

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter provides the background to conduct this research. This research includes background, statement of problem, research objective, research significance, and definition of key terms.

1.1. Background

A language used by a group of people belonging to different speech communities from each other in their language and their diverse environments. Situational differences as quoted in Sibarani Crystal (1992: 57) which refers to the various expressions of the linguistic system which is influenced by situational variables (factors). And according to Gumperz in Pateda (1992: 52) that:

'A variety is any body of human speech patterns which is sufficiently homogeneous to be analyzed available techniques of synchronic description and which has a process which broad enough semantic scope to function in all normal contexts of communication'.

It can therefore be deduced that the relationship between language and society is so related to each other, they cannot be studied without reference to

the other. Follow to the other sociolinguists, language as communication and interaction tools can be studied internally (such as the structure of phonological, morphological, and syntactic) and externally with a variety of factors (situation in its social and cultural contexts) that the focus is not on the linguistic only, but also on the interaction factors like language users (such as their sex, age, origin, social class, occupation, etc.) and language use (context, situation, style, etc.). Therefore, Trudgill (1995: 20) assume that language is “*a very variable phenomenon*” and not a simple code used in the same manner by all speakers. Consequently, Speakers of language speak it differently; there are good speakers and bad speaker of a language such as English, there are intelligible speakers and almost unintelligible speakers. And good, bad, intelligible, unintelligible seem to vary in many different ways. Halliday in Chaer (2004: 62) discern language variety based on its usage (-variety) and its user that called dialect. Dialect as Wardahaugh (1977: 221) defined is a variety of a language associated with a particular group of speaker, and mutuality intelligible with other varieties. A dialect also is made up of vocabulary items and grammatical patterns, and is usually spoken with a particular accent, though in principle the accent may be divorced from the dialect.

The explanation above, it is shown that language consists of dialect which owned by a group of speakers and they understand each other with other varieties. The differences between language and dialect are just about the most of speakers and wide area. Therefore, these two aspects of language

variation: regional dialect and social dialect that correlate between language and difference social factors. Regional dialect includes phonology, grammar, and vocabulary. Grammatical differences among dialects are largely morphological in nature. For example, the 'past tense' forms and 'past participle' forms of certain verbs (in such verbs as *dive* [*dived, dove, div*]), Certain phrasal forms reveal different usages that can be related to regional characteristics and in still larger syntactical units other variation appear (*I ain't ready, He don't agree, She bain't, He ain't got none, etc.*). Some of these last differences are possibly related more closely to level of education than they are to particular regions. Syntactic differences are apparently less tolerated than are phonological differences among educated speakers of a language; therefore, such speakers tend to eliminate them. These stigmatized differences are regarded as 'Non-Standard' English. Non-Standard English or sub-Standard English is not in the standard language and is considered 'incorrect' as Crystal explained (2008: 450) that Non-Standard English is the other dialect forms 'lack standards' in any linguistic sense.

The second aspect is social dialect; the distinctness of this variety of English is reinforced by certain characteristic of intonation, vocabulary, syntax, and styles use. The most noticeable syntactic characteristics occur in expression in which other varieties require a particular form of the verb *be* (*He sick, He be sick*), a single negative (*it ain't no help*), a certain kind of construction for indirect questions (*He asked could he go, I want to know did he go*), or an expletive

there (*It's man outside*). The characteristic forms considered of this dialect that are given in parentheses are perfectly well formed and consistently used within dialect; they are therefore grammatical for the speakers in question.

Nevertheless, the rules are different from those of speakers of more standard varieties of English. It is not usual for a speaker of such a dialect to learn a standard dialect and is quite usual for such institutions as the public school to attempt deliberate teaching of standard dialect of these speakers. Therefore, according to Barbiers, Cornips, and Vander Kleij in Green (2007: 24), variation in dialects of English takes into consideration the distribution of syntactic variables in geographical areas and formal analyses of syntactic properties. On the other hand, research on dialects of English has focused mainly on morph syntactic, phonological, and, to some extent syntactic variables in the context of social factors, linguistic constraints, and variation and change.

The object in this research is novel. Novel is a long prose narrative that usually describes fictional characters and events in the form of a sequential story. In such written expressions as novel or fiction, readers can obviously see that various authors introduce various varieties of language. Different writers assume different styles and variants of written language. In the case of novel, for instance, any reader can easily find Non-Standard English. This condition is enabled because such a novel serves as the imaginative or creative writing which represents some characters speaking for themselves. In order to make

their characters seem strongly alive, there are authors use Non-Standard English grammar in their fiction have their own modes of utterance. One of the authors who use Non-Standard English grammar is Mark Twain. The novel which will be examined is *The Adventure of Tom Sawyer*, one of Twain's Novels.

