

CHAPTER FOUR

CONCLUSION

After analyzing the data in the previous chapter, I arrive at the following conclusions. In learning the second language (English), the Sundanese-speaking people who use Sundanese as their first language face many difficulties. One of the difficulties is how to pronounce the English sounds.

The English sounds are different from the Sundanese sounds. There are some sounds that are present in English sound system but absent in the Sundanese sound system. This phonological difference makes the Sundanese-speaking people face the difficulties when they must pronounce certain English sounds.

The Sundanese-speaking people usually replace the English sounds with the Sundanese sounds that have the similarities from the place of articulation or the manner of articulation. For example, for the [ð] sound the Sundanese-speaking people usually replace the sound with the [d] sound in Sundanese, which has the same place of articulation. Another example is in the [z] sound, the Sundanese-

speaking people replace this sound with the [s] sound which has the same place and manner of articulation.

Their first language (Sundanese) which they often use when they have conversations gives a significant influence for the Sundanese-speaking people. The more often they use their first language (Sundanese) in their conversations, the more they find it difficult to pronounce the English sounds. This tendency occurs because the Sundanese-speaking people usually transfer their first language (Sundanese) into their second language (English). As a result, the negative transfer often occurs in Sundanese-speaking people pronunciation.

The English sounds that the Sundanese-speaking people find it difficult to pronounce are:

Vowel Sounds	Consonant Sounds			
[æ]	[t]	[v]	[z]	[dʒ]
[ɜ:]	[d]	[T]	[ʃ]	[tʃ]
[ə]	[f]	[ð]	[ʒ]	

The vowels and the consonants sounds that Sundanese-speaking people find difficult to pronounce are the sounds that Sundanese does not have, except the [ə] sound. Although Sundanese has the [ə] sound, there are a number of Sundanese-

speaking people who cannot pronounce this sound. This difficulty occurs because the aptitude of the Sundanese-speaking people are different from one another.

Aptitude is innate as we naturally have it, but we cannot learn to improve it. We can see other difficulties that influence them because of the aptitude of the Sundanese-speaking people in pronouncing the [f] sound. The Sundanese-speaking people know and realize that they must produce that sound, but their abilities in learning this sound are insufficient. Consequently, they fail to pronounce the [f] sound correctly.

On the other hand, the Sundanese-speaking people can pronounce the English sounds correctly. They can pronounce the English sounds that Sundanese also have, like the sounds:

Vowels : [e], [ə], [o]

Consonants : [p], [b], [m], [w], [t], [d], [l], [n], [r], [s], [j], [k], [g], [ŋ], [h].

They transfer the sounds in their first language (Sundanese) to the sounds in their second language (English). In this case the positive transfer occurs. There are a number of the Sundanese-speaking people who can pronounce certain English sounds that are absent in the Sundanese sound system, such as [æ], [ɜ:], [T], [ð], [ʃ], [ʒ], [dʒ] and [tʃ] sounds. Besides aptitude, Sundanese-speaking people's personality influences them to pronounce the English sounds correctly.

The Sundanese-speaking people who are extrovert have more advantages because they are more active than the introvert ones in using oral communication with others. It helps them to practice English more than the introvert ones. Consequently, the more often Sundanese-speaking people use English, the possibility to pronounce the English sounds correctly is more likely than the Sundanese-speaking people who are introvert.

On the other hand, there are a number of Sundanese-speaking people who can produce the [f], [v] and [z] sounds. In the beginning, Sundanese did not have those sounds but in its development Sundanese faces assimilation processes and it makes Sundanese-speaking people able to produce those sounds. For the [v] and [z] sounds, Sundanese-speaking people usually pronounce those sounds as [f] and [s]. It happens because they are influenced by the other first language, namely Indonesian.

It is known that in Indonesia a lot of people have two first languages, those are Indonesian as a national language and a tribal language. In this case, the tribal language of the Sundanese-speaking people is Sundanese. The Sundanese-speaking people who are influenced by Indonesian language in their English pronunciation are the Sundanese-speaking people who often use Indonesian language in their conversation. As a result, they usually replace the English sounds with the sounds in Indonesian language.

The other reason that makes the Sundanese people find difficulties in pronouncing some English sounds is their society. Their society or their language

environment that usually use Sundanese automatically makes the Sundanese-speaking people hear and use their first language (Sundanese). Their intensity to hear and use their first language (Sundanese) makes them familiar with the Sundanese sounds and it makes them difficult to pronounce the English sounds.

We can see the factors that influence Sundanese-speaking people to pronounce the English sounds include the influence of their first language (Sundanese), their aptitude in learning certain sounds, their personality, the Indonesian language and their society.

With those factors the Sundanese-speaking people can minimize their difficulties. They can learn the English phonology and do more practices to pronounce the English sounds. They need continuity to learn the English phonology and master it. It does not mean that they must leave their first language behind. In this case, learning and practicing English phonology can make Sundanese-speaking people able to distinguish the English sounds from their first language. As a result, they can minimize the negative transfer in their English pronunciation.

Besides that, the Sundanese-speaking people need motivation to do more practices in learning the English sounds. With the bigger motivation the Sundanese-speaking people will not give up when they find the difficulties in the learning process. Moreover, with a bigger motivation, the Sundanese-speaking people tend to succeed compared to the people who do not.

The Sundanese-speaking people can choose their learning style in learning the English pronunciation. For those who are familiar with the audio learning style, they can learn by listening to cassettes about English pronunciation or English songs

containing English sounds. Besides, for those who are at ease with the visual learning style they can learn by reading the English phonology or reading books, newspapers, magazines, etc in English. By knowing the most suitable learning style for themselves, they can easily learn the second language (English).