

## CHAPTER V

## CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

## 5.1 Conclusion

The result shows that thirteen of all participants produced formant frequency of /æ/ deservedly. Their F1 frequency is 686 Hz - 858 Hz and 1621 Hz - 1956 Hz for F2. Next, three of all participants do not produced formant frequency of /æ/ deservedly because they produced F1 under 700 Hz. It is around 512 Hz - 609 Hz.

In other hand, it is also known that there are only four of all participants who produced formant frequency of /e/ deservedly. Their F1 is 594 Hz – 609 Hz. Next, sixteen of all participants do not produced formant frequency of /e/ deservedly because they produced high F1. It is around 628 Hz – 897 Hz.

Based on the explanation above, it is known that the accuracy of the pronunciation of the respondents in pronouncing /æ/ is about 81, 25%. It means that there are only 18, 75 % who does not pronounce accurately. 18, 75 % of all participants pronounce it like /e/. In other hand, it is also known that the accuracy of the pronunciation of the respondents in pronouncing /e/ is about only 25%. It means that there are 75 % of all participants do not pronounce accurately. Most of them pronounce it like /æ/. They pronounce it with large jaw opening like /æ/.

Based on the findings above, it can be concluded that the participants pronounce /e/ same as /æ/. So, it means that the timbre of EFL university students of UIN Sunan Ampel Surabaya vowel (vowel quality) /e/ is same as /æ/.

This research is minor research but important to do. It called minor research because there are only a few people interest in this research. In other hand, it is better to know that this research have big deal when we talk about language, especially English. It is importance to know the accuracy of non native vowel quality.

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