

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter includes the summary of findings that the researcher has analyzed, documented conclusions and recommendations that will be helpful for the future researchers.

5.1. Conclusion

For the research, the researcher focuses on the adjacent pairs (Schegloff and Sacks : 1973) and language function (Halliday : 1967) in analyzing the pragmatic aspect of K-pop fan war conversations between @Clowntasy07 and SF9 fans on Twitter. Thus, after analyzing the data, here is the following conclusion about the result that answers the research questions.

1. Based on the K-pop fan war between @Clowntasy07 and SF9 fans, there are adjacency pairs found with Schegloff and Sacks' adjacency pairs theory (1973). However, from the nine adjacency pairs theory proposed by Schegloff and Sacks, only 6 out of 9 types were found from the data; assertions-agreement/disagreement is identified as the most frequently found (6 conversations or 60%), followed by question-answer (2 conversations or 13.3%) command-compliance/non-compliance (2 conversations or 13.3%), request-refusal (2 conversation or 13.3%), blame/accusation-admission/denial (2 conversation or 13.3%) and the last is offer-acceptance/refusal (1 conversation or 6.8%). Furthermore, as stated in the discussion, the assertion–agreement/disagreement is more

notable than the other types of adjacency pairs since the fan wars are primarily concerned with the interaction between two users in the form of a powerful statement which the preferred form of the pair is agreement and the dispreferred form is disagreement. Lastly, the other types of adjacency pairs found in @Clowntasy07 and SF9 fans fan war tweets; are question-answer, request-refusal, command-compliance/non-compliance, blaming/accusation-admission/denial, and lastly is offer-acceptance/refusal since they often respond to each other by expressing opinions and statements rather than questioning, begging, dictating, offering and indicting other users.

2. Based on the K-pop fan war between @Clowntasy07 and SF9 fans, there are twenty-two data found with Halliday's language functions theory (2003). However, from seven functions of language theory proposed by Halliday (2003), only 5 of 7 functions were found from the data; personal function was identified as the most commonly found (21 utterances or 53.8%), regulatory (9 utterances or 23.1%), representational (4 utterances or 10.3%), heuristic (3 utterances or 7.7%), and lastly imaginative (2 conversation or 5.1%). Furthermore, as stated in the discussion, the personal language function is the most notable of the other language functions since the fan wars between @Clowntasy07 and SF9 fans might refer to many expressions such as individual preferences, identity, feelings,

emotions, personality, opinion, and reaction. Thus, the second most used function of language is the regulatory function, with seven utterances, since some fan wars often occur to persuade others to do or hear the thing that haters or fans want. Lastly, the third most used function is representational which is in charge of exchanging information received the least since most of them (@Clowntasy07 and SF9 fans) tend to argue without presenting any facts.

5.2 Suggestions

Based on the conclusions mentioned above, the researcher has some suggestions for the other researchers which may be summarized as follows:

1. The rapid development of the use of social media makes the dynamics of the internet language also rapidly develop, which indicates that we, as language students, must take a more comprehensive approach to the wording used on social media. The use of language in social media can also be used linguistic study approach since it has various linguistic aspects. Moreover, conversations with multiple topics on Twitter as a social media can be used as a research object for conversation analysis with the study approach discourse analysis. However, it is unfortunate that there is not much literature about Twitter as an object of research. Last but not least, hopefully, this research will help language and linguistics

researchers to conduct other research related to language, conversational linguistics, and social media, principally Twitter.

2. After this research, the researcher hope that social media users, especially on Twitter, will always mind their thumbs. Moreover, the thing that needs to be commemorated is one out of a hundred social media functions is to entertain the users, not to insult others. Expressing hatred, and making fun of each other, is certainly not the purpose of social media existence. Finally, there is no benefit we can derive from blaspheming someone other than getting hate from others.

