

## CHAPTER V

## SUMMARY AND SUGGESTIONS

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This chapter provides the last two parts of the study. The first part is the summary. It sums up the main points that have been discussed in the previous chapters. The second part deals with some suggestions that might be useful for other researchers who are doing a similar research in English pronunciation in Papuan students.

#### **5.1 Summary**

This study deals with the kinds of Papuan Indonesian vowels which interfere Indonesian and the kinds of Papuan Indonesian vowels which interfere English as pronounced by a Papuan student of the English Department of Widya Mandala Surabaya Catholic University. This raises two research problems. The research problems are which Papuan Indonesian vowels interfere Indonesian and which Papuan Indonesian vowels interfere English as pronounced by the subject. Data analysis and findings are to answer the problems.

There are nine theories related to the research. The theories are the theory of English and Indonesian vowels, Contrastive Analysis hypothesis, Language Transfer, Error Analysis, L1 Interference, Types of Error, Second Language Acquisition (SLA), Sociolinguistics, and Psycholinguistics. The subject is a Papuan student of The English Department of Widya Mandala of Surabaya Catholic University.

The source of the data is taken from a voice recorded of the subject's voice that is in Indonesian and English short stories. The research instruments are myself, the subject's voice recorded and another person who helps me in check my data analysis.

There are some procedures in collecting the data, they are by selecting the Indonesian and English short stories, training the subject to pronounce English short story, doing the voice recording of the subject's voice recorded and the last is by transcribing and analyzing the data.

In analyzing the data, there are four ways to analyze it. First is by transcribing the subject's voice recorded which are in Indonesian and English pronunciation. Second is by grouping the Papuan Indonesian and English words that cannot be pronounced properly by the subject. Third is by grouping and analyzing the Papuan Indonesian and English vowels that sound improperly. And the last is by drawing the conclusion of the analysis.

Based on the research problems, data analysis and findings have answered the problems. The kinds of Papuan Indonesian vowels which interfere Indonesian as pronounced by the subject are [ə], [ɛ], [aə] and [ao]. The kinds of Papuan Indonesian vowels which interfere English as pronounced by the subject are [ɛɪ], [ə], [ɛ], [ɪ] and [i].

As I mentioned before that for the first time, I think that the changing of [ə] sound is based on the environment of the previous or next sounds/phones. In fact, there is no consistency of the words, [ə] is sometimes changed into [ɛ], [ɪ] or [i] sound, but sometimes is pronounced properly. I conclude that the changing of [ə] sound happens inconsistently. It is caused by his ignorance.

The sound [ɛ] interferes [æ] sound. Indonesian vowel does not have the sound of [æ], so when he pronounces it, he changes it into [ɛ] where [ɛ] is the nearest sound to [æ] in that both [ɛ] and [æ] are front vowels.

The next interference is in [aʊ] or [ao] sound:

1. [aʊ] → [aɔ] / syllable medial = [daʊn → daɔn]
2. [aʊ] → [ao] / syllable final = [kalaʊ → kalaɔ]

The last interference is in [ɛɪ] diphthong which replaces [eɪ]. In this case, [eɪ] diphthong will be pronounced into [ɛɪ] and this changing occurs in the middle and final position of the words.

## 5.2 Suggestions

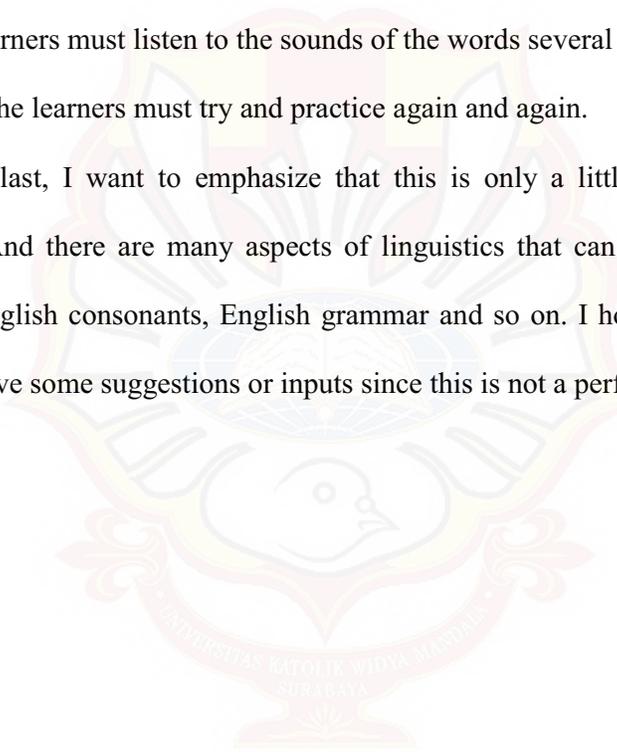
This is a preliminary study of the Indonesian vowels existing in a Papuan speaker, therefore it is still far from being perfect because of the limit of the time and my effort. This study just focuses on the kinds of Papuan Indonesian vowels which interfere Indonesian and the kinds of Papuan Indonesian vowels which interfere English as pronounced by a Papuan student of the English Department of Widya Mandala Surabaya Catholic University.

For the future researchers who are going to do the similar research, it is hoped that they improve this study. It is suggested that the future researchers can study and research a Papuan's dialect directly because by studying a Papuan's dialect, it can be known whether a Papuan's dialect really influences the Indonesian and the English pronunciation.

I also would like to give some suggestions that may be useful for Papuan students in improving their English pronunciation. The suggestions are:

1. The learners must listen to the sounds of the words several times.
2. Then, the learners must try and practice again and again.

At last, I want to emphasize that this is only a little part of linguistic analysis. And there are many aspects of linguistics that can be analyzed more, such as English consonants, English grammar and so on. I hope that the readers can also give some suggestions or inputs since this is not a perfect one.





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