

**THE NON STANDARD ENGLISH USED BY WOMEN  
IN *THE HELP* MOVIE**

**A GRADUATING PAPER**

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Degree in English Literature



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## MOTTO

*“Sometimes the only way to move forward is to revisit the things in the past that were holding you back. You have to deal with them head on, no matter how scary they may be. Because once you do, you’ll see that you can go further than you’ve ever imagined.”*

*---- Barry Allen (The Flash) ----*

## **DEDICATION**

This graduating paper is totally dedicated to  
all of people who always support me to be a  
better person and also to English Literature  
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**This** graduating paper is hoped to be useful for everyone and it is hoped to give **beneficial** information for English Department students.

Yogyakarta, June 2<sup>nd</sup>, 2016  
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## Abstract

Non-standard English is a variety of English that does not follow the rules of the English language in general. Non-standard English is usually used by people of immigrants as well as of black American or Afro-America. This research discusses the grammatical features of non-standard English that is used by women characters in *The Help* movie and also the factors that influence it. The discussion in this research uses the theory from Trudgill and Holmes. Moreover, SPEAKING formula proposed by Dell Hathaway Hymes is also used to determine the factors that influence the use of non-standard English. From the analysis, the researcher finds five features of non-standard English used by women characters; they are missing auxiliary verb, construction words, grammatical mistakes, wrong pronoun, and double negative. Those features are found in the 108 data or conversations. The factors which affect the use of non-standard English are Setting and Scene, Participants, Ends, and Genre. Moreover, Participants is the factor that mostly influence the use of non standard English by women in *The Help* movie.

**Keywords :** *black women, non-standard English, sociolinguistics*

## Abstrak

Bahasa Inggris *non-standard* adalah ragam bahasa Inggris yang tidak mengikuti aturan-aturan bahasa Inggris pada umumnya. Bahasa Inggris *non-standard* biasanya digunakan oleh orang-orang imigran seperti halnya orang-orang kulit hitam atau Afro-Amerika. Dalam penelitian ini akan dibahas tentang fitur-fitur gramatikal bahasa Inggris *non-standard* yang digunakan oleh karakter wanita dalam film *The Help* dan juga faktor yang mempengaruhi penggunaannya. Pembahasan dalam penelitian ini menggunakan teori dari Trudgill dan Holmes. Disamping itu, teori SPEAKING yang dikemukakan oleh Dell Hathaway Hymes juga akan digunakan untuk mengetahui faktor yang mempengaruhi penggunaan bahasa Inggris *non-standard* tersebut. Dari hasil analisis, peneliti menemukan lima fitur bahasa Inggris *non-standard* yang digunakan oleh karakter wanita; fitur tersebut yaitu *missing auxiliary verb*, *construction words*, *grammatical mistakes*, *wrong pronoun*, dan *double negative*. Faktor yang mempengaruhi penggunaan bahasa *non-standard* ialah *Setting and Scene*, *Participants*, *Ends*, dan *Genre*. *Participants* adalah faktor yang paling banyak mempengaruhi penggunaan bahasa Inggris *non-standard* oleh karakter wanita dalam film *The Help*.

**Kata Kunci :** *wanita kulit hitam, bahasa Inggris non-standard, sociolinguistik*

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# **CHAPTER I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Background of Study**

Language is a set of words that have meaning. Santoso states that language is a communication means generated and said consciously by the important part of the human being's body (1990: 1). People use language as a communication device. As a means of communication, language can not be separated from social situations. Languages are always changing to suit the times. It is increasing the language vocabulary. In the daily life, language is a social phenomenon that shows the relationship between people through conversation.

Sociolinguistics is one of linguistics branches. According to Holmes, sociolinguistics is the linguistic domain that discusses the relationship between language and society (1992: 1). Experts in the field of sociolinguistics or often referred to sociolinguists try to explain these relationships. The sociolinguists explain some of the factors that influence the differences of language used by people. These differences are also a result of their environment or social contexts. Someone tends to put him or herself in a different language use for each different social condition. In sociolinguistics, it is known as language variations.

