

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter presents the conclusion of this study that has been conducted. It shows the sum up of analysis and the suggestions that could be useful for those who searching the information about sound changes and proto-form.

5.1 Conclusion

This study analyses sound changes and defines proto-form of six Javanese dialects in Indonesia. The data were taken from 200 Swadesh list to be a cognate. In the previous chapter, the aims of the research have been filled and the research questions have been answered. From the analysis, there are some conclusions can be drawn. There are seven kinds of sound changes that happen in the cognate and every cognate has been defined its proto-form.

Based on the result of the analysis, there are some points that can be concluded. There are seven kinds of sound changes that happen from the cognate, they are: vowel lowering, vowel rising, lenition, fortition, sound loss, metathesis, and rhotatism. The most frequent sound change that happens is vowel lowering which happens 33 times out of 71 sound changes. The second most frequent sound change that happens is vowel rising that happens 23 times out of 71 sound changes. It is followed by lenition that happens six times out of 71 sound changes. Fortition and sound loss have the same frequency: four times out of 71 sound changes. Metathesis follows with two times frequency. The least frequent sound changes that happen is rhotacism that happens only one time out of 71 sound changes. It can be seen that vowel lowering and vowel rising dominate the sound changes that happen in the cognate of six Javanese dialect data.

Furthermore, the result of the analysis of the proto-form found that the Javanese dialects in the east dominate the proto-form. The pattern of the development of Javanese proto-form to its sister dialects goes from the Javanese

dialects in the east Java to Javanese dialect in central Java then goes to Javanese dialects in west Java. The hypothesis of the proto-form result indicates that Javanese dialect in the east Java is the mother language of other Javanese. It means the Javanese dialect in the east is older than other Javanese dialect in Java Island.

5. 2 Suggestions

This study conducts the sound changes that happens among six Javanese dialects in Java Island using 200 Swadesh word list to be the cognate. It also analyses its proto-form. Moreover, this study does not investigate the factors which influence the spread of Javanese dialect in Indonesia. Hopefully, some investigation and explanation in the future research will also investigate the factors that influence the spread of Javanese dialect in Indonesia to support the result of the analysis of sound changes and proto-form.

Even though the questions of this research have been answered and the conclusions have been drawn, this research still has spaces to be improved. The next researchers who are interested in this topic can include the deeper analysis of sound changes and proto-form to have more valid result and to know the developing of Javanese dialect in Java Island time to time because language in society is never stop developing.

In addition, to get clearer and more valid result, it is suggested the further research can analyze more words to be cognate and wider variety of Javanese dialects in Indonesia.

