

## CHAPTER 5

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

#### 5.1 Introduction

The objective of the present study is to find out the realizations of responses to implicated utterances by Indonesian Learning English as a Foreign Language. Moreover, it also investigates on how social variables (setting, social distance, relative power, ranking of imposition, and weight) affect such realizations.

#### 5.2 Conclusion

According to the data analysis results, it shows that the sixth semester students of English Education Department in Indonesia University of Education (UPI) tend to use multiple strategies in realizing the responses to implicated utterances. The responses themselves are categorized into three: *simple*, *complex*, and *passive comment*.

In simple responses, some speech acts were found under the category of *Approval*. They are *affirming*, *thanking*, and *apologizing*. Actually *tagging* is also found, but only in the form of complex response. In the category of *Disapproval*, the speech acts found are *rejecting*, *doubting*, *questioning*, and *requesting*. Those describe the disagreement, unaccepted, or dissatisfying. Overall, most responses used in simple responses was affirming with 68 % of the total amount.

In complex responses, they are classified in three categories, namely, *Intrinsically-Complex Responses of Approval*, *Intrinsically-Complex Responses of*

*Disapproval, and Extrinsically-Complex Responses.* The first and the second one indicate responses which support each other, and the third one shows the hesitation of the response where the respondents combined the *approval* and *disapproval* in one response. From the result, ECR was the most frequently occurs in complex responses (40% from all complex responses). Besides, those also describe which speech acts that were being a main response from the complex response.

The discussion of passive comment which cannot directly describe was just supported by the interviews to the respondents to clarify why the passive comment is chosen, and how their body languages express the passive comment. In addition, for the simple and complex responses, they are also categorized based on the *preference structure*.

In connection with the affects of social variables, the factors raised are *setting, social distance, relative power, ranking of imposition, and weight*. Weight itself is the conclusion of the result of values from other social variables.

When the social variables (*setting, social distance, relative power, ranking of imposition*) were discussed distinctly, the findings are not too significant to differ. However, since the *weight* becomes the accumulation result from the combination of social variables, in findings, the differences and affects are found clearly in a pattern (see table 4.16, 4.17, and 4.18 in appendix). The study shows that the lighter weight of the case, the simpler response comes and the more disapproval category occurs. In contrast, the heavier weight of the case, the more complex response comes, and the more approval category occurs.

In relation with the 'face', the *weight* finding which the *disapproval* is less used in *heavy* degree shows that the *dispreffered* responses tend to threat the negative face of both parties, hence approval is more chosen in *heavy* degree than disapproval.

### 5.3 Pedagogical Implications

Problems in communication in students' daily lives actually cannot be avoided. Conflicts may occur when a speaker carries out *dispreffered* responses to the hearer. One of the findings reveals that there are some strategies used by the speaker in approving or disapproving a statement from which she or he heard.

Some aspects are also considered by the addressees in determining how they response to those implicated utterances in different situation given. Those aspects also revealed the respondent's sociolinguistics competence in having interaction with others. The results of this research also can be used for teaching material in developing the study of language in society.

### 5.4 Suggestions for Further Research

This research has investigated the patterns of responses to implicated utterances by Indonesians who speak English as foreign language. The weaknesses actually cannot be neglected found in this research. One of them is the instrument of data collection which employs Discourse Completion Test (DCT) in which the respondents are hypothetically involved in the situation created. But in the other hand this instruments had been used for some previous study of pragmatics and sociolinguistics by the experts.

Furthermore, the area of the research can be extended. While the present study focuses on realization of responses to implicated utterances in common which tend to raise particularized implicature, the next research can look at the realization which focuses on one speech act, or about the responses to the generalized implicature.

