

CHAPTER FOUR

CONCLUSION

In this chapter, I would like to draw some conclusions based on my findings in the previous chapter. After analyzing non-standard English in the film My Fair Lady, I find out that non-standard English used in the film covers several linguistic areas, namely: Phonology, Syntax and Semantics and Sociolinguistics. Moreover, referring to those linguistic areas, there are some social factors that influence the characters in using non-standard English.

In the phonological area, the characters in the film, Eliza, Doolittle and Harry, Doolittle's friend use aitch' dropping and [h] insertion, sound replacement [f] with [θ] and sound replacement [n] with [ŋ]. They use sound replacement [ŋ] with [ŋ] because they come from a low social class who uses more of the vernacular [ɪŋ] variant rather than those from the higher groups. In addition, they also use sound replacement [aɪ] with [eɪ] and the use of glottal stop. They replace the sound [p], [t], [k] with glottal stop at the end of the vowel sound, such as

[br?]. These phonological features are included in typical Cockney speech, which is considered non-standard English. They use these phonological features because they come from a low social class. People who drop the initial [h] often indicate the lower social economic background. However, in the film, I do not find any characters who use monophthongization and replacement sound [r] with [w].

In the syntactic area, I find out that some of the characters in the film use *ain't*, multiple negation, subject-verb agreement, pronoun exchange and repetition in speech, while the theory only states the use of *ain't* and multiple negation. It is seen in the film that, the reason for Doolittle and Eliza to use those characteristics of non-standard English is because they are uneducated people. People who are uneducated do not take formal education, so they do not know standard English grammar. Besides, their living environment is dominated by people who come from a lower class, which greatly influences them in using non-standard English.

On the other hand, in one scene, although Higgins comes from the upper class and is an educated person, he uses non-standard English. It happens because the participant whom he is talking to is his maid who comes from the lower social class. He repeats Eliza's utterance. He uses non-standard English because he is satirizing Eliza and wants to show to Mrs. Pearce how bad the language is used by Eliza. Besides, I find something interesting in this film that Mrs. Pearce uses standard English. It happens because she respects her master and she must act as if she came from upper class.

In semantic area, I find that Eliza and Doolittle use many slang words such as 'blimey', 'brash farthing', 'governor', 'bloody', 'bloomin', and 'pinch'. They use those slang words because they want to show their habit and the choice of words when they

speak informally and the way they talk is also influenced by their feelings, for instance, when they feel surprised or angry.

In sociolinguistic area, I realize that observing the way people use their language in different contexts can give us information about how language works, the relationship between the speaker and the listener, and how they indicate their social identity through their language, including their profession. Besides, I find that social factors are important things as they influence people in using their language.

The first factor is participant. In the previous chapter, I find that Eliza, Doolittle, Harry, Doolittle's friend and another cockney woman come from a lower social status whose language is non-standard. Although Eliza has learnt the right pronunciation and has acted as if she came from the upper class the way she talks is hard to change. In this film, participant does not really influence the characters from the lower class in using non-standard because whomever they talk to is familiar with the variety non-standard.

The second factor is the setting. Setting is also an important factor. Eliza, Doolittle, Harry, Doolittle's friend and another Cockney woman live in a place where the community use Cockney in their daily activity. Cockney is considered non-standard English; as a result, the way they talk is influenced by the environment where they live.

The third is the topic. From the film, I find that the topic of conversation can influence the character to speak with standard or non-standard language. For example when Higgins talks to his maid about Eliza, he uses non-standard form because he is satirizing Eliza. In this case, it does not occur to Eliza, Doolittle, Harry, Doolittle's friend and another cockney woman; yet they use non-standard variant whatever the topic is,

except when Eliza enters the embassy. She looks and acts as if she belonged to the royalty; she uses the standard language when talking to other guests.

The fourth factor is the function. From the film, I also find that Eliza is often angry with her father because he is only a dustman who is usually drunk and then ask her for money. Moreover, Doolittle speaks informally. Eliza and Doolittle also want to show that their daily language is non-standard. Therefore, this social factor greatly influences them in using many slang words and non-standard English in their speech.

To end my thesis, I would like to conclude that the characters have used non-standard English mostly in Phonetic and Phonology. There are so many phonological features such as aitch' dropping and [h] insertion, sound replacement [f] with [θ] and sound replacement [ŋ] with [ŋ], sound replacement [aɪ] with [eɪ] and the use of glottal stop, which are typical of non-standard English. In addition, I notice that in this film most of the characters who come from a low social class use non-standard English. However in one scene, Mr Higgins, who is well-educated and belongs to the high society, uses non-standard English. In my opinion, it all happens because of the influence of the social factors, namely participant, setting, topic and function.