

## CHAPTER IV

### FINDINGS AND DATA ANALYSIS

This chapter presents the research finding and the analysis. It is concluded phonological analysis involve. It consists of 7 data obtained in Bangkalan speech community. Each of the data is taken from the conversation directly. The data taken are: (4.1)The words that contain phoneme / r / used by speaker Bangkalan speech community. (4.2)The situation in which the words contain phoneme / r / used by speaker Bangkalan speech community

#### 4.1 The Uses of phoneme / r / are presented in each of table below.

Table 1.

#### Words Related to Worker's Daily Activities

No	Words	Meaning
1.	Bhajeren	Payment for a job
2.	Eparenggeh	Freely transfer the possession of (something) to (someone)
3.	Dha'ar	Put food into your mouth and swallow it
4.	Saarenah	The whole day
5.	Korang	Less
6.	Areh	Day

**Table 2.**

**Words Related to Washing the Clothes**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Words</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
1.	Ejemmor	Being dried
2.	Mareh	Finished,afterword ,it is done
3.	Berna	Color
4.	Beri'	Yesterday
5.	Biruh	Blue
6.	Olar	Snake
7.	Loros	Straight
8.	Blurik	Figured

**Table 3.**

**Words Related to Doing Homework**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Words</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
1.	PR	Homework
2.	Rempanah	How many
3.	Ring-ghuring	Process still fry
4.	Remareh	Askedunfinished work
5.	Borong	Unsuccessful

**Table 4.**

**Words Related to eating**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Words</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
1.	Rambutan	Rambutan
2.	Dhurin	Durian
3.	Rokok	Cigarette
4.	Benareh	Every day
5.	Sarabutan	Odd
6.	Guring	Fry

**Table 5.**

**Words Related to shopping**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Words</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
1.	Dherih	From
2.	Ramah	Uncle
3.	Pasar	Market
4.	Sepeda motor	Motorcycle
5.	Duratos	Two hundred
6.	Lastareh	Finished
7.	Adha'er	Eat
8.	Telor daddar	Omelette

**Table 6.**

**Words Related to shopping**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Words</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
1.	Rojek	Rujak
2.	Cingur	Cingur
3.	Berrik	Give
4.	Kerupuk	Shrimp
5.	Mortabak	Arabian pastry
6.	Renteng	Package

**Table 7.**

**Words Related to Voluntary Collective Work**

<b>No.</b>	<b>Words</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
1.	De'remmah	How
2.	Perkompolan	Meeting
3.	Beri'	Yesterday
4.	Bekrembak	Discussion
5.	Orosan	About
6.	Asebersean	To clean
7.	Tros	Direct
8.	Gharebah	To do
9.	Rebbuh	Wednesday
10.	Termasok	Included
11.	Gur -ngangur	Nothing to do
12.	Mareh	Finished

#### 4.1.1 Phoneme /r/ Related to Topic “Worker’s Daily Activity”

The use of phoneme /r/ related to the topic worker’s daily activity can be heard in the following conversation dialogue 1. It takes place between two speakers, Asisah and Misen of the same community in, They talked about worker’s daily activity that happened at home the misden. When Asisah came to his house, she may want to make a new home. She is very detail ranging from a day to ask how much is paid? Until she went home. Mesden is works as a construction worker.

##### Dialogue 1

Asisah: “*Sampeyan mon alakoh saarenah sanapah?*”

*(How much are you paid for a day?)*

Misden: “*Sabidha’ lemak*”

*(Sixty five)*

Asisah: “*Mon parenggeh dha’ar sanapah?*”

*(How much are you paid if you get lunch*

Misden: “*Mon parenggeh dha’ar gi sabidha’ lemak. Mon lak e parenggeh pettong polo*”

*(If I get lunch, I gets 65, unless I get 70)*

Asisah: “*O....pettong polo, teros napaka’dissa palemanah pokol sanapah?*”

*(70, so what time do you go home?)*

Misden: “*Kol empa’korang sapolo mennet, kadang lema’*”

*(Ten minutes to four hours, sometimes five)*

Asisah: “*Mon pokol sanga’ napah eparenggeh cau?*”

*(Whether the hours of 9 was given a drink?)*

Misden: “*Enggi parengen*”

*(Yes, I’m given)*

Asisah: “*Mon paleman napah parengen naseknaph buntan?*”

