C H A P T E R   IV

C O N C L U S I O N

After analysing the data from the summary of the table, the writer finds out the result of the research as follows. The writer arranges it based on the quantity of the respondents which are use the features.

1. The speech features of 30 respondents of the research which approximate Lakoff's criteria is avoiding strong swear words. From the data which are taken from 8 conversations in formal situation, 100% of the respondents presented on the table tend to avoid strong swear words. And then from the data which are taken from 6 conversations in informal situation, avoiding strong swear words are produced by 86.66% of the respondents. So, the total respondent that produce avoidance of strong swear words are 93.33%.

2. Emphatic stress is the second feature most produced by the respondents: 66.66% by respondents of formal

situation and 80.00% by respondents of informal situation.

3. The third place is occupied by other features. 56.66% from the total respondents produce them. The other features which are produced by the respondents are assertive speech, interruptions, repetition and mixture between two languages in one sentence.

4. The fourth is fillers and hedges. 53.33% of the total respondents produce them: 40.00% produced by formal situation respondents and 66.66% produced by informal situation respondents.

5. The fifth is a tag question. In formal situation, tag questions are produced by 33.33% of its respondents and so do the respondents of informal situation.

6. Superpolite forms are used by 26.66% of the total respondents: 46.66% by formal situation respondents and 6.66% by informal situation respondents.

7. Hypercorrect grammar is the seventh feature produced by 23.33% of the total respondents. 40.00% are produced by formal situation respondents, and

6.66% by informal situation respondents.

8. Intensifier is the last feature used by the respondents, that is 16.66%. 26.66% of formal situation respondents use it, while informal situation 6.66% of the respondents.

Based on the finding above, the writer can conclude as follows. First, most of Lakoff's findings are found in the speech of Indonesian women. In other words, the speech features proposed by Lakoff are similar with the speech features of Indonesian women.

Second, Indonesian women also produce other speech features different from Lakoff's findings. The features are produced by 56.66% of the respondents. They are assertive speech, interruption, repetition and mixture of two languages (code-mixing). These features could be typical in the speech of Indonesian women.

Related to the study, the writer makes some suggestions in order to support the study becomes more better. First, it will be useful if there is another observation about the speech features either of men and women. The result of this observation shows us

some features which are used by men and women. From this we can find which features are most used by women than men.

Second, the result of the study will be more perfect if the quantity of the respondents are more than 30 women as done by the writer, without any other limitation. The location of the research also needs to be broadened. The research is not only done in Surabaya but also in other big cities or towns in Indonesia. By doing this, the result of this study gives us the general description of the speech features of Indonesian women.

Hopefully, this research will be useful for others in understanding the relationship between language and gender, especially women and it can be used to develop other research which relate to women speech features with their diversities.

Finnally, the writer hopes that this study will give a contribution to the linguistics in general, and to the sociolinguistics in particular. Indeed, this study will enrich the Indonesian literature especially in linguistics.

BIBLIOGRAPHY