

**CHAPTER V**

**CONCLUSION**

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This last chapter is going to discuss two parts. The first part is the result of the research and the second part gives some suggestions that may be useful for those that deal with sociolinguistics, particularly those who are doing their research that deals with women's language and confidence.

#### 5.1 The Result of the Research

Lakoff at her research constructed an opinion that women mostly use the Women's Language features in her daily talking that shows their uncertainty. While O'Barr who tried to argue Lakoff's opinion found that the use of Women's Language features does not correlate with gender but with speaker's social status and previous experience.

The writer finds out that the use of women language is not women's monopoly. Women are not the main user of Women's Language features. There are the same chances for both women and men to use the features.

The decision to use Women's Language by female and male speakers has no relationship with gender issues, such as the idea that women are subordinate and that men are better speakers. It can be seen from the analyses that both female and male witnesses tend to use Women' Language features among their sentences.

The factors that may also affect a person to use these features are social backgrounds that involve educational and occupational backgrounds, topic of the conversation they deal with, and the experience they have ever faced when they speak. Particularly, experience is the most important reason for someone not to use Women's Language features besides other social backgrounds. Since a witness that has many experience in a trial will not hesitate in giving a testimony.

Moreover, it should be underlined that although a person has higher educational background, it is not a guarantee that he or she will be better in the way they speak. It is because those factors are *interrelated one with the others* and affect the way a person expresses his or her idea. The person may need an experience in what he or she discusses and he or she should understand the topic well to avoid using Women's Language features or to perform a speech in a better way.

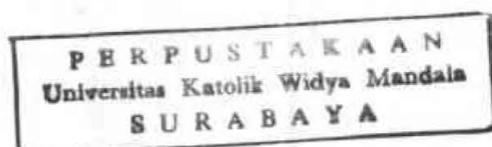
## 5.2 Suggestions

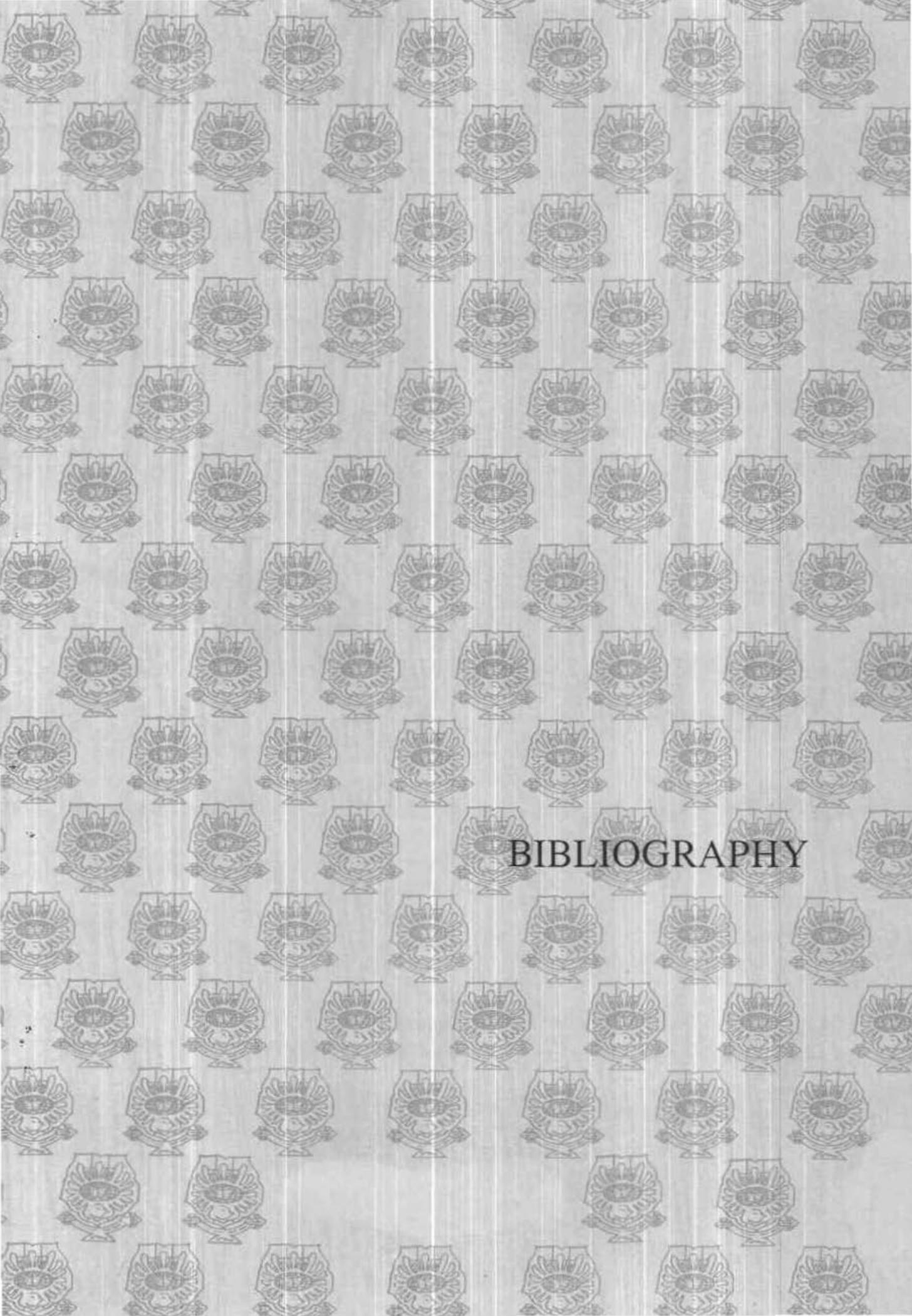
This study is only a small part of the big part of sociolinguistic studies that focus on the language and gender phenomena; therefore this study might be still far from perfect. The readers might as well have different approach in understanding this thesis, so the writer will appreciate every comment and suggestion for enhancement of this thesis and for the next related studies.

The writer, therefore, encourages other researchers who are interested in the same topic to broaden their analyses. First, for the subjects of the study, a researcher will get accurate data by getting several male and female witnesses

who testify for one serial case. To record one serial case may take a long time but it will be helpful to gain good data. Then, it is better for the researcher to join and examine the trial by him or herself in order to get data that are more specific such as the gestures and the expressions of the speaker. Joining a trial may needs a long procedural bureaucratization but a researcher can get more reliable data since he or she can record the whole testimony by him or herself. The last is that since it is a social study that can be judged from many points of view, it will be better if the study also includes psychological side as the literature.

The writer would also like to suggest the English Department of Widya Mandala Catholic University to provide more books on sociolinguistics and psycholinguistics especially related to language and gender in order to enable the next researchers to have further studies easily.





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