

CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The focus of this research is to identify patterns of the Southern dialect and the significance of the dialect found in “To Kill a Mockingbird” that used by the main characters that is Scout, Jem and Atticus. The main purpose of this chapter is to answer the questions present in Chapter 1.

4.1 Findings

There are three main points of patterns that will be analyzed by the researcher. The first, phonology feature, the second, grammatical features, and the third, vocabulary variation that appear in whole of the story chapter 1 until 31.

4.1.1 Dialect Pattern used by Main Characters

In this section, the researcher wants to show the table of the patterns of Southern dialect that used by three characters that become a main characters and also as the narrator in the novel of Harper Lee entitled “To Kill a Mockingbird”, their name are Scout Finch, Jeremy Finch and Atticus which is Atticus as the single father of Scout Finch and Jeremy Finch that works as the loyal lawyer in the Maycomb County, he always help people that needs his help.

Table 4.2 Dialect Pattern used by Main Characters

Pattern		Frequency	Percentage
Phonology Features	-in ending	Scout = 122	23,8%
		Jem = 50	9,8%
		Atticus = 2	0,4%
	[d] dropping	Scout = 15	2,9%
		Jem = 2	0,4%
		Atticus = 0	0%
	Contracting the pronunciation	Scout = 141	27,5%
		Jem = 75	14,6%
		Atticus = 21	4,1%
Grammatical Features	Yall	Scout = 0	0%
		Jem = 1	0,2%
		Atticus = 0	0%
	Fixin' to	Scout = 1	0,2%
		Jem = 0	0%
		Atticus = 0	0%
	Ain't	Scout = 21	4,1%
		Jem = 7	1,4%
		Atticus = 0	0%
Vocabulary Variation	Unique choice of words	Scout = 41	7,9%
		Jem = 16	3,1
		Atticus = 1	0,2
		514	100%

4.1.2 Phonology Features

Phonology features in Southern dialect used by Scout, Jem and Atticus are invested in consonant dropping, -in pronunciation, contraction the pronunciation. In consonant dropping, which omits the pronunciation of a consonant, the main characters only drop the [d]. They also pronounce –in instead of –ing and contrast some words in main character's utterances

a. –In Ending

According to Wolfram in Nagle and Sanders (2003:151), the fronting of [ŋ] or –in ending to [n] in unstressed syllables such as *swimmin'* for *swimming* or *comin'* for *coming*.

–in ending also appear in many times in To Kill a Mockingbird novel in the main characters dialogs, which represent the distinctive dialect. It is by simplifying the utterance of the –ing form of verb (verb+ing) and words ended by –ing.

In this case, the data of –in ending appear 174 times and represent 34 % of the total presentation.

Data 1

This utterance happened when Jem, Dill and Scout has a plan to be more closer and to know about Boo Radley's condition in his house. (p. 7).

Dill	:	“You are scared,”
Jem	:	“Ain’t scared, just respectful,”.
Narrator	:	The next day Dill said.
Dill	:	“You’re too scared even to put your big toe in the front yard”
		Jem : He reckoned he
		wasn’t, he’d passed the
		Radley Place every school day of his life.
cout	:	“Always runnin ”.

From the conversation above, the word is originally ended with -ing. Unlike verb+ing but they can accept the same treatment of the -in ending in their daily conversation.

Data 2

Jem : “See there?” (Jem was scowling triumphantly).
 “**Nothin’** to it. I swear, Scout, sometimes you act so much like a girl it’s **mortifyin’**.” (p. 20)

That was fast **thinkin'**, son. Listen... you hear?" (p. 30)

This feature appears in many times in *To Kill a Mockingbird* novel in the main characters dialogs, which represent the distinctive dialect. In this case, the data [d] dropping appear 17 times and represent 3,3% of the total presentation.

Data 3

Dill : “How can you keep from passing through one?”

- contains of contraction of word “lemme” as ‘lemme’ to ease his articulation. Boo Radley, third, sentence Scout says which is pronounced by Scout simply as “Boo” when he talks to Dill. Forth, Scout pronounces “gonna” when Scout ask to Jem about

Sixth, same with the previous sentence, the
also contracted form of “untill” since
when she talks to Jem about Atticus
from of “go to” simplify pronounce

he talks to Scout.

