

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

The study began when the writer recognized the phenomenon of language attitude toward teenagers in Probolinggo. After gathering the data, the writer analyzed it by using four aspects adopted from Annika Hohenthal (1998).

The first aspect resulted that Madurese dialect and Probolinggo dialect in the statement I like speaking Madurese, Probolinggo, and Jakarta dialect have almost the same score but the major option of the respondents is Madurese dialect with 3,06. Another fact shown in the Affective/Integrative dimension is that Probolinggo dialect is consider as a dialect which provides ranges of aesthetic experiences in literature with the arithmetic means 3.09. Because as we know, they were born and have been living in Probolinggo, so they are familiar with the local culture rather than their motherland's culture. In general, Probolinggo dialect has the highest average point for the affective dimension as the respondents tend to identify themselves as Probolinggo people.

The further aspect (Pragmatic/Instrumental dimension) shown by speaking Madurese dialect is considered as an advantage rather than the local dialect and the popular one Jakarta dialect with 3.09. In this dimension also uncovered that Probolinggo dialect is eventually found at use when the respondents are looking for a job. It seems that the respondents tend to have a job in town rather than outside. Even

though the respondents think that Jakarta dialect is less useful than Madurese and Probolinggo dialects, the respondents still think that the role of Jakarta dialect as an official language is important and this dialect should be learned by all Indonesian children. Overall, Jakarta dialect has the highest average point for pragmatic dimension. It shows that Jakarta dialect as the knowledge in language is considered as a passport to prestige and success.

Next, attitude toward Madurese language as the mother tongue, this aspect discussed the important to maintain Madurese dialect to keep Madura culture. It is said that in order to maintain Madurese dialect. Therefore, most of the respondents think that the use of Madurese dialect should really be encouraged throughout Madura as a whole. And more than 50 % of the respondents feel proud to say that they can speak Madurese dialect and consider it as a big part of their culture, heritage, and identity. Because most of them believe if they speak Madurese dialect it means they do their commitments toward their motherland, since they owe it to their forefathers to try to preserve the mother tongue of their people. The last finding in this aspect shown that most of respondents think if they do not have the knowledge of Madurese dialect, they could fail to see many enjoyable parts of the culture, such as music.

Finally, in other related aspect revealed that most of the respondents are agree to say that those three dialects are important for Indonesia as a whole and participating to enrich Indonesian culture. However, Probolinggo dialects has higher rate to enrich Indonesian culture. That is why, young Madurese people in

Probolinggo are feeling shamed if they can not speak Probolinggo dialect in order to communicate or interact with the environments. It is also can be shown in this aspect that the respondents chosen Jakarta dialect as the preferred dialect in public domain and available to be more used in TV and radio programs. Even Probolinggo and Jakarta dialects are preferred one in some condition, the young Madurese in Probolinggo still chosen their mother tongue when they communicate.

5.2 Suggestion

Comparison between languages can be investigated through many linguistic fields. As can be seen in this study, the writer focused on the language attitude. For future study, it will be interesting to analyze the phonological side of the data such as using a matched-guise technique to analyze the accent. Therefore, the respondents could identify their language attitude based on what they listen. Although this study was limited to thirty three respondents from one institution, further studies can be undertaken using more various respondents, i.e. more than thirty from different social class and different ages. It could also become different studies by comparing the opinion of madurese teenagers from different cities, e.g. Banyuwangi, Situbondo, Jember, and Pasuruan.