

CHAPTER 4

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1. Conclusion

This research finds that there are 4 word classes of English lexicons appearing within the English Department students' speech/conversation with their department friends. They are Nouns that are divided again into Nouns in their base form, gerund, and Nouns appearing with Indonesian affixes; Verbs that are divided again into verbs in their base form, verbs in their affixes form, verbs appearing with Indonesian affixes, and verbs appearing with Javanese affixes; Adjective; and Adverb. There are 3 phrases, they are, Noun Phrase, Verb Phrase, and Prepositional Phrase; and only one idiom emerging within the conversation data got from recording. From those data Noun and Noun Phrase are the most kinds of lexicons used by the English Department students.

It is found in this research that sometimes there is an overextension of the meaning, even, the function, of the English lexicons into the realm of Indonesian as what Hoffman has suggested. It is also found that there is misusing of some verbs pertaining to the original tenses of them such as verb_{ing} used to express future tense by following Indonesian words functioning as future marker, verb_{ing} used to express prohibition, and so on.

↓ The data show that the English Department students, personally, admit that they only sometimes, not often, insert English lexicons within

their speech . However, it will be considered often if we count the conversations in which interference occurs as a whole altogether. Only a few of them say often. From the observation and interview it is found that they who say often are those whose hobbies are reading. Their reading hobby influences their English competence very much

In general, they use the English lexicons spontaneously without any consideration. It is related to their strongest reason in using the English lexicons, i.e., it happens that the words appearing in their mind when they are talking are the English ones. Only few of them who say deliberately. Their deliberateness in inserting English lexicons is based on some reasons such as the need of certain terms, to soften rough/impolite words, the insufficiency of Indonesian lexicons to express what actually they mean, to keep secret, and other reason, i.e., to drill their English fluency.

This research also finds that private topic of conversation is the topic on which the English Department students do interference the most frequently. It seems that friendship domain which creates relax situation supports them very much to do English lexical interference. It is followed by academic topic of conversation in the second rank of the most conversation on which the English Department students do interference. This fact is supported by the academic or educational domain , i.e., they are making conversation in the campus where they are studying and their educational background, i.e., they are college students. The third is recent issues topic of conversations and the last is the other reasons such as on television program, movie, sport, and music.

Some factors supporting their lexical interference are bilingualism, prestige, insufficiency of Indonesian vocabulary in facing world advance and development, and the need of synonym to soften rough words.

The domains supporting this lexical interference are friendship.

4.2. Suggestion

The English Department students as part of Indonesian should be proud of their own language (Indonesian). Bahasa Indonesia has been developing to be a perfect language that can be used in every domain. So, there is no reason to use foreign words if Indonesian has had the equal words for them. They can be used if only Indonesian has no the equal words ,or if it is related to the certain terms that have certain definition (the definition sometimes can be very long). The use of foreign word just for pride will harm the development of Bahasa Indonesia.

BIBLIOGRAPHY