CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter recapitulates the findings of this present study and the suggestion for further research.

5.1 Conclusion

In communication processes, English becomes effective among speakers if they maintain the morphology, syntax, semantics, and phonological ideals of the language (Jakson, 1956). Unfortunately, to maintain the English becomes effective, the speaker must face the problem with their mother tongue as L1 toward English as L2. Queen and Ononiwu (2015) imply that the speech form of regional and social groups is involved to the pronunciation of particular words in distinctive ways. It is characterized by generalized sound features whose pattern is different of each group. The different pattern of sound features is also possessed by each ASEAN president. It causes distinctive ways in pronunciation. We know from many researches that L2 speech perception and production sources of L2 pronunciation errors are often found in L1 characteristics.

Related to the research findings, the researcher found the pronunciation errors of the three ASEAN presidents' speeches in the data. The total amount of the entire data is divided into each ASEAN president. Hassanal Bolkiah has 33 utterances. Dato 'Sri Mohd Najib has 20 utterances. Benigno S.Aquino has 75 utterances. The total amount of each president's utterancesis divided into two – vowel and consonant sounds. Besides, the researcher also found the ambiguity sounds from the pronunciation errors data of each president speech.

Among 33 utterances of Hassanal Bolkiah, Vowel sounds are produced 11 times or 34%. Those consist of front vowels, such as /i/ error found 8 times or 25%, /ε/ error is once or 3%, and /α/ error is once or 3%, and central vowel is /λ/ error got 1 or 3%. Meanwhile, 21 utterances or 66% of consonant sounds are illustrated. There are considering two kinds of interdental, such as [θ] error found 2 times or 6% and [δ] error is 11times or 34 %and four kinds of alveolar, such as [t] error got once or 3%, [d] is once or 3%, [s], and [r] is 4 times or 13 %.[t] and [d] errors included phonological feature of Brunei which occurs in Hassanal Bolkiah's speech. The errors are /t, d/ omitted in final stops. Another phonological feature is [r] error which is the occurrence of rhotic toward non-rhotic.

Meanwhile, Dato 'Sri Mohd Najib's pronunciation errors construct 20 utterances. It is divided into two kinds. The first is vowel sounds which are produced for twice or 10%. They are front vowels, such as /i/error, found once or 5% and /i/error is 1 or 5%. Meanwhile, there are 18 utterances or 90% consonant sounds illustrated. There are considering bilabial [m] error got 3 times or 15%, three kinds of alveolar, such as [t] error found 12 times or 60%, [d] error is once or 5%, and [l] is once or 5%, and velar [g] is also once or 5%. Besides, one of phonological features of Malaysia is [t] errors. It occurs in Dato 'Sri Mohd Najib's speech. The error of [t] is reduction of alveolar stop.

In addition, 75 utterances are found in Benigno S.Aquino III's speech. Vowel sounds are produced for 3 times or 4%. It found front vowels, /i/error is 3 times or 4%. Meanwhile, there are 72 utterances or 96% consonant sounds illustrated. They consist of palatal consonant [ʃ] error which is produced once or

1%, interdental [θ] is 12 times or 16% and alveolar [r] is 59 times or 79%. Then, the phonological features of Philippine that are found in Benigno S.Aquino III's speech are interdental [θ] and alveolar [r]. The [θ] error occurs because of substitution of /t/ for / θ /. Meanwhile, the error [r] rhotic is pronounced in all positions of words.

Furthermore, the researcher gets the result of the ambiguity sounds from the pronunciation error data of each president. The first result is from Hassanal Bolkiah, Brunei president. Those are *first* which becomes *voice*, *growth* which becomes *gross*, *must* which becomes *much*, and *close* which becomes *clothes*. Then, the results of Dato 'Sri Mohd Najib are *agree to* which becomes *agreed to*, *this summit* which becomes *the summit*, and *world* which becomes *one*. As for the results of Benigno S.Aquino III are *strength and* which becomes *strengthen*, *might read* which becomes *might three*, and *it strart* which becomes *it's not*.

In conclusion, this study presents the English pronunciation errors of the three ASEAN presidents' speeches. They produce some L2 pronunciation errors toward L1 characteristics, ambiguity sounds and other pronunciationerrors. Thus, it may be proved that the English pronunciation error still happens to L2 speaker. Although as a learner, they are included to have a higher skill lever or prestige.

5.2 Suggestion

The researcher wants to give suggestion to the next researcher, especially to the students of linguistic department in Adab faculty, the State Islamic University of Surabaya. Firstly, they should understand the theory of pronunciation or phonology. It aims to enable them to analyze the kinds of pronunciation or phonology terms more easily. Secondly, they should use another theory to make their study different from the researcher. Furthermore, if the next researcher wants to conduct a study which is related to the researcher's media, they should decide the data source well. Hence, it will not make any trouble when the study is going on. The study will run smoothly.

