Chapter V
Conclusion and Suggestion

Conclusion

Based on previous findings and discussion, it can be summed up that the Indonesian children in 4-5 years old at Kids Two Success English course can produce one long sentence and phrase in English language. It is appropriate with their period because in this age, they have to be in the multiword period and the data was appropriate with theory. The appropriate is only in the period or schedule of utterance amount that have to be revealed by informant.

Through this research, it derives three essential points which is obtained. First is a significant relation between biological and neurological development in every child when they produce language. Biologically, the organ of speech in every child of this research is complete. So they can produce language clearly. Neurologically, the comprehension in receiving English language is very well because they can be the interlocutor in using English language when they talk. Second, Learning English language through media help and support children in practicing English language by listening and watching the object immediately. Third, it is proper to consider the psychology of children in golden age since this research obtained findings regarding the language production which relates to their psychic development. Avoid the
pressure and violence because it causes a negative impact on children's language development.

Furthermore, one of four informants is categorized as a normal child in producing English language because 4.1 YOI reach MLU score which appropriate with MLU standardization theory. However, it is significantly different with other children as the informants of this research because 4.2 YOI, 5.1 YOI, 5.2 YOI get lower score than 4.1 YOI and it does not meet the standardization of MLU based on theory.

The difference of each child’s score of MLU departs from several factors. Internal factor comes from themselves such as children’s self-confidence becomes one of problems for them in producing English language in front of strange people. On the other hand, every child has a different factor in motivating and influencing them in producing and learning language particularly English language on early age. The external factors are categorized in three main factors. First factor is family, it consists of motivation, support, and treatment from family member to improve child’s language production. Second is environment which include teacher’s influence, learning environment with friends. As well as education which involve parents’ level of education, method of learning English language in course, and the duration quality of child learning foreign language.
Suggestion

This research is focused on the English morphological and syntactical production of Indonesian children and it has limitation only for the utterances that produced by children. As the findings, children have many variations in producing English language and it shows on their MLU score. During collecting the data, the most influence thing caused children’s difference ability in producing language particularly English language is environment. For instance, people around do not support children to acquire and produce English language fast. Therefore, this study expects teachers to give a proper method and strategy in guiding pre-aged school children especially for those who learn English language in courses. It is the teacher’s responsibility to equalize the education that will be absorbed by children, because the positive impact will show the decrease of each child’s differences ability in producing language.

Furthermore, parents’ role in children’s growth and development process also become the biggest influence, because family is the first teacher for children. That is why parents have to spare several hours in a day to teach and to guide their children at home, although job and business are still become their responsibility. Moreover, most of parents in Gorontalo want they children can master the English language in early age. Considering about it, parents should bring their children to the best English course which has a good quality in the lesson plan and teaching strategy and also parents’ role or responsibility to repeat the English lesson are still be the main case to
support children in learning English language. Basically, a mistake in educating children in their golden age will be a lifetime regret of parents.

Therefore, it is suggested for further researcher to conduct a research about the strategy for teachers in teaching pre-school children. Also, further researcher may concern on parents in giving treatment to pre-school children (3-5 years old) or children whose age are in golden age in learning English language. Those considerations can be a big contribution to the reader for applying its strategy in their children.
References