Trudgill explains that standard and non-standard are not a language, but they are the variety of English language (1999: 118). According to Widarso, as a language variety, standard English is divided into two forms; formal and informal.

The formal form of Standard English is used for formal text like business letter, graduating paper, or discourse, and also for formal conversation like in a speech, seminar or panel discussion. Besides, the informal form is mostly used in daily conversation and it is also called as *colloquialism* (1994: 47). Here is the example of differences between formal and informal form of Standard English:

**Formal**

She is taller than I.

If I were you, I would accept it.

**Informal**

She's taller than me.

If I was you, I would accept it

Non-Standard English is one of language varieties which does not have any form. Widarso explains that Non-Standard English is commonly used by those who are lack in education. He also explains that Non-Standard English is different from the informal form. The informal form is used by almost all of educated people, but Non-Standard English is only used by people who are lazy to study and lack of education (1994: 52). Indeed, the differences between Non-Standard and informal form can be seen through people who use it. If it is used by an educated man or woman, it is an informal form. If it is used by an uneducated man or woman, it is non-standard.

Most people tend to use language variation to show their social status. Usually, the Standard English is used by people who have high social status. It is like people who work in a big company and have high salary. Then the non-standard English tend to be used by people who have low social status. In this case, Standard English is also mostly used by women. Holmes states that "some linguists have suggested that women use more standard speech forms than men

because they are more status-conscious than men” (1992: 171). However some women do not use standard language, the example is African Americans or Afro America women who use Black English. African Americans, also refers to Black Americans or Afro-Americans, is an ethnic group of citizens or residents of the United States with total or partial ancestry from any of native populations of Sub-Saharan Africa. The term may also be used to include only those individuals who are descended from African slaves. Holmes said,

Black English is heard especially in the northern cities of the United States. One of its most distinctive features is the complete absence of the copula verb *be* in some social and linguistic context. In most speech context, speakers of Standard English use shortened or reduced forms of the verb *be*. In other words, people do not usually say *She is very nice* but rather *She's very nice*. They reduce or contract the *is* to *s* (1992: 193).

On the other hand, a tribe is one of the social markers that shows the language use. Someone who comes from the same tribe tends to use the language of their tribe, but they will change their language when meeting with someone from a different tribe. Similar to the black community in America, they can be distinguished from other American society not only through their physical appearance, but also through the language they use. From this language, they try to maintain their ethnicity as black people. But in the Islamic perspective, all people are same although they have different language and skin color. One of verses in the Qur'an, QS. Ar-Rum verse 22 explains it clearly:

وَمِنْ آيَاتِهِ خَلْقُ السَّمَاوَاتِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَاخْتِلَافُ أَلْسِنَتِكُمْ وَالْوُأْنِكُمْ إِنَّ فِي  
ذَلِكَ لَآيَاتٍ لِّلْعَالَمِينَ

*“And of His signs is the creation of the heavens and earth and the variety of your tongues and hues. Surely in that are signs for all living beings.”*

*(Al-Hilali and Muhsin Khan, 2011: 925)*

This verse explains that God creates human with many kinds of tongues or languages. It means that there are many language variations in this world. It also explains about the diversity of skin color. However, between each other have nothing in common. Even though the differences exist, they have to respect to each other. Either real or hidden that can only be seen when through contemplation.

Based on the phenomenon above, the problem addressed is the influence of ethnicity and social class in *The Help* movie. The differences are easy to find in their daily conversation especially differences in grammatical features. There are many differences in grammatical features between black and white people. Widarso states that the most non-standard English commonly used is *ain't* and another distinctive grammatical feature of non-standard English is the use of double negative (1994: 52). Here is the example of the differences:

#### **Non-Standard English**

Jessie *ain't* been here.

We *ain't* going nowhere.

#### **Standard English**

Jessie *hasn't* been here.

We *aren't* going anywhere.

