

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

MILIK PERPUSTAKAAN
UNIME

5.1 Conclusions

Based on data, data analysis and findings above, the writer comes to the following conclusions:

1. There are three request strategies and nine sub-strategies used to perform request in Bahasa Indonesia. The strategies and sub-strategies are: Firstly, Direct strategy; consisting of Imperative, Explicit Per formative, Hedge Per formative, Goal Statement, and Want Statement. Secondly, Conventionally Indirect Strategy covers; Query Preparatory Modal (QPM) and Query Preparatory Availability (QPA). Thirdly, Non-Conventionally Indirect consists of; Hint Question (HQ) and Hint Statement (HS).
2. The subjects use Conventionally Indirect Request Strategy dominantly (48.56%) compared to the two strategies; Direct Request Strategy and Non-Conventionally Indirect Strategy. Moreover, QPM as its sub-strategy then is preferably used (42.42%).
3. The request across languages of diverse cultures including in Bahasa Indonesia are performed by highly similar strategies and sub-strategies.

5.2 Suggestions

Based on the findings and conclusions drawn above, the writer concludes the followings:

1. It is essential to conduct other research relating to request strategies; not just on the level of directness but from any other aspects; formal complexity, perspective, context, mood and purpose, so that it will enrich our understanding of request strategies in Bahasa Indonesia.
2. It is also important to investigate to what extent directness of request relate to politeness in Bahasa Indonesia as well as languages of sub-ethnic groups, for there is an assumption that the more indirect the request, the more polite it will sound. The question is whether it occurs in Bahasa Indonesia and other languages of ethnic groups. Of course, this should be proven.

