

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

The researcher has completed framing up the background of the research, developing the theory, and arranging the research methodology. The researcher has also accomplished assembling, categorizing, displaying, and discussing the data. With regard to that, the researcher finally arrives into conclusion and suggestion of the research in this chapter. Thus, the researcher exhibits the conclusion of the research and saluted suggestion for the next researchers.

5.1. Conclusion

The researcher finds five gender dominance speech strategies proposed by Tannen in this movie. Besides, the researcher also analyzes the purposes of their dominance strategy. The researcher presents the research findings in the following conclusion;

1. The researcher finds that gender dominance speech strategies are used by the main characters in "*The Proposal*" movie as established in 159 data. There are ninety (90) data used by Margaret and sixty-nine (69) data used by Andrew. The dominance speech strategies used by Margaret are indirectness (32 data), interruption (5 data), silence (5 data), topic raising (33 data), and adversativeness (15 data). Besides, the dominance speech strategies used by Andrew are indirectness (16 data), interruption (13 data), silence (6 data), topic-raising (23 data), adversativeness (11 data).

In line with the result above, indirectness and topic raising are the most used strategy applied by the main character in *The Proposal* movie. It is because indirectness regards to social status and subservience. With regard to topic raising strategy, it is the easiest strategy to be used in the conversation. There are many ways in raising the topics such as by adding information, changing the topic, giving support, or sharing anything new. The researcher finds that they raise the topic because they want to make the conversation goes on. It is seen in their purpose of using topic raising which is mostly showing solidarity. Besides, interruption is mostly used by the male main character, Andrew. In contrast, Margaret uses interruption mostly in creating peace. Thence, Silence is rarely used by them. The last, the data show that adversativeness strategy is mostly used by Margaret. It is because Margaret is mostly opposing idea or request from Andrew. Margaret opposes him because she does not want to loose her social status as a woman who has higher position. Thus, there is no strategy that is not used by them. In short, the dominance speech strategies are all used by the main characters in *The Proposal* movie.

2. With regard to the purpose of the dominance speech strategies used by them, the researcher observes that there are no significant differences. Power and solidarity are always purposed by them in using the dominance speech strategies. Purposing power is used by Margaret (45) times, and purposing solidarity (45) times. Purposing power is also used by Andrew (38 times), and so is solidarity (31 times).

Power is almost meant by them in asserting their social status . In line with this, men do fight if their masculinity is threatened. In this case, Andrew shows power because he does not want to be in the situation in which Margaret threatened him by lowering his social status. Thus, his power means as the protection of his social status as a man. A man that is should not be treated as a slave by a woman. In contrast, Margaret shows power to maintain her social status. She runs her life by her own since she was young. The up position of her in the office makes her very proud of it. It is the only precious thing she owns. Hence, she always keeps it to everywhere she goes, especially when she is having conversation. Besides, solidarity is meant by them because they need each other. They also sometimes avoid greater conflict. Thus, they show understanding at each other because they sometimes engage in the same difficult situation. The last, they actually have love affection at each other.

In conclusion, their dominance speeches through linguistic strategies are not always meant to show imbalance of power. It also takes consideration of interactional purposes purposed by them with regard to context and condition.

5.2. Suggestion

The researcher welcomely invites the next researchers to convey the same topic of language and gender by other experts, such as Spender, Coates, and more. There are also several topics that can be analyzed by approaching language and gender, such as gossip talk, men's talk, or focusing on one strategy of gender dominance speech. Thus, those all are the suggestions advised by the researcher.