CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

This chapter presents the conclusion of the data finding to be followed by some suggestions for further research.

A. Conclusion

This study was aim to investigate the students' perception towards Native and Non-Native English Speaking Teachers. From the analyzed data, the researcher conclude that the students, in this research, prefer to choose Native Teacher as their ideal example for English Teacher. It is shown in the research discussion that for 20 statements given in the questionnaire, the students have preferences mostly to Native Teacher. It is shown from the strength of students' perception towards Native Teacher that received 75% on high level of agreement. For 15 statements, the students choose to give their perception on high with the range 3,68 up to 5 for its mean. For Non-native Teacher, the students give 65% on the high level of agreement, which has 10% lower than Native Teacher received on high level of agreement.

The reason about the Native Teacher gets a better perception from the students revealed on the Focus Group Discussion (FGD) when the students could give their direct perception. The students believed that The Native Teacher is an ideal example of English Teacher as she is more confident in conveying the material, more expressive, uses innovative teaching strategies, etc.

From the result of this research, the researcher expects that both Native and Non-Native English Speaking Teachers can take a learn from the finding that revealed their teaching strategies on students' perspective and expectation. Especially for Non-Native English Speaking Teacher have to improve not only in the teaching skill but also on language proficiency, the newest innovative teaching strategies and can be as confident as Native Teacher does in their class. And meet the need of what the students really expect in the class.

In conclusion, as Littlewood (1984) states, "we are still a long way from being able to pinpoint the precise features of intersections between learners and teachers, or between learners and native speakers, which cause learning to take place most effectively" [55]

B. Recommendation

This research is aimed to find out the students' perception towards Native and Non-Native teacher, so that for further research this study can give some suggestions for Native Teacher and especially for Non-Native Teacher.

Non-Native English Speaking Teacher NESTs might take a lesson of their own strength and improve their teaching ability though engaging themselves in teaching. NNEST also might share strengths, insights from various linguistic, cultural, and educational backgrounds with Native Teacher to support each other and give a beneficial both to grow professionally. Native

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[55] Littlewood, *Foreign and Second Language Learning: Langauage acquisition research and its implications for the classroom.* (UK: Cambridge University Press, 1984), page 97 - 99

English Speaking Teacher also could help Non-Native in developing cross cultural awareness as well as increasing language confidence of NNEST.

This research still has limitation in terms of participants as the sample of research just in a class. As well as that, instrument validity and reliability need to be analyzed more deeply by using item analysis. A more reliable instrument also needs to be developed in order to get a more valid result. However, several implications could be drawn, particularly to enhance the quality of teacher education in Indonesia.

Although the students prefer to choose Native Teacher in this study, but as long as the Non-Native Teacher has high level of proficiency and professionalism, there should no more dichotomy between them. Because both of them have their own strength as well as weaknesses, thus both should complement each other in playing role in helping students to be successful in learning English.