First example of non-standard is shown by the use of the word *ain't*, the word *ain't* is the most non-standard English use. Compared to it, the Standard English does not use the word *ain't* but it becomes *hasn't*. The second example of



non standard English also shows the use of word *ain't* and *no* at the same time. It belongs to double negative as Holmes explained and this grammatical features exactly doest not follow the standard rule. In Standard English, the use of *ain't* and *no* is changed into the word *aren't* and *any*. From those cases, the language differences between White and Black People in America become one of the interesting issues to examine.

The object in this research is *The Help* movie. This movie is released on 2011. It is directed and written by Tate Taylor. It is adapted from Kathryn Stockett's 2009 novel with the same title. This movie exposes the differences of social class between White American and Afro American. The differences can also be found in their conversation. White Americans tend to use Standard English in their conversation and Afro Americans tend to use non-standard English. However, in some conversations White American also uses non-standard English. It is interesting to analyze this phenomenon because according to Holmes the non-standard English is commonly used by men but in this movie, women also use non-standard in their conversation.

The purpose of this study is to describe the phenomenon of how languages, in this case non-standard English, differentiate the social status. On the other hand, this study explains the important factors that influence the non standard English that used by women. This study focus on the language used by some women characters. The eight idiosyncrasies or grammatical features of Standard English from Trudgill and Non Standard English grammatical by Holmes are used as the main theories. Then SPEAKING theory from Dell Hymes

are used to analyze the data as supporting theory. The result of the study will show the language used by those characters according to SPEAKING theory. Moreover this research will give some benefit for the readers about understanding the non-standard English.

## **1.2 Research Question**

From the background of study above, it is clear that the analysis deals with language in social class. Concerning the interest of the issue, the research questions that will be answered in this research are:

1. How are the features of non-standard English used by women characters in *The Help* movie?
2. What are the important factors that influence the features?

## **1.3 Objectives of Study**

Based on the formulated questions, the objectives of this research are:

1. to describe the features of non-standard English used by the women characters in *The Help* movie.
2. to find out the factors that influence the features of non-standard English by the women characters in *The Help* movie.

## **1.4 Significance of Study**

Theoretically, this research will give an understanding to the readers about the features of non-standard English that shows people's social status.

Specifically, this research can be one of the examples in analyzing language used by American people.

Practically this research can give contributions to some people including the lecturers, students, and all of the readers.

1. For the lecturers, this research can be a reference in sociolinguistics especially about the social class differences through language use.
2. For the students, this research can give a better understanding of how to apply Dell Hymes's SPEAKING approach.
3. For other researchers, this research can be a reference to conduct further research.
4. For all of the readers, this research can give information about variation of non-standard English in American society.

### **1.5 Literature Review**

This research analyzes the non-standard English used in *The Help* movie. The researcher finds some previous researches that have some similarities to the topic of this research.

The first research is written by Rimarliza entitled "An Analysis of Request Found in Film *The Help*". This research is published in 2013. He focuses on the request strategy used by character in *The Help*. Rimarliza uses a qualitative method in this research. The theory is request strategy by Blum-Kulka. The result of his research shows that there are nine strategies of request found by the researcher. They are mood derivable, query preparatory, hedge performative,

obligation statement, performative, suggestory formulate, want statement, strong hints, and mild hints.

The second research comes from Anik Rahayu Listiana entitled “An Analysis of Speech Act Found in *The Help* Movie Script”. This research was published in 2012. She focuses on the type of illocutionary acts used by the main characters in *The Help* movie script. This research aims to find out the meaning of speech act analysis based on the function speech acts. This research uses a qualitative method. The theory that she uses to analyze data is speech act by Austin. The result of Listiana’s research shows that there are 200 utterances containings illocutionary acts in the movie script. The illocutionary acts that is mostly used by the main character is questioning. There are five types of illocutionary acts used by the main character, they are: directive, assertive, expresive, commisive, and declarative.

