basilect, slang, vulgar expressions, jargon, and argot tend to be employed.

Social dialect encompasses both the utilization of Standard English and considerations of social status. Standard English demonstrates a higher level of flexibility, allowing some adaptability within its established parameters. Generally, the language used by these societal groups mirrors their characteristics, incorporating a variety of social dialects. Social class can be categorized into two aspects: vocabulary and pronunciation (Holmes J. , 1992).

#### **4. Social Factor**

Several social elements have contributed to elucidating the particular linguistic variation employed. Some pertain to the individuals using the language (the participants), while others relate to

the context and purpose of the interaction (the social setting and function of the communication). It is critical to know who is speaking to whom. For example, wife - husband, customer - shopkeeper, boss - worker is an important factor. And the relevant factor is the setting or social context. For example, home, work, school.

The linguistic decisions made in any given scenario typically demonstrate individuals' understanding of the impact of various elements, including the individuals involved, the environment or social circumstances of the exchange, the subject matter, and the purpose (Holmes J. , 2013, p. 8).

## **1.8 Research Method**

### **1.8.1 Type of Research**

This research employs a descriptive qualitative method because this research requires data collection in order to consider current conditions. “Qualitative research is achieved not by means of quantification or statistical techniques” (Corbin & Strauss, 1998, p. 11). Qualitative methods offer a way to delve into complex issues that are challenging to address through quantitative approaches. Consequently, qualitative research outcomes are not quantified or presented in statistical forms. The selection of the qualitative method for this study was based on its ability to faithfully portray the researcher's discoveries, aligning with the nature of the findings.

### 1.8.2 Data Resources

In this study, the gathered data is categorized into two segments that is, primary data and secondary data. Primary data is data obtained from the narrative of actors in the *Lone Survivor* movie which is accessed online at <https://tv.apple.com/id/movie/loner survivor/umc.cmc.35g4fwcxhe4rlnefrivoo ui61>. Secondary data was obtained from the *Lone Survivor* movie script contained on the website [https://subslikescript.com/movie/Lone\\_Survivor-1091191](https://subslikescript.com/movie/Lone_Survivor-1091191).

### 1.8.3 Data Collection Technique

The research adopted content analysis in this study. The process of identifying specific characteristics in recorded verbal communication is known as content analysis. The data collection process involved gathering information from every character featured in the *Lone Survivor* movie.

The researcher gathered data by closely examining the conversations among the characters in the film *Lone Survivor* 2013. This involved direct observation of the linguistic content presented in the film, with a focus on identifying the types and functions of speech acts within the dialogues. Furthermore, the researcher cross-referenced the spoken lines with the script of the film *Lone Survivor* 2013 to ensure accuracy and alignment between what the characters said on screen and what was written in the script. The next step involved employing note-taking techniques, where the researcher recorded pertinent information that was relevant to the research objectives.

Once the data had been collected, the researcher proceeded to analyze and process the crucial information, ensuring that the data was prepared for a comprehensive and accurate analysis in line with the research goals.

#### **1.8.4 Data Analysis Technique**

The research in question employs a data analysis approach based on the method proposed by Miles and Huberman. This method involves three concurrent streams of activities: data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing/verification. These activities run in parallel, creating a cyclical and interconnected process that occurs before, during, and after data collection, ultimately leading to the development of overarching insights known as "analysis" (Ulber, 2009). Researchers follow three key steps in analyzing the collected data:

1. **Data Reduction:** The initial step, as per Miles and Huberman's approach, is data reduction. During this stage, the data is streamlined and simplified to meet specific research requirements and ensure ease of information retrieval. Researchers categorize the data obtained from character dialogue and the script of the film "Body of Lies" (2008) into three groups: highly important, less important, and unimportant. Data falling into the unimportant and less important categories is eliminated, leaving only highly important data. This streamlined data is then ready for further



processing in subsequent stages to provide clear and relevant information addressing the research questions.

