

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter presents conclusions and suggestions related to the present research. Some suggestions are offered to future researchers who are interested in analysing pronunciation deviations by using acoustic analysis.

5.1. Conclusions

This research investigates the common characteristics of Sundanese pronunciation deviations made by Javanese learners of Sundanese and pitch range production by Sundanese speakers and Javanese learners of Sundanese when reading Sundanese text. In pronunciation deviations analysis, the sounds investigated are limited into vowel sound of /ə/, /e/ and /i/. In addition, for further analysis of pronunciations deviations, a duration analysis is conducted to investigate all vowel sounds. Besides, the pitch range analysis investigated the pitch range of all words in the text. The speech production is observed from continuous speech of reading task production.

The results show that the type of pronunciation deviations made by the participants is allophonic shift. Allophone shift is one type of pronunciation deviation that occurs when allophones of phonemes change. Allophonic shift, in this case, occurs between /e/ into /ə/, /ə/ into /e/, and /i/ into /ə/ in continuous speech. The total occurrences of allophonic shift observed are ninety-two, found in the data collection from the reading task. Most of the allophonic shift occurred between /i/ into /ə/ with eighty-two occurrences.

Furthermore, an acoustic phonetics analysis that is also observed in the present research is vowel duration analysis produced by all Sundanese speakers and Javanese learners of Sundanese, which are collected from a reading task. Javanese learners of Sundanese duration have the longest duration of vowels

compared to the Sundanese speakers duration. Compared to the other vowel durations produced by the participants, the duration of phoneme /i/ has the biggest

differences, with 36.1 ms. The vowel duration patterning indicated that although the Javanese learners of Sundanese are now the active speakers of Sundanese, their first language still influences their language use, in this case, their pronunciation. The Javanese learners of Sundanese seemed to find difficulties in pronouncing the vowel, as the result of the fact that the feature is not prominently exploited in their first language.

Another aspect of acoustic phonetic that was being observed is pitch range production. Another difference in pronunciations can also be seen from the pitch realisation. The results show that the Javanese learners of Sundanese production has the higher number of pitch range compared to the Sundanese speakers. This indicates that although, now, Javanese learners of Sundanese use Sundanese as their active language, their pitch range is still different from the Sundanese speakers.

5.2. Suggestions

This section provides several suggestions that can be used for further research. First, this research focuses on analysing common characteristics of Sundanese and Javanese learners of Sundanese pronunciation deviations and investigates the pitch range production of all speakers. However, the research of language interference in Sundanese context, especially in case of phonetic interference research based on acoustic analysis is rarely found. Further research studies will be necessary to investigate the language interference phenomenon in multilingual community context in Indonesia, especially in Sundanese language that is compared to other local languages.

Second, this research used a simple sample and limited linguistic factor in the analysis. Further research may conduct a research that involved larger sample and data. The other linguistic factors, such as age, gender, ethnic group, and regional accent are also needed to be investigated. Thus, it can help researcher to get richer data about language interference in multilingual context.

Third, further linguistic research study employing acoustic phonetic analysis will also be needed. Since this research used software to analyse the data, the further researchers may also use software to help them analyse the data accurately. Besides the software can help the researchers to minimize errors in manipulate sound and make the researchers conducted an efficient analysis.