CHAPTER V
CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

This chapter presents the final conclusion of the research. Based on the research findings deduced in the previous chapter, there are several points that can be concluded as following description:

1. The findings showed from seven categories of lecturer talk, there are three categories that most dominant used during Intensive English Program (IEP) in English Teacher Education Department. They are lecturing (category 5), asks questions (category 4), and giving directions (category 6). The percentage for category 5 is 33%, category 4 is 24%, and category 6 is 22%. It means that the lecturer stimulates the students by lecturing, asks questions, and giving directions.

2. Based on the classroom observation from two categories of student talk, the most dominant category that used by the students in Intensive English Program (IEP) is student-talk response (category 8). This category has 81% from percentage. And category student-talk initiation (category 9) only has 18% in Intensive English Program (IEP). However, category student-talk response (category 8) is most dominant used in Intensive English Program (IEP) than category student-talk initiation (category 9).
3. Based on the interview result, the researcher found that most of students said that they are sometimes felt bored in joining Intensive English Program (IEP). The first reason is the lecturer’s voice is too soft, it makes students less of attention in their lesson. The second reason is the method that lecturer use is monotonous. The students want that the lecturer makes something different in every meeting as like game, movie, music and etc. The researcher also found that the lecturer more focus on students who active or sit in the first row. So that, it makes students felt that the lecturer is not fair with them. In addition, passive students will still passive and the active one will more active in a class.

B. Suggestion

After analyzing the data and making the conclusion, the research has some suggestions for teacher and students in order to they can make a good interaction in language teaching and learning process. Those suggestions can be described as follows:

1. For the lecturer

The teacher should be understand about students’ feeling. Whether the students bored or interested in joining the classroom activity. The lecturer who cares about students. Because, not all the students like to joining the classroom activity. So, the teacher should be become a creative lecturer. In order to, the students do not fell bored when they join in classroom activity.
And also, the lecturer should give attention to the students who is passive one or who sit in the back row. So that, all of the students have the same treating and attention from the lecturer.

2. **For the students**

Students should be more active involved in the classroom interaction. They have to make their own opportunities to active in class. So that, they do not just response the lecturer question but also they should try to initiation to give questions for the lecturer if they do not understand about the lesson. Students should increase their motivation in encourage themselves to study hard, to learn, to use and to practice the language in class.

3. **For the next researcher**

This research is to find the types of lecturer talk and student talk that used by the lecturer during in Intensive English Program (IEP) and also to find the students’ perception about lecturer talk. For those who are interested in conducting similar research, the researcher suggested to analyze lecturer talk and student talk using another framework of observation in order to gain the various senses of data and to analyze whether student response was given by individual or by a group; whether interaction takes place between lecturer and students or student and student; whether lecturer talk or student talk occurred in the target language or the individual’s mother tongue;
whether interaction takes place in verbal or non-verbal acts; and whether the problem faced by the lecturer in classroom interaction.