2. **Data Presentation:** In this phase, researchers present the data that has been condensed in the previous step. The presentation of data in qualitative data analysis is essential to organize and display it in a structured manner, with a discernible pattern and logical arrangement. This transforms raw data into informative and well-organized content.
3. **Conclusion Drawing:** The final step in qualitative data analysis, according to Miles and Huberman, is the drawing of conclusions. This stage involves analyzing the compiled and categorized data using specific techniques or patterns to derive meaningful conclusions.

In summary, this research applies the Miles and Huberman data analysis method, which comprises data reduction to simplify and categorize data, data presentation to organize and structure the information, and conclusion drawing to derive insights from the processed data.

## **1.9 Paper Organization**

This paper is structured into four main chapters. The first chapter shown as the introduction, encompassing the research problem's background, research question, objectives of study, scope of study, significance of study, literature review, theoretical approach, research

method, and the paper organization. Following that, the second chapter delves into the theoretical framework. The third chapter is dedicated to presenting the research findings and discussion, offering an in-depth exploration and elucidation of these findings. Lastly, the fourth chapter encapsulates the conclusion, summarizing the content and insights from the preceding chapters one through three and suggestion.



## CHAPTER IV CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

In this fourth chapter, there are several sections which are the results of this study. The first part contains a conclusion, in the conclusion section the researcher describes the findings obtained during the research. The second part is the suggestion, in that part the researcher provide suggestions to readers who make research that might raise the same theory or object.

### 4.1 Conclusion

In this conclusion section, the researcher explains all the research components used including objects and theories. This section also answers the formulation of the problem contained in the first chapter. The researcher draws conclusions from the research above using the film *Lone Survivor (2013)* as the object of this study and the researcher used the theory of social dialect by (Chaer & Agustina, 2014) which divides social dialect into seven variations, namely acrolect, basilect, vulgar, slang, colloquial, jargon, argot. This study also uses the theory of social factors put forward by (Holmes, 2013, p.9). This consists of four elements that are, the participant (identifying the speaker and the recipient), setting (the location of the conversation), topic (the subject of discussion), and function (the purpose or reason for the conversation).

Researcher have found 44 data that contain social dialect variations. The first, namely the acrolect variation, contains 2 conversational data found in the film, the second variation, namely basilect, contains 9 conversational data found

in the film, the third namely the vulgar variation, contains 14 conversational data. has been found in the film, the fourth is slang variation there are 3 data that have been found in the film, the fifth is colloquial variation there are 5 data found in conversations in the film, the sixth is jargon there are 5 conversational data contained in the film, the last is the argot variation there are 6 conversational data found in the film.

In addition to using social dialect theory, researcher also use social factor theory to identify factors that influence the use of social dialect language variations. Researcher examined 44 data that had been found using social factor theory and then got the result, namely the participant factor, there were 15 data that influenced the use of language variations, the setting or social context factor there were 6 data that influenced the use of language variations, the topic factor contained 7 data that influenced the use of language variations, the function factor there are 16 data that affect the use of language variations.

In the research that has been done, it can be concluded that there are many upper social classes who do not use acrolect language in their conversations, instead they tend to use vulgar language to speak which is indicated in every conversation that has been researched. The variation of basilect was also found to be quite widely used by the upper classes it was less prestigious and looked down upon variation of the language. Another conclusion that can be obtained is that in the military world many secret codes that are used to make it easier to understand orders, places, or names of things that are used among members of the military.

## 4.2 Suggestion

After completing the research, the researcher gives some suggestions to the readers or researcher who read this thesis. For readers and researcher who conduct research with the same movie object, the researcher suggests using other language theories that are suitable to be applied in the film so that later research that comes from this object is more interesting and challenging because there are many variations of the theory used. For any reader who will use social dialect as a theory, the researcher suggests that the selected object has a different rank or position from one another, it would be even better if the object contained harsh words, secret words, slang words, and words contained in a variety of social dialect language variations. The last one from the researcher is that the objects used for research are not limited to films, but can use other works such as novels. The last thing the researcher wants to convey is that the researcher realizes that this research still has many shortcomings and is far from perfect. Even so, the researcher hopes that this research can have a good impact and benefit for the reader in the future.

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