

THE SOCIOLECT USED BY GUESTS IN TALK SHOW OF *OPRAH WINFREY SHOW*

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ABSTRACT

People in every group are different from others, especially in their dialect. The study about the different speech in various social groups or social class called *social dialect* or *sociolect*. Talk show is one of the television program which share the daily conversation. So, the communication by the guests with talk show host is more natural. The objective of this study is to know what are the aspects and the context are undelining of sociolect used by guests in talk show of *Oprah Winfrey Show* based on their social status level. In this study, the researcher used qualitative method with document analysis approach. The data source is taken from three videos in talk show of *Oprah Winfrey Show*. While, the data is obtained from the transcript and utterance used by three different guests in *Oprah Winfrey Show* who chosen by researcher depend on guests' status background. Researcher analyze three aspects of sociolect (vocabulary, pronunciation and grammar) and also the context are underlining the sociolect.

The researcher found the differences of the sociolect used by guests in *Oprah Winfrey Show* based on their social class. The result of this study shows that social class influence the used of dialect. In some word and utterance that used by upper class people has different aspects with middle and lower class. The language used by upper class more sistematically but sometimes their language is ungrammatical, this is depend on the context when the conversation is going on.

Key words : *sociolect, social class, talk show*

INTRODUCTION

The differences between the people in terms of their position, status, abilities or education is a very common phenomenon in society. People in every group are different from others not only in their possession of assets, power, professional, educational, but also in their speaking manner, style or dialect. The study about the different speech in various social groups called *social dialect* or *sociolect*. *Sociolect* or social dialect is a variety of language associated with a social group, social class, social status, etc. (Wardhaugh, 2006 : 135). Based on that statement, sociolect is a study about the relationship of social group and language pattern.

Sociolect different from *dialect* or regional dialect. Holmes (2001 : 147), explain that regional dialects involve features of pronunciation, vocabulary and grammar which differ according to the geographical area the speakers come from. While, social dialects are distinguished by features of pronunciation, vocabulary and grammar based on the social groups of the speakers. Holmes also said that social group is usually determined

by a range of features, such as education, occupation, residential area, status and income level. So, people from different social group will speak different, people from different social groups have different dialects if they use different words, pronunciations and grammatical features.

Crystal (1995 : 364) mention that there are two kinds of language variation: a.) Regional language variety (regional dialect) provides a geographical question ‘where are you from?’ it means that the regional language variety occurs in one region and spread to other regions of the language. The using of language in each geographical area will show the language which different with other area. The differentials include the vocabulary, pronunciation and grammar or style of language. b.) Social language variety (social dialect) variety provides an answer to a some what different questions ‘who are you?’ or ‘what are you?’. They belong to different social groups and performs different social roles. Some languages are highly stratified in terms of social division, such as class, profession, education, occupation, age, and a number of social parameters.

According to Holmes (2001 : 148), there are three aspects to study of sociolect. There are vocabulary, pronunciation and grammatical pattern. Beside that in this study the researcher uses SPEAKING theory by Hymes to analyze the context are underlining the sociolect. The researcher takes the conversation in Talk show as data analysis because talk show share daily conversation. In other television program (movie, news, etc.), novel or social media have a script, scenario or simulation, but there is no script in talk show (Carnel, 2012 : 6). So, the language which used by guest in talk show more natural than language which used in other television program and it is more clear to analysis about the sociolect used by guests in talk show.

Then, the talk show entitled “*Oprah Winfrey Show*” chosen by researcher because it is an educated television program which the guests are from a variety of the groups. Talk show *Oprah Winfrey Show* is an American talk show who produced and hosted by Oprah Winfrey and got highest rating for television program and this is one and only talk show with longest episode. This talk show debuted in the year 1986 and ran for 25 seasons up until 2011. It was perhaps one of the most influential and popular talk shows in television history. The show had won 47 Daytime Emmy Awards till 2000 after which Oprah Winfrey stopped submitting the show for consideration (Dhar, 2013).

The researcher chooses three episodes of *Oprah Winfrey Show* in this study. The first is “*Smith’s Family on the Oprah Winfrey Show*”. Willard Christopher Smith or better known as Will Smith is one of the famous actor in Hollywood. He was born on September, 25th 1968 in Pennsylvania, America. His wife, Jada Pinklet Smith is a singer. They have three children, first is Trey Smith, he is a football player in one of American football team, Jaden Smith is famous Actor like her father, then Willow Smith is a singer like her mother. People called the Smiths the first family of Hollywood because they do everything, acting, singing, producing and so on. Smith’s

family is a Black American people and they are including in an Upper class people in America.

