5.1 Conclusions

This study concerned on requestive speech act used by male and female at Puskesmas. Based on the analysis, the conclusions were stated as the following:

1. All types of requests were used by male and female at Puskesmas. They are direct, conventionally indirect and non-conventionally indirect requests.

2. Male informants used direct requests in ways of mood derivable. Conventionally indirect requests in ways of suggestory formulae and query preparatory. Then, non-conventionally indirect requests in ways of strong hints. While female informants used direct requests in ways of mood derivable, obligation statement and want statement, conventionally indirect requests in ways of suggestory formulae, query preparatory and non-conventionally indirect requests in ways of strong hints.

a. The reasons were as follows: first, direct request is the dominant one that used by male and female in making requests. Both used direct requests because the doctors kept efficiency in a short time to give their services to their patients. So that they conveyed their request clearly, briefly without ambiguity to avoid misinterpretation on the patients’ mind so that the patients could understand clearly. Second, however the same way that they used direct requests, male and female
are both different in quantities and the frequencies of using direct requests. It is because when a male face a problem, he will respond to it by giving advice or solution to the problem. It is different with female; they are used to involve their feeling of sensitive and solidarity, she will respond to it by offering matching troubles which means that she understands and she can feel the same feeling. Third, social distance was not influence on the linguistic choices in making requests.

5.2 Suggestions

In relation to the conclusions, suggestions are offered as the following:

1. It is suggested to the doctors to spend more time to the patients in order to get more indirect requestive speech act that is conventionally indirect and non-conventionally indirect request.

2. The linguistic choices of the types of requests used by male and female trigger the doctors to give polite requests that is indirect requests in order the patients will be recovered by the polite request utterances as the law of attraction in healing themselves.

3. Further research needs to be conducted in other social interactions except gender and social distance to enrich the researchers and the readers’ knowledge in the field of requestive speech act.