

## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter contains two parts, namely Conclusion, and Suggestions. The first part is the conclusion. It contains the research findings related to the formulations of the research problems and objectives. The second section is suggestions. It contains some suggestions for future researcher.

#### 5.1 Conclusion

After analyzing the ways of conveying requests in various situations in the Klon language in the previous chapters, it was found that requests in Klon language have the same form of politeness with Indonesian and English as well. The form of polite request can help someone to convey an expression that is telling, ordering, and asking, including to do what the speaker says.

Following the objectives of this research, the researcher concludes the analysis and results of the research and as follows:

1. Types and strategies of expressing requests based on the theory stated by Trosborg, are all in Klon Language. However, there are several strategies in the Klon language that are very similar. This is based on how often people use it in everyday life. Strategies that have similarities are the strategy of statement of speaker's wishes and desire, and statement of speaker's need and request. Both of these strategies have similarities in the use of the phrase “**ning uyallo**” at the beginning of the sentence.
2. There are grammatical differences between Klon Language and English in expressing requests. This is very reasonable because every language has its

own rules. These differences are the use of the word ‘**di**’ which is always used at the end of the sentence. Which this word is used to further emphasize the request that the hearer must do so. Furthermore, the use of the word "**tolong**" is used at the beginning of a sentence and is usually placed after the subject. The word "**tolong**" can be found in the Questioning Hearer's Ability/Willingness strategy, and the Imperatives. Furthermore, in Klon Language, the object is placed before the verb, and the verb is placed at the end of the sentence. So, the grammar of a simple sentence is **Subject + Object + Verb**. For example, “**Na a’rak mai kde**”. If translated directly into Indonesian, it will be “*Saya Nasi Makan*”, but the truth is “*Saya Makan Nasi*”. This grammar also applies to expressing 'Request' as an example “**Le, an tolong ping a’han di inok?**” which means “*bisakah kamu mencuci piring*”

3. Things that need to be implemented and need to be avoided in expressing requests in Klon Language in terms of being polite and impolite are as follows; always use the word ‘**Tolong**’ when asking someone to do something for us. Use the phrase ‘**inok**’ or ‘**inok e nang**’ at the end of the sentence because in this way we respect the person we are making a request for. The rest of the polite requests in Klon also have similarities with Indonesian and English.

## 5.2 Suggestion

From this research, what the writer can get are types and strategies of requests in Klon language, grammar, and how the rules are for expressing 'Request'. The author suggests readers look for other sources related to the Klon language with the references below.

To future researchers, the authors suggest that they can do research directly in the area of native speakers because it will be easier to understand and make research easier. The author also hopes that this study can become a reference for readers.

This research does not cover all aspects of the speech act of requests. Only focusing on types and strategies of request. The author suggests that further research can examine other aspects.

Since this study only took 20 people as participants, it would be better to have more participants in future studies so that they could get broader results.

And the last suggestion is, there are still many types and strategies for request expressions in Klon Language to be studied, therefore the authors suggest that future researchers can use a theory other than Trosborg's theory.

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## **APPENDICES**