

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Based on the research findings, the researcher wants to conclude the Korean phonological interference in using Indonesian language, the conclusion drew as follow:

1. Main factors of phonological interference which is practical by Korean native speaker using Indonesian language include :
 - a. Gemination is a long consonant and it is usually represented as “stretched” between two syllables.
 - b. Aspiration in phonetics rules for audible breath as when certain types of plosive consonant are released. It is used symbolized by a small raised [h] following the main symbol /p^h/, /t^h/, /k^h/.
 - c. Devoicing refers to phenomenon where a voiced sound is replaced by its voiceless counterpart for phonology.
 - d. Insertion/Ephentesis is the addition of one or more sounds to word, especially to the interior of a word.
2. The realization of Korean phonological interference in using Indonesian language include :
 - a. Under-differentiation of phonemes occurs when there is a distinction of two sounds in the Indonesian language while Korean language is not recognize those sounds, it could make Korean native speakers confused to distinguish.

- b. Over-differentiation of phoneme occurs when there is distinction of several sounds in Korean language which may transfer to produce Indonesian sound include addition [eu] sound after consonant.
- c. Reinterpretation of distinction occurs when there is different interpretation done by Korean native speakers on stressing some Indonesian word which then results on error production.
- d. Actual phone substitution take place when Korean native speakers could not distinguish identical sound results on error production.

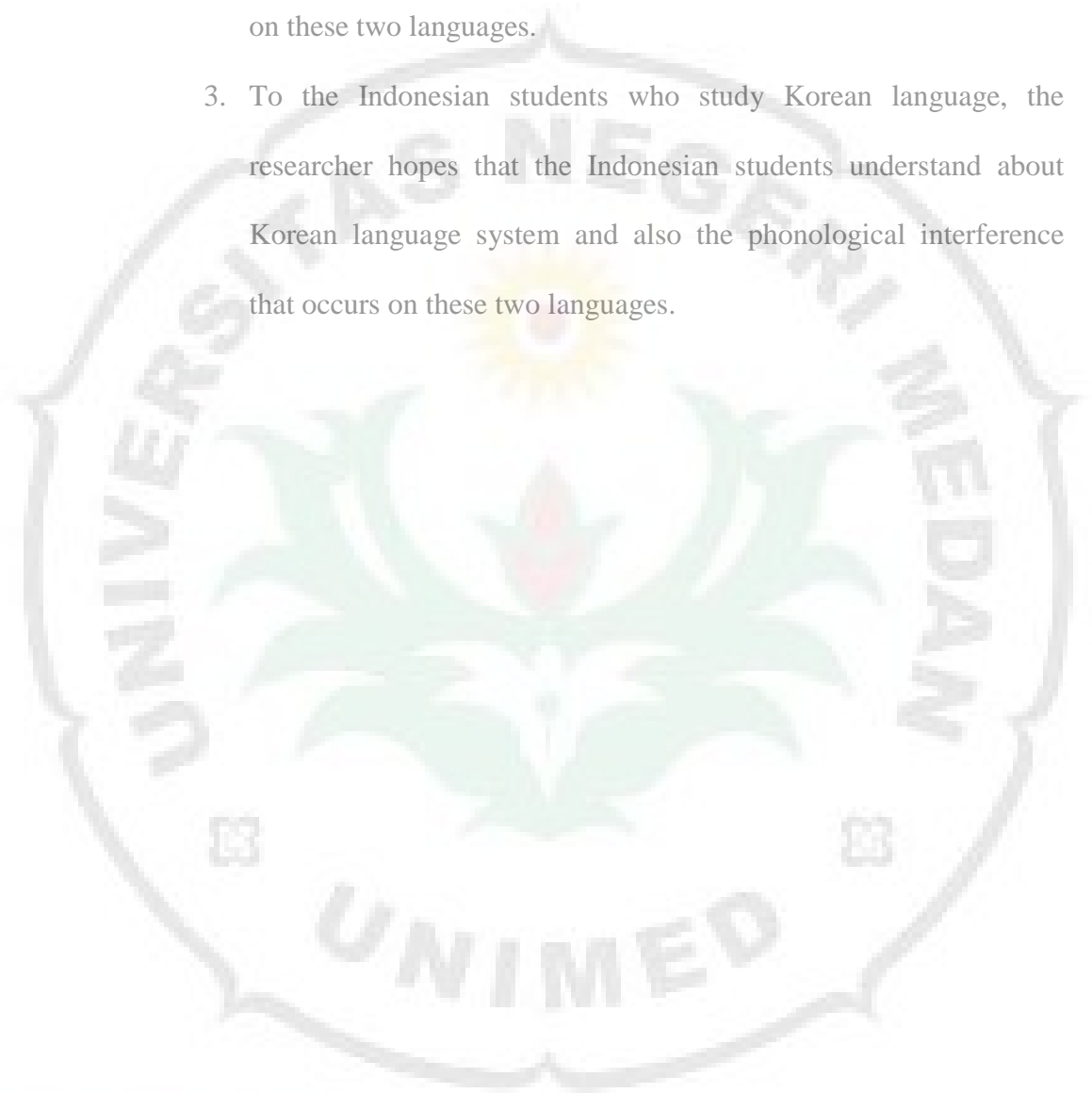
B. Suggestion

After doing the research in the field, discussing and concluding the data and information, the researcher would like to give suggestion and dedicated to everyone and hopefully can be useful for the development of thinking for the continuity of a process of unity and the nation. The suggestions are presented as follow:

1. For the further research, the researcher hopes that the other researcher could research more about language interference, maybe the morphological interference that occurs by Korean native speaker or the phonological interference in other language.
2. For the Korean students who study Indonesian language, the researcher hopes that the Korean students understand about the differentiation between Korean language system and Indonesian

language system and also the phonological interference that occur on these two languages.

3. To the Indonesian students who study Korean language, the researcher hopes that the Indonesian students understand about Korean language system and also the phonological interference that occurs on these two languages.



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