

area, people tended to move around less than they did in the north. The result, the sub dialects are much less same than those of the General Northern regions and have much more clearly defined limitation. Other languages that had an important influence on it are French (since the western region was originally French territory) and the African languages spoken by the people brought over as slaves.

Some local words in general Southern, they are: *boogerman*, *funky* (bad smelling), *jump the broomstick* (get married), *kinfolks*, *mammy*, *muleheaded*, *overseer*, *tote*, *y'all*. There are three region of General Southern: South Midland, Ozark, Southern Appalachian.

The South Midland dialect region follows the Ohio River in a generally southwesterly direction, moving across from Kentucky, Alabama, Southern Indiana, and Southern Illinois to southern Missouri, Arkansas, southern Kansas, and Oklahoma, west of the Mississippi river. Although historically more closely related to the North Midland speech, this region shows dialectal features that are now more similar to the rest of the South than the Midland, most noticeably the smoothing of the diphthong /aɪ/ to [a:], and the second person plural pronoun "you-all" or "y'all." Unlike the coastal South, however, the South Midland has always been a rhotic dialect, pronouncing /r/ wherever it has historically occurred. South Indiana is the northernmost extent of the South Midland region, forming what dialectologists refer to as the "Hoosier Apex" of the South Midland; the accent is locally known there as the "Hoosier

The novel won the 1961 Pulitzer Prize. The novel was highly popular and the selling of the novel more than fifteen million copies. Though in composing the novel she delved into her own experiences as a child in Monroeville, Lee intended that the book impart the sense of any small town in the Deep South, as well as the universal characteristics of human beings. The book was made into a successful movie in 1962, starring Gregory Peck as Atticus (www.wikipedia.com).

In this novel, there are thirty characters but the researcher only takes three characters as the main characters and also as the narrator in the story. The names of them are Jean Louise Finch (Scout Finch), Jeremy Fich (Jem Finch) and Atticus Finch.

The researcher interest to this novel as the subject analysis because the title is very unique because the title have implicit meaning that draw a main problem of the novel and she is interest enough because there are so many data that available and possible to analyze. And then, this novel also has good moral value, which is Atticus Finch as the lawyer did not distinguish the right of white or black people although there was racial segregation that makes black people or nigger did not have equal right like white people. He still defends his client, Tom Robinson because he knows that his client did not guilty although he knows that, he can not win Tom Robinson's case. Tom Robinson in the story as the symbol of the title "To Kill a Mockingbird" as the innocence thing that killed by devil because the judge approve that he is guilty. Finally, the police shoot him until he died because

- remote time *b'een* (stressed) in AAVE to denote distant past (*I **b'een** known her*)
- indignant *come* in AAVE (*He **come** telling me I didn't know what I was talking about*)
- *a*-prefixing in Appalachian English and other rural varieties (*Kim was **a** drinkin'*)
- *are* absence in Southern Anglo and AAVE (*You ugly*)
- singular *s* on plural verbs in rural Upper and Lower South (*Me and my brother gets in fights*)
- *-s* absence on third-person-singular forms in AAVE (*The dog stay outside in the afternoon*)
- *-ly* absence in Appalachian and Ozark English (*I come from Virginia **original***)
- intensifying adverbs in Southern English (*She is **right** nice*)
- *steady* in AAVE (*They be **steady** messing with you*)
- plural *-s* absence with measurement nouns, especially in isolated southern areas (*The station is four mile down the road*)
- possessive *-s* absence in AAVE (*The man hat is on the chair*)
- *mines* as possessive pronoun in AAVE (*It's **mines***)
- Possessive forms ending in *-n* in phrase-final position in Appalachian English (*Is it yourn?*)
- relative pronoun absence in subject position in southern-based varieties (*That's the dog bit me*)

