

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### A. CONCLUSION

This qualitative study employed a descriptive design to analyze discourse markers used in the closed-door interview videos of 71<sup>st</sup> Miss Universe contestants. By analyzing discourse markers, this study analysis two focuses. On the first, *what functions of DMs are used by Finalists in a closed-door Interview?* Secondly, *how are the occurrences of DMs used by Finalist Miss Universe in their conversations?* In the previous chapter. The researcher proposed the conclusions.

This thesis has examined the discourse markers used in the closed-door interview of the 71st Miss Universe pageant, focusing on Brinton's (1996) theory of discourse markers. The researcher found 128 DMs that consist of nineteen types which was *so* (18), *because* (6), *well* (1), *and* (18), *but* (4), *and then* (1), *like* (17), *yes* (1), *absolutely* (1), *oh* (1), *of course* (1), *yeah* (8), *you know* (17), *I would have to say* (2), *in my own capacity* (1), *I think* (4), *actually* (1), *uh* (6), and *um* (20). In this context was found textual function that classified into: Opening frame marker included "So." Closing frame marker included "So." Turn-takers included "Because." Fillers included "Well," "and," Topic switchers included "But," "because," Information indicators included "And," "so," and "because." Sequence/Relevance markers included "So," and "and then." And Repair markers included "Like," and "but," in conversation. And then, interpersonal function that

classified into: Response/Reaction markers; back-channel signals included “*Yes*,” “*absolutely*,” “*oh*,” “*of course*,” and “*yeah*.” Confirmation-seekers, face-savers cooperation or sharing markers included “*You know*,” “*I would have to say*,” “*in my own capacity*,” and “*yeah*.” Attitudinal markers included “*I think*,” and “*actually*,” Cognitive hesitation Markers included “*Uh*,” and “*um*.” And Cognitive processing Information markers included “*Um*,” “*uh*,” and “*like*” in conversation.

In terms of occurrences, for the DMs functioning as turn-takers, opening frame marker they were occupied only in the beginning of the utterances. Then, topic switcher, repair marker, confirmation-seeker, face-saver cooperation or sharing marker, they were occupied not only in the middle of the utterance, but it could appear at the beginning and at the end of utterance. Nevertheless, in this case also found DMs only at the end utterance, which was that DMs function as Response/Reaction markers. A context influenced all these DMs.

## **B. SUGGESTION**

For the next researcher, this study opens doors for further research on discourse markers in similar contexts something related to interactions, such as conversation can provide rich data. For example, debate, interview, podcast or talk show from a native who has good skills in English. It is because a person can be free to express what he wants to convey in the informal context with contributing DMs that affect meaning. Additionally, for the next researcher who wants to research DMs according to Brinton’s theory in an informal conversation

context, you could expand the scope by considering regional variations which means exploring how regional dialects or slang influence the use of DMs. The subject who has proper pronunciation can help the researcher easier to transcribe the data. Additionally, the analysis of the data reveals the types of Discourse Markers used, their functions, and their effects on conversation. Also, the results of the next study should have implications for the teaching of interviewing in communication skills and we can gain a richer understanding of how language is used to achieve specific goals in various contexts.

