









positions of social, financial, and professional influence in the community. Moreover, Fries (In Kerr and Aderman 1971: 313) said that Standard language as the particular language habits that have become socially acceptable in most communities.

Based on the three statements above, the researcher concluded that this variety is used by people who have high education, and also Standard English is a variety which used in newspaper and books, and also taught in schools in written and spoken form. It can be understood that Standard Language is the social favored variety of language which is based on the speech of the educated population. Standard English associates with language which has prestigious accent.

## **2.5 Non-Standard Language**

Actually, based on social status, people are divided into three groups. They are high class, middle class and lower class. Every group is unique. They have their own characteristics which differentiate one another, including their language. As Francis (In Kerr and Aderman 1971: 327) stated that Non Standard English is naturally used by people whose schooling is limited and who perform the unskilled labor in country and city.

In addition, Trudgill (2000: 6) stated that nonstandard language has nothing in principle to do with differences between formal and colloquial language, or with concepts such as 'bad language'.





by some African Americans (though not all) across different geographical regions of the USA and across a full range of age groups (p. 77)".

Moreover, Yule (1996: 243) said "Black English Vernacular (BEV), is a widespread social dialect, often cutting across regional differences. When a group within a society undergoes some form of social isolation, such as he discrimination or segregation experience historically by African Americans, then social dialect differences become more marked".

The last definition of Black Vernacular English came from Fromkin, Rodman & Hyams (2007: 423) "The dialect, African American English (AAE) is spoken by large population of Americans of African descent which is actually a group of closely related dialects also called African American Vernacular English (AAVE), Black English (BE), Inner City English (ICE), and Ebonics".

The researcher concluded that Black Vernacular English is one of variety in English language which is used by African Americans (even not all) and has its own characteristics which are different with other variety. This kind of language is used by lower class Blacks class at the first time, but today BVE is also used by high Black class. For instance, Missy Elliot, the famous rap black singer, who writes song lyric using BVE, and also Oprah Winfrey, TV presenter sometimes, uses BVE on her show.

























show a preference towards either type of speaker. Nine to ten-year-old children in both Illinois and Tennessee evaluated the Northern-accented individuals as sounding “smarter” and “in charge”, and the Southern-accented individuals as sounding “nicer.”

2. A study conducted by Snell (2013). The study showed the fact that the use of Teesside dialect (North-east England) Primary school and in Secondary school. In primary school, the pupils allow to use dialect in school whether it is during in class (reading poems and stories which are written in ethnic dialect) and outside class (when the pupils are on the playground or having lunch). But in Secondary school, pupils do not allow to use dialect in their written work.
3. A study conducted by Louw & Wet (2009). The study showed that Native speakers of South Africa’s Bantu languages are often optimistic about their ability to determine a person’s mother tongue background based on his/her English accent. In the first perceptual experiment, which was conducted using telephone speech, none of the participants were able to recognize the BSAE speakers’ accents beyond the chance level of 50/50 Nguni/Sotho. Furthermore, they expected that sentences would be easier to classify than words, but the results showed no significant difference between the listeners’ responses to word and sentence

stimuli. Because the telephone data suffered from a number of shortcomings, a second perceptual experiment was conducted using good quality recorded speech, specifically designed to include acoustic cues relevant to different BSAE accents. In this instance the listeners performed slightly better in classifying sentence stimuli than in classifying word stimuli, but, as was the case in experiment 1, the overall results indicate that none of them were consistently able to correctly distinguish the Nguni accent from the Sotho accent.

4. A study conducted by Lemmer (2007). The study showed that The multilingual nature of the cast and the fact that the students experience levels differed also affected the outcome of the accent work in this production. Initially, it was feared that the experience would affect the students' confidence in and attitude towards accent work, especially in the case of second users as comparison was inevitable. Yet, the students' responses suggest that they viewed this as a valuable training experience and that their attitude towards accent work remains positive. It is important to state that the responses were noted in an informal survey. A formal survey that produces more interpretable results could be used in future to gauge such a cast's experiences. A questionnaire that rates the audience's perception

could also be applied within the training context to evaluate the accent coaching process. Such a survey could potentially provide insight into how a multi-lingual audience experiences a play performed in a non-native accent. Second-language speakers' ability to perceive and produce English phonemes should be considered carefully before they attempt an English dialect, in addition to their accent.

From four articles above which data were available and taken from daily conversation in the researcher's society which can be used as data to analysis BVE in spoken data. Hence, the researcher in this study cannot find the society which used BVE in daily conversation, so she decided to take novel as her data since the data were available. Also, the previous researches show the dialect toward children's attitudes, dialect toward class positioning at school, people perception toward dialect, and the dialect which affected the outcome of student in multilingual coaching cast. Thus, in the first time, the researcher wants to investigate the type and impact of BVE which is used by Bigger Thomas. But then, after she gained the data, the researcher only find one point which show the impact, that is, the increasing of segregation.