CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion in the previous chapter, the writer classify grammatical pattern of African American Vernacular English (AAVE) in short story *The Man Who Almost A Man*. The writer gets the reasons of African American using AAVE. In every utterance they have unique grammatical pattern. In every utterance, African American have unique grammatical pattern. As the guidelines, the writer also provides standard American English (SAE). This phenomenon show us another English America variation is played in written form.

For classifying the data, the writer use AAVE by Green (2002). There are 16 patterns grammatical of AAVE. They are, the absence of aux & conjugated forms, the use of ain't, inverting auxiliary in question, omitting aux in question, aux in question tag, verb phrase ellipsis, invariant *be*, invariant *bin*, invariant *dan*, multiple negation, existential *it* and *dey*, relative clause, preterit *had*, past morphology, verbal –s, and the absence of possessive -'s. AAVE is one of other variation of America English used by majority African American people in US.

This study gets the new findings of AAVE grammatical pattern. There are invariant *be*, omitting auxiliary in question, relative clause, past morphology, and verbal *-s*. Based on the writer's findings, there was a possibility that black speakers tend to simplify their structures (from SAE) in the conversation and AAVE as their ethnic identity.

This study not completely discuss about lexical pattern and phonological variation because the object of the study taken from written form. For that reason,

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the study about AAVE is suitable for spoken text that contains of vowel, phoneme, etc. It will be the gap for the further studies to analyze AAVE in a movie. The next studies will give new nuance to find the new kinds of AAVE which contain of phonological pattern never been discussed by the newest previous study.

