

Britain and Australian may speak different in phonology, grammar and vocabulary to speak English.

According to Wardhaugh (1977), dialect is a “variety of a language associated with a particular group of speaker and mutually intelligible with other varieties” (p. 221). It means that dialect is a specific attribute that differentiates one way of speaking from other’s. dialect may specify the person using it since dialect appears quite uniquely to one’s ears. Sometimes, one dialect may share a similar attribute with another dialect and other varieties. It makes a dialect has a great relation with other varieties.

The term dialectology is used to refer to the study of regional dialect. Modern dialectology got its start in Europe about century ago as a result of the interest of historical linguist in observing the spread of sound change. This early work was principally concerned with phonology. Later work has considered other aspects of language, but phonology is still the greatest area of concentration, with the lexicon in second place. Dialectology has been comparatively less interested in morphology and syntax. O’Grady (1976, p.327)

The work of dialectology is often published in form of article, but the most character form for the result of their investigation is the dialect atlas. A dialect atlas contains numerous map that exhibit regional in a language. The boundaries between dialect (and subdialect) are represented on these map by means of lines called isoglosses. The latter are generally drawn with respect to

single unitary, homogeneous dialect but instead comprises a number of varieties. Jannedy (1994, p.369) When we speak of SAE, we usually have in mind features of grammar more than pronunciation. In the United States, where class consciousness is minimal, pronunciation is not terribly important. Thus, there are varieties of SAE that are spoken with northern accents, etc. But that are still considered standard. This is not to say that we do not make evaluations of speech based on accent, because we do. But we seem to be far more “tolerant” of variation in accent than we are of grammatical variation. Compare, for example, the varieties of English spoken by Connecticut native George Bush, Arkansan Bill Clinton, and Texan Ross Perot in the 1992 presidential debates. Most would agree that all three are speakers of SAE. And yet they all speak with distinctly different accents.

According (O’Grady, 1976) stated Generally speaking, the study of American dialectology has proceeded like the settlement of United States itself, from east to west. The most extensively published studied and the most certain generalization concern the eastern seaboard and adjoining states. Here was find three major dialect areas: Northern, encompassing the area north of a line running westward from central new Jersey thought northern Pennsylvania; southern, including those areas south and east of a line starting at the at-lantic at the southern border of New jersey and heading westward almost to West Virginia, and then heading south thought North Carolina and south Caroline; and Midland, including the areas between the northern and southern areas. The northern dialect area contains Eastern New England

2.3.3 Southern English

(O'Grady, 1976) stated Southern English is marked by loss of postvocalic /r/, /z/, in *Mrs.*, and the use of *tote* for *carry* and *brans* for *string beans*. It shares with Southern Midland the use of *you-all* for the second person plural pronoun, /yuw/ in words such as *news* and *due*, *shucks* rather than *husks* for the coverings of corn, and *might could* for might be able to.

Southern American English (SAE) is the most widely recognized regional dialect of American English, but as most of its speakers know, widespread recognition is a mixed blessing. SAE is also the regional dialect that is most negatively evaluated. In a recent study of folk beliefs about American dialects, Dennis Preston (1996) found that 90% of his respondents from Michigan and Indiana and 96% of those from South Carolina recognized SAE as a distinct variety of American English. Both the Michigan and Indiana respondents, however, also evaluated SAE as the most "incorrect" variety of American English (New York City speech was the only serious competitor), and the South Carolina respondents were ambivalent about its correctness as well. Misunderstandings about what comprises SAE are almost as widespread as the recognition of its distinctiveness. These misunderstandings in large part have been fueled by media portrayals in movies such as *Gone with the Wind* and in television shows such as *The Dukes of Hazard* that presented grossly exaggerated and inaccurate stereotypes of SAE. More recent portrayals in television shows

such as *Designing Women*, *Evening Shade*, and *Grace Under Fire* are more accurate, but their effect on the public knowledge of SAE is unclear.

Traditionally, SAE different from other varieties of American English in some of its lexical, grammatical, and phonological features, but many of the lexical differences, which were rooted in an agrarian economy and a traditional society, have begun to disappear. For instance, most younger Southerners are as likely to use green beans as snapbeans and are more likely to use dragon fly than either snake doctor or mosquito hawk. Just as these book terms have replaced the older folk terms with the advent of universal education, a significant part of the regional vocabulary associated with farm life has become obsolete as the artifacts to which they refer have disappeared. Few Southerners under 50 know what a singletree is (it is the bar of wood on a wagon to which the traces are attached) or have heard the term dogtrot used for a type of house (usually a two room house with an open hall down the middle). Many of the distinctive grammatical and phonological features of SAE still persist, however. (www.pbp.org, 2016)

The widespread recognition and negative evaluation of SAE can have practical consequences for its users that in some cases include negative stereotyping and linguistic discrimination, just as with African American Vernacular English (AAVE), or Ebonics. While SAE almost never generates the extreme reactions and extensive prejudice that AAVE often does, its users can anticipate at least polite (and often not so polite) condescension to their speech by non-Southerners. In spite of its low status

Potter. Thus, the whole analysis dialect features. Hagrid represent the lower social.

The last research, the thesis is Puspita (2015) a student of UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya. She did a research analyzed „An Analysis of Southern American Dialect Used by The Main Character in Harper Lee’s to kill A Mockingbird“. Puspita analyzed the Phonological Features, grammatical pattern, and Vocabulary Variation in her research. she found the regional dialect Part of United Stated. And she analyzed [d] dropping, and Contracted pronunciation in Phonological Feature. She is also analyzed ya’ll as [you + all], and fixin’ to in Grammatical pattern. And the last in Vocabulary Variation she analyzed the distinction pair pf words and shown the distinction of social group belong to the main characters” in Harper Lee’s to kill a Mockingbird.