CHAPTER V

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As the ending of this study the investigator would like to give summary and to offer some suggestions in minimizing the vendors' spoken English errors.

5.1 Summary

In order to find out what kinds of errors were mostly made by the vendors at Kuta Beach Bali in their spoken English and the possible causes of those errors, the investigator conducted a small research on it.

The data were obtained by recording conversations of the sample of this study without being known by the sample. After the data were gathered, they were classified according to the types of errors based on Dulay's et al. Surface Strategy Taxonomy (1982 : 155-163).

The result of the study showed that the most frequent errors made by the vendors were omission errors (0.65%). Misformation errors were in the second rank (0.21%). The third rank fell to error of addition
(0.08%), and the last rank went to misordering errors (0.06%).

In the prediction of causes why the vendors made errors on their spoken English, it was found out that the causes were due to both mother tongue influence (interlingual factor) and the vendors' attempt to build up hypothesis about English from their limited experience (intralingual factor). Interlingual interference toward the errors made was indicated by the interference of Indonesian structure of 'to be'. While intralingual interference was indicated by:

- the vendors' application of present progressive tense theory into simple present tense in English and the application of first person singular into third person singular of personal pronoun in English (Overgeneralization),

- the vendors' failure to observe some restrictions of the rules in using '-ing' form, preposition and right word order in English (Ignorance of Rule Restrictions),

- the vendors' deviancy in making a complete sentence in English that represented the degree of developmental of the English rules required to produced acceptable utterances (Incomplete Application of Rules),
- the vendors' faulty comprehension of distinctions in using the passive sentence in English (False Concept Hypothesized).

5.2 Suggestions

Referring to the errors in the vendors spoken English, it is suggested that first of all, the vendors should get inner motivation for improving their English and pay attention to the syntax or structure of English utterances. This must be a basic consideration of the vendors in developing their English, especially in having communicative English in terms of the common function used in their daily activities.

It is also suggested that the Indonesian government or any other institution which concerns with tourism sectors, especially in Bali, will give more attention to the vendors concerning their English through some kind of informal institution as well, such as English courses. Realizing that the vendors have probably not much time and expenses to follow such course, English for elementary level is considered more appropriate for them; as it can provide their needs to communicate with tourists, especially for selling their merchandise.
At last the investigator hopes that this study will be continued by other people who are interested in this topic by using more samples and by considering the Non-linguistic factor as a part of the discussion to yield better results. As addition, the findings of this study is not generalized to all vendors in Bali since this has been a case study.
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