

Chapter 5

Conclusions

This chapter comprises conclusion and suggestion related to the research. The conclusion is made based on the obtained findings and discussion while the suggestion can be considered as another consideration to be applied.

5.1 Overview of key findings

Based on the above findings of this research, it can be concluded that:

1. The results of this research found that participants agreed “sometimes” and “rarely” on using the Indonesian language in the English language teaching classroom
2. Therefore, through this case, students are aware of the rule or principle which is if they want to improve their English, they require to decrease the use of Indonesian language in English classroom.
3. The factors using Indonesian language are; explaining something difficult like grammar or vocabulary, to discipline students and talking with students about things that are not class related

Students used Indonesian language only when they try to understand the lesson, thus the percentage of the related question is mostly referring to category of “sometimes” rather than always. Then, this research found that students have various reasons for using the first language in the classroom. Participants agreed that they sometimes used the first language to explain certain topics and when they felt they could not find the correct word in English. In this case, students'

answered that they use Indonesian language if there are difficulty for a reason, they are explaining something difficult like grammar or vocabulary, to discipline students and talking with students about things that are not class related. Participants also said they sometimes use their first language, and that they having their first languages used a less of number.

Therefore, through this case, students are aware if they want to improve their English, they require to minimize the use of Indonesian language in English classroom. Afterwards, factors of students using Indonesian language in ELT classroom are language background and language proficiency which need to be explored further to ascertain their full connection to the use of first language in English classes. English language proficiency level also appeared to have a connection to the types of participans. The higher the level of the participants, the more they were willing to use English only in the classroom. With lower level English students, it was clear they relied more on the first language to express themselves in the English classrooms. This can be seen from the percentage that has been obtained in this research.

From the results that researcher has described above, the researcher concluded that the use of the first language in the English class for the future should be reduced and even eliminated. It is explained, one of the results of this research shows that students realize if they want to improve their English skills they must exclusively use English in English language teaching classroom. This is supported by opinion that the use of the first language will impede students'

progress in their English acquisition (Auerbach, 1993). Through the use of English extensively can facilitate students in mastering English.

Additionally, the limitation of this research is related to the sample, where the sample is only class of 2013 or seventh semester in English Department. The research need to be conducted to the large number of sample and represented all of the students in English Department. Therefore, the same thing must not be applied to other department, schools or instances because they would have something different from this department, the number of the students and the students' preferences would be different. That means more variety to the answers would be found that would lead to different results. Some things might be similar, but since nothing is exactly the same, the result of this research should not be generalized and applied to another departments or schools. By doing the research, it is hoped that students would be able to minimize the use of their Indonesian when learning English.

5.2 Suggestions

Through this research, the researcher creates suggestion for several parties. First, for students which are particularly in English Department, they require to do more practice about their English skill (speaking) in order to keep improving their mastery. Yet, the use of Bahasa Indonesia is, still, definitely accepted only if they could not find the best words to deliver their cases. Second, for teachers/ lecturers, they also require to keep the learning environment in English due to it can trigger students to research and practice more about English. Finally, for future

researchers, they are suggested to do deeper researcher in order to obtain another better additional reference so that reader can obtain more knowledge and insights regarding ELT classroom.

Bibliography

- Anton, M., & DiCamilla, F. (1999). *Socio-cognitive functions of L1 collaborative interaction in the L2 classroom*. *Canadian Modern Language Review*, No. 83, pp. 233-247.
- Auerbach, E et al . (1993). *Re-examining English only in the ESL classroom*. *TESOL Quarterly*, Vol. 27, No. 1, pp. 9–32.
- Bloomfield, Leonard (as cited in Richard Nordquist, nd). *Grammar and Composition Expert*. Retrieved from <http://www.native Language Definition and Examples.html>
- Brandt, Caroline. (2006). *Success on your Certificate course in English language teaching*. SAGE Publications Ltd
- Burroughs, G.E.R. (2013). *Article of tabulation of the data*. Retrieved on http://cendekiaskripsi.blogspot.com/2013/04/tabulasi_html?m=1
- Butzkamm, W. (2003). We only learn once. The role of the mother tongue in FL classrooms: death of a dogma. *Language Learning Journal*. No. 28, pp. 29-39. Cambridge University Press.
- Cook, V. (2001). Using the first language in the classroom. *The Canadian Modern Language Review*, 57, 402–423 in journal Digital Repository @ Iowa State University.
- Copland, F. & Neokleous, G. (1993). *L1 to teach L2: complexities and contradictions*. *ELT Journal*. Retrieved from eltj.oxfordjournals.org