Twain who comes from the interior country used various dialects of American speech which may be determined as social factor. It is therefore motivates the writer to choose the Twain's novel as a case study. Various kinds of criticism about sentence structure expressed by Twain to describe each character is also one of the reasons for selecting *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* novel.

The problem in this research is the choice of Non-Standard English grammar used by Twain. For examples, the sentence *'What you been doing in there?'*, *'Ain't he played metricks enough like that for me to be look-ing out for him by this time?'*, and *'I ain't doing my duty by that boy, and that's the Lord's truth, goodness knows'*. To support that analysis, the writer uses Green's Syntactic variation to know the patterns of Non-Standard English grammar. Syntactic variation deals with dialect as a social factor that play a role in variable structures. According to Bauer, dialect is a kind of language which identifies you as belonging to a particular group of people. A dialect is made up of vocabulary items, and grammatical patterns, and is usually spoken with a particular accent, though in principle the accent may be divorced from the dialect (2002: 3). Writer uses syntactic variation

theory to know how the Non-Standard English grammar in each character speech in the *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* novel.

The previous research is about “Correlation Analysis of Sentiments Analysis Scores and Acoustics Features in Audiobook Narratives” by Marcela Charfuelan and Marc Schröder (2010). Their researches are to investigate possible correlations between sentiment analysis scores obtained for sentences of Mark Twain’s novel “*The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*” and acoustic features extracted from the same sentences in the corresponding audiobook, and to clustering of expressive speech or automatic selection of diverse speech corpora for improving automatic speech synthesis of Mark Twain’s novel “*The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*”. Another research which is relevant is “Non-Standard English in Frank Zappa’s “*Zomby Woof*”” by Johan Wikberg (1999). His research is to analyze Non-Standard English in Zappa’s song lyric by using phonological, lexical, and grammatical approach.

This research differs from the previous research; this research is to find out and demonstrate how pattern of Non-Standard English auxiliary verbs is used by Mark Twain in *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* and to know the context of what Non-Standard English auxiliary verbs is used by character in the novel. This represents a fact that the use of Non-Standard English pattern is not forbidden in such a written expression, precisely in novels or fictions. But there is a necessity to analyze the Non-Standard English Pattern in order to overcome the mistaken sense between what the author means and what

readers perceive through the elements of grammar. This analysis becomes so significant when recalling that the use of Non-Standard English pattern has its great influence on some of the readers who cannot understand the message contained within the sentences. Therefore this research is entitled **THE AUXILIARY VERBS OF NON-STANDARD ENGLISH PATTERN IN MARK TWAIN'S NOVEL *THE ADVENTURES OF TOM SAWYER*.**

1.2. Statement of Problem

Based on the above background, this research focuses on the auxiliary verbs usages and analyzes some factors which possibly drive the author to use it. Thus, the problem of this research is divided into two questions as below:

1. What patterns of Non-Standard English auxiliary verbs used in Mark Twain's novel *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*?
2. In what contexts are the Non-Standard English auxiliary verbs used by character in the novel?

1.3. Research objective

The purpose of this research is withdrawn to such important points as mentioned below:

1. To describe what patterns that Twain used for Non-Standard English grammar of auxiliary verbs in *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer*.

2. To comprehend how the character's speech in Mark Twain's novel *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* used Non-Standard English

1.4. Research Significance

Besides lying at the exploration of English grammar, the significance of the research is positioned in the following aspect:

1. Academically, this research is an experience to understand the use of English variety in novels and to raise the interest in grammatical analysis.
2. Publicly, this research can be a source as well as simple way of understanding language studies.

1.5. Definition of Key Terms

To avoid misinterpretation of the terms which are used, the writer gives the definition of the key terms, those are as follows:

Standard English : is a dialect sub-variety of English used in formal situations, Standard English is the kind which is taught as 'correct,' in schools, using special 'correct' grammar and avoiding slang words and expressions. Standard

English is written in a 'correct' form of spelling and it is spoken in standard accent.

Formal English : is the subdivision of Standard English. Formal English is the language used in most literature writing and most business communication. Clarity and precision is needed.

Informal English : is the subdivision of Standard English. Informal English is still grammatically correct, but it may use certain words or techniques that would be avoided in formal speech or writing. Such as the use of verb contraction.

Non-Standard English : is language variety which usually spoken by a group at the lower end of the social scale which member is usually poor, powerless, and uneducated. And it is grammatically incorrect (Labov: 1972).

Auxiliary Verb : is helping verb which have close relation to tense, where it is combined main verb to describe tense beside that it is used to make phrasal verb. Auxiliary verb is like *be, have, do* which used with another verb to make tenses, passive form etc. (Swan, 1983:43).