The third research is written by Yeka Syamela entitled “Konstruksi Realitas Rasisme dalam Film *The Help*.” This research is published in 2015. She focuses on the analysis of racism construction in *The Help* movie. This research aims to know the point of view from the spectators when seeing it. She uses theory of Pierce’s semiotic theory and reality construction theory by Berger and Luckmann. She used qualitative method. The result of Syamela’s research shows there are four aspect that is included into racism in *The Help* movie. They are racial prejudice, racial stereotypes, racial discrimination, and racial violence. This movie also changes the negative perspective attitude of American’ people about the black people.



The last research comes from Ida Wilson entitled “Non-Standard English in Children’s Movie: A Gender Perspective.” This research is published in 2012. It discusses the influences of non-standard English in the children’s movies based on gender perspective. Wilson uses mixed methods in her research. Her research question is how the non-standard English is reflected in children’s movies by a gender perspective. She uses language and woman’s place by Robin Lakoff as her theory. She divides children’s movie into boy and girl movies. She chooses five movies as her data. The occurrences of non-standard English are counted and compared through gender perspective.

The result of Wilson’s research shows “the present study has revealed a higher frequency of non-standard language forms in movies aimed at boys compared to movies aimed at girls. The variation in language may be due to a combination of factors such as the gender of the scriptwriters and an attempt to imitate the language of the target gender in order to enhance children’s ability to relate to characters” (Wilson, 2012: 16).

After comparing with all previous researches above, this research is different. There is one research that discusses about non-standard English like this research but it is in different source of data. There are also three previous researches that have same source of data with this research but those researches have different theory from this research. Moreover, this research is focus on the non-standard English used by the women characters in *The Help* movie.

## **1.6 Theoretical Approach**

This research explains the relationship between language and the society. Every word produced by people is influenced by the society. Therefore it will make many differences in language used by people and it sometimes breaks the rule of standard language.

The researcher uses the theory of standard and non-standard English by Trudgill and Holmes as the first theory. It is used to identify the data that belongs to standard and non-standard. For the second theory, the researcher uses SPEAKING theory by Dell Hymes. To explain the factors that influence the use of Non-Standard, the researcher uses SPEAKING theory from Dell Hymes as the second theory. This theory is appropriate for this research because the data of this research is conversations of the characters. It also helps the researcher to define the factors based on the context.

## **1.7 Method of Research**

In this part, the researcher will explain the type of research, data sources, data collection technique, and data analysis technique. This section is explain the method of study in this research as bellow:

### **1.7.1 Type of Research**

This research is conducted by using a qualitative method. A qualitative method is different from the quantitative. According to Arikunto, (2006: 12) a qualitative method is a kind of research which does not use numerals as the data and in interpreting the result. The type of this research is a library research which

analyzes the text. It is a research which is done by collecting information from books, scientific research, thesis, dissertation, and other sources (Nazir, 1988: 111).

### **1.7.2 Data Sources**

The data sources of this research is *The Help* movie. This research consists of main data and supporting data. The main data for this research are the conversation or utterances containing non-standard English. Then the supporting data is the context of those utterances to see the purpose of the characters in using the non-standard English in *The Help* movie.

### **1.7.3 Data Collection Technique**

The data of this research are collected from *The Help* movie by document technique. According to Sugiyono, document technique is a technique in which the researcher takes a note of the event that happened in the past. Document can be a written text, picture, or an artistic creatures of people (2013: 240). In collecting the data, the researcher takes some steps. The first is watching *The Help* movie. Second is collecting the non-standard English used by black women characters. Then the last is listing the features of non-standard English based on the theory from Trudgill and Holmes.

### **1.7.4 Data Analysis Technique**

In analyzing the data, the researcher divides the analysis into two kinds. The first is analyzing the classified data based on sociolinguistics. It consists of analyzing the non-standard English. The next is finding the relationship of the non-standard English that is used by women characters using SPEAKING theory.

It also will be used to find out the factors that influence the non-standard English used by women characters. The last is drawing the conclusion.

