

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusion

The interpersonal language refers to language used to enable one to participate in communicative acts with another, to take on roles and to express and understand feelings, attitudes, judgments and to exchange their experience each other. This interpersonal function pours out through the elements participated in the interaction. Based on the finding as presented in previous chapter, conclusion are drawn as the following

- (1) At the lexicogrammar level the four speech functions are realized coded as Statement, Question, Offer and Command. The types of speech function used by sellers in the less lasting product dominantly are statement (giving information the product to by purchasers) and the purchasers used command (demanding good & service about the quality of products and prices) but the different with the long lasting product the sellers used dominantly statement and purchasers is question. The four speech functions used in the interaction of sellers with purchasers are coded into the form of Moods : Declarative, Elliptical Declarative, Interrogative and Imperative. The most dominant speech function used by sellers and purchaser in less and long lasting goods product is declarative because giving information of products.

(2) The speech function used by sellers in the Padangsidempuan traditional market dominantly is speakers and the purchasers is dominant hearer. The proportions of speech functions used by sellers in less lasting product commodity "*kangkung, bawang, jeruk, salak and ikan tongkol* were: statement (25%) followed by command (17.5%), response offer to command (17.5%), response to statement question (15%), question (12.5%), acknowledge statement (10%), and acknowledge offer (2.5%). The interaction of long lasting good commodity jeans, shoes, bags, shirts and plash disk used by sellers of statement (26.15%) followed by question (20%), response to statement question (15.38%), command (13.85%), acknowledge statement (13.85%), response offer command (6.15%) and offer (4.62%) and then the purchaser are question (25.58%) followed by statement (23.65%), response to statement question (20.93%), command (11.63%), acknowledge statement (6.98%), response offer command (6.98%) and acknowledge offer (4.65%).

(3) Speech function is one contributed for the sellers to know because the purchasers need information and good & service when in the interaction and the sellers used the proposal language for negotiation in the Padangsidempuan traditional market.

5.2 Suggestion

In relation to the conclusions, suggestions are staged as the following.

1. It is suggested that all elements of traditional market should know the interpersonal coding in order to avoid misunderstanding with one another in the field interaction especially traditional market and user the fourthly types of speech function such as Calling, Response to Calling, Greeting, Response to Greeting, Exclamation and response to Exclamation.
2. All elements of traditional market are suggested to use speech functions well, because using speech function enable speakers and listeners to express their needs, message and to give information clearly.
3. It is worthy suggesting that others researchers should do further studies from the perspectives or theories of other linguistic fields.
4. It is suggested that the purchaser involved in the market activities should have good knowledge of speech function by which the can interact in the market effectively and it suggest for the seller to used call, greeting and exclamation.