

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

After finishing the analysis, the researcher presented the conclusion as an overall viewpoint of what was discussed in the previous chapter.

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the data results, the researcher concludes that Javanese perceptions towards Madurese dialects and Madurese perceptions towards Javanese dialects when conducted conversation in English. According to the data analysis from both Javanese and Madurese students' conversations in English, the researcher found

The data from the findings in this study shows Javanese students have less accuracy when produced /æ, ɛə, i: eɪ, aʊ, ə:, ɔ:, u:, ɒ, ɪə, əʊ, ʊ, ɑ:, ɪ, ʊə, ɔɪ, aɪ/ but no interference in conversation process, the conversation still work. This research deals with (Mahendra & Marantika, 2020) and the Madurese speakers' lower accuracy when producing consonants, sometimes lacking when conducting a conversation, illustrated as described in the conversation by group 1, when Madurese said 'Ngebel lake' as 'ŋəbellək' it made misperception towards the conversational process. Not only that when speaking words origin in Bahasa the Madurese speakers are still connected with their mother tongue dialects, for example (Pasir putih, Situbondo, Ponorogo). The mother tongue dialects still interfere with English words' origin, based on the text: (there as ðe.ar, sounds as saʊndəz, know as ken.nəw). This finding of the Madurese mother tongue interruption when conducted conversation in English deals with (Puspandari & Basthomi, 2022) argues that: madurese consonantal is notable for its collection stops.

This study agreed with those statements but the researcher found sometimes the Javanese speakers misplaced the articulation when producing 'F' and 'V' changed by 'P'. in

the illustration as: for as 'pər', ever as 'ɛpər'. But in the conversation processed with no specific interference, the conversational process still works and is flowable.

Based on the data from Javanese respondents, the score continuum stands at 2118 for Javanese perception and 2576 for Madurese perception. With Javanese perception accounting for 60% of the measurements, it suggests that Javanese respondents hold a neutral stance, leaning slightly towards an agreement, when it comes to their perception of Madurese dialects based on the 7 questionnaires. This indicates that Javanese respondents generally do not have issues with Madurese speakers' dialects during English conversations.

As for Madurese perception, which equals 2576, it falls within the range between neutral and agreement, leaning closer to agreement. With 73% of the measurements aligning with 3 out of 4, it implies that Madurese participants generally agree with the 7 statements in the questionnaires. This suggests that Madurese respondents do not encounter significant difficulties when conversing with Javanese speakers using their dialects in English conversations.

According to the data discussed in Chapter 4, the researcher concluded: that based on the dictionary the speakers both of Javanese and Madurese have an inaccuracy of phonetics when conducting conversation in English. However, after the spread out of the questionnaires and measurements, the result shows both of Javanese and Madurese respondents did not have a problem with their dialects each other.

It appears unjust to claim that inaccuracy in the Javanese or Madurese mother tongue predominantly contributes to interference. Furthermore, the dissimilarity in research methodology and data collection tools utilized in this study could impede the ability to make comparisons.