### **1.8. Paper Organization**

This paper consists of four chapters. The first chapter explains background of study, research questions, objectives of study, significance of study, literature review, theoretical approach, method of research, and paper organization. The second chapter is background information. This chapter explains history of relationship between White and Black American. This part contains an explanation about history of American slavery, resistance of Black American against slavery, and language differences as a form of racism. The third chapter explains the findings and analysis of the data through SPEAKING. The last chapter explains the conclusions and suggestions.

## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION

#### 4.1 Conclusion

After analyzing the differences features of non-standard English used by the women characters in *The Help* movie, the researcher concludes several things: From the 112 conversation containing the features of non-standard English, the researcher found five features of non-standard English used by women characters in *The Help* movie, namely missing/lacking auxiliary verb, construction words, grammatical mistakes, wrong pronoun, and double negative.

The features of missing verb used by the women character in the movie appears 27 times or 24.1%, the feature of construction words appears 55 times or 49.1%, the feature of grammatical mistakes appears for 15 times or 13.3%, the feature of wrong pronoun appears for 6 times or 5.3%, and the feature of double negative appears for 9 times or 8.0%. The feature of construction words is the feature that is mostly appeared and used by the women characters in *The Help* movie. Moreover, it is the only feature that is used by white women in this movie.

From the SPEAKING analysis, the important factor that influences the use of non-standard English are Setting and scene, Participants, Ends, and Genre in the conversation. Moreover, almost all of the data influenced by participants. From the participants in each conversation, it can also be known the factors that influenced the use of non-standard English are education, social class, and also

tribe. People with lack education tend to use non-standard because they lack of formal education. In this movie, the black people are the people who lack of education. They work as a help for white people since they were young. Therefore, they use non-standard language because they do not get a formal education about how to speak in formal and standard language, how to use the proper and good English, and how to speak to others properly.

Another factor that explain the participants is a low social class. It will also affect the use of language. The black people tend to use non-standard language because they never met other people except the black people and they never learn how to speak in proper grammar and standard language. The last factor is tribe. Tribe is one of the most influenced factors that affected the using of non-standard language. The differences of tribe can influenced how people speak and how they use language even though the language is same. Afro-American or black people tend to use non-standard English to differ them from American people or white people.

## **4.2 Suggestion**

After finishing this research, the researcher realizes that there are many things which can be analyzed from this movie. For the next researchers, there is a suggestion in doing or continuing this research. The researcher hopes that there will be the next research in analyzing Non Standard using other theories. Since the researcher does not analyze the data deeply, the next researcher is hoped to make a deep analysis.



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**APPENDIX**  
**The Non-Standard English Used by Women Characters in *The Help* Movie**

No	Data	Missing Verb	Const. Word	Gram. Mistake	Wrong Pronoun	Double Negative
1.	Charlotte Phelan : You're <i>gonna</i> look beautiful on your date tonight. [1:01:10] Eugenia Skeeter : I can feel hope in your fingers.		√			
2.	Henry : <i>You gonna</i> be all right, Miss Clark? [1:21:33] Aibileen : I'll be all right. You go on now.		√			
3.	Yule May : Me and my husband, <i>we been saving</i> for years to send them to Tougaloo. We're short about \$75 on one of the tuitions. [0:46:31] Mr. William : Whoo! I am late. I gotta get going.	√				
4.	Miss Celia : There you are. I'm starved. Looks so good. [1:06:05] Minny : <i>We been done</i> over this, Miss Celia!	√				
5.	Miss Celia : Johnny doesn't know I'm bringing in help. [0:52:18] Minny : And what Mr. Johnny <i>gonna</i> do when <i>he come home and find</i> a colored woman in his house? Miss Celia : It's not like I'd be fibbing.		√	√		

