CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion of the present study and offers suggestion for further research. The conclusion is summed in this chapter based on the finding data and the discussion in the previous chapter.

5.1 Conclusion

As explained previously, this study has investigated the realization of politeness strategy by female and male English learners in the Department of English Education of Indonesia University of Education when expressing disagreement. Based on the findings discuss in the previous chapter, female and male English learners in the Department of English Education of UPI have realized politeness strategy for disagreement in all four strategies: *positive politeness strategy, negative politeness strategy, bald on-record politeness strategy*, and *off-record politeness strategy*. The most frequently used strategy is *negative politeness*. It happens for both female and male respondents.

The respondents (female and male) express *negative politeness* by using some characteristics. From 10 characteristics included in negative politeness strategy (Brown and Levinson, 1987), female respondents have only used 4 characteristics –*saying indirectly, questioning/hedging, apologizing,* and *impersonalizing S and H-*. On the other hand male respondents have used 6 characteristics – *saying indirectly, questioning/hedging, being pessimistic, apologizing, minimizing*

imposition, and *impersonalizing S and H-*. Furthermore, the most frequently used mechanism is *questioning/hedging.*

Since *negative politeness* is the most frequent strategy used by the respondents (female and male), it is proven that the respondents tend to recognize the addressees' negative face needs. It is assumed, that they believe by saying disagreement indirectly, it can soften the disagreeing response to the addressee. In addition, besides it can avoid conflict happens, it also can restrain making someone feel embarrassing or 'losing face'. In other words, it can maintain the harmony of the communication between the respondents and the addressee.

With regard to the third research question, the realization of each politeness strategy by respondents has different implication towards the addressee because it takes consideration three social variables – social distance (D), relative power (P), and ranking of imposition (R) – which is interrelated each other.

Based on the findings, the three social variables have a slight influence for both female and male respondents. This assumption is built in the sense that D-close does not impede the respondent to use politeness strategy indirectly, or when P-high does not always give the respondents the courage to express their disagreement directly, or R-high does not always make the respondents use direct strategy. It means that these three factors only influenced the realization of politeness strategy for disagreement sharply for both female and male respondents.

5.2 Suggestion for Further Research

This present study investigated the politeness strategies of disagreement used by female and male English language learners in the Department of English Education of UPI. It is suggested that the study of politeness does not stop here. Further research may also employ this study by conducting a similar research with different speech act. Here, the further research can observe politeness strategies when expressing apologizing, advising, and requesting. Furthermore, the data for this research also can be gained from different media. The future research may use television and radio as a media to gain the data. Here future research may compare politeness strategy used by a presenter in the television and the radio. Moreover, it is expected that it can offer a new knowledge for everyone who is interested in the similar study or a study that is still related to this present study.