

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

In this chapter, the author wants to explain about background of the research, questions and scopes of the research, objective and significance of the research, operational definition, and systematization of the research.

A. Background of the research

The social phenomenon of the language that shows relationship between people through conversation is communication. We can say that language is a tool while communication is the process of using that tool. Language focuses on words, symbols or signs while communication is centered on the message. Language influenced by social differences that arise in society, such as age, gender, religion, economic status, and ethnicity. These social factors produce various types of language.

Ethnicity is one of the social factors influencing the emergence of varieties originating from African-Americans living in the United States America. This variety is referred to as African American Vernacular English (AAVE). AAVE are also represented in movies, such as *Bad Boys*. This movie premiered in 2020, *Bad Boys* is the third sequel to the *Bad Boys* movie which was first released in 1995. It took 17 years to wait for this third film since the release of *Bad Boys 2* in 2003.

The main character in this movie is Marcus and Mike, starred by Adil and Bilal. This movie depicts the life of an AAVE is used in most of the scenes. Marcus and Mike shows strong characteristics of an AAVE's

native speaker. Analyzing by using linguistic variations (vocabulary and grammar) through the conversation AAVE in this movie. Therefore, it becomes the reason why the researcher chooses *Bad Boys* Movie as the object of the research.

The use of vernacular languages uses the mother tongue of a country or region. Vernacular describes everyday language and includes slang used by a particular society, such as how family speaks at home and how friends talk. Vernacular language (non-standard dialect) is the original dialect or speech form of a particular person.

African-American Vernacular English (AAVE) is a variety previously referred to as Black English Vernacular or Vernacular Black English in sociolinguistic circles, and is also commonly referred to as Ebonic outside the academic community (Jack Sidnell – AAVE Ebonics). While some features of AAVE appear to be unique to this variety, in its structure it also shows some similarities to other varieties including a number of standard and nonstandard English varieties used in the US and the Caribbean.

AAVE is at the heart of several public debates and the analysis of this variation has also sparked and sustained debate among sociolinguists. It's hard to say how many people talk AAVE because it's not clear what that actually means. Some speakers may use specific aspects of phonology (pronunciation) and lexis (vocabulary) but there are no grammatical features associated with these variations. So many sociolinguists would

reserve the term AAVE for varieties characterized by the emergence of certain grammatical traits some of which are discussed below.

Although, it may still be difficult to say for sure how many AAVE speakers there are as these grammatical features appear in a variety of ways, namely with alternating and standard features. The wide variety in group and individual speech reflects the complex social attitudes surrounding AAVE and other non-standard varieties of English and it is this variability that initially attracted the attention of sociolinguists such as William Labov.

Sociolinguists have developed a number of ways of categorizing languages, according of their status and social functions. The distinction between a Vernacular Language and a Standard Language is a useful place to start, but the writer only focus and use Vernacular Language for this research.

Vernacular is a language or dialect spoken by ordinary people in a country or region and this language is spoken by ordinary people in a particular country or region. In addition, the use of the spoken language as one's mother tongue; not learned or imposed as a second language.

The use of regional languages in speech or writing, using the mother tongue of a country or region. Vernacular describes everyday language, and includes the slang used by the community, a regional language that is different from literary or official language, that's how they actually talk to each other, as a family speaks at home.

The language is a little different, think of it as the way friends talk when no one is listening. One of the hardest things to do in writing for school is to get away from everyday language and learn to write in a more formal way that doesn't come naturally. You can also say that a group has a colloquial language, which means the unique way people in a particular area speak.

Generally refers to a language that is not standardized and has no official status. Vernacular is the first language learned by people in multilingual communities, in addition, it is often used for relatively narrow informal functions.

The term vernacular is a language that is not an official language in a particular context. When people talk about education in a regional language, they are usually referring to education in the language of an ethnic minority in a particular country. Regional languages are variations of the language used for communication at home and with close friends. It is a language of solidarity between people of the same ethnic group.

The term has been used to refer in monolingual communities to informal, colloquial variations of language that may also have standard variations. Therefore, the term vernacular is sometimes used to indicate that a language is used for everyday interactions without implying that it is suitable only in informal contexts.

What we know, Sociolinguists is study the relationship between language and society (Holmes, J. 2013, p.1). They are very interested in

explaining why we can speak differently in different social contexts, so they are concerned with identifying the social functions of language and the ways it conveys social meaning.

Examining the way people use language in different social contexts provides a wealth of information about how language works as well as about the social relationships within a community, and the ways in which people convey and construct aspects of their social identity through their own language.

Social factors have been relevant in accounting for the particular variety used. Some relate to the users of language the participants, others relate to its uses the social setting and function of the interaction. Who is talking to whom (wife,-husband, customer-shopkeeper, boss-worker) is an important factor. The setting or social context (home, work, school) is generally relevant factor too. The aim or purpose of the interaction (informative, social) may also be important.