6.	Aibileen : It's a lonely road if <i>a mama don't think</i> their child is pretty. [0:56:49] Miss Skeeter : That's very true.			√		
7.	Aibeelen : I know how to get <i>them babies</i> to sleep, stop crying and go in the toilet bow in the morning. [0:02:28]				√	
8.	Minny : Get back into <i>they house</i> , polish the silver! [0:58:07]				√	
9.	Miss Celia : I just want you to know I'm real grateful you're here. [1:06:45] Minny : You <i>gots</i> plenty more to be grateful for than me. And look, now <i>I ain't messing around no more</i> .			√		√
10.	Aibeelen : We can't put that story in the book. [1:40:06] Minny : But, we <i>ain't got no choice</i> .					√
11.	Skeeter : What does it feel like to raise a white child when your own child's at home being looked after by somebody else? [0:01:55] Aibileen : <i>It feel...</i>			√		
12.	Minny : You <i>cooking</i> white food, you taste it with a different spoon. [0:47:53] Sugar : [nodded]	√				
13.	Minny : I work Sunday through Friday. [0:51:57] Miss Celia : No, you can't work at all on the weekends.			√		
14.	Minny : And don't hit on <i>they</i> children. [0:48:21]				√	

	Sugar : [nodded]					
15.	Aibileen : And that's a good mood. [0:58:41] Minny : Alright, I'm <i>gonna</i> do this. But I need to make sure she understands, this <i>ain't no</i> game we playing here.					√
16.	Minny : Miss Celia, I think <i>you done burned up</i> your cake. [0:52:49] Miss Celia : Doggone it!	√				
17.	Minny : <i>Gonna</i> be eating for two. That's double the cooking. [0:51:01] Miss Celia : I know. It's an awful <i>lotto</i> do.		√			
18.	Minny : Then she <i>say</i> , "Oh, Minny, I'm gonna give you a paid vacation." [0:59:51]			√		
19.	Aibileen : Baby Girl still <i>gotta</i> wear a diaper when she <i>sleep</i> at night. [0:56:31]			√		
20.	Aibileen : That's when I learned I could make children feel proud of <i>theyself</i> . [0:45:12]				√	
21.	Minny : Aibileen, Aibileen. They <i>done set</i> a bomb off in Medgar Evers' carport [0:57:24]. Aibileen : Minny.	√				
22.	Minny : Okay. What time you want me here? [0:52:02] Miss Celia : After 9:00, and you <i>gotta</i> leave before 4:00.		√			
23.	Aibileen : And it <i>don't get</i> changed till I get there in the morning. [0:56:35]			√		
24.	Skeeter : So people might understand what it's like from your side. [0:57:57]				√	

	Minny : And how we love <i>they</i> children.					
25.	Minny : They hate you 'cause they think you white trash. [1:34:17] Miss Celia : I'm just going to have to tell Hilly I <i>ain't no</i> boyfriend stealer.					√
26.	Minny : A week later I come back, and <i>they done</i> moved to Mobile. [0:59:58] Aibileen : [chuckles]	√				
27.	Skeeter : So people might understand what it's like from your side. [1:57:57] Minny : Well, it's a real Fourth of July picnic. It's what we dream of doing all weekend long. Get back into <i>they</i> house, polish the silver. And we just love not making minimum wage or getting Social Security.				√	
28.	Miss Hilly : do you hear her, Elizabeth? She is trying blame on the toddler. [2:13:38] Aibileen : I <i>ain't got no</i> silver					√
29.	Aibileen : We <i>gone and done</i> it now. [1:00:29] Skeeter : [chuckles]	√				
30.	Miss Leefolt : Don't you dare say that. [0:55:11] Skeeter : You know I'm not <i>gonna</i> be his type		√			
31.	Minny : Yule Mae told me what <i>y'all was</i> up to. I didn't want to believe it. And just what makes you think colored people need your help? Why do you care? [0:57:38] Aibileen : Minny.		√	√		
32.	Minny : I <i>ain't never had no</i> paid vacation in my life. [0:59:56]					√



