

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1 Conclusions

This study concerned on the strategies of request in *Moi-Yan* Hakka language. Based on the analysis, the conclusions were stated as follows:

1. Not all the strategies of request were used by *Moi-Yan* Hakkanese. The strategies used were direct request, particularly in mood derivable, hedge performatives, obligation statement and want statement. Conventionally indirect request in suggestory formulae and query preparatory, and the last types was non-conventionally indirect request in strong hints and mild hints.
2. *Moi-Yan* Hakkanese used direct request in mood derivable and conventionally indirect request in query preparatory. When the speaker used those types, some polite words needed such as “*pong mong*” (help) “*khiu*” (beg), “*ma fan ngi*” (sorry to bother you) and kinship form “*aku*” (aunty, aunt), “*shi jie*” (sister), “*aci*” (sister), “*moy*” (daughter), “*asuk*” (uncle), and “*ko*” (brother), etc. Therefore it could save the hearer’s face.
3. The speaker considered some social factors in doing request to the hearer. The factors were relative power, social distance and rank of imposition. By awaring these factors, the speaker can safe the hearer’s face and the speaker could apply the polite utterance and strategies when doing request to the hearer.

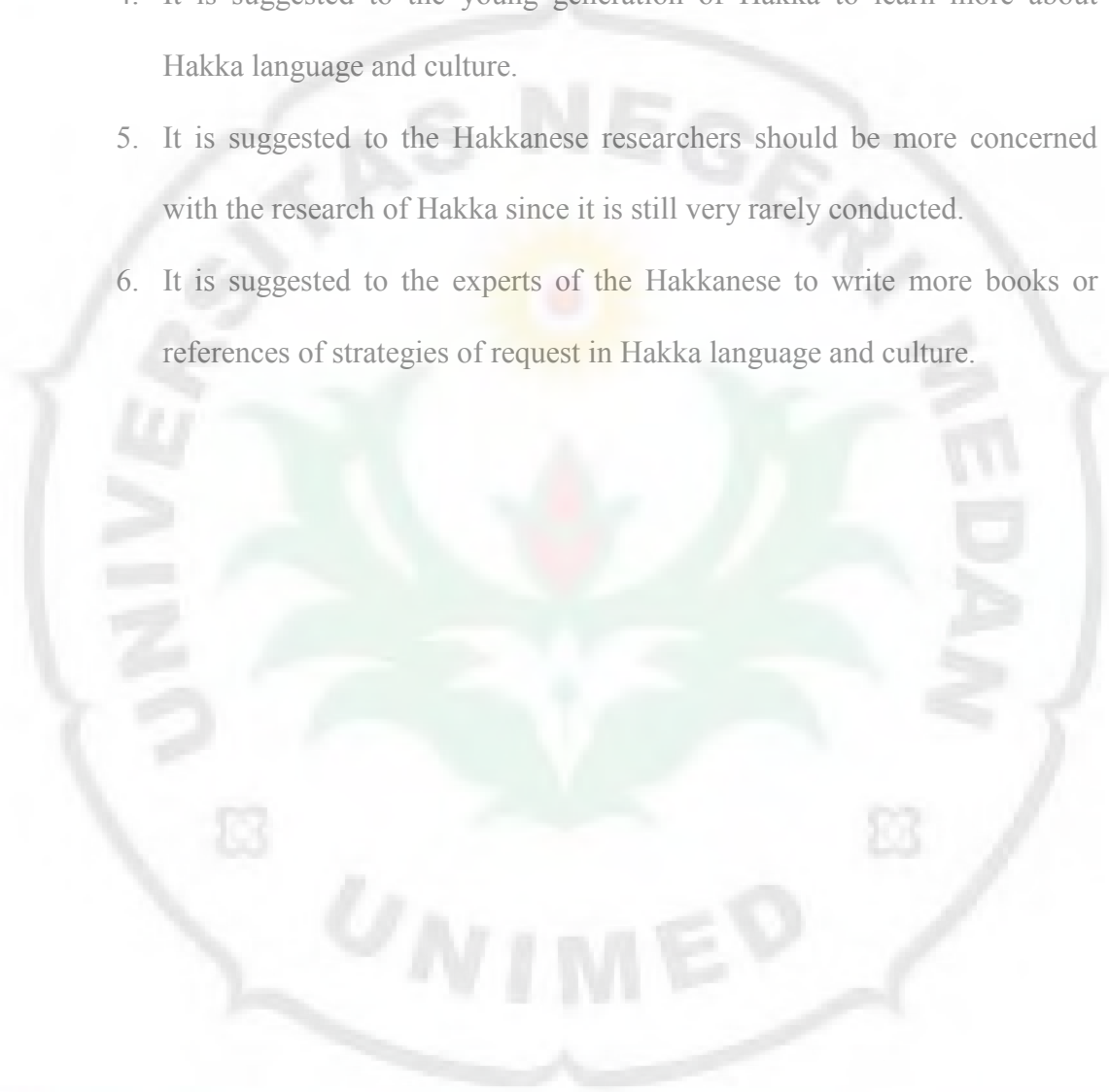
4. The reason why direct request in mood derivable and conventionally indirect request in query preparatory considered as polite was because in mood derivable the speaker requested directly, clearly on the hearer. Eventhough it was direct, the speaker always used some polite words, i.e. “*pong mong*”, “*khiu*”, “*ma fan ngi*” and kinship form in the utterances that the speaker used, so it could be safe the hearer’s face. Whereas in query preparatory which considered as polite because in this type, the speaker used the positive interrogative as agreement on the hearer for the request by asking the hearer’s ability to do something by using tag “*siau mo*”, “*nen keu mo*”, “*kho yi mo*” (could you..., can you) and the adding of polite word “*pong mong*” (help), a kinship form in the utterances. So, the hearer could not feel an imposing from the speaker

5.2 Suggestions

Related to the findings of the research, suggestions are offered as follows:

1. It is suggested that Hakka language can be applied as a subject in schools and universities. Because the young generation can learn a life lesson from its history about survive to live, team work, family and unity.
2. It is suggested to the parents to educate the children in early age to be polite and used polite utterances in their daily interaction. Also introduce to the children about norm and social factors.
3. It is suggested to the lectures of sociolinguistics to dig deeply about Hakka language.

4. It is suggested to the young generation of Hakka to learn more about Hakka language and culture.
5. It is suggested to the Hakkanese researchers should be more concerned with the research of Hakka since it is still very rarely conducted.
6. It is suggested to the experts of the Hakkanese to write more books or references of strategies of request in Hakka language and culture.



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