CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter contains two parts. There are conclusions and suggestions. The first is Conclusion. It contains the research findings related to the formulated research problems and objectives. The second one is Suggestion. It contains a few suggestions for the next authors.

5.1 Conclusion

After analyzing the ways in which speakers make requests in several situations using Kawela language, it was found that Kawela language has similarities with Indonesian and English. A polite form of request can help someone convey what is an expression that is in the nature of an order, ordering, and asking for something to be done according to the speaker's wishes.

In accordance with the objectives of this research, the author concluded the results of the analysis as follows ;

1) The types and strategies for expressing requests proposed by Trosborg are almost all in the Kawela language. However, after reviewing it carefully and classifying it based on Blum-Kulka and Olsthain's theory in the CCSARP project, the author found that there are also similarities to the Kawela language with this theory. If faced with a situation like this, the requester is very desperate and really needs help. This is based on the results of interviews and several questionnaire results that in their daily lives the people of Belabaja (Boto) Village use politeness in expressing their requests.

Strategies that have similarities are as follows; the first, "ama mo kteruk bae", "ama bolo go ganggug?", which means "Don't be angry, maybe I'm disturbing your time", "Tata go tak bisa dor rapat je kantor desa a krna no urusan kluarga". Therefore, the names of suitable strategies are negative politeness strategies and positive politeness strategies. Second, at the end of a request the speaker always ask about the capabilities of the person being asked for help. For example, "MO-K mai op ira, ke tite faka. bisa be ta?", meaning "Can you buy a pack of salt? because we ran out of salt." From the examples, the author can conclude that: When people making a request in Kawela language they use Unconventionally indirect request speaker-based condition and Unconventionally indirect request Hearer-based condition, Direct request, Conventionally Indirect Request.

2) When making a request several things, such as word choice, expression, situation, politeness, should be considered so that the person you are talking to does not misunderstand what is meant. For example, when you want to ask a request in Kawela Language, use the word "Si, Ki, Bisa be ta" at the end of the sentence. This aims to avoid conflict and maintain norms of politeness in society. (Table 2. question No. 2)

3) From the discussion above, the author found that there are several similarities with previous studies, especially in the research of Sabina Halupka-Rešetar (2014), in the use of lexical/phrasal and syntactic downgraders with the suffix "ki", "si", in English meaning

"Please", "can you do it for me", "help me first", "help me a litle".

4) From the discussion above, it can be concluded that the Kawela regional language is similar to English in making requests. Like using modals.

5) When making requests in the Kawela language, people more often use politeness strategies to avoid misunderstandings with others regarding politeness norms. People tend to use a low tone of voice and intonation when making requests, for example using "si", "ki", 'bisa be ta' at the end of a sentence.When people use politeness strategies they will say 'bolo go ganggu?', or 'keteruk bae', "go leta bantuan knako si bisa be ta". It sounds more polite before making a request.

The term politeness is used in pragmatic and sociolinguistic studies of socio-communicative verbal interactions. In this case, Trask (2004, p.241) points out that politeness refers to the linguistic expression of politeness and social standing, which means that a communicative act can show a person's position in society.

In addition, Holmes (2013, p. 274) explains that norms of polite behavior vary from one speech community to another. Linguistic politeness is based on culture, different speech communities that emphasize different functions and express certain functions differently. Politeness strategies in requests are aimed at refining or changing the level of politeness in requests appropriately based on given factors such as gender, age, social class, and circumstances.

5.2 Suggestions

From this research, what the author can obtain are the types and strategies of requests in the Kawela language, grammar, and the rules for expressing 'request'. The

author suggests readers look for other sources related to the Kawela language with the references below.

1) To future authors, the author suggests that it is best to use video recordings so that future authors can ask the native speaker speak with act like filming the process to make the meaning of Kawela language can be understand by non native speaker.

2) This research does not cover all aspects of the speech act of request. Just focus on request types and strategies. The author suggests that further research can examine other aspects.

3) Because this research only took 10 people as participants, it would be better if further research has more participants in order to obtain broader results.

4) There are many types and strategies of request expression in the Kawela language to be studied, therefore this study suggests that future authors can use theories other than Trosborg's theory.

5) Lastly, the Author suggests that when carrying out this kind of research, take sufficient research time so that the completion process is more perfect.