

CHAPTER FIVE CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 The Conclusions

After analyzing the 14 conversations in which 10 were recorded and 4 were the written ones from the students' textbooks, it can be concluded that:

1. It was proven that the interlocutors applied both deductive and inductive thinking processes in conducting a conversation. The pairs in each conversation showed the type of the thinking process that was applied.
2. The 10 transcribed conversations were conducted in the dominantly inductive process (56.31%) while the 4 written conversations were conducted in the dominantly deductive process (61.76%).
3. The average number of pairs for each of the 14 conversations was 9.7 pairs with 237 occurrences of topic maintenance (93.30%) and 17 occurrences of topic shift (6.70%).
4. When taken together as separate conversations, 9 conversations were based on the dominantly inductive process and 5 conversations applied the dominantly deductive process.
5. The differences between the dominantly deductive conversations and the dominantly inductive conversations were in the way the topic was maintained or shifted. The inductive process provided specific information related to the topic as a response and the topic was maintained by adding personal expressions. The deductive process required much general

information which assumed vast knowledge about the topic, it led to a shift of topic.

5.2 The Suggestions

To conduct a conversation in a fluent way requires some skills including the application of a thinking process. The interlocutor should be aware of the process to be applied so that there is a topic maintenance or a topic shift depending on the needs of the talk. To achieve success in conducting a conversation in English, the following suggestions are offered for those who wish to speak the language fluently:

1. The interlocutor should choose a familiar topic so that there is no trouble in explaining the topic by giving specific information as in the inductive process.
2. The interlocutor should use his feelings, thoughts, opinions and other personal expressions to enhance the conversation and make it more communicative because of the cohesion among the sentences.
3. The conversation should be seen as a kind of game in which there are certain rules to obey and so when the rules are applied, the fluency of the interlocutor can be improved.
4. The inductive process should be more emphasized than the deductive process in conducting the conversation because the specific information does not require vast knowledge about the topic.

5. The interlocutor should have a sense of balancing the deductive and inductive processes depending on the purpose of the talk.
6. The interlocutor should feel free to express whatever comes to his mind automatically without criticizing the content of the information.