



Vernacular is a topic to start. Vernacular is the language variation which refers to non-standard language. Holmes (1995, p.80) says that it is usually the first language learned by people in multilingual community for informal situation. Vernacular generally refers to a language which has not been standardized and has not an official status. Furthermore, Meyerhoff (2006, p.37) states that amount kinds of vernacular used as a local language such as, Vernacular Variety of German, Standard German (Hochdeutsch), White American Vernacular English (WAVE), Vernacular Varieties of Arabic and Haitian, African American Vernacular English (AAVE).

In United States, African American Vernacular English (AAVE) is a kind of another variation of American English. Green (2002, p.6) defines that AAVE has a list of labels, they are: Negro Dialect, Nonstandard Negro English, Negro English, American Negro Speech, Black Communications, Black Dialect, Black Folk Speech, Black Street Speech, Black English, Black English Vernacular, Black Vernacular English, Afro American English, African American English, African American Language, African American Vernacular English (AAVE). The last four are more commonly used today. However, people more often heard those beginning with "Black".

AAVE was born by the history of tobacco and cotton plantations in United States where the slaves of African were a closely contact with the White American. Many White American use Standard American English (SAE) to speak with African slaves in their daily language. On that account,

those languages influenced one another until today and they share certain features (Sladkova, 2013).

Studies about AAVE have been done with different focuses. Pullum (1999) describes several features of AAVE uttered by African American in California school board. In conclusion, they talk about vernacular forms which mostly occurs systematic differences from SAE in the domain of words, structures, and sound. Deak (2007) observes the status of using AAVE in California school board educational practice. Ezgeta (2012) studies grammatical variations of selected AAVE, those are the third person singular –s absence, the plural –s absence and generalization *is* and *was* to plural and second pronouns in ten African American public figures. Ningrum (2014) focuses on grammatical pattern, phonological pattern in AAVE, and 4 types of slang word process in the *Huckleberry Finn* by Mark Twain.

AAVE is not only used in daily conversation such as in a movie, television and radio but also in a novel, short story and drama script. Since the writer's experience as an English department's student, it is not easy to understand non-standard American English in literary works given by the lecturer. Sometimes, the authors like Mark Twain, Thomas Dixon, Margaret Mitchell, William Faulkner, and Richard Wright use uncommon English in some literatures.

Richard Wright was born in Mississippi where many African Americans live there. He was an African American author of controversial



The AAVE grammatical pattern is arrangement of non-standard American English words in sentence construction usually used by African American community. In AAVE, negation such as *don't*, *no* and *nothing* can be used multiple in a single negative sentence. For instance *I didn't see nothing*. Based on AAVE, two negators *didn't* and *nothing* in one sentence is grammatical correct. On contrary, a perspective rule from SAE states that double negation in one sentence are ungrammatical correct, because they make a positive one (Green, 2002). The correct sentence for SAE should *I didn't see anything*. The writer focuses on AAVE grammatical pattern, in addition, the writer also provides SAE forms which correspond to the utterances that containing AAVE grammatical pattern.

The explanations above make the writer not only curious, but also inspired to focus more on grammatical pattern of AAVE. Furthermore, the data are taken from utterances of Nigger characters in the short story. The unique one, there still no study deeper about grammatical pattern of AAVE. The writer focuses on nine types of AAVE grammatical pattern by Green (2002). In order to answer statement of the problems, the writer uses theory of language variation by Meyerhoff (2006), Wardaugh (2006), and Yule (2006), language and identity, language and social interaction by Edward (2012), and the theory of AAVE by Green (2002).











