

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

As it stated before, the objective of this research consist of two points, there are to find out the process of transnationalist to become a polyglot and what kind of speech varieties influence them. Questionnaire and interview are the instrument to collect the data by giving it to the five subjects of Indonesian transnationalist in Japan. To find all the result, the researcher analyzes the data by using several theories related to the phenomena that come up in the five subjects related to the objectives of the research. Thus, this chapter presents the result in sum and recommendation dealing with the finding in the previous chapter.

5.1 Conclusion

The finding in the previous chapter concluded and presented each issue as it has stated before in the research objective yet it separated into several points.

5.1.1 The Result of Process to Become

The subjects learning process of Japanese as their third language in order to become polyglots are doing exactly as the several theories said. They learned through listening as the first sequence and continued with several exposures and so on. The subjects' Japanese developments are until advance level, yet one of the subjects was still in the intermediate level. The teacher also helped them through formal activity learning in their university. Those kinds of exposure from inside

and outside the classroom helped them to acquire and learn Japanese until they could speak three languages simultaneously in their society. Even two of them still could not write that good it is acceptable because they are still learning to get much more in Japanese language.

5.1.2 The Result of Speech Variety Usage

Speech variety that use on the subjects' surrounding is Kyoto Dialect. Three subjects use that Kyoto Dialect and the rest two subjects only understand that but they do not even use it. It is acceptable if they do not want to use it because it based on their own. The researcher defines that English and Japanese as their high variety language (H) in case of they use it in formal situation. Whereas Bahasa Indonesia as low variety of language (L) because they use it in informal situation.

5.2 Recommendation

1. Based on this research, the first recommendation is the diversity of the subjects. The researcher only used five subjects who are in the same place to live and same background. Hence, it should be more different and various not only the students but also the worker.
2. The speech variety which drawn is only one of several speech varieties, even if the researcher only found one of the dialects. Thus, the result in this case the diversity among all of the dialects in Japan cannot be explored further.
3. The deep exploration of speech variety is only in the usage, not in the differences between the other.