CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This study was conducted to investigate the requestive speech act realization in Sundanese. It is divided into two sections. Section 5.1 provides the conclusions of the research on the basis of the formulated research questions in chapter one. Section 5.2 presents some suggestions for further research.

5.1 Conclusions

The study was carried out to investigate the most commonly applied patterns or strategies of requestive speech acts in Sundanese by identifying the social variables and politeness implications of such patterns. The respondents of this research were 18 males and 12 females of the second grade students of SMUN 2 Kuningan.

Cross-Cultural Speech Act Realization Project (CCSRAP) is the chosen framework to analyze the data in this study. With regard to the first question, this study adopted Blum-Kulka's request strategy (1989), it was found that there are nine strategy types (on a scale of indirectness) for analyzing the requestive speech act (i.e. mood derivable, performatives, hedged performatives, obligation statements, want statements, suggestory formula, preparatory, strong hints, and mild hints). It was found that preparatory was the most frequently used by the respondents, whereas the least performed pattern was hedge performative. It suggests that respondents prefer requesting indirectly, with using the preparatory strategy 'possibility' to give choices

to the hearer. This way was chosen because they tend to maintain face and social relationship So, it concludes that the universality of politeness system to certain extent can not be applied to the different cultures. The respondents do not use a certain pattern in making a request. The patterns/strategies were adjusted to the situations and the person who they were requested.

The second research question is inquiring social variables influence in the realization of requestive speech acts in Sundanese. There are three social variables that influenced the respondent's request, i.e. relative power, social distance, and ranking of imposition. Different social variables of male respondents and female respondents created the different request strategy. On the one hand, female respondents prefer using want statement as alternative strategy to mood derivable, opposite to the male, who use mood derivable frequently. The respondents used mood derivable in informal, high-relative power and close-social distance conditions. On the other hand, preparatory and want statement were applied in formal, low-relative power and distant or equal- social distance situations. Finally, ranking of imposition does not really influence in respondent's request This is supported by the fact, that the ranks of request response across the ranking of imposition are generally similar. Meanwhile, variation was found across the categories of power and social distance. Thus, the study showed that social variables especially relative power and social distance to a certain extent effect the realization of requestive speech act in Sundanese, however, the study found that ranking of imposition affect the requestive speech act not too significantly.

With consider to the third research question, which concerns with the relation of politeness theory adopted from Brown & Levinson and Goffman in the realization of requestive speech acts in Sundanese. It was found that the respondents tend to perform their requests indirectly, as a way of being polite ad maintaining face. The writer is really aware that indirectness does not always means polite and direct form is less polite. It depends on how one's cultures view the politeness. In general, the more indirectly people talk, the more polite they are. So, this study proven that theory was mostly true in Sundanese community.

5.2 Suggestions

This study investigated the patterns or strategies of requestive speech acts realization in Sundanese. It is suggested that further research will analyze the other patterns utterances such as refusal, promising, apologizing, etc in Sundanese language or other languages. It may also reveal interesting information. This research used Discourse Completion Test (DCT) in colleting and analyzing data. This technique works effectively in obtaining data. It suggested that further research may employ this technique or try to use other techniques of data collection.