

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

The same animals produce similar sound, no matter where they are. That is, a bird in Indonesia is chirping, and a bird in America is also chirping. To Indonesians people, however, the sound of chirping is imitated as “pit”. American people, however, the sound of chirping is “tweet”.

Based on the twenty animals imitated by Englishmen and Indonesians, most of them have different sounds in all positions (initial, medial and final), such as bee (/bʌz/ vs /ɲuŋ/), dog (/baʊ.waʊ/ vs /guk.guk/), goat (/na:/ vs /mbek/), horse (/neɪ/ vs /hɪhɪk/), lion (/ra:/ vs /aum/), mouse (/i:k/ vs /tʃɪt/), owl (/hu:t/ vs /kuku/), wolf (/həʊl/ vs /au:/), and monkey (/wu:p/ vs /u.uk.a.ak/). The rest of them have differences in diverse position.

The sound of crow (/ka:k/ vs /gak/) has a different sounds in initial position while the sound of chick (/tʃɪ:p/ vs /tʃɪap/), duck (/kwæk/ vs /kwek/), and frog (/krəʊk/ vs /krək/) have a difference in medial position. Further, the sound of bird (/twi:t/ vs /pɪt/) and pig (/ɔɪŋk/ vs /ɲɔk/) have differences in initial and medial positions. Furthermore, the sound of cat (/mi:'aʊ/ vs /meɔŋ/), hen (/kækl/ vs /kɔtek/) and rooster (/kɔk.ə.du:dl.du:/ vs /ku.ku.ru.juk/) have differences in medial and final positions. From those differences above, there are still similarities in another position of the phonemes, e.g. the sound duck made has similarities as in initial and final position (/kwæk/ vs /kwek/). Further, the sound rooster made is not only has

similarity in initial phoneme but also in term of syllable. Both Englishmen and Indonesians use the long syllable respectively as in 5 and 4 syllables.

In a contrast, there are two animals that imitated the same way by Englishmen and Indonesians. They are the sound of cow (/mu: /) and snake (/ʃ:/). For the sound cow made, even though the imitation sound is the same, the onomatopoeic words is a bit different as in 'muu' and 'moo'.

5.2 Suggestion

The result, since the study just contrast two languages and it is limited to twenty animal, is far from being perfect. Regarding those limitation, the writer suggests researchers to make a further study in wider and deeper scale. For example, the study can be conducted by contrasting three or more languages, and using as many onomatopoeic words as possible. By contrasting in wider and deeper scale, the similarities and differences will be more accurate compared to this one.