The second episode is “5 Ingredients You Should Stop Eating Right Now – Oprah Winfrey Show”. The guest in this episode is Dr. Mehmet Cengiz Oz or better known as Dr. Oz. He is a heart surgeon from the United States. He was born on June, 11th 1960 in Ohio, America. He graduated from Warthon School, Pennsylvania University and Harvard University. Dr. Oz is a middle class. The last episode that chosen by researcher is “Khadijah Williams' Story_Oprah's Life Class_Oprah Winfrey Network”. Khadijah is the girl from Cambridge, Massachusetts, America. She live on the street that sleep in shelter then she started her life from local library until she graduated her education. Her family is Black American people and Khadijah include in lower class people. The three videos were selected by researcher because of their social status differences and based on the number of viewers on Youtube. These three videos are the most watched videos than other Oprah Winfrey Show episodes.

From those background above, this study is conducted to find out of the problem as follows : 1.) What are the aspects of sociolect used by guests in Talk show of “Oprah Winfrey Show”? 2.) What context are underlining the sociolect used by guests in Talk show of “Oprah Winfrey Show”?. The purpose of this study was to know the aspects of sociolect and also the context are underlining the sociolect used by guests in Talk show of “Oprah Winfrey Show”.

This study is expected to give significant contribution to students who are survived on sociolinguistic field and give additional material for lecturer to encourage students to learn sociolinguistics by reading many kinds of language variation, especially sociolect that used in talk show.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study was qualitative and the approach of study was document analysis. The researcher makes an analysis of the talk show of Oprah Winfrey Show, then through the theories that involving the sociolect based on some theories that related, here researcher used Holmes (2001:132) and Crystal (1995:364). Then, researcher analyze the context of sociolect based on SPEAKING theory by Hymes (1964:66).

1. Data and source of data

The data source is a data subject can be obtained (Arikunto, 2000 : 98). The source of data in this study is taken from video talk show of *Oprah Winfrey Show*. The data is obtained from the transcript and utterance used by three guests who have different social class in talk show of *Oprah Winfrey Show*. They are Will Smith as upper class, Dr. Oz as middle class and Khadijah William as lower class.

2. Instruments of data

As qualitative research, the instrument of the data is documentation. Paul (2006 : 6), state that documents is refers to any perceivable record of text, image, sound or combination of these. The data collected through documentation of *Oprah Winfrey Show* in video.

3. Data collecting procedure

The researcher uses the process of data collecting is through the following step : a.) Collecting data, the researcher choose the talk show and download from YouTube videos, b.) Transcribing data, the researcher watch the video then write down the utterance used by guest in talk show, c.) Selecting and identifying the data that contain of sociolect, d.) Coding or classify, the researcher classifies the data in table analysis to make easier conduct analysis.

4. Data analysis

To analyze the data, the researcher uses the way as follows : a.) Identify the utterance used by guests in talk show of *Oprah Winfrey Show*, b.) Analysis the aspects of sociolect (vocabulary, pronunciation and grammatical pattern). To analysis of pronunciation the researcher change the utterance into phonetic symbol using Oxford advanced e-dictionary version 3.1, c.) Analysis the context underlining of sociolect using Hymes' theory, d.) Then, make a conclusion about the analysis of sociolect used by guests in talk show *Oprah Winfrey Show*.

FINDINGS

A. Aspects of sociolect

There are three aspects in study social dialect or sociolect. The first aspect is vocabulary, next is pronunciation and the last is grammatical pattern. The finding of three aspect in sociolect will discusses below :

1. Vocabulary

a. Upper class (Will Smith)

(1.a.1) Will : ... this is a *perilous* journey of life

(1.a.2) Will : ... you keep the *house* ...

