

## CHAPTER III

### PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF THE DATA

#### 3.1. Presentation and Analysis of the Data

Having recorded the source of data and transcribed it phonetically, the writer identified the data. The following is the presentation of phonetically transcribed source data and the analyses.

##### 3.1.1. Data 1

A Conversation between Student from Trenggalek (Tf, Tj, To) and those from Surabaya (Si, S?j).

Si : hei, ate nanj andhi ? (Hey, where are you going?)

Tf : iki lo, ate nanj TP. (we are going to TP.)

Sj : ono? opo nanj TP, ko? ga? aja?- aja?? (What's up there? Why didn't you ask me to join?)

Tj : ora ono? opo- opo, me? arap nonton ambe? tuku klambi.  
(Nothing, we just want to watch a movie and buy clothes)

To : iyo, mumpun ono? filam api? (yeah, now that there is a good movie on)

Sj : o..iyo saiki la? sannen, berarti ono? pahe! aku melo? po' o  
(o...now it is Monday, right? So there is an economical package! May I join with you?)

- To : ayo...andi Nining, andha? melo? pisan? (Let's go...where is Nining, will she join or not?)
- Tj : yo ayo ne? melo? (let's go if you want to join.)
- Tf : iyo ayo barəŋ-barəŋ ben rame. (Yeah.....let's go together to make it fun.)
- Si : o...iyo feləme oṓ seh? (o...yeah....what's the title of the movie?)
- To : The Hours, jerene api?. (The Hours, they said that it was a very good movie.)
- Si : jarene oṓṓ? (Who said that?)
- Tf : yo jerene siŋ wis nontən! (Our friends who have watched it did.)
- Si : yo wis lah, melo? ae. tapi əŋko? muleh jam piro? (Ok...I'll join. However, what time are we going home?)
- To : heh, əŋko muleh jam piro Lin? (Hey, what time are we going home, Lin?)
- Tf : yo sampe tutup kan tuku klambi barəŋ! (Until it is closed. Because we are also going to buy clothes, right?)
- Sj : hah.....sampe? tutup? ga? salah ta? (Hah.... Until it is closed? Is it right?)
- Tj : ora....ora, dibuju?i Linda ae percəyo! (No... she's lying, don't believe Linda.)

Tf : lo.....iyə! təmənən iki. (Ok, trust me.)

To : wɪs ta əjə? percəyə! (Do not believe her.)

Sj : tukue klambi mari feləm ta? (Are we going to buy some clothes after the movie?)

Tj : yə tukune nə? ga? mari filəm yə sa? duruŋe. (if it is not after the movie, it must be before it.)

Si : ate tuku klambie səpə seh? (Who are we going to buy clothes for?)

To : iku lo klambie Linda. Pitae ga?? (That's Linda's clothes! A long with the ribbon?)

Sj : iyə pitae pisan Lin! (Yeah....why don't you buy the ribbon too?)

From the transcription above the writer gets some findings. The Airlangga University students from Trenggalek converge their speech phonologically, for instance in saying [əndi] for [ŋəndi] meaning to 'where', [jerene] for [jɛrɛ?e] meaning to 'said someone', [əŋko] for [məŋko] meaning to 'later on', [filəm] for [pɪləm] meaning to 'movie', [melo?] for [melu] meaning to 'join', [nan] for [nɛŋ] meaning to 'where', [əno?] for [əno] meaning to 'there is', [muleh] for [muleh] meaning to 'go home', and [tutup] for [tutup] meaning to 'close'.

Table 1 shows the phonetic transcription of the phonetical convergence found in the transcribed source of data.

**Table 1**

Trenggalek Dialect of Javanese	Surabaya Dialect of Javanese	The Converged Speech	Meaning
[nɛŋ]	[naŋ]	[naŋ]	Where
[ɔŋɔ]	[ɔŋɔʔ]	[ɔŋɔʔ]	There is
[ŋəndi]	[əndhi]	[əndi]	Where
[pɪləm]	[fɛləm]	[fɪləm]	Movie
[mɛlu]	[mɛlɔʔ]	[mɛlɔʔ]	Join/Follow
[jɛrɛʔe]	[jɛrene]	[jɛrene]	Said someone
[muleh]	[muleh]	[muleh]	Go home
[mɛŋko]	[əŋkoʔ]	[əŋko]	Later on
[tutup]	[tutup]	[tutup]	Close

Based on the table 1, the writer classifies the phonetical convergence into (a) vowel changes, (b) consonant changes, (c) deletion, and (d) insertion or addition.

