CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

This chapter outlines the conclusion of the findings and recommendation for future research.

5.1 Conclusion

Identity is the social positioning of self and other (Bucholtz and Hall, 2005). Meanwhile, personal identity is the characteristics and social position belonging to a particular person which make that person different from other people. Bucholtz and Hall have proposed a mechanism in which linguistic forms are used to construct identity. It is called Indexicality principle. The linguistic devices include labels, implicatures, stances, styles, and entire languages and varieties. Based on the analyzed data on Mikhail's utterances relying on the use of label and stancetaking, the findings uncover that both label and stance used and took by Mikhail to construct his personal identity.

There are sixteen labels attached to Mikhail used to identify him. Six labels are given by self (Mikhail). They are "higher powers", "Kazakh", "Mikhail", "missionary", "poor", and "voice-hearer". Meanwhile, ten labels are given by others. They are "aberration", "cursed", "enemy of people", "epilepsy", "madman", "magical person", "mental illness", "Oleg", "peasant", and "shaman".

Regarding the number of his labels given by self that carry positive values, he is a kind of arrogant person. Meanwhile from the number of labels

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given by others that have negative values and implications for his life, his societies regard him as a stigmatized person. Besides to construct his personal identity, he uses label to share national identity, describe his condition, and combat some derogatory labels. The findings reveal that the more he puts label on himself in a society, the less he gets label from others.

There are 405 stances took by Mikhail. The percentage of evaluation is 20% (83), whereas the percentage of positioning and alignment are respectively 68% (274) and 12% (48). His evaluative stance object covers people, things, and social issues. It consists of either positive or negative value depending on his view on the object of stance.

The positioning stance is divided into affective and epistemic. Through these stances he positions himself along affective or epistemic scale. There are three kinds of lexical features of Mikhail's affective stance predicate. They are verb, adjective, and noun. On the other hand, the lexical features of Mikhail's epistemic stance predicate consist of adjective, adverb, conjunction, modal, noun, preposition, pronoun, and verb.

The alignment stance is divided into alignment and disalignment. Mikhail takes alignment stance via imitation, feedback, and agreement. Meanwhile for disalignment, he takes the stance via changing topic, disagreement, and refusal.

In conclusion, Mikhail constructs his personal identity by using some label to identify himself among others and by taking stance to evaluate the

object, to position himself along affective scale or epistemic scale, and to align or disalign with his interlocutor.

5.2 Recommendation

The present study has focused on the use of label and stancetaking to analyze Mikhail's personal identity construction. Label and stance are two of some linguistic forms that index identity construction (Bucholtz and Hall, 2005). It is suggested for future research to combine other linguistic forms such as implicature and style. The study in personal identity construction through implicature is rarely found. It may become a chance for the next researcher to explore identity construction through implicature. Later, the subject of study should be more than one person. It is more recommended to choose a group of people in order to present the result of their comparison and contrast and to discover the methods of their personal identity construction.