

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusions

Having analyzed the data of experiential and logical function in nominal group structure of male and female undergraduate students' thesis titles, the conclusion could be drawn as the following:

1. The elements of experiential function in nominal group structure that found in male and female's thesis titles were Deictic, Classifier, Thing and Qualifier, with no Numerative and Epithet in all titles of both genders. The elements of logical function in nominal group structure that found in male and female titles were Premodifier, Head and Postmodifier.
2. The nominal group constructions of experiential function are: Based on Experiential Function, female titles were dominantly in form C+T+Q while male title formed in D+T+Q; Female could form multiple Thing in a title while male formed one Thing in a title; The dominant qualifier of both male and female titles was Prepositional Phrase that dominated by female which in a title could form three or more Prepositional Phrase that emphasize material, apposition, partition, manner, and origin; and based on Logical Function, the format in both gender was same Premodifier+Head+Postmodifier, the difference came from the sub-element, namely the premodifier that created in male titles dominantly was Article while female title was Noun; and, the three dominant Postmodifiers for male and female titles were Matter, Location-

Place and Cause-Behalf which the difference was staged in quantity that female title dominated the Postmodifier.

3. The construction of experiential function and logical function, structurally, it could be said similar that proven by the use of elements in each function. The difference could be seen quantitatively in number. There was significant difference in number of each element that dominated by female. It could be related to psychological aspect that in previous research stated that female could produce 20,000 words per day while male could only utter 7,000 words in average per day. Other relation could be gender and language theory by Lakoff that in spoken language in daily life, female tended to be complex which proven by the use of some features; and Coates' theory stated that male tended to use direct form or on point that could be related to the less of word use in title. Other relation could be gender and language theory by Lakoff that in spoken language in daily life, female tended to be complex which proven by the use of some features. This was also proven by the using of Classifier in Experiential Function and Noun in Logical function as the element before Thing/ Head where female describe something by something to emphasize the meaning to be specific. Beside having difference in frequency of each element, there was also difference that differ daily language and formal written language. In Lakoff's theory stated that female tended to use empty adjective in daily language which it could be subjective marker but in formal written language, both in male and female, there was no Epithet or Adjective that used so this could be stated as an objective title.

5.2 Suggestions

With reference to the conclusions, suggestions were staged as the following:

1. It was suggested for other researcher to study the experiential and logical function in nominal group structure with more source of data because the result of this study couldn't be generalized to a bigger population and cross-gender group due to the data limitation.
2. It was suggested for other researchers to study about nominal group structure in other texts, such as research abstract, advertising text or speech text that may increase the knowledge in field English Applied Linguistics.
3. It was suggested for students to deepen the theory of nominal group structure and gender then disclose more detail between male and female language.

