

CHAPTER V

C O N C L U S I O N

Analyzing a language in social context might be interesting for one who enjoys a lot about linguistic especially the language which gives a lot of interesting phenomena such as the Javanese language.

Although the Javanese language is interesting for the sociolinguist, it does not mean that Javanese language is merely worthwhile for the sociolinguist. This language is a valuable phenomena for the pure linguist. One of the interesting phenomena of the Javanese language which can be analyzed under the study of morphology is the bound morpheme reduplication of Surabaya Javanese dialect. Surabaya Javanese people express an idea of a continuous action by reduplicating the stem, for example, the phrase 'mangan terus' (eat continuously) can be expressed as 'mongan-mongan'.

In this study, the author used qualitative research as a means of researching and collecting data without neglecting some other phenomena which may occur in the author's study. The purpose of using qualitative research is that the author just wants to prove that this phenomena really exist in our society. We got a sequence

of data by applying some of the techniques of data collecting such as observation, interview and recording.

In managing and analyzing the data gained from the techniques of data collecting, the author used the theory of morphology of Nida and morphophonemic of Bloomfield. The theory of morphology of Nida discussed the kind of morpheme this phenomenon belongs to while the patterns of vowel change of bound morpheme will be discussed under the theory of morphophonemics of Bloomfield.

From the presentation of data and the analysis, the author concludes that bound morpheme reduplication of Surabaya Javanese dialect can alternatively occurs in both segmental and suprasegmental phonemes or just in segmental phonemes.

Option I : $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{mloka} \\ \text{tura} \\ \text{tlonyar} \end{array} \right]$ segmental phonemes

Option II : $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{mloka}^{\cdot} \\ \text{tura}^{\cdot} \\ \text{tlonya}^{\cdot}.r \end{array} \right]$ Segmental and suprasegmental phonemes

The speaker utters both the expressions without raising a different meaning, they just differ in emotional expression. These two expressions are just alternation.

The phonemes of bound morphemes reduplication

of Surabaya Javanese dialect such as 'mloka' is composed by vowel and consonants or in combination with stress and vowel lengthening, so the segmental phonemes of this bound morpheme will occur in continuous sequence or the suprasegmental of this bound morpheme (stress and vowel lengthening) will occur in super-imposed.

Option I : $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{mloka} \\ \text{clepat} \\ \text{tlonyar} \end{array} \right]$ continuous sequence

Option II : $\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{mloka}^{\cdot} \\ \text{tlonya}^{\cdot} .r \\ \text{clepa}^{\cdot} .t \end{array} \right]$ super-imposed

In term of analysis on formal relation of morpheme to each other, bound morpheme reduplication of Surabaya Javanese dialect can be classified in to the reduplication in which the stem is partially reduplicated.

A part of the stems are repeated

$\left[\begin{array}{l} \text{mloka} \quad \quad \text{mlaku} \\ \text{tlonyar} \quad + \quad \text{tlonyor} \\ \text{clepat} \quad \quad \text{cleput} \end{array} \right]$

In analyzing the patterns of vowel change of bound morphemes reduplication, the author has two important nation which are introduced by Bloomfield in morphophonemics study namely (a) The mutation rule, rule that

convert one thing in to another; (b) Rule order, the rule order is the process to get a good result. Then, the author has classified the gained data into five group of vowel patterns syllable.

BIBLIOGRAPHY