Words (1.a.1) *perilous* and (1.a.2) *house* is used in formal context. The word that has similar meaning with *perilous* is *dangerous*. But *perilous* is more polite than *dangerous*. Moreover, the other word that has same meaning like *deadly* or *bad* more often used in an informal context. The vocabulary (1.a.2) *house* and *shelter* have the same meaning. The word *house* is more often used in both formal situations and daily conversation. But, the *shelter* is often used by homeless people or people from lower class. Word *house* is more polite than *shelter*. From data (1.a.1) and (1.a.2) the researcher and the reader can assume

that upper class people choose the vocabulary who show the formality. But, it is not means that Will always use formal vocabulary in his dialect. Look at the data below:

(1.a.3) Will : you know the *pretty* house, isn't it?

In that utterance, Will uses the vocabulary *pretty* which used in informal situation. Another word with same meaning that used in formal situation and more polite than *pretty* is *beautiful*. Will used the word *pretty* because he is a Black American people. Black American people tend to say *pretty* than *beautiful* in their dialect and another factor is because Will in a semiformal situation.

b. Middle class (Dr. Oz)

(1.b.1) Dr. Oz : ... at the same *meal*, you would normally consume an extra hundred calories of *food*

(1.b.2) Dr. Oz : ... this look so *bad*

Upper group people use the vocabulary *banquet*, *dish* or *cuisine* to mention the word of *food*. Those word has a good politeness, usually used in formal circumstances. Whereas, the word *food* itself is a word that people say in general. In an informal circumstances or in daily conversation people say the vocabulary *food* and other vocabulary like *meal*. In data (1.b.1) speaker used informal words, that are *meal* and *food*. In data (1.b.2) the use of *bad* here has meaning to show 'low quality'. The lower than word *bad* is *poor*, and the vocabulary that more formal than *bad* to show the 'low quality' is *imperfect*.

(1.b.3) Dr. Oz : so, you have to store them in there for the *refrigerator*

The word *refrigerator* used in formal situation. Another word with the same meaning is word *fridge*, but this word is more polite and used in an informal situation. From data (1.b.1), (1.b.2) and data (1.b.3) can assume that people from middle class used both formal word and semiformal word.

c. Lower class (Khadijah William)

(1.c.1) Khadijah : ... a lot of *shelters* ...

(1.c.2) Khadijah : it *maybe* hard but I have this, I got this and I will get waiting to go away

Upper class people used *house* to say the word (1.c.1) *shelter* especially in formal context. The vocabulary *house* is more polite than *shelter*. From data (1.c.1) can known that Khadijah used non-standard or informal vocabulary. The words *maybe* and *perhaps* are adverb which have same meaning. The word (1.c.2) *maybe* used in informal situation (e.g: maybe they'll come here tomorrow). While the word *perhaps* used in formal situation (e.g: perhaps the most important question has not been asked). Another data as follows :

(1.c.3) Khadijah : this is so hard to *try* the balance to work with not having a stable place to live

The word (1.c.3) *try* is verb which has same meaning with *attempt*. But, *attempt* is more formal than *try*. From data (1.c.1), (1.c.2) and (1.c.3) the reader can assume that vocabulary used by Khadijah is informal. The use of informal word could show that people are from lower group.

In the analyzed about the vocabulary used by Khadijah is informal word or impolite word. There are three possible reason, first reason listener can assume that speaker is in informal situation the second reason show that speaker from lower class, then the word *maybe* and *try* usually used by American black people.

2. Pronunciation

Standard pronunciation of English known as RP (Received Pronunciation). Received Pronunciation (RP) is a prestigious pronunciation because it is spoken by upper class people. Talk show *Oprah Winfrey Show* is American talk show, the three guests chosen by researcher come from America also. The local accent in America called General American (GA). One of the most noticeable differences between Received Pronunciation (RP) with General American (GA) is the treatment of the 'r' sound.

In GA the pronunciation is *rhotic*, it means that the letter r is always pronounced, before vowels and consonants and also at the end of words: car /kɑ:r/, arm /ɑ:rm/, etc. Whereas, RP is *non-rhotic*, which means that the letter r is usually disappeared, except it is followed by a vowel. The r sound is not heard when r followed by consonant or at the end of word, unless the next word begins with a vowel like number eight /nʌmbər eɪt/, far away /fɑ:r ə'weɪ/. Beside that, in RP words pronounced with [ɒ] (e.g in Indonesian: contoh, rapot), but in GA will change with [ə] (e.g in Indonesian: kemarin, kepada). In addition, the pronunciation of vowel [a] in RP pronounced /ə/ but pronounce change /e/ in GA.

a. Upper class (Will Smith)

(2.a.1) Will : why are we *together* you know?

