

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter deals with conclusion and suggestion of this research. The researcher presents the conclusion of this research which gives short description and the result of this research. Then, the researcher also presents the suggestion related to this research.

#### A. Conclusion

Based on the research finding, it can be concluded into two conclusions. The first, it is founded 15 types of adjacency pairs. They are 1 datum of greeting-greeting (0,40%), 2 of summons-answer (0,80%), 5 data apology-minimization (2,00%), 104 data question-answer (41,76%), 6 data of request-acceptance/refusal (2,40%), 9 data of offer-acceptance/refusal (3,61%), 3 data of blame-admission/denial (1,20%), 3 data of invitation-acceptance/refusal (1,20%), 6 data of command-compliance-incompliance (2,40%), 19 data of suggestion-acceptance/refusal (7,63), 14 data of assertion-agreement/disagreement (5,62), 36 data of announcement-acknowledge (14,14), 10 data of compliment thanks (4,01%), 30 data of assessment-agreement/disagreement (12,04%), and 1 datum of check-clarification (0,40%). Therefore, the most type of adjacency pairs is question-answer in which it achieves 41, 76%, while the least types of adjacency pairs are greeting-greeting and check-clarification in which both of them achieve 0,40%.

1. For English learners

English learner can improve knowledge about adjacency pairs and know how the way to analyze it. The study of conversation analysis needs much more attention, especially in the study of adjacency pairs. The English learners also need to get more information about the adjacency pairs from other resources such as books and journal.

2. For Lecturer

By understanding this research, the lecturer can use this thesis as reference in teaching conversations analysis, especially adjacency pairs.

3. For Next Researcher

Next researcher can use this research as a reference for further study in the same subject. The researcher hopes that there will be other researcher who will conduct the same topic to complete and cover it as well as the researcher before. The next researcher can also use other object such as movie, talk show and other conversations around his or her environment.