CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION
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This chapter consists of two sections. The first section is summary, in which all of the main points that have been discussed in the previous chapter are summarized. The second section gives some suggestions that might be useful for the people who are doing some research on vowel harmony in the other languages.

5.1 Summary

This study described vowel harmony (front and back) exists in Javanese spoken by Surabaya, Kediri and Ponorogo dialect speakers and under the theories of generative phonology, vowel harmony, dialect, Javanese speech level, speech community and language variation.

To collect the data, the writer used a tape recorder, a cassette and diary or notebook. Then the writer collected, recorded and transcribed the data.

For analyzing the data the writer used the recording of the subjects' Javanese words pronunciation from Kediri and Ponorogo. The data above was used to identify the vowel harmony (front and back) exists spoken by Surabaya, Kediri and Ponorogo dialect speakers. On the bases of the data analyzed, the writer founds out that:
The vowel change in Surabaya is more complex than those in Kediri and Ponorogo. The process of laxing that happens in Kediri and Ponorogo undergoes vowel harmony and occurs in the penultimate syllable in Surabaya. Laxing in the ultimate syllable influences the quantity of penultimate syllable such that the vowel of the penultimate syllable undergoes the vowel harmony or sound harmony with the ultimate syllable. If the vowel of the last closed syllable is high front or back lax then the high vowel of the preceding syllable becomes also lax.

5.2 Suggestion

This study is a start of vowel harmony (front and back) existing in Javanese spoken by Surabaya, Kediri and Ponorogo dialect speakers, therefore it is far from perfect. There are many shortcomings in terms of its scope, instruments and techniques of the data analysis. Therefore it is suggested that:

(a) The future researches of vowel harmony which might occur in the other languages.

(b) The subjects under the study are taken from urban people who having different educational background such as work as servant, driver, office worker, etc.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