Here are the words of the
throughout the novel :

Table 4.4 Contracted Pronunciation by Main Characters

Character	Contracted Pronuciation	Standard Pronunciation
Scout	Gonna	Go to
	Wanta	Want to
	Oughta	Ought to
	‘Em	Them
	Gimme	Give me
	Whatcha	What are you
	Gotta	Got to
	C’n	Come on
	Wadn’t	Was not
	‘s *	Is
	D’you	Do/did you
	Lemme	Let me
	An’	And
	Outa	Out of
	Jem	Lemme
Hafta		Have to
Wanta		Want to
Outa		Out of
Till		Until
Gonna		Go to
C’n		Come on
G’on		Go on
Gotta		Got to
d’ *		And
n’ *		And
An’		And
Naw		No
Oughta		Ought to
‘fore		Before
Atticus	Tollable	Tollerable

* : Contracted pronunciation that didn't have meaning but

the researcher give standard meaning that appropriate

based on the context of the sentence in To Kill a

Mockingbird's story.

4.1.3 Grammatical Features

According to Reed and Reed in Nagle and Sanders (2003:106), His article entitled *1001 Things Everyone Should Know About the South, yall, might could, and fixin' to* represent three grammatical features particularly associated with southern speech.

In other opinion, Bersteins in Nagle and Sanders (2003:118) states that not all members of a group will use all of these grammatical features to the same degree.

There are three unique grammatical pattern of the Southern dialect used by main characters (Scout, Jem and Atticus) in Harper Lee's novel entitled "To Kill a Mockingbird" : yall, fixin' to and ain't.

a. Yall

According Beirstein in Nagle and Sanders (2007:107), there are some variation of yall in structure, y'all, ya'll and yawl. This feature only appears at once and utter by Jem.

Data 5

Jem : “Dill if you don’t hush I’ll knock you
bowlegged.
I mean it, now-”
“**Yawl** hush,” (growled Jem)
“you act like you believe in Hot Steams.”

Scout : “You act like you don’t,”

Dill : “What’s a Hot Steam?” (p. 20)

Jem uses this utterance to make Dill and Scout silent when Dill and Scout talk about Boo Radley.

b. Fixin' to

According Beirstein in Nagle and Sanders (2007:114), “fixin’ to” expressed the intention to do something within a relatively short period of time. The term of “fixin’ to” have a meaning preparing to or intending to and specifying that it is associated with southern speech.

Data 6

I was **fixin' to** run off tonight because there they all were
(Scout, p. 76)

In the following sentence above, Scout uses this utterance when she can not sleep at the time and she decides intending to escape at the time.

c. Ain't

This feature appears in many times in *To Kill a Mockingbird* novel in the main characters dialogs exception Atticus which represents the distinctive dialect. In this case, this feature appear 28 times, 21 times used by Scout and 7 times used by Jem and represent 5,5% of the total presentation.

Here are some examples use of ain't by Scout and Jem :

Data 7

Jem : “How old are you? “four-and-a-half?”

Dill : "Goin' on seven."

Jem : (jerking his thumb at me)
 “Scout yonder’s been readin’ ever since she was born, and she **ain’t** even started to school yet. (p. 4)

- “Are those the Ewells sittin‘ down **yonder**?” (p. 88)

In the first sentence, Scout utters it when she told to Miss Maudie that her and Jem is the only children in her environment in her house. According to UrbanDictionary.com, Nome is a contraction of No ma'am and used by soft-spoken young women.

In the second sentence, Scout utters it when Miss Maudie ask her about smell of mimosa. According to UrbanDictionary.com, Yessum is Southern polite people to a female (usually an elder) meaning “Yes, Ma’am”.

In the third sentence, Scout utters it when she ask to Jem about Mrs Ewell position that sitting down in behind Mr Tate. According to UrbanDictionary.com, Yonder is word derived from Southern regions and a term to describe an unspecified, unknown, or estimated amount of distance between two and different points, usually between two different points, usually between one's current position and a spot outside the field od vision . can also be used when referring to a point of interest that can be visibly seen. Also can be used when referring to the direction in which something or someone is going.

Jem also have distinction of pairs of words. It is also a matter of word choice of Jem. These are the sentences produced by Jem :

Data 10

- “**Hidy** do, Mr. Nathan,” (p. 33).
- “**I reckon** if he’d wanted us to know it, he’d a told us. (p. 53).
- “Ain’t you scared of **haints**?” (p. 135).
- “**Nome**, I mean the folks on our street are all old (p. 49).

In the first sentence, Jem utters it when he met with Mr.

Nathan. According to UrbanDictionary.com, Hidy is used as greeting like Hi, Hey, What's up.

In the second sentence, Jem utters it when he said to Scout about his father that want to show off to Jem and Scout that his father is deadshot in Maycomb County. According to UrbanDictionary.com, reckon is a term used by family and most likely other Oklahomas. Reckon when used in a sentence means guess, but you have use it right.