*(Are you given rice or not when going home?)*

Misden: “*Gi sebagiyen eparengen*”

*(Yes, sometimes given)*

There are four uses of phoneme /r/ in the conversation. They are *saarenah*, *parenggeh* (7), *teros*, and *korang*. In the previous conversation, almost each statement contains a word bearing phoneme /r/. Generally, in Madurese, phoneme /r/ is produced by tapping the tip of the tongue to the post alveolar by thrilling action. In this particular Bangkalan speech community, however, this phoneme /r/ is produced by putting the back of the tongue close to the uvular and blow the air from the lung through the narrow opening between the back of the tongue and the uvular. In other words, the /r/ sound produced by this particular community is uvular /ʁ/. This /ʁ/, being uvular, is different from the post alveolar sound /r/ as found in madurese. (Peter Roach 2009:93) This produces the sound /r/ as produced by French speakers that is generally transcribed /ʁ/.

#### **4.1.2 Phoneme /r/ Related to the Topic “Washing the Clothes”**

The use of phoneme /r/ related to the topic “washing the clothes” can be heard in the following conversation in dialogue 2. It takes place between two speakers, Fiko and Iza of the same community in. They were talking about washing the clothes it happened when the izafiko played to his house. She said that he had a vacation home on a lot of laundry. Iza also responded. Fear came when there was a big snake

## Dialogue 2

Fiko: “*Beri’ dhateng ajhalanan sassa’an benny*”

*(There were many laundries after holidays)*

Izah: “*Mareh asassah yeh?, Mareh, ben Mareh ejemmor’a*”

*(Have you done the laundry? and have they been dried?)*

Fiko: “*Bekombenah badhah berna apah?*”

*(What color is it?)*

Izah: “*Merah, biruh koneng*”

*(Red, blue, yellow)*

Fiko: “*Pola olar blurik yeh?*”

*(Maybe, patterned the snake?)*

Izah: “*Wa’ rajah ongguh*”

*(It is very big)*

Izah: “*La mareh pate’en olar jiah, olarah jiah melekker*”

*(Kill the snake, the snake coiled)*

Izah: “*Abernah apah olarah?*”

*(What color is the snake?)*

Fiko: “*Abernah merah, biruh*”

*(The colors are red, green)*

Iza: “*Blurik pola*”

*(Maybe patterned of snake)*

There are ten uses of phoneme /r/ in dialogue 2. They are *Be: ri’, Mareh, ejemmor, olarah, cer- ke:nceran, blurik, rajah, and melekker*. In the previous conversation, almost each utterance contains phoneme /r/. Generally, in Madurese, phoneme /r/ is produced in a trilled sound. Uvular trill consonant occurs when the active articulator motion of air causes throbbing at the base of the tongue (behind the tongue) and a passive articulator uvula. The sound that occurs

at the end of the French R. The sound is very similar to the English fricative / r /. (Trask 1996:151) Votes may often raised by pushing the tip of the tongue to the back with a pencil tip (the end of the pencil is placed under the tongue). In particular Bangkalan speech community, the phoneme / r / produced in the breath stream from the lungs through the vocal tract constriction in the sound near the uvula and put the back of the tongue with the closed to the uvular. This sound is created by the back of the tongue experience the thrill of the uvula. Its main function seems to be the moist air and seems to make a certain sound called uvular. Uvular trill consonant occurs when air or throbbing at the base of the tongue (behind the tongue) articulator called active and passive articulator is called the uvula. Sound that occurs is the R in the word /Berɾ'/ above, the phoneme /r/ is not pronounced as /r/ in the word Royal. Instead he pronounced /r/ as in the word /radio/ as produced by French speakers generally that is generally transcribed /ʁ/.

#### **4.1.3 Phoneme /r / Related to the topic “Doing Homework”**

The use of phoneme /r/ related to the topic “doing homework” can be seen in the following conversation in dialogue 3. It takes place between two speakers, Wiwik and Rara of the same community. They were it happened when the rara confused doing homework. And she remembered that her aunt was a science teacher. Finally she asked about it. Unfortunately her aunt was busy frying fish. However, she waited patiently and told me that her homework a lot, then should be submitted tomorrow



### Dialogue 3

Wiwik: “Assalamu ’alaikum” bik sampeyan badhah ka ’dhimmah bik?”

