CHAPTER IV

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

The focus of this research is to identify paterns 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.

In this section, the researcher use the chart of the Patterns of Southern dialect that used by main characters (Scout, Jem and Atticus) to serve the data to show the sum and details use of each characters used the features in whole of the novel by the main characters.

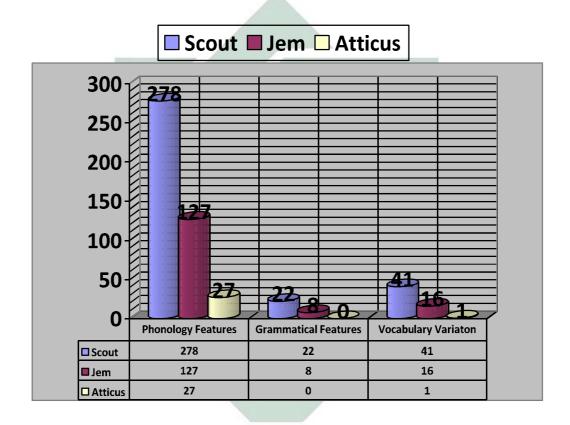


Figure 4.1 Chart Patterns of the Main Characters

There are three main analyses from the statement above; in previous explanation the researcher shows the table that gives the details of phonology features, grammatical features and vocabulary variations that supporting the following chart above.

Table 4.2 Dialect Pattern used by Main Characters

Pattern		Frequency	Precentage	
Phonology	-in ending	Scout = 122	23,8%	
Features		Jem = 50	9,8%	
		Atticus = 2	0,4%	
	[d] dropping	Scout = 15	2,9%	
		Jem = 2	0,4%	
		Atticus = 0	0%	
	Contracting the	Scout = 141	27,5%	
	pronunciation	Jem = 75	14,6%	
		Atticus = 21	4,1%	
Grammatical		Scout = 0	0%	
Features	Yall	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	Unique choice of words	Scout = 41	7,9%	
Variation		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 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 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.

Scout : "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.

Like the other occasion by Jem, he also show the utterance using this features:

Data 2

Scout as the narrator Jem looked at me furiously, could

not decline, ran down the sidewalk,

treaded water at the gate, then dashed

in and retrieved the tire.

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)

In the other occasion Atticus also shows this feature when Atticus talks to Jem. Actually Atticus always uses Standard English almost in his daily activities.

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

b. [d] dropping

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

Jem: "A Hot Steam's somebody who can't get to heaven,

just wallows around on lonesome roads an' if you walk through him, when you die you'll be one too, an' you'll go around at night suckin' people's

breath-" (p. 20)

Dill: "How can you keep from passing through one?"

Jem: "You can't."

This utterance happened when Scout, Jem and Dill talk about dreary place of Boo Radley and Jem also about Hot steam to Dill.

The [d] dropping is accumulated in some words and some contractions of only in one word. The word is 'and' as shown in above conversation between Jem and Dill.

c. Contracting the Pronunciation

The main characters in this novel maximizes the principle of the ease of articulation in producing speech exception Atticus that didn't use contracting pronunciation because he always uses formal language in every occasion. They simplify some words by contracting them into a non-standard form. In this case, the data of –in ending appear 237 times and represent 46,2% of the total presentation.

However, the contracted pronunciation still maintains to have similar pronunciation to the standard one. Here are some examples of Scout and Jem that contracting their pronunciation:

Data 4

- "Yeah Jem, but I don't wanta study cows. (Scout, p. 10).
- "Lemme think a minute... it's sort of like making a turtle come out..." (Jem, p. 8).
- "You reckon we **oughta** write a letter to whoever's leaving us these things?" (Scout, p. 33).
- "What are we **gonna** do, Jem?" (Scout, p. 35).

- "Well, in the first place you never stopped to **gimme** a chance to tell you my side of it. (Scout, p. 46).
- I guess he decided he wouldn't shoot **till** he had to..(Scout, p. 53).
- "You gotta make me first," (Scout, p. 92).
- "Naw, don't anybody much but us.. (Jem, p. 92)

The first dialog contains a contracted form of 'want to' which is pronunced by Scout simply as 'wanta' when she talks to Jem about her want. Meanwhile, the second utterance also contains of contraction of word "let me" but Jem pronounces it as 'lemme' to ease his articulation when he talks to Dill about Boo Radley, third, sentence Scout contracted form of 'ought to' which is pronunced by Scout simply as "oughta" when she talks to Dill. Forth, Scout pronounced "going to" simply as "gonna" when Scout ask to Jem about planning that will be do by both of them. Fifth, Scout contracted form of "give me" and simplify as "gimme" when he ask to Jem to give her a chance. Sixth, same with the previous sentence, in this sentence Scout also contracted form of "untill" simplify pronounced as "till" when she talks to Jem about Atticus. Seventh, Scout contracted from of "go to" simplify pronounced as "gotta" wen she talks to Jem. Eighth, Jem contracted form of "No" as "Naw" when he talks to Scout.

Here are the words of the main characters contracted throughout the novel :

Table 4.4 Contracted Pronunciation by Main
Characters

Character	Contracted	Standard	
	Pronuciation	Pronunciation	
	Gonna	Go to	
	Wanta	Want to	
	Oughta	Ought to	
	'Em	Them	
	Gimme	Give me	
/	Whatcha	What are you	
Scout	Gotta	Got to	
Scout	C'n	Come on	
	Wadn't	Was not	
	's *	Is	
	D'you	Do/did you	
	Lemme	Let me	
	An'	And	
	Outa	Out of	
	Lemme	Let me	
	H <mark>af</mark> ta	Have to	
	Wanta (Want to	
	Outa	Out of	
	Till	Until	
	Gonna	Go to	
	C'n	Come on	
-	G'on	Go on	
Jem	Gotta	Got to	
	d' *	And	
	n' *	And	
	An'	And	
	Naw	No	
	Oughta	Ought to	
	'fore	Before	
Atticus	Tollable	Tollerable	
* · Control to dame			

^{*:} 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)

Jem uses this utterance when he meet Dill to explain that his sister, Scout smarter than Dill.

