

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusion

After analyzing the data, conclusions are drawn as the following:

1. There were 2 types of face threatening act, they were negative face and positive face. The most types of face threatening acts was performed by the different ethnic speakers was Positive Face within 46 times in their conversation. Then it is followed was negative face in 35 times. Face Threatening Acts commonly performed by the different ethnics speakers from 81 utterances consist of sentences were disagreement, contradiction, agreement, and apology.
2. There were two types in face threatening act and usage of face threating act by differents speakers were discussed as the following: The dominant type of FTA in negative face were expression of thanks, acceptance of compliments, and acceptance of thanks, offers and compliments. And the dominant type in positive face was apologize. It is indicated in the need for mutual relationships, to be accepted as members of the same purpose who has freedom of actions and unencumbered on solidarity and level of equality despite between Bataknese and Javanese have their own way to talk to their partners in this research.
3. Between the teachers, employees and the students, there were reasons of using Face Threatening Act: request, suggestion, warning, disagreement and

apology. These reasons explain why the FTA does. All the reasons mostly influenced of face threatening act were the context of the situations (relationship between the different ethnic speaker).

5.2 Suggestion

1. For further research who is interested in researching and discussing face threatening act, especially discussing how people threaten other people with their face in a certain conversation and the situation is, it will also be better to measure the interrelatedness between the speaker and the hearer in a interaction of negative and positive face, so there can be measured the significances the types of face threatening act.
2. It is suggested to the readers that the result of this research may become as the guidance for further research especially for the students who are interested in study of face threatening act will have much basic source and insight about this study which delivered in communicative events of school context.