(2.a.2) Will : you know if you know have a *purpose for your relationship* and *pretty* much anything

From the videos, there is known that Will pronounced (2.a.1) *together* with /tə'geðə/ not /tə'geðər/, r sound at the end of word is not heard. In RP r sound at the end of word disappeared. Another data, in (2.a.2) there are five vocabulary with r sound inside. Will pronounced *purpose* with /pɜ:pəs/ not /pɜ:rpəs/. In RP when letter r followed by consonant, the r sound disappear. This is same when Will pronounced *for* /fɔ:/ and *your* /jɔ:/, the letter r at the end of words can not heard clearly. But in words *relationship* /rɪ'leɪʃnʃɪp/ and *pretty* /prɪti/ which the letter r followed by vowel, r sound is pronounced. So, the listener can assume that Will using RP in his dialect.

In addition, in some words the vowel [a] also pronounced with /ə/ in RP and will change with /e/ in GA :

(2.a.3) Will : ... to be the *primary* focus

The word *primary* pronounced by Will with /praɪməri/ not /praɪmeri/. He used /ə/ not /e/. Means that /praɪməri/ is RP and /praɪmeri/ is GA. From the explanation above reader can assume that Upper class people like Will Smith used Received Pronunciation (RP).

b. Middle class (Dr. Oz)

(2.b.1) Dr. Oz : you put in good oil into a *cracker*

(2.b.2) Dr. Oz : even *worse* than sugar

In data (2.b.1) Dr. Oz pronounced the word *cracker* with /krækər/ not /krækə/. It means that Dr. Oz is using GA because he pronounced r sound at the end of word. Whereas, word *worse* in (2.b.2) pronounced /wɜːs/ in RP and in GA will pronounced /wɜːrs/. Here, Dr. Oz pronounced /wɜːrs/. In RP, the 'r' sound is not heard when r followed by consonant. Means that Dr. Oz used GA. Beside the treatment of r sound, the used of vowel ɒ and ə also become a sign of RP and GA. Look at the data below :

(2.b.3) Dr. Oz : *what* makes it's solid

In data above, Dr. Oz pronounced word *what* with /wɒt/ not /wət/. In RP, vowel [a] pronounced with [ɒ] but in GA will change with [ə]. So, listener can know that Dr. Oz used RP. From data of pronunciation used by Dr. Oz the researcher can assume that sometimes middle class people used both RP and GA.

c. Lower class (Khadijah William)

(2.c.1) Khadijah : me, my mom and my *sister* ...

People who used GA will pronounced r sound at the end of word. In data (2.c.1) Khadijah pronounced word *sister* with /sɪstər/ not /sɪstə/, she pronounced the r sound at the end of word. So, the reader can know that Khadijah used GA. Another data as follows :

(2.c.2) Khadijah : that's *what* I focus on

In data (2.c.2) Khadijah pronounced the word *what* with /wət/ not /wɒt/. Means that Khadijah using GA because the vowel [a] pronounced [ɒ] in RP and change [ə] in GA. In addition, the vowel [a] that pronounced /ə/ in RP will change /e/ in GA :

(2.c.3) Khadijah : I just spent most of my time at Los Angeles
Local *Library*

In RP the word *library* pronounced /laɪbrəri/ but in GA that word will pronounced /laɪbreri/. In data (2.c.3) Khadijah pronounced with /laɪbreri/, so the reader can assume that Khadijah used GA. Means that lower class people used GA in their dialect.

3. Grammatical Pattern

Wolfram (2004 : 121) state that one of characteristics in Black English is used the pattern of *wanna* and *gonna*. In Standard English (SE), the used of *wanna* show the informal. In formal context the word “wanna” is used to represent the words “want to” and “want a”. The word “want to” followed by verb and the word “want a” followed by noun. Wolfram also said that popular pattern in Black English is g-dropping or deletion g sound (e.g coming-comin’, having-havin’, going-goin’, etc). Beside that, Black English used double verb for example : they have seen, they went down (Wolfram, 2004 : 122).