Third, Jem utters it when he asks Scout, and Scout that his father is a deadshot in Maycomb County. According to UrbanDictionary.com, Haint is the Southern colloquialism for ghost.

Fourth, Scout utters it when she talks to her teacher namely Miss Maudie about the condition of street in around Scout's house. According to UrbanDictionary.com, Nome is the Southern colloquialism of No, Ma'am.

This is the table of vocabulary variation of the main characters.

Table 4.5 Main Character's Vocabulary Variation

Characters	Vocabulary Variation	Literal Meaning	Used to Show
Scout	Yonder	Over there	To point out the direction
	Reckon	Think or believe	Guess or suppose
	Yessum	Yes, Maam	Agreement
	Nome	No, Maam	Disagreement
	Folks	Relative	A generic term for people or nation.
	'Druthers	my preference	Choice
	swept yard		
	Sam hill	the devil or hell	Euphemism
	Rockefeller	a very rich man	To make a fortune in the oil business and gave half his profit away.
Jem	Molasses	Sugar	Sweet Sorghum syrup
	Yonder	Over there	The way
	Reckon	Think or believe	Guess or suppose
	Haint	Ghost	Colloquialism
	Yessum	Yes, Maam	Agreement
	Nome	No, Maam	Disagreement
	Folks	Relative	A generic term for people or nation.
Atticus	Yappy	Talkative	Talk a lot
	Tollable	Tolerable	Tolerance

Scout, Jem and Atticus was raised in an area which was surrounded by one distinctive dialect, which is Southern dialect, and it embosses to their speech routine in their daily lives and gives them a signature characteristics. Among other characters in the novel, Harper Lee's way of speech give quite differences as the dialogue show the Southern dialect. This is the table of the pattern that used by the main characters.

Pattern		Scout	Jem	Atticus
Phonology Features	-in ending	✓	✓	-
	[d] dropping	✓	✓	-
	Contracting the pronunciation	✓	✓	✓
Grammatical Features	Yall	-	✓	-
	Fixin' to	✓	-	-
	Ain't	✓	✓	-
Vocabulary Variation	Unique choice of words	✓	✓	✓

The use of vernacular form of a language may represent the background of the user like [d] dropping, other consonant dropping also represent a lower social group and also -ing ending pronunciation describes that the person who produces the utterance represents by lower social group. Meanwhile, it reflects Scout, Jem, which actually is not a lower class because Scout and Jem is child of lawyer, his name is Atticus.

While Atticus, he only use two features of the patterns that is contracting the pronunciation and vocabulary variation. Looking at this his social background, he is a lawyer in Maycomb County that get full of respect of all people in his region because his responsibility, kindness, and sincerity to help his client. He always says hello and give admire to his neighbor like Mrs. Dubouse and Mrs. Maudie. So that's why that Atticus is a humble person. He have polite attitude with the other people. In the following verse draw a humbleness character of Atticus.

The message of being humble is also delivered in the Al-Qur'an 'Isra' ayat 37 :

وَلَا تَمْشِ فِي الْأَرْضِ مَرَحًا إِنَّكَ لَن تَخْرِقَ الْأَرْضَ وَلَن تَبْلُغَ الْجِبَالَ طُولًا ﴿٣٧﴾

Moreover, there are different focuses in this research, among other researches done before. In this research, the researcher only focuses on the patterns (phonology features, grammatical features, vocabulary variation) of Southern dialect. Then, the researcher found the result of uses phonology feature, grammatical features and also vocabulary variation that used by Scout 54,2%, Jem 28,1%, Atticus 4,7%.

The present research about Southern dialect used by three main characters in the novel of Harper Lee and also as the main characters and narrator in the story. The first character is Jean Louise Finch or Scout Finch. She is a daughter of Atticus and also one of the main narrators in "To Kill a Mockingbird". Scout is five-years-old girl who narrates in the first person, telling what she saw and heard at the time and augmenting this narration with thoughts and assessments of her experiences in retrospect.

As stated the table 4.2, there are three features phonology features, they are –in ending, [d] dropping and contracting the pronunciation. Similar with

phonology features, grammatical features also have three features they are, yall, fixin' to and ain't. And then, vocabulary variation has unique choice of words.

Significant dialect that used by the main characters (Scout, Jem, Atticus) are Southern dialect because the setting of this novel in the Alabama. Alabama is including in the South Midland of Southern English. It also prove that Harper Lee as the author also was born in there. So, thats way the main characters used this dialect. Different with Atticus that almost used formal language in every occasion, Scout and Jem influnce with Black Skin language that used by Calpurnia as the household assistance.