*(Assalamu ’alaikum” where is aunty?)*

Rara: “Walaikumsalam” kannak,-kanak bing , dha’ dhâpor

*(Walaikumsalam, here to the kitchen)*

Wiwik: “Bibik kuleh mentah bele PR, nekah bik”

*(Aunty, I want to ask the homework)*

Rara: “Adoh beng tojuk gelluh beng , bibbik gi’benyak lakonah beng”

*(Please wait, I still have a lot works to do)*

Rara: “Mentah bele PR, napah beng”

*(Which homework do you want to ask?)*

Wiwik: “PR biologi ekompolaginah degguh PR polanah bik”

*(Biology, Because it should be submitted tomorrow)*

Rara: “La latojuk gelluh beng, yah bibbik gi’ring –ghuring na’ bennyak kelakoan beng latojuk gellun beng tojuk neng adha’an dhentek’ gelluh beng”

*(All right, sit down please, I’m still frying, sit in the terrace first)*

Wiwik : “Bibbik alakohnapah bik?”

*(What are you doing aunt?)*

Rara: “Benyak nguring jukok beng , lo’ dhi’ remareh beng pas de’ remmah riah beng”

*(I have a lot of frying to do and was not finished)*

Wiwik: “Ring-guring napah bik, kuleh nolongah bik”

*(What are you frying? May I help?)*

Rara: “Wes la lo’usa lo’taoh deggik pas potton beng ring–guringah pas borong sengakanah beng”

*(No, you haven’t known how to fry and I’m afraid it will be overcooked so no one wants to eat )*

Rara: “Wes la toj uk nengadha’”

*(All right, just sit in the terrace)*

Wiwik: “*Enggi bik, bik PR kuleh ,nekah PR benya’ bik*”

*(Yes, I have a lot of my homework aunt)*

Rara: “*Yella toles bing halaman rempanah jiah beng*”

*(Ok,Just write the pages)*

Wiwik: “*Enggi bik kuleh mangken lenggyeh bik*”

*(Yes, I sitdown aunt)*

Rara : “*Yut- yut beng la tojuk yeh*”

*(Yes, sit please)*

There are nine uses of phoneme /r/ in the conversation. They are *dhapor*, *PR*, *ring-ghuring*, *remareh*, *remmah*, *riah*, *borong*, and *rempanah*. In the previous conversation in dialogue 3, the intercourse phoneme /r/ is found. Generally, in Madurese, this phoneme /r/ is produced by the action of vibrating and by pressing the tip of the tongue to the postalveolar (Peter Roach 2009:93) or vibrating trill consonant is a consonant that inhibits the formation of a flow of air in the lungs so that the breath over and over read fast. Thus, the structure of the air meeting stretched or tightened to weaken later in the release of many times quickly. In particular speech community Bangkalan all phoneme /r/ is produced at the back of the tongue and uvula as active articulator as passive articulator uvular and spring air up through then arrow opening between the lungs and the back of the tongue uvular. Vibration apiko consonants occurring do deronal veolar active articulator that causes the tip of the tongue and passive articulator called the gum. The word is pronounced by a French that is generally transcribed /ʀ/.

#### 4.1.4 Phoneme /r / Related to the topic “Eating”

The use of phoneme /r / related to the topic “eating” can be seen in the following conversation. It took place between two speakers Aneri and Fitri of the same community. They were talks about eating .It happened in Aneri’s home and sit in the terrace first. Then Fitri come and tell Fitri rambutan to give her granddaughter called Rara. The most preferred fruit is durian and rambutan, because it feels good. Heisa smoker. The smoke is Surya cigarettes heal so said that his favorite food is noodles

#### Dialogue 4

Aneri: *“Rambutan beghi dha’ rara nyaman ajiah ta’iyeh beng”*

*(Please give rambutan to rara because it is very tasty)*

Fitri: *“Rambutan ajiah nyaman”*

*(This rambutan is very tasty)*

Aneri: *“Rambutan, dhurin paleng nyaman jiah”*

*(Rambutan, durian is very tasty)*

Fitri: *“Serkajeh?”*

*(Srikaya)*

Aneri: *“Iyeh, sarkajeh ta: ’iyeh”*

*(Yes, srikaya)*

Fitri: *“Nyaman ongggu jiah”*

*(Very tasty)*

Aneri: *“Nyaman dulih kannna”*

*(Tasty, please, come here)*

Fitri: *“Mellekammahrokokjiah man?”*

*(Where was the cigarettes bought?)*

Aneri: *“Melle neng Jamilah, rokok surya jiah”*

*(This Surya cigarettes was bought in Jamilah)*

Aneri: "Rokok Surya"

*(Surya cigarette)*

Aneri: "Rokok Surya ta'iyeh"

*(Surya cigarettes is not it)*

Fitri: "Ben nareh se arokok?"