In addition, Black English used copula deletion. In linguistics, copula is a word used to link the subject of a sentence with a predicate. A copula is often a verb, though this is not universally the case. A verb which is a copula is sometimes called a copulative or copular verb (am, is, are, was, were, etc.). The used of copula deletion in SE is informal form or called non-SE.

a. Upper class (Will Smith)

(3.a.1) “you wanna cover something”

(3.a.2) “you wanna do”

When the reader look at data above, the reader can assume that Will in informal situation or non-SE, because he change pattern *want to* into *wanna*. Beside that, Will Smith is American Black people. The pattern of *wanna* is common used in Black English. Another data which show that Will use grammatical pattern of Black English as follows :

(3.a.3) “no.. no.. I mean yeah.. yeah”

(3.a.4) “we comin’ to do it”

(3.a.5) “if you know have a goal”

(3.a.6) “if you know have a purpose”

Table A.1

Black English Pattern	Standard English Pattern
<i>I <u>mean</u> yeah</i>	<i>That’s <u>what</u> I mean</i>
<i>we <u>comin’</u> to do it</i>	<i>we <u>coming</u> to do it</i>
<i>if you <u>know</u> have a goal</i>	<i>if you <u>know</u> a goal / if you <u>have</u> a goal</i>
<i>if you <u>know</u> have a purpose</i>	<i>if you <u>know</u> a purpose / if you <u>have</u> a purpose</i>

From table above there is known that Will used Black English pattern because he said comin’ not coming, then he repeat the used of verb know and have. In data (3.a.4) “we comin’ to do it” the copula ‘are’ is deleted. The Standard English form of that is “we are coming to do it”.

b. Middle class (Dr. Oz)

Dr. Oz is not American Black people, but there is data from Dr. Oz that used copula deletion in his utterance. Deleted a copula here show that Dr. Oz in an informal situation.

(3.b.1) Dr. Oz : these __ very carbohydrate

The copula which deleted in data above is 'are'. The Standard English form (SE) of data (3.b.1) is "*these are very carbohydrate*".

c. Lower class (Khadijah William)

Khadijah William is an American Black people, same with Will Smith. But, she is a lower class. Khadijah also use g-dropping or deleted g sound.

(3.c.1) Khadijah : me, my mom and my sister *havin'* homeless of the line

The analysis of the data above is the used of word *havin'*. In SE that sentence change become "me, my mom and my sister *having* homeless of the line". Beside that, copula 'are' in data (3.c.1) was deleted.

me, my mom and my sister __ having homeless of the line.

The standard form of the sentence above is "*me, my mom and my sister are having homeless of the line*".

B. Context of sociolect

Researcher analyzed the context are underlining the sociolect used by guests in *Oprah Winfrey Show* using theory by Hymes which known as SPEAKING.

1. Situation (Setting and Scene)

In the first episode, there is a lounge in the middle of stage with the screen in behind of lounge and the audiences are watching from in front of the stage. Will was wearing a suit and his wife wear a dress. From the whole setting and scene of this episode the viewer can assume if they are upper class people.

The second episode is Dr. Oz as the guest. There is any table on the stage with five ingredients should be avoided on the top of table. Oprah and Dr. Oz stand behind the table, between the table and the screen. Whereas, the audiences in front of the stage. In this episode, the viewers know that the guest is a doctor. So, the researcher and the reader can assume that Dr. Oz is from middle group. Because of that sometimes Dr. Oz use formal language and sometimes he is not.

The setting of place in the third video is in the beginning of this episode, Khadijah William is in the skid row. She showed the homeless people's life in a shelter that has name skid row. The next scene is in the Union Rescue Mission, place to accomodate the homeless. They called this place a shelter. Khadijah also showed the bedroom which her family and another family are sleep in there. As the reader

know that homeless people are lower class. So, the language used by them is more informal. Then, Khadijah also went to the Los Angeles Local Library. This library is one of the place that change Khadijah's life. She told about how she learned and wasted her time at the Los Angeles Local Library when she was younger.

The last, the setting is in Oprah Winfrey Shows' studio. There are a small table and two chair where Khadijah and Oprah were sit down and faced each other while the audiences are sitting in front of Khadijah and Oprah or in front of the stage. From this scene the viewers will know that sometimes Khadijah is using formal language. Because when she invited in Oprah Winfrey Show she had just graduated from Harvard University. So, even though she is a lower class but she was educated people.