These social factors will prove important in describing and analyzing all types of interactions. They are a basic component in the sociolinguistic explanation of why we don't all speak the same way all the time. Vernaculars language are usually the first language learned by people African American in multilingual communities and they are often used for a relatively narrow range of informal functions.

The term vernacular can be used in several ways. In general it refers to unstandardized and unofficial language. There are hundreds of

vernacular languages, such as Buang in Papua New Guinea, Hindustani in India and Bumbar in Vanuatu, many which have never been written down or described. In a multilingual speech community, there are also many diverse group people in a multilingual community, and it is often used for a relatively narrow range of informal functions.

Some countries have also expanded the term to refer to any language that is not the official language of a country. An influential 1951 Unesco report, for instance, defined a Vernacular language as the first language of a group socially politically dominated by a group with a different language.

When people talk about education in a vernacular language, for example, they are referring to education in a minority language in a particular country. The term vernacular generally refers to colloquial variations in the linguistic repertoire. In a multilingual community, this variety is a non-standard or informal ethnic or tribal language.

Regional languages are variations that are used for everyday communication in the home environment with close friends. It is a language of solidarity between people of the same ethnic group. Enlarged, the term has been used to denote in monolingual communities to the most informal and colloquial variations of language that may have standard variations. The term 'vernacular' is used in this sense by sociolinguists who study social dialects.

Finally, the term vernacular is also sometimes used to indicate that a language is used for everyday interactions, without implying that it is suitable only in the informal sphere. This research aims at identifying the variations of African American Vernacular English (AAVE) used by the main characters in *Bad Boys* movie, and it identifying the functions of utterance containing AAVE.

This study applied qualitative methods to analyze the data. The data were in the form of utterances spoken by the main characters of *Bad Boys* movie. The data were derived from the original transcript. The data taken only focuses on the conversation between the two main characters in the *Bad Boys* Movie, to get linguistic variations with different features on the grammar, pronunciation, and vocabulary.

B. Questions and Scopes of the Research

a. Question of the Research

Based on the previous background, the author wanted to analyze Vernacular language in *Bad Boys* movie. From the following statements above the research questions are:

1. What are the linguistic variations of AAVE in *Bad Boys* Movie?
2. What is the process of the occurrence of AAVE in the *Bad Boys* movie?

b. Scopes of the Research

The writer determines the scope in analyzing Vernacular Language in *Bad Boys* movie. This study uses a qualitative concept, where the data will be taken by looking how many vocabulary and grammatical of AAVE are used in *Bad Boys* movie. Learn more grammatical and vocabulary used in Vernacular Language.

C. Objective and Significant of the Research

a. Objective of the Research

1. To find the linguistic variations of AAVE in *Bad Boys* Movie.
2. To analyze the process of the occurrence of AAVE in the *Bad Boys* movie.

b. Significant of the Research

The writers hope that the results of this research can be useful and contribute to learning and teaching English, as follows:

1. For writer: Hopefully they will gain a lot of new knowledge about the vernacular or colloquial languages spoken by African-American groups.
2. For students: The author hopes that after reading this paper, students can learn how to speak in vernacular language and can find new vocabulary and correct grammatical they found in this paper.

3. For teacher: The author hopes this research will be useful for teacher to find out what vernacular languages are found in African-American conversation.

D. Operational Definition

After reading some theories, the writer can conclude some definitions that match the author's title.

1. Standard Language

Standard language is the language that is generally used in government, media, and schools, including as a formal language.

2. Vernacular Language

It can be concluded that vernacular language is slang or unofficial language and is the everyday language used by a particular society.

3. African American Vernacular English (AAVE)

AAVE (African American Vernacular English) is a non-standard language and is a language that is still unclear in some circles, especially in its pronunciation technique, vocabulary, and also grammatically, but the language is still used in a certain community only.

E. Systematization of the Research

Systematization of this research made to facilitate the preparation of this proposal, it is necessary to determine a good and correct research systematization. The systematization of the research is divided into several chapters, as follows:

Chapter I: Introduction describes the background of the research, question and scope of the research, Significant of the research, operational definition, and sytematization of he reseach.

Chapter II: Theoretical description contains the theories used in research, in order to find out more definition of Linguistic Variation, definition of Standard Language, definition of Vernacular Language, definition of AAVE, and definition of Sociolinguistics.

Chapter III: Method of the research explains about time and place of the research, kind of the research, procedure of the research explain about preparation, implementation, and reporting, technique of the data collection explain about observation techniques and documentation method technique, technique of the data analysis, and data source explain about primary data and secondary data.

Chapter IV: Consist of data description, data analysis, and interpretation of the research findings.

Chapter V conclusion and suggestion contains conclusions and suggestion from the research that has been done.