

## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

#### 4.1 Conclusion

English is one of the languages that are studied in English Department. In learning the language, the second/foreign language learners must be able to pronounce the language as well as the native speakers did. Learning English pronunciation is a way to pronounce the language correctly. The learning of English pronunciation needs the same perceptions as the target language. The same perceptions cause the participants accurate to pronounce the phoneme. The phonemes [f], [z], and [s] were pronounced accurately by the participants. The different perceptions, however, were related to the inaccuracy of the phoneme [θ], [ð], [ʒ], [ʒ], and [ʃ]. Those phonemes were perceived inaccurately by the participants.

The participants' perceptions of the English fricatives were accurate but also inaccurate. The similarity of the two languages made their perceptions accurate. In pronouncing the phonemes [f] and [s], they found no difficulty because they existed in the first language. On the other hand, the dissimilarity of the two languages caused the inaccuracy perceptions. The different pronunciation is connected to the dissimilarity of the two languages. This was proved by the nonexistence of [θ] and [ð] or [ʒ] and [ʃ] in the first language.

The negative transfer influenced the inaccuracy of perception of English fricatives. It was found that the participants perceived the phoneme [f] as [p]. The first language causes a negative transfer because the pronunciation of phoneme [f] as [p] is permitted in the first language. The inaccuracies in perceiving the phoneme resulted in phoneme substitution. The phoneme [ʃ] is pronounced as [s] or [z]. The absence of the phonemes in the primary language is one of the causes of inaccuracy. The phonemes [ʒ] and [ʃ] do

not exist in the first language. Last, but not least, the complexity of pronouncing the phonemes [s], [z], [ʒ], and [ʃ] in English also causes the inaccurate perception.

#### **4.2 Recommendation**

This research has tried to find the pronunciation error produced by the second/foreign language learners. The pronunciation error is seen from the participants' perception of English fricatives. It is limited to the English fricatives. The scope should have been broadened to certain vowels that do not exist in the participants' first language, such as [ɪ], [ɔ], [ɛ], [æ], [ɜ], and [ɒ]. This is highly suggested for the future research.

In a broader sense, this research has merely focused on the speech perception. But it is not complete without involving the speech production. The future research, therefore, is also suggested to involve the speech production in order to make it thorough.

