CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter outlines the conclusion of the analysis. The conclusion consists of the findings that deal with the answering the research question. It also presents the recommendation for the other researcher in order to analyze the study related to this field.

5.1 Conclusion

Buckingham (2008) stated that identity is something unique of someone that we regard is more or less constant (and hence the same) over time. Meanwhile personal identity is the characteristic and social position belonging to a particular person which make that person different with other. Bucholz and Hall explain that identity construction was proposed a mechanism which used to construct identity that can called indexicality principle. Indexicality principle can be indexed through labels, implicature, stance, style and entire languages and varieties. Based on the analysis, the researcher conclude that stance and style has a relation. In addition, that style is a part of stance.

There are 276 stances took by Facebook users. The percentage of evaluation is 18% (51), and the percentage of positioning stance is 79% (218). Positioning stance is divided into two types, those are affective positioning stance with the percentage 25% (68) and epistemic positioning stance with the percentage 54% (105). Whereas the percentage of alignment is just 3% (7).

The evaluative stance covers people, things and social issues. It consists of either positive or negative value depend on Facebook users view on the object. the positioning stance is divided into two, affective and epistemic. Facebook users perform affective positioning stance in order to express his feeling and position themselves along the affective scale. The use of affective predicate is varied including noun, verb, adjective and adverb. Facebook users perform epistemic positioning stance in order to degree or certainty to object discussion and positioning themselves along the epistemic scale. The use of epistemic predicate is varied including noun, verb, adjective, adverb, conjunction, modal, preposition, and pronoun. The alignment stance is divided into two, they are alignment and dis-alignment. Facebook users take alignment stance via imitation, feedback and agreement. Meanwhile dis-alignment, they take the stance by changing the topic, dis-agreement or refusal.

Based on the analysis for the second research question, the researcher has found five types of style of language. The dominant type of language style in Facebook users' utterances in their status updates is casual style. From the analysis, the casual style is founded 105 utterances or 38%. Whereas intimate style is the second frequency with the percentage 29% (80). In the middle frequency, the researcher has found formal style with the percentage 18% (50). Consultative style becomes the fourth level of frequency with the percentage 9% (25). And the last frequency is frozen style with the percentage 6% (16).

Based on Martin Joss theory about language style, there are five kinds of language style. The first is frozen style which the characteristic of the sentences is very formal situation. The sentences are complicatedly related this style requires high skill. The second style is formal which used in formal situation where there is the least amount or shared background knowledge. The characteristic of this style is standard form with low intonation, and present in the important information. The third style is consultative style which sometimes combines the formal and informal language. It takes place in business transaction or daily life. The fourth style is casual style. It is the most commonly used in the numerous of Facebook users' utterances. This style occurs in an informal situation and occurred between friends or family. And the last style is intimate style which commonly used by people who have close relationship and known well each other such as in conversation between father and daughter, husband and wife and the couple. Basically, the choice of language style not only can be influenced by some factors, such us age, gender, and sex but also by background of knowledge each account of Facebook users.

In conclusion, Facebook users construct their personal identity by taking stance to evaluate the object, positioning either affective or epistemic scale and alignment with their interlocutor. Facebook users also construct their personal identity by using some of style that occurs in their utterances of status updates.

5.2 Suggestion

This present study concentrates the analysis on the use of stance and style of language to analyze Facebook users' identity construction. Stance and style are two of some linguistic forms that index identity construction (Bucholz and Hall, 2005). It is suggested for future research to combine other linguistic form such as implicature, because is rarely found. The researcher hopes that this research can give advantages for other researchers to urge them to study deeper about linguistic especially about identity construction.