### a. Vowel Changes

Table 2 shows the data of the vowel changes found in the speech of Airlangga University students from Trenggalek while talking to the students from Surabaya.

**Table 2**

Trenggalek Dialect of Javanese	Surabaya Dialect of Javanese	The Converged Speech	Meaning
[nɛŋ]	[naŋ]	[naŋ]	Where
[mɛlu]	[mɛloʔ]	[mɛloʔ]	Join/Follow
[muleh]	[muleh]	[muleh]	Go home
[jereʔe]	[jarene]	[jerene]	Said someone
[tutup]	[tutup]	[tutup]	Close

In relation to the vowel change, the writer identifies the change of the use of [-a-] for [-ɛ-], the use of [-ɔ-] for [-u-], the use of [-u-] for [-u-], the use of [/-e-] for [-ɛ-].

### b. Consonant Changes

Table 3 shows the consonant changes found in the data 1

**Table 3**

Trenggalek	Surabaya Dialect	The Converged	Meaning
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Dialect of Javanese	of	of Javanese	Speech	
[pɪləm]		[fɛləm]	[fɪləm]	Movie
[jɛrɛʔe]		[jarene]	[jerene]	Said someone

Based on table 3, the writer identifies the consonant change of the word [fɪləm] meaning to 'movie' is in the use of [-f-] for [-p-] where consonant [-f-] is absorbed from foreign language, and the consonant change of the word [jerene] meaning to 'said someone' is in the use of [-n-] for [-ʔ-]/.

### c. Deletion

In the phonetical changes, there are also some deletions found in data 1.

Table 4 shows the deletion.

**Table 4**

Trenggalek Dialect of Javanese	of	Surabaya Dialect of Javanese	The Converged Speech	Meaning
[ŋəndi]		[əndhi]	[əndi]	Where
[məŋko]		[əŋkoʔ]	[əŋko]	Later on

The deletion found in the data 1 are in the words [əndi] and [əŋko]. The form of the word [ŋəndi] meaning to 'where' change into [əndi] and the word [məŋko] meaning to 'later on' change into [əŋko].

#### d. Insertion or Addition

Beside vowel, consonant changes, and deletion, there is also insertion found in data 1. Table 5 shows the insertion/ addition.

Table 5

Trenggalek Dialect of Javanese	Surabaya Dialect of Javanese	The Converged Speech	Meaning
[melu]	[melɔʔ]	[melɔʔ]	Join/Follow
[ɔnɔ]	[ɔnɔʔ]	[ɔnɔʔ]	There is

The insertion found in the word [melɔʔ] meaning to 'join/follow' is the addition of [-ʔ], which means that in the original form of the word [melu] there is no [-ʔ] but when the speaker is talking with the Surabaya student, she converges her word becomes it is more similar to Surabaya dialect.

#### 3.1.2. Data 2

A Conversation between students from Trenggalek (Ta, Tc, Tg) and those from Surabaya (Se, Sh, Sn).

SE : heh...tɔntɔn ta, Tika iku lo mirip Agnes banjat! (Hey...look, Tika really looks like Agnes!)

