

## **CHAPTER V**

### **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS**

#### **A. Conclusion**

Some conclusions can be drawn from the research findings reported there and the discussion in the previous chapters. Native language, amount of exposure to the target language, phonetic ability, and eventually motivation and concern for good pronunciation are the factors of pronunciation problems. Students' responses during the interview confirm to the validity of the results that have been provided. The age factor appears to be the weakest among the other criteria, according to this study. When someone wants to study a foreign language, age is not a factor because learning something new is never too late. The other component, apart from the age factors, agrees with the data and research findings.

#### **B. Suggestions**

##### **1. For Students**

Because English and Indonesian are two different languages with distinct features, Indonesian native speakers may face challenges when trying to speak English proficiently. Indonesian native speakers must find another way to improve their English since that fact cannot be changed. First and importantly, native speakers of Indonesian must understand the value of English as a global language. Native Indonesian speakers will be more motivated to learn English once they are aware of this. Motivation is one of the elements that affect pronunciation, according to Kenworthy (1987). Better motivation increases the chances that someone will learn more, which leads to improved pronunciation. The amount of exposure to English is the other element from Kenworthy (1987) that we are able to alter. Increase the exposure to English by watching more English-language movies and listening to more English-language music. Through music and movies in the English language, Indonesian native speakers will indirectly learn the correct pronunciation through the process of imitation.

## **2. For Lecturers and Teachers**

The significance of English nowadays must first be explained to students by lecturers and teachers. After that, they must inspire each student to have to acquire more. Lecturers should not design a material that only emphasize on theories. By giving their students more opportunities to read and speak in English, lecturers can provide their students more time to develop their pronunciation. Until the students comprehend what their lecturers and teachers are trying to say, lecturers and teachers can provide the proper and positive feedback.

## **3. For Future Relevant Studies**

Future studies are advised to follow this study's example when examining native Indonesian speakers' pronunciation errors. Future researchers can create new techniques to carry out the same investigation. Future researchers may switch the focus from triphthongs to other categories of English phonetics.