

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION, AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter is divided into two parts. The first part is the summary of all points that have been discussed in the previous chapters. The second is that the writer gives some suggestions that can be a useful input for other people.

5.1. Summary

This study investigates the interrupting behaviour between male and female on SAKSI (Saran, Aksi dan Visi). As such this study describes the following issues:

- (1) The speech of interruption employed by male-female.
- (2) The frequency of the male-female interrupting behaviour.
- (3) The motivations of doing the interrupting behaviour.

Those issues are discussed based on language and gender, gender and conversational style, interrupting behaviour between gender, types of interruption, women's and men's features, and symbols of conversational analysis.

To collect the data, the writer makes use of a tape recorder to record the discussions. Then, she transcribes and analyzes all of the four discussions as the data in this study and finds out that:

1. There are differences in the speech of male-female interrupting behaviour. The differences can be seen from the point of tone, style, signals and types. As in tone, male, tend to make use of tone rises or high tone, while the female use stress point. As the style, male, directly interrupt than female. Based on the signals, male use short pauses, while hesitation like 'uh' and the pronoun of 'we' are used by the female. Butting-in Interruption is used by male and Silent Interruption is used by the female as their types in the speech of interruptions.
2. The data clearly show that male has mostly done the interruption. The data show that the total frequencies of the interruption, which is done by male students, are 44 times, while the female students are 11 times.
3. It is also proved from the data that 'topic, the area from where the speakers come from and the interests of the speakers are the motivations of doing the interrupting behaviour. It is assumed that if the topic of the discussion is about politics, male tend to do the interruption and active in the discussion. While the female can be said as passive participants. However, if the topic concerns about social problems, the female can be said as quite active participants. They participate more and interrupt, although the number of the interrupting behaviour not as many as the male. The different areas from where the speakers come from as the second motivations of male-female interrupting behaviour. Moreover, different interests of the speakers can also be the motivation

of doing this. However, male still controls the discussion and does more of the interrupting behaviour.

5.2. Conclusion

Although gender differences still occur, they have improved so far. It can be seen that women have involved in an organization and many of them have worked today. Some of them also become politicians or the head of a company. While the men have tried to adopt with these changes and have considered women to have equal rights, especially in work. However, there are still some differences that cannot be changed, such as the way they speak and the topic that usually makes women interested, like in the male-female interrupting behaviour during a discussion. It is because women emphasize more on feelings and reaction. As the world has changed so far, this gender differences do not become the main concern any longer, because of the modernization of the world.

5.3.Suggestions

A part from the fact that there is no perfect things in this world, the writer realizes that there are short comings in this study in term of data collections, methodology and techniques applied in the research, and the scope of the study. The writer would like to suggest the next researcher of

language used to analyze this interrupting behaviour based on the politeness devices or the status. The researcher can also make a research study of the sociolinguistic socialization of 'tomboys' to see how they combine male and female patterns of speech and interaction.

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