SH : iyɔ ancene are? iku madhani, ga? ɔnɔ? bedhɔe! (That's right she imitate, there are no differences)

- T<sub>C</sub> : *ṽṽ sḥ rē? yṽ ben lē? pṽdhṽ!* (What's up girls?it's okay if they look the same)
- S<sub>E</sub> : *kṽ? ḡono sḥ mba?? Tika iku, ga? Sḁnḁḡ aku!* (Don't be like that, I don't like Tika)
- T<sub>A</sub> : *ṽṽ? lo jḁḡ bedhṽne, Agnes la? Ayu, la? Tika ēlē?, he...he...he... (There is a difference, Agnes is pretty, while Tika ugly)*
- S<sub>H</sub> : *kṽ? isṽ? yṽ nirṽ?nṽ gayae uwṽḡ plḁk kṽyṽ? ḡono ga? isin kon are? iku (how come she can imitate people's style perfectly. Isn't she ashamed?)*
- T<sub>C</sub> : *lha dhē?e sadar nē? rupane mirip Agnes, yṽ akire pisan nērṽ?nṽ gayane (because she realizes that she looks like Agnes, so she imitates her style, too)*
- S<sub>N</sub> : *nē? Tiwi iku ancḁn ḡḁnḁḡnṽ yṽ, lṽ? Tika iku mṽḡ mḁnḁḡ pṽtḥ (if Tiwi she is really pleasants right? Tika has the advantage of just being fair)*
- T<sub>G</sub> : *iṽ sḥ, ṽṽ manḁh Tiwi iku ṽṽ ṽṽ?e, ga? ja?im (that's right, moreover Tiwi is just wht she is, doesn't think about her prestige).*
- T<sub>A</sub> : *nē? aku sḁnḁḡ Indri, suarane ena?. Trus ireḡ manis. Tapi nē? ḡgawe clṽnṽ dhṽwṽ are? iku ga? pḁntḁs. Anḁh, mḁsti ga? pas. (if I, I like Indri, her voice is great and she is a black-sweet girl.*



But, she doesn't look nice if she's wearing long trousers, she looks strange, don't fit on her).

S<sub>N</sub> : iyə kən, Indri iku nə? ɲgawe cləŋə dhəwə ɛɛ? ɡədhəmbəɾəhan.  
(no she doesn't! she doesn't look pretty in long trousers).

T<sub>G</sub> : sɪŋ klambi abəŋ iku səpə? Fibri ta? (Who's wearing a red dress?is she Fibri?)

S<sub>N</sub> : dhudhu?, Dewa be?e. (no!Dewa I think)

T<sub>A</sub> : məsə?? dhudhu?? Wəŋ ləmu ɲono la? Fibri sɪh. nə? Dewa la?  
ləŋsɪŋ, səksi ɲono lho. (really???I think the fat one is Fibri, and the slim one is Dewa, she's sexy).

S<sub>N</sub> : əmbuh sɪh, ɡa? Jələs. (I don't know, it's not really clear).

S<sub>E</sub> : lho! wɪs buyar? ditingal nəŋ mburi dhilu? məɾə-məɾə buyar.  
(what!have they all gone? They were all going when I went to the toilet).

T<sub>A</sub> : iyə buyar la kən mbali? mrene, ləŋsɪŋ buyar. (Yes! They had ahead gone when you were back here).

S<sub>E</sub> : ena?e! Məsə? ɡara-ɡara aku mreɲe trus buyar? (Don't be like that! Was it really because I came back here they all went away?).

The phonological change found in data 2 are in the word [nəɾə?nə] for [nəɾə?ne] meaning to 'imitate', [bedhə] for [bedə] meaning to 'different',

[ŋgawe] for [ŋgae] meaning to 'wear', [dhɔwɔ] for [dɔwɔ] meaning to 'long', [dhudhuʔ] for [uduʔ] meaning to 'not', and [mrene] for [rene] meaning to 'come here'.

The details are shown in table 6 below:

**Table 6**

Trenggalek Dialect Javanese	of	Surabaya Dialect of Javanese	The Converged Speech	Meaning
[bedɔ]		[bedhɔ]	[bedhɔ]	Different
[nerdɔʔne]		[nirɔʔnɔ]	[nerɔʔnɔ]	Imitate
[ŋgae]		[ŋgawe]	[ŋgawe]	Wear
[dɔwɔ]		[dhɔwɔ]	[dhɔwɔ]	Long
[uduʔ]		[dhudhuʔ]	[dhudhuʔ]	Not
[rene]		[mrene]	[mrene]	Come here

Based on the data above, the writer classifies the phonetical convergence into (a) vowel changes, (b) consonant changes, and (c) insertion/ addition.