*(Whether the smoke everyday?)*

Aneri: "Iyeh gudang garem, lapoko'eng la sarabutan jiah me'rokok'eng tiah, gudang garam surya"

*(Yes, gudang garam cigarettes, I just any gudang garam surya cigarettes)*

Fitri: "Mek kakanan jiah engkok mie gourcing engkok iyeh"

*(My food is fried noodles)*

There are seven uses of phoneme /r/ in dialogue 4 in the previous conversation. They are *rambutan*, *dhurin*, *Serkajeh*, *rokok*, *garem*, *surya* and *guring*. In dialogue 4, some words that contain phoneme /r/ are found. However, generally, in Madurese, this phoneme /r/ is produced by action of thrilling. However, in general, in Madura, the phoneme / r / is produced by the action thrilling. Vibrating sound (vibration) factor is the sound produced by the tip of the tongue on the alveolar articulate, and exhaled quickly to the sound of the target. In particular Bangkalan speech community, the phoneme / r / is produced by the tongue against the back end of the soft palate or uvula. Uvular is near the uvula vocal since narrowed. Vibrating sound or vibration is generated by the base of the tongue close to the alveolar or teeth, tongue towards the alveolar and then again, and still occurs with rapid repetition. Thus, the air vibrated out. The tip of the tongue as an articulator articulator that produces sound vibrations called apical (Peter roach 2009:93). Moreover, in linguistics, there are others that use some kind

of vibration of the uvula as articulator, and which acts as the point of articulation of the back of the tongue. This kind of vibration is called vibration uvular consonants. Vibration apical denoted by /r/, Vibration apical is denoted by /r/, while phonetically uvular trill is denoted by /R/. Those words that are pronounced by French is generally transcribed /ʁ/.

#### 4.1.5 Phoneme /r / Related to the topic “Shopping”

The use of phoneme /r/ related to shopping can be seen in the following conversation in dialogue 5. It took place between two speakers Ayu and Osen of the same community. They talked about shopping. It happened when Osen came from shopping met with Ayu. She told me that he comes from the shop and bought durian fruit he spend a lot of money about two hundred thousand

##### Dialogue 5

Ayu: *“Dharik ka’ dhimmah ramah?”*

*(Where does uncle come from?)*

Osen: *“Dherik pasar”*

*(From market)*

Ayu: *“Ngobengeh napah”*

*(What did you buy?)*

Osen: *“Melle dhurin”*

*(Buy a durian)*

Ayu: *“Nompa’ napah?”*

*(How did you go?)*

Osen: *“Nompa’ sepeda motor”*

*(With motorcycle)*

Ayu: *“Palemanah dha’ ka’ dhimmah”*

- (Where are you going home?)*
- Osen: “*Moleyah dha’aresbaya*”  
*(Go to aresbaja)*
- Ayu: “*Olle bennya’ sebeng –ngobengen*”  
*(Whether many shopping?)*
- Osen: “*Bennya’abik duratos*”  
*(Many, two hundred thousand)*
- Osen: “*Duratos ebuh*”  
*(Two hundred thousand)*
- Ayu: “*Lastareh adha’er gi?*”  
*(Have you eaten?)*
- Osen: “*Mareh gi ’buruen*”  
*(Finish, Just now)*
- Ayu: “*Ajukoh napah?*”  
*(What fish?)*
- Osen: “*Ajukoh telur daddar*”  
*(A fish omelet)*
- Osen: “*Kenyang sarah*”  
*(Very satisfied)*

