Chapter V Conclusion and Suggestion

This chapter discusses some conclusion, limitation and suggestion of this study.

Conclusion

Based on the result of the study, it can be concluded:

The result of two indicators such in indicator of risk taking in communication apprehension, the respondents who chose the answer that described the character as a risk taker in both these indicators were 106 responses (39%), whereas the opposite does not describe themselves as risk takers are as many as 94 responses (35%) and position themselves neutral is 70 responses or 26%.

The result of interview format found almost the same results with the two previous indicators, namely the acquisition of 86 responses or 57% describe their response as a risk taker, on the contrary 61 responses (41%) more describe themselves do not dare to take risks, and 3 responses (2%) who chose other or answers sometimes.

Most presenters agree into two indicators which is high in agree position they were (1) I prefer to say what I want in English without worrying about the small details of grammar, and (2) Even if I am well prepared for presentation, I feel afraid of it and I get nervous when my change started.

Based on the result of questionnaire, most presenters disagree into two indicators which is in disagree position, such as (1) At this point, I like trying to express complicated ideas in English in a conference, I prefer to say what I want

in English without worrying about the small details of grammar, When I speak in conference, I prefer to say a sentence to myself before speaking it, I feel uncomfortable or shy to use English in talking in front of audience during the conference, I feel confident to speak English inside and outside the classroom and (2) I don't worry about making mistakes in the conference.

Based on the interview format, the researcher found question number 1 "what will you do if the listeners say negative things about you?" 7 presenters chose they do not care, 4 chose I feel uneasy. Question number 2 "what will do you if you hesitate in speaking during presentation?" 7 presenters chose try to remember the ideas. Question number 3 "how do you handle the problems during the presentation?" 8 presenters chose to be calm and relax, and 15 presenters or participants' entire chose yes in question number 10 "do you need support from other people for your presentation?".

Suggestion

Based on the result of the study above, there are some suggestions formulated, for the first, the lecturers of English Department who teach speaking course are expected to pay more attention about what makes students become low risk-takers in teaching learning process specifically in communicating with the lecturer and how to be a good presenter. Since 40% of the students or presenters agree that they feel uneasy to speak English with the lecturer than their friends. Therefore, the course would become more interesting for the students. The second; it is expected that the survey can be modified to be more specific questions and

provide additional data for identifying students' answers. The third is, for students or presenters of international student conference; in terms of learning, risk taking is one of the personality factors that very influential in teaching and learning process that probably could prevent students from showing their full potential, students are expected to get an extra hours of study, specifically for public speaking through a course or seminar of public speaking. The last is further studies are needed to be conducted relevant to students risk taking in speaking English. For example, the relationship between students' self-esteem and risk taking in speaking English, because both of those personality factors are very influencing in speaking English.

Limitation

The limitation of this study related to the participants, where the presenters were only seventh semester of English Department students and the presenter of international student conference 2016. It may be difficult to decide the students' risk taking in International Student Conference because of the slightly significance of the students' choice in each statement for each indicator.

It can be assumed that the uses of questionnaire were also appropriate to find out presenters' responds toward their risk taking in presenting of international student conference, because they can choose their own will without being compulsion. Because the presenters have their own opinion about what risk taking is. Therefore, further this study needs to be conducted.

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