	Aibileen : [chuckles]					
33.	Skeeter : We need a dozen more. [1:08:18] Minny : <i>They all too scared.</i> Think we crazy.	√				
34.	Maid : But Miss Jolene's ma <i>done</i> put it in her will I got to work for Miss Jolene. [1:30:45] Skeeter : oh	√				
35.	Aibileen : That about ten hours she <i>gotta</i> sleep in her mess. [0:56:37]		√			
36.	Aibileen : The world <i>done gone</i> crazy, Miss Skeeter, and I'm scared. [1:36:21] Minny : Maybe we need us some insurance.	√				
37.	Aibileen : He always said we were <i>gonna</i> have a writer in the family one day. [0:57:18] Skeeter : [nodded]		√			
38.	Aibileen : <i>You is kind, You is smart, You is important.</i> [0:02:42]			√		
39.	Minny : Then <i>she done</i> beaten me and <i>she done</i> beaten you... [1:47:49] Miss Celia : Thank you for telling me that	√				
40.	Aibileen : I always thought it was <i>gonna</i> be him. Maybe it's <i>gonna</i> be me. [0:57:21]		√			
41.	Aibileen : and young lady in Jackson...oh Lord, <i>was</i> they having babies. [0:04:21]			√		

42.	Aibileen : Plus your mama's getting better. Minny : You <i>done burned</i> every bridge there is. [2:12:05]	√				
43.	Skeeter : Maybe things can change Minny : What law's <i>gonna</i> say you gotta be nice to your maid? [0:58:28]	√				
44.	Minny : I <i>done</i> an awful thing to that woman and now she <i>know</i> what I <i>done</i> . [0:38:35]	√		√		
45.	Aibileen : You don't have to do this now, Minny. Minny : All right. <i>I'm gonna</i> do it. [0:58:55]		√			
46.	Skeeter : Do you think you'd be willing to help me with those Miss Myrna's letters? Aibileen : Miss Myrna <i>get</i> it wrong a lot of times. Be good to get it right. [0:16:39]			√		
47.	Aibileen : Babbies <i>like</i> fat. They <i>like</i> big fat legs. [0:02:38]					
48.	Minny : I <i>gotta</i> come up with your questions, too? Skeeter : Okay. Let's begin with where were you born? [0:59:22]		√			
49.	Aibileen : I <i>done seen</i> it happen plenty of times. [04:03]	√				
50.	Constantine : Now you're no one of them, <i>is</i> you? [0:24:26] Skeeter : [chuckles]			√		
51.	Minny : Miss Walters, you need help coming down? Missus Walters: I <i>been down</i> . [0:07:51]	√				

52.	Minny : Now she <i>gone</i> to putting pencil marks on my toilet paper. Aibileen : [laughing] Did she? [10:15]	√				
53.	Minny : Miss Lazy Fingers scared I'd find a new job before she moved. <i>Ain't</i> that right, Aibileen? Aibileen : Mm-hm [1:00:06]		√			
54.	Miss Celia : Hello. Is Elizabeth there? Aibileen : <i>She having</i> bridge club right now. May I take a message? [0:13:15]	√				
55.	Skeeter : Hi, Jameso. Jameso : <i>How you</i> , Miss Eugenia? [0:18:13]	√				
56.	Minny : Now Mr. Johnny <i>gonna</i> catch me here and shoot me dead right here on this no-wax floor Miss Celia : Maybe we ought to burn the chicken a little. [1:06:55]		√			
57.	Aibileen : Hello. Minny : Aibileen, I <i>done went and did it now</i> . [0:38:01]	√				
58.	Minny : You're already making up names, just make up the maids, too. Skeeter : We're not <i>gonna</i> do that. [1:08:41]		√			
59.	Skeeter : Yule Mae, I wanted to talk to you something. Yule Mae : I already know what you're <i>gonna</i> ask, Miss Skeeter. [1:11:51]		√			
60.	Aibileen : We're <i>gonna</i> pray for the Evers. We're <i>gonna</i> pray for Myrlie. Minny : We <i>living</i> in hell. Trapped. [1:22:53]	√	√			