**a. Vowel changes**

**Table 7**

Trenggalek Dialect Javanese	of	Surabaya Dialect of Javanese	The Converged Speech	Meaning
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[nerɔʔne]	[nirɔʔnɔ]	[nerɔʔnɔ]	Imitate
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In relation to the vowel changes, the writer identifies the change of the use of [-ɔ-] for [-e-].

### b. Consonant changes

Table 8

Trenggalek Dialect Javanese	of	Surabaya Dialect of Javanese	The Converged Speech	Meaning
[bedɔ]		[bedhɔ]	[bedhɔ]	Different
[dɔwɔ]		[dhɔwɔ]	[dhɔwɔ]	Long
[uduʔ]		[dhudhuʔ]	[dhudhuʔ]	Not

From the table 8, the writer identifies the change of the use of [-dh-] for [-d-].

### c. Insertion or addition

Table 9

Trenggalek Dialect Javanese	of	Surabaya Dialect of Javanese	The Converged Speech	Meaning
[rene]		[mrene]	[mrene]	Come here

The addition found in the word [mrene] meaning to 'come here' there is an addition of consonant [m-]. It means that the form of the word [rene] change into the word [mrene] by adding consonant [-m-].

### 3.1.3. Data 3

A Conversation between Student from Trenggalek (Tb, Th, Tm, Tn) and those from Surabaya (Sb, So, Sd, Sk).

S<sub>B</sub> : ndhu?, sidhæ kapan kôn nikah? nanteni lulus ta? (when are you going to get married? After graduation?).

T<sub>B</sub> : yô mari lulus rē? ! tikete dhurūṅ oleh yô gak iso. (of course after the graduation! I haven't got the ticket yet, so I can't make it now).

T<sub>H</sub> : sa?jane ḡono ndah , aku peḡen cæpæt, la tapi kôncomu iku durūṅ lulus yô ga? oleh neḡ bapa?e. (actually I want make it soon, but your friend hasn't graduated yet, so her father forbade us).

S<sub>C</sub> : walah de, yô ne? aku budhal dhewe æe, he...he...he (oh...De, if I, I will go by myself, he...he...he...).

S<sub>D</sub> : æjæk muru?i siḡ ga?-ga? lo jæḡ ! (don't try to make people do something wrong).

S<sub>K</sub> : yô ærē?-ærē? iku ga? ḡḡænah. Jæ? dhiruḡæ?næ De ! (right girls, that's wrong. Don't listen to them De).

- T<sub>N</sub> : lo, dhiruṅo?nə æ de, aku sətujū budhal dhewe. (no...listen to her De, I agree. Go by yourself).
- T<sub>B</sub> : wah... la iki malah ndhukun siṅ eḷe?- eḷe?. (well...you support the wrong way).
- S<sub>C</sub> : aku ndhukun pisan de, jə? wədhi ! aku di pihakmu. (I support you De, don't worry I am just by your side).
- T<sub>H</sub> : ga?! Səpə siṅ wədhi? (Course not! Who's scared?).
- S<sub>D</sub> : si? ta, kən tutuk bab pirə siḥ? (Wait a minute, what chapter have you completed?).
- T<sub>B</sub> : bab loro. (Chapter two).
- S<sub>C</sub> : walah si? bab loro ta? (Still chapter two?).
- T<sub>B</sub> : la awakmu tutuk bab pirə siḥ? Gayane! (What about you? Don't be too proud!).
- S<sub>K</sub> : iyə kə?, ancən gaya arə? iku. Mbənce?nə! (That's right, she is over acting. That's disgusting).
- T<sub>B</sub> : wis maləs, ga usali ḡəməḡnə iku. (Stop it! I don't like to discuss about that).
- S<sub>B</sub> : de, ortumu rəncanane ḡundhuh ta ga?? (De, did your parents plan to make a party for you after the wedding?)
- T<sub>H</sub> : əmbuh, jarene siḥ arəp ḡundhuh, tapi la? ga? yə ora pəpə. (I don't know, I heard they will, but if they won't, it's okay).

