

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

4.1. Conclusion

Based on the analysis, it can be concluded that the total respondents in this research are 30. They have been selected through stratified random sampling with GPA as the criterion of the subgroup in sampling. Picture description task is used for data elicitation and the participants' speeches in picture description task were manually transcribed into phonetic transcription.

After analyzing the data, the differences between the participants' pronunciation and the Standard American English were identified based on Meriam Webster Dictionary. Based on the differences, there are two types of phonological process that occur, they are segmental substitution and cluster reduction. The most frequent errors that the participants make among all processes are substitution of [ð], [θ], and [v], in which the participants change these sounds into other alternatives, such as [d] for [ð], [t] for [θ], and [f] for [v]. In the perspective of markedness theory, these phenomena occur due to the feature value that the difficult or the 'marked' sounds hold, and trigger the participants to choose the unmarked ones as the alternatives. The difficulties of the participants are mostly synchronic with Eckman's MDH, where the areas of the target language which differ from the native language and are more marked than the native language will be difficult.

4.2. Suggestion

While conducting this research, other areas that are considered important and relevant came to the researcher's attention. Since this research only deals with difficulties on the segmental area, typically the English consonants, it is suggested that other areas such as vowels or even suprasegmental are important to discuss.

Typological markedness is used to analyze the nature of the error and the learners' difficulties regarding these phones are paired with Markedness Differential Hypothesis which was proposed by Eckman (1977). However, there are questions that MDH cannot provide the satisfying explanation. It is suggested to take account other theories in future research related to markedness in order to support and gives insight related to interlanguage and language acquisition.

By describing the nature of the sounds that are mostly mispronounced, this research can help the students in increasing the level of their pronunciation, especially about the errors that they produced. Based on the result of this research, the participants, the reader, and ohter English learner are suggested to practice and improve the knowledge and the exposure of the target language, in order to reduce the errors that the participants tend to produce.

