CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

Generally, both males and females object mostly use same linguistic features in each unit in giving direction in conversation that are: question repeat, filler, bald imperative, you + verb directive, you + auxiliary + verb directive, parenthetical remark, and the informal closing mostly use than the formal one. The writer also finds that not all the types categorized by Scotton and Bernsten appear in the direction- giving conversation, such as: indirect directive which begins with extra position clause, indirect directive which Imply a more direct directive, and comprehension check do not appear both in males and females object.

This research has similarity with previous research that bald imperative, parenthetical remark, and informal closing are the linguistic features that mostly used by male and female objects. And in the gender different in giving direction the researcher finds evidence both to support and refute previous findings, in previous finding found that the gender different happened in production summary like statement, question repeat and interjection in opening unit. It has similarity with this research that gender different also happen in question repeat, the researcher does not find gender different in summary like statement, but the researcher find gender different in filler types.

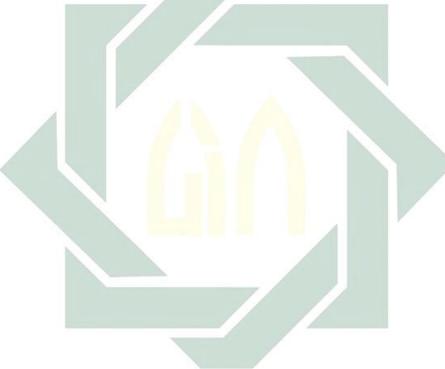
In the main body unit, gender different happen in production Bald imperative, the production of directive that begins with address term you then directly follow with verb directive (you + verb), You + auxiliary verb + main verb directives (you + aux + Verb), and comments pertaining to the directions (Parenthetical remarks). It has different with previous finding that in main body linguistic features gender different happened in conditional clause, the production of directive that begins with address term you then directly followed with verb directive (you + verb), and parenthetical remarks.

And in the males and females pre-closing unit, gender differences did not influence the production of synthesis. It is clearly seen that they did not have a significant differences number in synthesis both males and females object. But it is different in this research that in the closing unit, gender different happen in it, especially in informal closing Unit.

From these explanation above the researcher finds some different with previous study. The different is from the direction seeker, In previous study the thesis used female direction seeker and this research used male direction seeker, so we can conclude that the gender of the recipient (Direction seeker) are probably more important than the gender of the speaker (Direction Giver).

Suggestion

Because in this research the researcher use lectures as the object, the researcher suggest the reader to analyze the native speakers also. In order to investigate whether gender of the direction seeker influences on directness or not?



References

- Brown, Gilliant and Yule, George. 1983. "Discourse Analysis". Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Crystal, D. 1980. A Dictionary of Linguistics and Phonetics. Cambridge: Blackwell Publishers Ltd,
- Faisal, S. 1990 Penelitian Kualitatif: Dasar-dasar dan Aplikasi. Malang: Yayasan Asih Asah Asuh.
- Fasold, Ralph, W. 2006. An Introduction to Language and Linguistic. New York: Cambridge University press.
- Harris, Z. 1952. Discourse Analysis, language. 28 1 30
- Holmes, Janet. 1992. An Introduction to Sociolinguistic. New York: Long Man Group
- Hornby, A. S. 1974. Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English. Oxford: Oxford University Press,
- Malo, M. 1986. Metode Peneli<mark>tian Sosial: Buku Materi P</mark>okok. Jakarta: Penerbit Karunia Universitas Terbuka.
- Moleong, Lexy. 2000. Metode Penelitian Kualitatif. Bandung: Remaja Rosda Karya
- Nadzir M. 1988. Metode Penelitian Kualitatif. Jakarta: Ghalia Indonesia
- Paltridge, Brion. 2006. An Introduction Discourse Analysis: New York
- Pearson, B. A. and K. S. Lee. 1992 "Discourse Structure of Direction Giving: Effects of Native/Nonnative Speakers Status and Gender," Tesol Quarterly, XXVI, 113-127.
- Qiang, Kang. 2013 *studies literature and language*. Changchun, Jilin, China. Vol. 6, No. 1, pp. 60-64.
- Richards, J., J. Piatt, and H. Weber. Longman Dictionary of Applied Linguistics. England: Longman Group UK Limited, 1985.
- Scotton, C., and Bernsten J. (1988). Natural conversations as model for textbook dialogue. *Applied Linguistic*, 9, 372-383.
- Suryani, Lilik. 1995. *The Use of Javanese Krama by SMP and SMA Teenager in the Village of Pogalan Trenggalek*. Unpublished Thesis of Muhammadiyah University Surabaya
- Wardaugh, R. 1972. Introduction to Linguistic. New York: Mc Graw Hill