There are eleven uses of phoneme /r/ that is used in the conversation. They are *dharih*, *ramah*, *pasar*, *motor*, *aresbaja*, *duratos*, *lastareh*, *mareh*, *telor*, *daddar*, and *sarah*. The data in dialogue 5 in the previous conversation the statement find out a word included phoneme /r/. Generally, in Madurese, this phone /r/ is produced as a trilled sound. Tril sound (vibration), the sound is produced as consonants. TRIL sound(vibration), the sound produced in a way close to air flow and repeatedly opened quickly. For example, (r), and(R) speech community Bangkalan in particular, the phoneme /r/ produced in the breath to

stream from the lungs through the vocal tract constriction near the uvula. (Peter roach2009: 93). Uvular consonants occur when the articulator sactive vibration which causes the air pulsing it is the base of the tongue (behind the tongue) and uvula as passive articulator. Uvular sound is produced by the back of the tongue toward the uvula.Uvular sound does not exist in English, However the French ‘r’ is pronounced as uvular soundThe sound that occurs is R. The word is pronounced by a French that is generally transcribed /ʁ/.

#### 4.1.6 Phoneme /r / Related to the topic “shopping”

The use of phoneme /r / related to can be heard in the following conversation. It took place between two speakers Erna and Mus in the same community .They talked about rujak. Erna is the seller

##### Dialogue 6

Erna: “*Melleyah apah be’eng Mus?*”

*(What did you buy, Mus?)*

Mus: “*Melleyah rojek*”

*(Buy rujak)*

Erna: “*Rojek apah?*”

*(What a rujak?)*

Mus: “*Rojek cingur*”

*(Rujak cingur)*

Erna: “*Berempah biggik Mus?*”

*(How many Mus?)*

Mus: “*Ettong*”

*(One)*

Mus: “*Berrik cabbih, papeddis jiah Er...,bik kerupuk, Mortabak’eng enjek*”

*(Give chili so spicy and add shrimp)*

There are six uses of phoneme /r/ in the conversation. They are *rojek, cingur, berrik, kerupuk, mortabak, and renteng*. In the previous conversation, each utterance contains phoneme /r/. Generally, in Madurese, phoneme /r/ is produced by the action thrilling. To produce alveolar fricative, the back of the tongue leads very close to the uvula, which is the final part of the soft palate that "hang down" on the back of the mouth. The sound is fricative related principally the same as for other fricative sounds such as, z: occurs because the tongue has friction as the air passes between the tongue and the uvula (causes "rough", "irregular" sound you hear), but not close enough to stop the sound completely (Trask 1996: 151) in this particular speech community Bangkalan, phoneme /r/ is articulated with the vocal tract behind the uvula, then it blows the air out of the lungs through the narrow opening between the back of the tongue and the uvular. The word is pronounced by a French that is generally transcribed /ʁ/.

#### **4.1.7 Phoneme /r / Related to the topic “Voluntary Collective Work”**

##### **Dialogue 7**

Sa'diya: *“Dhe' remmah hasella perkompolan menggu beri' neng pa' RT bi..?”*

*(How did the result of meeting last week at the house of the head RT*

Efendi: *“Enjek perkompolan menggu beri' keng bekrempak orosan kampong acorak asebersean jalan ban enlaenah”*

*(No, yesterday's meeting discussion issues for example village street cleaner and so on)*

Sa'diya: *“Tros bileh se e gharebah?”*

*(Then, when that would be done?)*

Efendi: *“Yeh, mon se e potos pa' RT nah deggi' neng areh rebbuh”*



*(Yes, head RT said that the Wednesday later)*

Sa' diya: "Ooo, Oreng kampong kabbi se aseberseyan?"

*(Ooo, whether all the villagers are doing?)*

Efendi: "Yeh, oreng kampong kabbi termasuk se gur –ngangur mole lekkas mareh lakonah"

*(Yes, all the villagers including those not working let me quickly finish)*

There are twelve uses of phoneme /r/ in the conversation. They are *remmah, perkompolan, berrik, orosan, terros, rebbuh, oreng, areh, oreng, abersean* and *mareh*. In the previous conversation, each utterance contains phoneme /r/. Generally, in Madurese, phoneme /r/ is produced by action of thrilling. Vibration or trill, which is the sound produced by the tongue closer to the base alveolar or teeth, and it happens again repeated rapidly, so that the air coming out is vibrated (Peter roach 2009:93). In this particular Bangkalan speech community, phoneme /r/ is produced in breath stream from the lung through by narrowing in the vocal tract near the uvula and putting the back of the tongue closed to the uvular. The word is pronounced by a French that is generally transcribed /ʁ/.