Gray, P. X. (cited in Brandt, Caroline, 2006). *Success on your Certificate course in English language teaching*. SAGE Publications Ltd

Helga A. Sigurjonsdottir, 2006. *Department of Endocrinology*

Jhonston, Bill. (2003). *Values in English Language Teaching*. Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Publishers.

Kavaliauskiené, G. (2009). Role of Mother Tongue in Learning English for Specific Purposes. *ESP World*. Vol. 8, pp. 1-12.

Krishnananda Swami (nd). *The Philosophy of Life*. The Divine Life Society.

Larsen-Freeman, D. & Marti Anderson. (2011). *Techniques and Principles in Language Teaching (3rd ed.)*. Oxford University Press, USA.

Lindsay, P., & Norman, D. A. (1997). *Human information processing: An introduction to psychology*. Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, Inc.

Macaro, E. (2005). *Codeswitching in the L2 classroom: A communication and learning strategy*. In E. Llorca (Ed.), *Non-native language teachers: Perceptions, challenges & contributions to the profession* (pp. 63-84). Boston: Springer.

Michael J. Ybarra, (2004). *Los Angeles Times*. New York

Montolalu, L. R. and Suryadinata, L. (2007). *National language and nation building: The case of Bahasa Indonesia*. In Lee H. G. and Suryadinata, L. (Eds.), *Language, nation and development in Southeast Asia* (pp. 39-50). Singapore: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies.

- Pasaribu, Baharuddin (nd). *The Use of Bahasa Indonesia in the ELT Classroom*.
CRIAS Language Center, Bogor
- Phillipson, R. (1992). *Linguistic Imperialism*. Oxford: Oxford University Press in
Perceptions On Using L1 In Language Classrooms: A Case Study In A
Turkish Private University
- Rodríguez, C., &Oxbrow, G. (2008). L1 in the EFL Classroom: More a Help than
a Hindrance? *PortaLinguarum*, 9, 93-109 in journal Digital Repository
@ Iowa State University.
- Richard Nordquist, (nd). *Native Language L1*. Grammar and composition expert
journal.
- Storch, N. & Wigglesworth, G. (2003). Is There a Role for the Use of the L1 in an
L2 Setting? *TESOL Quarterly*, Vol. 37, No. 4 pp. 760-770.
- Suharman. (2005). *Psikologi Kognitif*. Surabaya: Srikandi.
- Sugiarto, dkk (2007). *Psikologi Pendidikan*: UNY Press.
- Sugioyono. (20012). *Metode penelitian kuantitatif, kualitatif dan R&D*. Bandung:
CV. ALFABETA
- Sunjoyo et all, (2013). *Aplikasi SPSS untuk Smart Riset*. Penerbit Alfabeta,
Bandung.
- Suryadinata, L. (2000). *Nation-building and nation-destroying: The challenge of
globalization in Indonesia*. In Suryadinata, L. (Ed.), *Nationalism and
Globalization: East and West* (pp. 38-70). Singapore: Institute of
Southeast Asian Studies.

- Swain, M., & Lapkin, S. (2000). Task-based second language learning: The uses of the first language. *Language Teaching Research*, Vol. 4, pp. 251–274.
- Tarone, E. and Swain, M. (1995). *A Sociolinguistic Perspective on Second Language Use in Immersion Classrooms*. *The Modern Language Journal*. Vol. 79, No. 2, pp. 166-178.
- Taskin Ayse. (2011). *Perceptions On Using L1 In Language Classrooms*. Turkish Private University.
- Unumeri Godwin O. (2009). *Perception and Conflict*. National Open University of Nigeria
- Willis, J. (1996). *A framework for task-based language learning*. Harlow, UK: Longman.
- Zacharias, N. T. (2012). *Efl Students' Understanding Of Their Multilingual English Identities*. National University of Singapore.