

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter discusses the conclusion as the result of analysis and suggestion for further reseracher of this study, especially for the students of English Study Program, Department of Languages and Literature, Universitas Brawijaya.

#### 5.1 Conclusion

The writer tries to draw a conclusion which is related to the finding and discussion explanation in the previous chapter. In the study, the writer gave one hundred and twenty lexicons to the respondents spoken in Bangkalan and Sumenep dialect and analyzed them in terms of phonetic and semantic distinction proposed by Guiraud (1970) theory. As the result, there were fourteen lexicons found which are included to phonetic distinction. To conduct this distinction the writer also took the theory from Sutoko, et al (1998) to support the analysis; there are two types in phonetic distinction that could be identified and the distinctions were revealed in the antepenultimate syllable. Moreover, there were forty seven lexicons found which are included to semantic distinction. The distinctions were identified by the two shades of determination; they are synonymy and homonymy.

For the result found synonymy and homonymy distinction, yet there is no finding in homophone or homograph distinction.

The phonetic and semantic distinction between Bangkalan and Sumenep dialect can be influenced by geographical area since cities around them.

Bangkalan is near from big cities like Surabaya, Gresik, Lamongan and so on.

Meanwhile, Sumenep is located far from them, only small islands are surroundings. Therefore, the dialect which is used in the cities around them are

able to influence the dialect which is spoken either in Bangkalan and Sumenep

dialect. Geographical factor related to social living factor is able to facilitate the

distinction in using vocabulary in both regencies. Because of Bangkalan is located

near from Surabaya, there is an occurrence of social mobility from Madurese to

Java and vice versa for trading, business, school and work. Also, there are many

people from Java especially from Surabaya live in Bangkalan that is why some

lexicon and also the dialect got influence from Surabayan dialect. Bangkalan

dialect is considered as the ruder dialect in Madurese language instead of

Sumenep dialect since the lexicon they used. For example in Bangkalan dialect

they will said *be'en/kakeh* instead of *ba'na* to equalize 'you', the lexicon

*be'en/kakeh* is considered as the rough word than *ba'na* which is used in Sumenep

dialect, even some of Bangkalan people used *hadeh* in which the word is more

rough than *be'en/kakeh*. Lexicon *be'en*, *hadeh* and *kakeh* are not found in

standard Madurese, yet lexicon *ba'na* did. Beside, the writer found at the

phonological aspect and grammatical there is a vocal omission in the

antepenultimate syllable that makes fast rhythm in Bangkalan dialect. In the other

hand, Sumenep is far from Surabaya and other cities where there is no any

influenced from other language.

## 5.2 Suggestion

This study analyzed lexicons of Madurese language spoken in Bangkalan and Sumenep dialect in terms of phonetic and semantic distinctions. Therefore, English Study Program could provide more references dealing with the study to support the analysis of the topic. Moreover, the findings of the study revealed the new point of view in understanding the distinction of vocabularies used in both dialect and the factor facilitating the emergence of lexical distinction. This study can be additional information and reference in the course of dialectology especially in Madurese language.

The further researchers are suggested to conduct research in the other distinction, such as in terms of morphological distinction. Also, the next researchers can identify another dialect in Madurese beside Bangkalan and Sumenep and use another theory in analyzing the lexicon differences. It is suggested the next researchers to take more participants in each dialect who are adults of inhabitant in that area, or they are able to compare the traditional and modern society to get a good research. This will become an interesting study since Madurese people are known for their many behaviors and culture which can influence their each dialect.