

CHAPTER V
SUMMARY AND SUGGESTION

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In this chapter, there are two main parts. First, the summary and conclusions of the research findings and discussion in relation to the research questions are presented. Then in the second part, some suggestions of the research findings are given to the next researchers.

5.1 Summary and Conclusion

From all the previous chapters, an overall summary and conclusion is given in this part.

In general, the process of phonological variations of Bahasa Indonesia spoken by Dani people in group communication which is manifest in the sound change, particularly occurred in the following variations:

1. vowel change,
2. consonant change,
3. semi-vowel change,
4. consonant dropping,
5. final syllable dropping, and
6. contraction (merger).

Dani people, in speaking Bahasa Indonesia, tend to pronounce the variant of vowels and consonants. The vowel variations appear in the changing of one

vowel and/or two vowels and also it occurs in the semi-vowels. The consonant variations appear in the changing and dropping too. There are also the variations of contraction or merger. These are the classification:

I. The Changes:

- a) vowel [ə] changes into [a],
- b) vowel [u] changes into [o],
- c) vowel [i] changes to [e],
- d) vowels [ə, u] change into [o],
- e) vowels [ə, u] change into [o] and then drop consonant [t],
- f) vowel [i] changes into [e] and then drop consonant [k],
- g) the changes of vowels [ə, i] into [e] then drop consonant [h],
- h) consonant [ŋ] changes into [n],
- i) semi-vowels [au] change into [o],
- j) semi-vowels [ia] change into [e], and
- k) semi-vowels [ai] change into [e].

It shows that the changes of vowels [ə, u] occur mostly into vowels [a] and [o]. This kind of change appears because of the interference of Dani mother tongue. They tend to use the vowels [a, o] that are placed at the back-middle vowel and at the back-low one. There is also vowel [e] that Dani people always pronounce. Instead of pronouncing [i], that is placed at the front-high vowel, Dani people change it and pronounce it into vowel [e], front-middle high one.

II. The Dropping:

- a) consonant [h] drops,
- b) consonant [k] drop,
- c) consonant [t] drops, and
- d) the dropping of final syllable,

Consonant change and consonant dropping appear also because of the interfering of Dani people mother tongue. Because in their mother tongue the Dani people do not have words pronouncing [ŋ], so they tend to change it into [n], meaning that they drop the consonant [g] when speaking Bahasa Indonesia. Furthermore, where there is consonant [ŋ], Dani people always pronounce it into [g]. So, it is added by consonant [g]. Dani people also drop the consonants [h, k, t].

Dropping of the final syllable of a word also occurs by Dani people. This is because of the interference of their mother tongue which the words are pronounced in one syllable.

III. The Contraction (Merger):

- a) single word contraction: the words of *tidak* and *pergi*,
- b) phrase contraction: the phrases of *kita orang* and *dia orang*.

This is another characteristic of Dani people is that they tend to merge single words and phrases of Bahasa Indonesia. Again, it appears because of the

interference of their mother tongue and also the habit of making the communication easier and more comfortable within each other in their group communication.

Intended to answer to the research problem, this part describes it. First, based on the findings and discussion presented in the previous chapter, it can be deduced that there are six phonological variations of Bahasa Indonesia spoken by Dani people in group community. They are vowel change, consonant change, semi-vowel change, consonant dropping, final syllable dropping, and contraction (merger) which are influenced by their mother tongue.

Next, it can be concluded that based on the findings of the changes on the vowels and the consonants of Bahasa Indonesia spoken by Dani people typically result in articulatory simplification that related to the idea of 'ease of articulation'. When speaking, the speakers tend to produce utterances with a large number of assimilations, with deleting a consonant, with changing two vowels into one vowel, and so on. Producing utterances in this way requires Dani people to follow a principle of *ease of articulation*. Thus, between two people in their group communication, who are talking to each other, would have this thought-the thought of speaking in the easiest and most comfortable way to do it as not to waste the speakers' and listeners' time.

Last but not least, from all previous chapters, the writer concludes a variety of ways in which language and society are related. A language, according to Hudson in Wardhaugh (1986: 10), is essentially a set of linguistic items, such as sounds, words, grammatical structures, and so on. Relating to this study, the

linguistic items are the sounds and the words. On the other hand, the society of Dani people themselves in speaking Bahasa Indonesia may be interferenced by the mother tongue.

In general terms, this study deals with the inter-relationship between language and society. The social aspect of language occurs because, in many ways, speech is a form of social identity and is caused to indicate membership of different social groups or different speech community. Dani people speech community is a group of people who share a set of sound changes or phonological variations in speaking Bahasa Indonesia. It is also tied to social articulatory simplification, particularly with regard to how attitudes and perceptions are expressed in speaking Bahasa Indonesia in easier and more comfortable way. It is also identified the how in-group communicating each other.

Finally, to end up the summary of this study, the writer would like to admit that in doing this study there are still many weaknesses such as probably in collecting the data, or in analysing the data that there are still many improvements and developments in doing it.

5.2 Suggestion

This study provides theoretical and practical insights for linguists and students of English Language Department who are taking Sociolinguistics. It also benefits to Dani people. Furthermore, this study benefits the society in general in terms of cross-society communication education. At last, this study also contributes some benefits to EFL teachers.

First, this study provides further theoretical insights on Sociolinguistics for linguists and English Department students, especially on the existing bondage between language and society. It is achieved by analysing the vowel change, consonant change, semi-vowel change, consonant dropping, final syllable dropping and contraction (merger) within the words of language, in this case Bahasa Indonesia spoken by Dani people in group communication. Moreover, this study also enriches the issue of language and society especially concerning the changes and dropping of Bahasa Indonesia words spoken by Dani people. That is why, this study gives contribution to the linguists and students of English Department to study more about Bahasa Indonesia spoken by Dani people. The linguists and students of English Department can understand and realize that there are characteristics and uniqueness dialects spoken by Dani people. The linguists can also continue this study by investigating the other aspects of linguistics that are occurred and spoken by Dani people, especially, and other regions in Papua province, commonly.

Moreover, this study grants augmentation in teaching Sociolinguistics. In teaching this subject, the teachers of English as a Foreign Language (EFL) can use the findings as the input of the enrichment of Bahasa Indonesia. It has so many dialects variations spoken in many tribes or regions in Indonesia, in Papua, especially done by Dani people.

This study also contributes the knowledge to the students of English Language Department. The students who take Sociolinguistics subject will know about the existence of Dani people in speaking Bahasa Indonesia. There are some

variations of the Dani phonology. It occurs because Dani people tend to ease their articulation, which results the articulatory simplification. The students can also understand that Dani people can speak Bahasa Indonesia using their own vernacular language. It can improve the students' knowledge about Dani people.

Furthermore, this study contributes some inputs for Dani people. First, based on the findings, they can understand that they have produced and spoken phonological variations in speaking Bahasa Indonesia. Second, they realize that this kind of language is influenced by their mother tongue. They also realize that there is a graduate student who was born in Papua and would like to contribute her study for Dani people especially for the people live in a lovely land called "The Island of Paradise", *i.e.*, Papua.

At last, this study provides further for the society in general. Society or laymen can also put the findings of this study into a practical use for the sake of the improvement of language in society. People, especially parents, can be informed of the importance of educating their children to tolerate and appreciate the language variations that Indonesia has. This study benefits them in terms of cross-society communication education.

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