CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

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This last chapter consists of two parts. The first part is the summary, in which all the main points that have been elaborated in the previous chapters are summarized. The second one is the suggestion that may be useful to the people that deal with their socialization.

5.1. Summary

Based on the previous theories almost all of our contacts with family and friends and much of our contact with strangers involve speaking. Much of that speaking is strongly governed by rules that dictate not only what we say but also how we say it. Each person has a different way of speaking. At the level of pronunciation some individual sounds will assume a prestige values. Vocabulary is important to identify our social status in society and the speaker also reveals his social background through his choice of words. Vocabulary will be chosen with care to tend people's prestige.

This study is structured to show the phenomena of vocabulary used by the characters of Walt Disney's comic. The vocabulary that deviates from the regular pronunciation demonstrates casual style, the way how we pronounce words or phrases spelled as they are spoken. 'Unca' is pronounced [ʌŋkə]. The spelling of the words shows their pronunciation. Casual style is used by acquaintances, colleagues, people within particular social group, friends,

insiders who have close relation with the other speakers, for examples: Donald Duck is Uncle Scrooge's nephew, Donald Duck is Dewey's, Huey's, and Louie's uncle, Gladstone Gander is Donald Duck's cousin, and Daisy is Donald Duck's girlfriend.

The writer analyzes the vocabulary which is pronounced by the characters of Walt Disney's comic. They pronounce words or phrases carelessly that show their social class. Their pronunciation undergoes a process of sound change. The process of the sound change can greatly be explained in terms of assimilation; the result of the sound change very much depends on whether or not the language is spoken formally or carelessly causing in casual style. It seems that the more sounds are assimilated or deleted when a person is speaking, the more casual his language, or, perhaps the lower his social status is. Peter Hawkins (1984: 230) states that the concept of prestige forms and the norm acknowledged by the speech community are thus important elements in our description of language behavior. As far as pronunciation is concerned, a great deal of the observed variation can be accounted for by *comparing* a broad or non-standard form with the standard toward which it is modified. Peter Hawkins (1984: 71) also states that speakers are capable of pronouncing all sorts of sequences which would otherwise be called 'unacceptable' in casual speech, syllables may be 'telescoped' and vowels especially unstressed vowels, elided, which bring together some unusual sequences of consonants, for example the casual speaker pronounces [dʒə wɒnə hɛlp] instead of [du yu wɒnt tu hɛlp] for

'do you want to help'. The writer analyzes and categorizes words and phrases into casual style as follows:

A. From the phonological point of view:

1. Anticipatory assimilation

2. Progressive assimilation

3. Reciprocal assimilation

4. Deleted sound

5. Addition

6. –ing suffix

B. From the syntactic point of view:

1. The absence of copula

2. The use of ain't

5.2. Suggestion

The writer expects that through this analysis the readers will add their knowledge about how words or phrases are pronounced so carelessly and how the process of sound change is. We use language in social interaction of all kinds and language also reveals or conceals our personal identities. The way how we speak may be categorized into frozen style, formal style, consultative style, casual style or intimate style. It depends on what style we use to interact with the other speakers.

The writer suggests that the readers know the important factors of communication such as *who* they are speaking to, *what* they are speaking about, and *where* the conversation is taking place.

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