- T<sub>B</sub> : iyō, lagian aku maləs rame-rame. (Yeah, I don't want to have a big party).
- S<sub>C</sub> : klambimu njahit ta nyilih? (What about your clothes? Are you going to make or borrow it?).
- T<sub>B</sub> : nyilih? nyewō ta? ga?,aku njahitnō nan JMP. pōkō?e pejenku sādərhana, simpəl tapi kərən! (Borrow? Do you mean to rent? no, I am going to have it made at JMP. The most important thing is simple but fashionable).
- S<sub>B</sub> : mbak iku rē?, kabeh æ pejene yō ḡono, tapi mawujutkannya sḡn aḡel. (please... all of us want it that way, but to realize it is a hard thing to do).
- T<sub>H</sub> : sḡn pəntḡn iku, mənurut hukum Islam sah, wḡs mari. (The point is it will be in accordance to the Moslem law.that's legal. stop).
- S<sub>D</sub> : iyō, sḡn pəntḡn hukum agama rē?. (Right, the point is the religion law).
- S<sub>B</sub> : tapi kan ga? isō? səsimpəl iku ndhuk. (but, it can't be as simple as that).
- S<sub>C</sub> : wḡs ta, sḡn pəntḡn iku lancar. (The most important thing is when everything runs well).
- S<sub>B</sub> : ḡono iku əntē? pirō sḡh rē?? satus? (By the way, how much do we spend for those? A hundred?).

- T<sub>B</sub> : satus? iyɔ, nule nglundhun sito?! (One hundred?.....).
- S<sub>C</sub> : ɔpɔne sɪŋ ŋglundhun? ɔɔɔ?- ɔɔɔ? ae rɛ?-rɛ?! (.....).
- S<sub>B</sub> : mɔsɔ? sɪh mUŋ sa? mono? (Really? it's only that much?).
- T<sub>N</sub> : yɔ iso? ae Ndah, tɛrgantun piye ŋature. (It is possible, it depends on how we can arrange it).
- S<sub>B</sub> : yɔ iyɔ seh..... (That's right).
- T<sub>H</sub> : yɔ wis ayo muleh....əŋko? kapan-kapan mreneh maneh! (Ok, lets go home now. Someday we'll come here again).
- S<sub>D</sub> : iyɔ...kapan-kapan nɛ? mreneh maneh ɔɔɔ? lali mampir yɔ. (Yap.....someday if you come here, don't forget to come by, okay?!).

From table 10 the writer found the phonetical changes in the words [lulus] for [lulus] meaning to 'graduate', [dhurun] for [durun] meaning to 'not yet', [ndhukun] for [ndhukun] meaning to 'support', [wɛdhi] for [wɛdi] meaning to 'afraid' [ŋundhuh] for [ŋundhuh], [nyilth] for [nyilth] meaning to 'borrow', [hukum/ for [hukum] meaning to 'law', and [nglundhun] for [nglundhun].

Table 10

Trenggalek Dialect	of	Surabaya Dialect of Javanese	The Converged Speech	Meaning

Javanese			
[lulus]	[lulus]	[lulus]	Graduate
[durun]	[dhorun]	[dhorun]	Not yet
[ndhukun]	[ndhukun]	[ndhukun]	Support
[wædi]	[wædhi]	[wædhi]	Afraid
[ɲundhuh]	[ɲundhuh]	[ɲundhuh]	.....
[nyilih]	[nyilih]	[nyilih]	Borrow
[hukum]	[hukum]	[hukum]	Law
[ɲglundhun]	[ɲglundhun]	[ɲglundhun]	Rolling away

From the table 10, the writer classifies the phonetical convergence into (a) vowel changes and (b) consonant changes.

#### a. Vowel changes

Table 11

Trenggalek Dialect Javanese	of	Surabaya Dialect of Javanese	The Converged Speech	Meaning
[lulus]		[lulus]	[lulus]	Graduate
[durun]		[dhorun]	[dhorun]	Not yet
[ndhukun]		[ndhukun]	[ndhukun]	Support
[ɲundhuh]		[ɲundhuh]	[ɲundhuh]	
[nyilih]		[nyilih]	[nyilih]	Borrow
[hukum]		[hukum]	[hukum]	Law
[ɲglundhun]		[ɲglundhun]	[ɲglundhun]	Rolling away



Based on the table 11, the writer identifies the change of the use of [-u-] for [-u-] and the use of [-i-] for [-i-].