2. Participant

According to Goffman in Annese (2000 : 765), the traditional roles of speaker and hearer are upset in the verbal interaction of talk show. Annese explained that the face to face interaction of the host and her guests is staged for the audiences in studio, but as a matter of fact, the interaction of host, guests and the studio audiences is staged for the audiences at home. It means that the guests which is the audience on the stage and the audiences in the hall or studio are absorbed in the home audience as the general audience. So, the main speaker in talk show is the host, which here is Oprah.

As the audience of the speaker, someone must know about social background of the speaker, because the difference of age, gender, social status or social class will influenced audience to responded the speaker. Means that if the speaker is from upper class like Oprah, the audience will give response to speaker politely or using the formal language. In videos that analyzed by researcher, the guests in talk show used a language that almost entirely grammatically.

3. Ends

The purpose of the conversation in talk show usually is to discuss about everything that concerns with the guests experience or discuss other topics that are still relevant with guests expertise or profession. The purpose of the first episode is entertain and give information about Smith family's business plan with the guest is Smith family (Will, Jada and their children) to audience. The purpose of the second episode is to give information to the audience about five ingredients of food that should be avoided because they have an adverse effect on the health. In this second episode the guests is Dr. Oz. The last video is about Khadijah William. The purpose of this episode is to give information and motivation to audience especially for homeless people which is education is very important in life, about the effort to get more knowledge and teach the audience just because you are homeless people doesn't mean that you cannot change your life.

4. Acts

On talk show of *Oprah Winfrey Show* the show begins with the introduction of guest made by the host then the guest will be called to the stage accompanied by a standing ovation of the audience. Then, the conversation continued with question and answer between the host and guest. In the middle of a conversation, sometimes the host or guest insert some humor that makes the audience laugh. The form of the utterances used in this talk show is not very formal and also not so informal, it can be said that is semiformal.

5. Key

In the context of the *Oprah Winfrey Show*, a key component is seen from the attitude and behavior of the guests. Every guest looks serious and enthusiastic in telling or explaining something related to themselves. Meanwhile, in some scenes, guests showed a laugh expression when the host slipped some humor. As a talk show the conversation takes place casually. Talk show *Oprah Winfrey Show* takes place semiformal, despite discussing a serious topic but still framed by some humor.

For example on the video of Smith's family, where Oprah as the host suddenly pointed at Jada Smith's shoes that made Will Smith and the audience laugh :

- (B.5.1) Will : you know what.. what we did discover it.. is..
Oprah: look at Jada shoes!
Will : Oh no.. (Laughing)
(*audience laughing*)
Oprah: hellooo.. okay
Will : guys... almost warden. How awful, you know its
big mess I have
(*audience laughing*)

On video of Dr. Oz, when he explains about partially hydrogenated vegetable oil, Oprah said that it could be used for her feet and heels, so it made Dr. Oz and the audience laugh:

- (B. 5.2) Dr. Oz : but don't put it in here
Oprah : I can use it for my feet
Dr. Oz : uh huh (*Laughing*)
Oprah : it can tried to feet.. (*Laughing*) good, I'm
thinking this is a great moisturizer
Dr. Oz : yeah this
(*audience laughed*)
Oprah : for the bottom of my heels this is my idea, okay.

But, on a Khadijah's video, the conversation is casual, serious and motivating the audience. Because it shows the spirit and Khadijah's struggle to continue to learn even though she came from a homeless family.

6. Instrument

Instruments include the media of communication and how speech form. Talk show is a one of the television program, means that talk show used television as the media. Most of talk show use verbal or oral communication. The form of communication in talk show is daily conversation, which there are question and answer between the host and guest. There is semiformal conversation.

7. Norms

Norm is social rules governing the event and the participants' actions and reaction. Each participant, either the host, guest or the audience must understand the rules of this event and still keep the attitude so the event going well. Not only to providing questions to the guests, but the host also be able to keep the situation.

8. Genre

Genre is the type of speech that is being given. In general, there are many kinds of genre such as: movie, speech, drama, poetry, novel, conversation, up to discussion or debate. A talk show is a television programming genre in which one person (or group of people) discusses various topics put forth by a talk show host. The communication in talk show share a daily conversation. Sometimes there are a sense of humor from host or from the guest, so the conversation in talk show is semiformal.

