CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

This chapter is a recapitulation of what has been discussed in the previous chapters. Based on the discussion being presented in the previous chapters of this study, the following points may be well concluded. **First**, all of the subjects are able to speak Madurese and Bahasa Indonesia, so they are able to identify and pronounce the English sounds that exist in their mother tongue and in Indonesian, such as [t], [d], [s], [f], [g], [h], [a], and [i]. **Second**, the Madurese does not have sound [z], [f], [v], [ʒ], [θ], [ð], [ʃ], [ʌ] and [e]. Sounds [f] and [v] are difficult to pronounce, especially [f] in the final position and [v] in the initial position, and [f] is being used for both. More than 40% of the subjects, 43% and 72% replace [z], [ʃ], and [ʒ] sounds with [s] sound, most of the subjects may be confused with both [θ] and [ð] and replace them either by sounds [t] and [d]. **Third**, the reasons why they do mispronunciation of the English sounds are because they pronounce the difficult English sounds the same way as they pronounce the nearest sounds in Madurese and Bahasa Indonesia, especially those sounds that do not exist in their mother tongue and Bahasa Indonesia, and some subjects acknowledge that they do not understand or forget the correct pronunciation.

This study hopefully gives better knowledge of differences and similarities of English and Madurese sound system and also open insight for further research. The writer also hopes that the study will be useful for other students facing similar problems when they are pronouncing the English sounds.