### b. Consonant changes

Table 12

Trenggalek Dialect of Javanese	Surabaya Dialect of Javanese	The Converged Speech	Meaning
[durɔŋ]	[dhurɔŋ]	[dhurɔŋ]	Not yet
[wədi]	[wədhi]	[wədhi]	Afraid

From the data of consonant changes above, the writer identifies the change of the use of [-dh-] for [-d-].

#### 3.1.4. Data 4

A Conversation between Student from Trenggalek (Td, Te, Ti) and Surabaya (Sa, Sf, Sg).

S<sub>F</sub> : wis suwe ga? naŋ kampus kən arɛ?- arɛ? iki! (it's long time since the girls have been to the campus).

T<sub>E</sub> : iy ...judhəg aku mikr skripsi! (ya...the thesis makes me stressed!).

- S<sub>E</sub> : lha lapo dipikir? ga? usah mikir ta. (why are you thinking about it? Take it easy...).
- T<sub>D</sub> : lo... ruang iku saiki dhadhi koprasi ta? (ha...is that room has been made for cooperative, right?).
- S<sub>A</sub> : iyō ngō dhadholan, gole? dhuwit? (yap!to sell something to get some money).
- T<sub>D</sub> : dhadholan opo? Parjanaan ta? (what kind of goods are sold there? Food?).
- S<sub>A</sub> : iyō...biasa.... (Yes...as usual).
- S<sub>G</sub> : lo kōn saiki kərja nan əndhi? kō? ga? tau ketō?? (by the way, where are you working now? I have never seen you again?).
- T<sub>E</sub> : CPNS (a nominee of civil servant).
- S<sub>A</sub> : CPNS? nan əndhi? kene ta? (civil servant? Where? Here?).
- T<sub>E</sub> : ga?, nan Bojōnəgōrō. (no! Bojonegoro).
- S<sub>F</sub> : lo... kō? n|intin nōnō?. ( ha...how come that far?).
- T<sub>E</sub> : əmbUh iki... n|intin mōnō! (I don't know...as far as that).
- S<sub>G</sub> : la tərus nene iki yō? opo? ndhudhu? təkō? kōnō? (so how do you come here? Do you commute?).
- T<sub>E</sub> : yō iyō nē? ga? ndhudhu? Yō ijin trus ninəp nan dhulurku. (yes, if I don't commute, sometimes I stay at my relative's place).

SG : o...əŋə? dhulurmu ta naŋ kene. yə ena? la? ŋono. ta? pikir kən  
kəs. (o...you have your relative here. That's good. I thought  
that you were just staying at a boarding house).

From table 13 the writer found the phonetical changes in the words [mikir] for [mikir] meaning to 'think', [dhadhi] for [dadi] meaning to 'become', [dhədhəl] for [dədəl] meaning to 'sell', [ŋlɪntɪŋ] for [ŋlɪnthɪŋ] meaning to 'out of topic', [ndhudhuʔ] for [nduduʔ] meaning to 'commute', and [dhulur] for [dulur] meaning to 'relatives'.

Table 13

Trenggalek Dialect of Javanese	Surabaya Dialect of Javanese	The Converged Speech	Meaning
[mikir]	[mikir]	[mikir]	Think
[dadi]	[dhadhi]	[dhadhi]	Become
[dədəl]	[dhədhəl]	[dhədhəl]	Sell
[ŋlɪnthɪŋ]	[ŋlɪntɪŋ]	[ŋlɪntɪŋ]	Out of topic
[nduduʔ]	[ndhudhuʔ]	[ndhudhuʔ]	Commute
[dulur]	[dhulur]	[dhulur]	Relatives

Based on table 13, the writer classifies the phonological convergence into (a) vowel changes and (b) consonant changes.