61.	Minny : What they <i>gonna</i> do if they catch us with Miss Skeeter? Aibileen : We're <i>gonna</i> be careful. [1:23:34]		√			
62.	Minny : Hitch us to a pickup? Drag us behind? Shoot me in front of my children? Aibileen : We <i>ain't</i> doing civil rights. [1:23:45]		√			
63.	Minny : Next one's <i>gonna</i> catch, Miss Celia. You just wait and see. Miss Celia : We got married 'cause I was pregnant. [1:26:15]		√			
64.	Miss Celia : What's he <i>gonna</i> do with me? Minny : Well... Mr. Johnny just <i>gonna</i> have to get over it. [1:26:37]		√			
65.	Help : I'm <i>gonna</i> help with your stories. Help : I'm <i>gonna</i> help too. Mm-hm [1:29:45]		√			
66.	Old Help : Dr. Dixon went and paid that farmer double for two of those acres. Told him he was <i>gonna</i> start farming, too. [1:30:22]		√			
67.	Stuart : Sweetheart, I <i>gotta</i> get down to the coast. [1:36:04] Skeeter : [nodded]		√			
68.	Aibileen : You try to get yourself killed? Minny : No, I wasn't planning on telling her. I was <i>gonna</i> leave. Be done with her forever. I <i>done</i> ask God to forgive me. [1:39:51]	√	√			
69.	Aibileen : exactly, if people find out the terrible awful was you and Miss Hilly, <i>we in trouble</i> there <i>ain't</i> words for.	√	√			

	Minny : right. But don't you see. She <i>gonna</i> go to her grave convincing folks this book <i>ain't</i> about Jackson. [1:40:17]					
70.	Skeeter : No. that's too dangerous. Minny : <i>Y'all</i> two brought me into this, but I'm <i>gonna</i> finish it.		√			
71.	Miss Celia : I can't do this to Johnny anymore. That's why I've <i>gotta</i> go back to Sugar Ditch. Minny : You can't moved back to Sugar Ditch. [1:47:00]		√			
72.	Aibileen : Lord, look at all these pages, 266. Minny : So we just send it off? Just wait and see? Hope Miss Stein <i>gonna</i> publish it? [1:48:22]		√			
73.	Mr. Johnny : You <i>gonna</i> put the stick down? Minny : Uh-uh [2:06:22]		√			
74.	Miss Celia : I wanted to say thank you. Minny : So, I ain't losing my job? [2:08:07]		√			
75.	Minny : Ooh. You remembered to check the thighs? Miss Celia : Mm-hm. Cooked clean through. Minny : <i>Ain't</i> pink in the middle? [2:08:43]		√			
76.	Aibileen : What are all these cars doing out here? Are we late? Minny : No, we <i>ain't</i> late. [2:09:12]		√			
77.	Aibileen : Why ain't you singing? Minny : We got to worry about getting in there and getting our seats. [2:09:18]		√			
78.	Skeeter : I can't leave you two her. When things are					√

	getting bad from the mess that I created. Aibileen : No, if bad things happen, <i>ain't nothing</i> you can do about it. [2:11:46]					
79.	Minny : You <i>ain't</i> got nothing left here but enemies in the Junior League. And you <i>ain't</i> never gonna get another man in this town. Skeeter : [laughing] [2:12:07]		√			
80.	Minny : Look here, Miss Skeeter. I'm <i>gonna</i> take care of Aibileen. And she <i>gonna</i> take care of me. Aibileen : Go find your life Miss Skeeter. [2:12:18]		√			
81.	Miss Hilly : all the police Elizabeth. Aibileen : You're a Godless woman. <i>Ain't</i> you tired, Miss Hilly? <i>Ain't</i> you tired? [2:15:09]		√			
82.	Aibileen : My boy Treelore always said <i>we going</i> to have a writer in the family one day. I guess it's <i>gonna</i> be me. [2:18:10]	√	√			



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