

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This section aimed to provide the answers of the points related to the hypothesis posed at the beginning of this study. Further, it sums up previous explanations encompasses the deep discussion of the data findings and its analysis. There are some opinions regarding this research as well which will be elaborated in several numbers.

Conclusion

It has been stated that English and Javanese phonology especially consonants is in contrast. Unfamiliar consonants of English might be a trouble for producing a precise sound of English is the basic assumption. The data has been presented and it shows a number of answers.

This study shows that the participants do not produce the intelligible English of all consonant sounds. Eventhough English is not a strange language to the JSE; there are several consonant phonemes which are said differently. In the most difficult being situations in which there is differentiation between the English and Javanese. Accordingly, English consonant phones not found in Javanese are an initial hurdle in pronouncing intelligible English pronunciation.

The prominent weakness for participants is in producing the fricatives sound. In pronouncing the fricatives consonants of English they tend to produce the sound in plosive. Instance the phoneme of fricative /θ/ never be pronounced

appropriately and phoneme /ð/ is not pronounced precisely, and JSE tends to substitute by other familiar sounds that near to Javanese. In addition, voiced alveolar approximant /r/ is being the specific characteristics of the Javanese dialect that it is produced by stronger squeeze of air and tap of the tongue.

However, the result convinces that some of unfamiliar phones of English can be pronounced appropriately, considers that one or some speakers sometimes produce the precise sounds while the other is not. For example the sound of voiceless post-alveolar fricative /ʃ/, JSE pronounced similarly to native, but writer still find a slightly differ sound from one speaker to the word *worship* [wɜ:ʃɪp] become [wɜ:sɪp].

Based on the result data, it also can be concluded that phonological distribution affecting the sound production. In other words, whether vowel or consonants which is come before or after the phoneme influence the consonants sound. It is due to some familiar phoneme in Javanese such as /d/ and /t/ they changed into the nearest to their L1, or even they do not produce the sound.

Suggestion

This study emerge several recommendations from the writer. Firstly, learner of second or foreign language (L2) should understand well the way of producing every single consonants phoneme in order to produce correspond sounds. It is because inaccuracy in placing articulator position inside the oral cavity can cause different sounds. Additionally, they have to pay attention more to

the different sounds of L1 to L2. The second, teachers need to comprehend the lack of students' pronunciation especially in the smallest unit of segment, consequently they know which part to be emphasized more in practice. Therefore, finally, the writer suggests another researcher to work through investigation concerned the phonological distribution related to cluster that affects the JSE pronunciation of English.

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