**a. Vowel changes**

**Table 14**

Trenggalek Dialect Javanese	of of Javanese	Surabaya Dialect	The Converged Speech	Meaning
[mikir]		[mikir]	[mikir]	Think
[ndudu?]		[ndhudhu?]	[ndhudhu?]	Not stay
[dulur]		[dhulur]	[dhulur]	relatives

Based on the table 14, the writer identifies the change of the use of [-u-] for [-u-] and the use of [-i-] for [-i-]

**b. Consonant changes**

**Table 15**

Trenggalek Dialect Javanese	of of Javanese	Surabaya Dialect	The Converged Speech	Meaning
[dadi]		[dhadhi]	[dhadhi]	Become
[dɔdɔl]		[dhɔdɔl]	[dhɔdɔl]	Sell
[nylɪnthɪŋ]		[nylɪntɪŋ]	[nylɪntɪŋ]	Out of topic
[ndudu?]		[ndhudhu?]	[ndhudhu?]	Not stay

From the table above, the writer identifies the change of the use of [-dh-] instead of [-d-], the use of [-t-] instead of [-th-].

### 3.1.5. Data 5

A Conversation between Student from Trenggalek (Td, Te, Ti) and those from Surabaya (Sa, Sf, Sg).

S<sub>o</sub> : iki ate mañan əpə? nañ əndhi? (What do we want to eat? Where?).

T<sub>K</sub> : kantin sɪŋ cədə? cədə? əe lah. (The nearest canteen).

S<sub>M</sub> : yə? əpə nə? lɪŋgʊh-lɪŋgʊh nañ kene sɪ?, aku kəsəl! (What about sitting here for a moment? I'm really tired).

S<sub>o</sub> : aku lɪŋgʊh əndhi lo? ga? cʊkʊp. (Where can I sit? There's not enough space!).

T<sub>L</sub> : walah... cʊkʊp-cʊkʊp wəŋ awa? sa? bɪtɪŋ əe bɪŋʊŋ arəp lɪŋgʊh. (huh...there's enough space, your body is too skinny, so don't worry!).

S<sub>L</sub> : wih, kən dhinyə? Qi! (hooohh.....she's belittling you, Qi!).

S<sub>o</sub> : bah...bah... ga? ŋʊrus! sɪŋ pəntɪŋ isə? lɪŋgʊh. (I don't care, the point is I can sit here).

T<sub>K</sub> : la ga? ŋʊrus kə? bɪŋʊŋ lo mau arəp lɪŋgʊh? (so why were you worried when you were going to sit?).

S<sub>M</sub> : wɪs ta rɛ? əjə? unək əe. sɪŋ pəntɪŋ la? kumpul sɪh. (enough, please calm down. The important thing is we can be together).

- T<sub>L</sub> : kumpul yə kumpul sɪŋ pəntɪŋ maŋan he...he...he... (Together is togetherness, but the point is eat!).
- S<sub>L</sub> : are? iki məsti guyən. (that boy is never serious).
- T<sub>L</sub> : iyə...məsthi iki. pancən ga? umum kə?. (Yap... he is never serious, he is unusual).
- T<sub>K</sub> : məsti...məsti...ga? umun...eməŋe sɪŋ umum kəyə? səpə? (always...always...unusual....who do you think the usual one?).
- S<sub>o</sub> : wis ta Don, ga? umum ga? pəpə. (It's okay Don, being unusual is ok).
- S<sub>M</sub> : ga? ŋambun̄ iki! (Out of the topic!).
- T<sub>K</sub> : səpə sɪŋ dhuwe dhuwit? Lis ta? ayo traktɪr nə? ɪjono! (Who's got the money? Is it Liz? Come on, treat us!).
- S<sub>M</sub> : halah...iki malah mətə dhuwitən! (Huh...this one is so money oriented).
- T<sub>K</sub> : ga? gələm ditraktɪr ta? yə wis aku ae. (It's okay if you don't want to be treated! Treat me).

