

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusions

At the last part of this thesis, the researcher presented some conclusions and suggestions related to the findings of the research. Based on the observations, the researcher could conclude that:

1. There are four pragmatics structures acquired by five years old children in casual conversation namely exchange structure, turn taking, repairs and cohesion. While based on the data, it can be seen that the lowest frequency of casual conversation occurrence is in the context of playing and the highest is in the context of relaxing. In this case, the setting is where the child acquires casual conversation. They experience casual conversation as probably the only context in which we are talking in relaxed, spontaneous, and unselfconscious way. In the context of playing, the child utters more rarely than the surrounding people. While, in the context of relaxing, the subject has absolute freedom to express his mind depends on the situation, that's why the subject has the most frequency in uttering sentences includes sentences belong to casual conversation.

The dominant type of pragmatic structures acquired by five years old children in casual conversation is turn taking. From the matrix displayed, dealing with the types of pragmatics structures, it is seen that the highest frequency of pragmatics structures is turn taking and the lowest frequency is cohesion. In this case, the subject's ability in producing certain words which need certain input from the environments influences his output in

uttering particularized pragmatics structures. As we know, that particularized pragmatics structures require particular knowledge to use. In addition, contexts become the most important one for the hearers in getting the speaker's pragmatics structures in his utterances. Dealing with generalized pragmatics structures, the specific contexts and particular knowledge are not required to see the intention. Therefore, it becomes the highest frequency in the subject's acquisition of pragmatics structures. While, the combination of the four types is also the least dominant type of pragmatics structures occurred in the child's utterances. It's because of the situation where only the child and the interlocutor who understand the terms used in the conversation and the requirements deal with the topic discussed. In this case, the combination uttered is the combination of the four pragmatics structures and the context is playing.

2. The way of five years-old Indonesian children acquire the pragmatics in casual conversation were by united the environment's effect, culture, habits, mood, and their focus on their own mind, needs, and what they were thinking about.
3. The reason of the five-years old Indonesian children acquired pragmatics in they way it is.

Based on the result of interviewing parents, it was found that the reason of acquiring pragmatics in that way, are affected by the environment, culture and habits, and depend on the mood and needs.

5.2 Suggestions

Based on the conclusions stated above, this study has some suggestions to the readers with may be different positions as follows:

1. To the other researchers, it is suggested to conduct the same topic with more subjects with different ages to see the difference between them so the acquisition of those subjects can be seen more accurately and clearly.
2. To parents or caregivers, it is suggested to use and trigger casual conversation to children since this pragmatics acquisition is the most meaningful study in language.
3. To teachers, school interaction can be a good environment in helping children to increase their competences in communication. One of the competences is using casual conversation. That's why, it is expected to those teachers to build a good interaction with students by uttering casual conversation so that the children are accustom to the ways and later be proficient in their daily conversation particularly with adult and professional ones.