Still in same occasion with Jem, Scout also uses this feature to ask about Dill's father.

Data 8

Scout: "You ain't said anything about him."

Dill : "I haven't got one."

Scout: "Is he dead?"

Dill : "No..."

Scout: "Then if he's not dead you've got one,

haven't you?" (p. 4)

4.1.4 Vocabulary Variation

The distinction of pairs of words shows the dinctinction of the social group a person belongs to. It is also a matter of word choice. These are the sentences produced by Scout:

Data 9

- "Nome, I mean the folks on our street are all old. (p. 49)
- "Yessum. How do you know?"(p. 23)

• "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 derrived 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'da 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 colloqualism 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 colloqualism 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	Literal	Used to Show	
	Variation	Meaning		
Scout	cout Yonder Over there		To point out the direction	
	Reckon	Think or	Guess or	
	200	believe	suppose	
	Yessum Yes, Maam		Agreement	
	Nome	No, Maam	Disagrement	
	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	To make a	
		man	fortune in the	
		- A	oil business	
		4	and gave half	
			his profit	
			away.	
	Molasses	Sugar	Sweet	
			Sorghum	
			syrup	
	Yonder	Over there	The way	
	Reckon	Think or	Guess or	
		believe	suppose	
	Haint	Ghost	Colloquialism	
Jem	Yessum	Yes, Maam	Agreement	
	Nome	No, Maam	Disagreement	
	Folks	Relative	A generic	
			term for	
			people or	
			nation.	
	Yappy	Talkative	Talk a lot	
Atticus	Tollable	Tolerable	Tolerance	

4.2 Significant Dialect

As stated in 4.1, the dialect owned by the main characters is an English dialect as one of the sentences uttered by one of the main characters in the novel such as utterance by Scout Finch show a significant proof that is a dialect from America, one of the dialogs, there is a word "Yessum". Based on UrbanDictionary.com, Yessum is Southern polite people to a female (usually an elder) meaning "Yes, Ma'am". It shows that the dialect used by one of the character in "To Kill a Mockingbird" is Southern dialect.

It is strengthened by Lee's hometown in Monroeville, Alabama same with setting in the "To Kill a Mockingbird" but Harper Lee has said that "To Kill a Mockingbird" is not an autobiography, but rather than an example of how an author "should write about what he knows and write truthfully" (in American Decades. Gale Research, 1998). Alabama is part of South America. The dialect of American English commonly known is collectively in the United States as Southern.

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.

Southern dialect region matches the borders of the Confederate states that seceded during the "Confederate War" and is still a culturally distinct region of the United States. There is no differences with the setting in "To Kill a Mockingbird" in 1930 that still in Confederate War and poor living condition. According to robertspage.com/dialects generally, the Southern

dialects of American English carry a lower prestige, at least among northerners who will assume that a person speaking a Southern dialect is less intelligent and less educated than they are. Some educated Southerners even feel this way and will "correct" their speech to meet northern standards (www.15.uta.fi/FAST/US1/REF/dialmap).

From the analysis above, the dialect used by the main characters that consist of three characters in a novel is able to be analyzed. Not only from the particular place where dialect comes from, but also the pattern of the dialect analysis and enrich the finding of particular dialect's pattern.

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.

Table 4.6 Patterns of the Dialect of the Main Characters

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

From the table above, it shows that Scout and Jem are almost use the all Southern dialect as their daily language. This phenomenon happens because Scout and Jem taken care of nigger as the household in Atticus house, her name is Calpurnia. It can conclude that their utterances almost same with nigger.

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:

"

And do not walk upon the earth exultantly. Indeed, you will never reach the mountains in the height".

The verse describe about an order of being humble as are just a mere human. Humbleness can be shown from the way someone speak and behave. Simplicity without any pleonastic behavior shows moderate personality that will eventually bring someone to a peace circumstance.

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%.

4.3 Discussion

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 dughter of Atticus and also one of the main narrator in "To Kill a Mocking bird". 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.

In this whole of this novel, the researcher found sum of the patterns used by Scout counted 66,4% with the details 54,2% from phonology features, 4,3% from grammatical features, and than 7,9% vocabulary variation. The second character is Jeremy Finch or Jem Finch is Atticus's son and Scout's older brother by four year. Jem is a mature greatly and always takes care of Scout. The researcher found the patterns that used by her counted 14,7% with the details 10% from phonology features, 1,6% from grammatical pattern, and than 3,1% vocabulary variation. And the last character is Atticus Finch. He is a well-known lawyer in Maycomb County. He is a single parent that have two childs that is Scout and Jem. the researcher was found the patterns that used by him counted 4,3% with the details 4,1% from phonology features, 0% from grammatical features, and than 0,2% vocabulary variation.

Meanwhile, the reseracher found that the used of dialect that used by Scout and Jem sometimes using nigger dialect like ain't in many times. The researcher can conclude that the reason they used the nigger dialect because Atticus employ a nigger, the name is Calpurnia as a household assistance who always help to clean up all the mess and cook in the Atticus's house but also as the baby sitter of Scout and Jem. So, that's why they used nigger dialect. Different with Atticus that always use formal language in every occasion.

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.