Phonological changes in data 5 are the word [cədhə?] for [cədhək] meaning to 'near', [lɪŋguh] for [lɪŋguh] meaning to 'sit', [cukup] for [cukup] meaning to 'enough', [bɪŋun̄] for [bɪŋun̄] meaning to 'confuse', [ɲurus] for [ɲurus] meaning to 'care', [bitɪŋ] for [bitɪŋ]

meaning to 'palm-leaf rib', [kumpul] for [kumpul] meaning to 'together', [məsti] for [məsthi] meaning to 'always', [umum] for [umum] meaning to 'usual', and [dhuwe] for [nduwe] meaning to 'have'.

**Table 16**

Trenggalek Dialect of Javanese	Surabaya Dialect of Javanese	The Converged Speech	Meaning
[cədhək]	[cidhəʔ]	[cədhəʔ]	Near
[lunguh]	[lunguh]	[lunguh]	Sit
[cukup]	[cukup]	[cukup]	Enough
[biŋuŋ]	[biŋuŋ]	[biŋuŋ]	Confuse
[ŋurus]	[ŋurus]	[ŋurus]	Care
[bitiŋ]	[bitiŋ]	[bitiŋ]	Palm-leaf rib
[kumpul]	[kumpul]	[kumpul]	Together
[məsthi]	[məsti]	[məsti]	Always
[umum]	[umum]	[umum]	Usual
[nduwe]	[dhuwe]	[dhuwe]	Have

Based on the data 5, the writer classifies the phonological convergence into (a) vowel changes, (b) consonant changes, (c) deletion.

## a. Vowel changes

Table 17

Trenggalek Dialect Javanese	of of Javanese	Surabaya Dialect	The Converged Speech	Meaning
[lunguh]		[lunguh]	[lunguh]	Sit
[cukup]		[cukup]	[cukup]	Enough
[biṅuṅ]		[biṅuṅ]	[biṅuṅ]	Confuse
[ḡurus]		[ḡurus]	[ḡurus]	Care
[bitiṅ]		[bitiṅ]	[bitiṅ]	Palm-leaf rib
[kumpul]		[kumpul]	[kumpul]	Together
[umum]		[umum]	[umum]	Common

From table 17, the writer identifies the change of the use of [-u-] for [-u-] and the use of [-i-] for [-i-].

## b. Consonant changes

Table 18

Trenggalek Dialect Javanese	of of Javanese	Surabaya Dialect	The Converged Speech	Meaning
[cædhək]		[cidhəʔ]	[cædhəʔ]	Near
[mæsthi]		[mæsti]	[mæsti]	Always
[nduwe]		[dhuwe]	[dhuwe]	Have



From table 18, the writer identifies the change of the use of [-dh-] for [-d-], the use of [-t-] for [-th-] and the use of [-ʔ-] for [-k-].

### c. Deletion

Table 19

Trenggalek Dialect Javanese	cf of	Surabaya Dialect of Javanese	The Converged Speech	Meaning
[nduwe]		[dhuwe]	[dhuwe]	Have

The deletion found in the data 5 is in the word [dhuwe]. The form of the [nduwe] change into [dhuwe].

### 3.2. Interpretation of Findings

Briefly, Airlangga University students from Trenggalek converge their speeches phonetically.

The phonetical convergences are in the vowel changes, consonant changes, deletion, and insertion. In vowel change, the use of [-a-] for [-ε-], [-ɔ-] for [-u-], [-u-] for [-u-], [-e-] for [-ε-], [-ɔ-] for [-e-], and [-i-] for [-i-]. Then in the consonant changes the use of [-f-] for [-p-], [-n-] for [-ʔ-], [-dh-] for [-d-], [-t-] for [-th-], and [-ʔ-] for [-k-]. The deletion found in the speeches of the Airlangga University students from Treanggalek while they are talking with the students

from Surabaya are in the words [əndi], [əŋko], and [dhuwe] which the basic forms are [ŋəndi], [məŋko], and [nduwe]. The last phonetical convergence found in the speeches is insertion those are [ɔnɔʔ], [mɛlɔʔ], and [mrene] which the basic forms are [ɔnɔ], [mɛlu], and [rene].

# **CHAPTER IV**

## **CONCLUSION**