

## CHAPTER III

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter presents the conclusions from the discussions given in the previous chapter. This chapter sums up the findings of the study and points out the relevant implications of these findings and ends with suggestions for further research.

#### 3.1 Conclusions

This research investigates the most recurring type of fillers in the conversation of *The Apprentice*. From the findings and discussions elaborated in the previous chapter, the results of the analysis show that there were four kinds of fillers in this research. The most recurring type is Discourse Markers (58%), followed by Filled Pauses (33%), Asides/ Parentheticals (6%) and Explicit Editing Terms (3%).

Discourse Markers in this research appears for various reasons since they used various kinds of words or phrases. They appeared to signal the speaker's intention to mark a boundary in discourse: as the beginning of a new topic, the expression of a response, the elaboration of the previous idea and the contradictory signal stance toward what the other speaker has stated. Markers *you know* is the filler that frequently appears when speaker made some comments in this research. It appeared that this item functions as an addressee-oriented marker and help the

speaker in emphasized his idea or feeling in order to make listeners (television viewers) agree with his idea or feeling, urge listeners to interpret the information in a certain way or to focus on it. This function appeared when they made a comment to the camera. It seemed they use it in order to make their comment understandable and to demonstrate control over the television viewers since they make a comment in a monolog. In other situation, the speaker used *you know* in two person conversation to make the listeners imagine the scene, appeal for understanding, and acknowledge that the speaker is right.

Filled Pauses indicate uncertainty or to maintain control of a conversation while thinking of what to say next. It is found that finding the right word to say can cause the use of filled pauses. Asides/Parenteticals occurs when the speaker utter a short side comment on a new topic then returns to the main topic being discussed accompanied by prosodic features like a shift in intonation or the presence of a pause. Explicit editing terms occurs when the speaker recognizes the existence of disfluency.

The results show that the speaker may use more than one type of fillers in a conversation. They used more than one fillers when they want to maintain their conversation and to emphasize their purpose's statement. This research also shows that there is no gender preference of using fillers.

### 3.2 Suggestions

Conversation is an everyday speech event that helps people communicate each other. However, there are always phenomena that happen in everyone conversation to make sure that what they say is understandable and appropriate. Fillers are one of the phenomena.

Since this study is limited only to investigate the most recurring type of fillers in the conversation, it is important for further study to investigate about fillers in conversation that covered many aspects. It is hoped that further and more detailed investigation is suggested, especially about the use of discourse markers in other spontaneous everyday speech event since this type of fillers have a various words and phrases along with various functions.