DISCUSSION

Based on findings above which explained the aspects of sociolect used by guests in talk show of Oprah Winfrey Show and also the context of sociolect, there are three aspects of sociolect based on Holmes (2001 : 148). Those are vocabulary, pronunciation and grammatical pattern. In this study, there are three episodes of Oprah Winfrey Show with three different guests selected by researcher to be analyzed. The first is analysis of vocabulary used by Will, Dr. Oz and Khadijah. The vocabulary used by Will, for example is *perilous*. The word *perilous* is more formal than *dangerous* and *deadly*. The second is from Dr. Oz, there is *bad* to show the low quality which *imperfect* that more formal than *bad*, and *poor* is more informal than *bad*. The third analysis is vocabulary used by Khadijah, the example is *maybe* which more informal than *perhaps*. From the finding of vocabulary the researcher assumed that upper class used formal or polite words, while middle class used both formal and informal vocabulary, then lower class people used impolite words or informal vocabulary.

For the pronunciation, one of the most noticeable differences between Received Pronunciation (RP) with General America (GA), is the treatment of the 'r' sound. Where RP is a *non-rothic* while the GA is *rothic*. For example, Will mention the word together with /tə'geðə/ not /tə'geðər/, his r sound is not heard while Dr. Oz pronounced /krækər/ not /krækə/ as well as Khadijah who said /sɪstər/ not /sɪstə/, it means that Will is using RP whereas Dr. Oz and Khadijah are using GA because they pronounced r

sound. Upper class used RP in their dialect, whereas the middle class used both RP and GA, then lower class used GA pronunciation.

The third aspect is a grammatical pattern, for example the used of *wanna* by Will, in the sentence *you wanna cover something*, the Standard English (SE) form of that sentence is *you want to cover something*. The word 'wanna' used in informal context, it used to represent the words "want to" and "want a". Formally, the word "want to" followed by verb and the word "want a" followed by noun. The used of *wanna* also show that the speaker is Black American people. From the social status of Will Smith, there is known that he is upper class people and he is an American Black people. So, Will used non-SE because he used Black English. The social background of the context are underlining the sociolect.

To analyze the context are underlining the sociolect used by guests in *Oprah Winfrey Show* the researcher is using the SPEAKING model by Hymes (1964:66). The context of language like a where and when it happen, or who the participant will affected the way in speak of someone. The context includes the setting, situation, participants, ends or goals of the speech, acts, key or tone, instrument included form and style of the speech being given, norms, and the last is genre or type of speech. Someone will speak differently in different context. Beside that the social status background of speaker also influence their speaking style. People from different groups, upper class, middle class and lower class are speak differently. People from White American and Black American also have different style in speak, although they are from the same group.

CONCLUSION

After discussing about the sociolect, the researcher can conclude the analysis based on the statement of the problem. Those are :

1. The aspects of sociolect: vocabulary, pronunciation and grammatical pattern in social class level which used by guests in *Oprah Winfrey Show* are different. Upper class people used Standard English in their dialect. While middle class, used both SE and non-SE. Then, people from lower class more used non-SE. But, in this research upper class people, here is Will Smith, he used ungrammatical standard. Because he is an American Black people, so the grammatical pattern used by Will is Black English pettern.
2. The context of language is very important to underlining the sociolect. From the analysis in this study there is known that context are influenced how people spoke. The context (such as the situation, scene, participant, tone, instument, norms, etc.) of language is the cause of sociolect. Not only the language context but also the social status background of the speaker give influenced of the sociolect.

SUGGESTION

On the basis of the research findings and discussion, there are some suggestions to offer. Based on the sociolinguistic perspective, the researcher would like to give some suggestion that may be useful for the English teacher, they can know deeply about the aspects of sociolect and the context are underlining. They also can be easy to explain the sociolect to the students. Then, for students, the researcher hopes all of the students who want to learn about the sociolinguistic material especially about sociolect itself hopefully this research can help them, and they should study about the aspects of sociolect and also the context are undelining the sociolect. the last for the next researcher, the researcher hopes that all the next researchers who want to learn about the sociolinguistic especially about sociolect itself hopefully this research can help them as their references and they can learn more about sociolinguistic if they want to do research in the same topic. This research is far from the best research, there are some weakness especially in the way of delivering the finding and discussion. Critical and suggestion from the readers are expected by researcher to make this research better for the next time.

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