

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the researcher would like to presents the conclusions and the suggestions of the research. The conclusion and the suggestion are presented below.

5.1 Conclusion

Going in line with the two problem statements in Chapter I, the researcher conclude conclusions follow.

5.1.1 The Difference of Language Use between Male and Female Students

Based on the data analysis showed that there are some kinds of differences of language use between male and female students. The differences include the following.

1. The participants of the research – male and female used language differently. Female participants more emotional and expressive in giving their responses. They used more exaggerated adjectives and adverbs such us *very beautiful*, *so cute*, used more expletives; *oh dear!* *oh my God!* than male participants did. In addition, they used more expletives than male did such us *oh dear!*, *oh my God!* It showed that female participants were more expressive and emotional in using language than males did.
2. Female participants used more supportive words than males did. Otherwise, males used more solutions than females did. It showed that the theory of solution versus empathy by Tannen (1990) occurred in this research.

3. Female participants used more proposal pattern (less imperative sentences) than males did. It was in line with the theory of proposal versus order by Tannen (1990).
4. Female participants chose different topic in their conversation with their friends. Males chose sports and games, while females chose gossips. It showed the theory of building friendship intimacy of gender by Tannen (1990) occurred in this research.

5.1.2 The Reasons of Differences of Language Use between Male and Female Students

There was a reason why the participants used language differently between male and female participants. The participants acted differently in the interview, most females were talkative and expressive in giving their response. On the other side, most males gave minimal responses. Their attitudes and performances during the interview were indirectly influenced how they gave their responses, thus responded in different syntactic categories.

5.2 Suggestion

In connection with the result of the research, the researcher have several points of suggestions to the parties as follow.

1. The Future Researcher and Linguist

Since each data gathering procedure has its own strengths and weaknesses. The researcher realized that the data obtained from this research based on the set up situation or on the situational based question. Therefore, the researcher would like to suggest to future researchers who are interested in this kind of research to have

direct observation in order to get the natural data. Finally, suggestion put forward that researchers should pay more attention to the similarities between the language of male and female, the similarities play the same important part as differences in research of gender and language use theory.

2. The Readers

The researcher would like to give suggestion to the readers that, were based on the result of this study, readers should have a deep understanding when having a conversation with different gender speaker, because the way someone use language has reasons behind it; one of the reasons is gender. So it is possible that their communication would be a failure due to the differences. That is because no matter who are males or females, they tend to pass judgement on the opposite side from their own way, thus lead to the prejudice and discrimination against each other.

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