

CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSION

This chapter presents conclusions that are related to the research problems of this present study, theoretical and practical implication, and suggestions.

A. Conclusion

The researcher conducts this present study under the three research questions. They are the word or phrases of hedges and intensifiers in research report backgrounds of Indonesian EFL learners, the meaning or function of hedges and intensifiers in research report backgrounds of Indonesian EFL learners, and the similarities and differences of hedges and intensifiers that are used in research report backgrounds of Indonesian EFL learners. The first is about the words or phrases of hedges and intensifiers; these are about the words or phrases that have functions to indicate the hedges and intensifiers in stating the claims from the writers to the readers. It is based on the theory that was already stated by Eli Hinkel in 2005 about hedges and intensifiers in any writing products. The researcher is not able to find all of the words or phrases of hedges and intensifiers in the research report backgrounds of Indonesian EFL learners completely as the theory written by Eli Hinkel in 2015. It is because the researcher only focuses on the background of research report, so it affects to the result of hedges and intensifiers. It is impossible if the research report uses the words or phrases that are like *maybe, perhaps, actually, etc.*

They are the words or phrases that are usually used in the condition that the writer does not know about the truth or the mistakes about the claims or sentences. Furthermore, the researcher still found most of the words or phrases of hedges and intensifiers as the theory of Eli Hinkel in 2015. That is like stated in the research finding.

The second is about the meaning or function of hedges and intensifiers in the research report backgrounds of Indonesian EFL learners. Shortly, the researcher finds the 6 kinds of meanings or functions of hedges and intensifiers. The six of hedges are epistemic hedges, lexical hedges, possibility hedges, downtoners, assertive pronouns, and adverbs of frequency. Then, the 3 intensifiers that are found by the researcher are universal and negative pronouns, amplifiers, and emphatics. All of them are found by the researcher in research report backgrounds of Indonesian EFL learners completely, even there are some word or phrases of intensifiers that are not able to find in research report backgrounds of Indonesian EFL learners. Then, the amount of words or phrases of hedges and intensifiers in each level of education is different one another, it is because of the words that were used in research report backgrounds.

The third is similarities and differences of hedges and intensifiers that are used in the research report of Indonesian EFL learners. In this case, the researcher is able to take several conclusions about the similarities and differences of hedges and intensifiers. The similarities and differences are able to appear based on the writers' educational background, the amount of words

or phrases that the writers used and the topic that the writers wanted to explain to the readers.

B. Theoretical and Practical Implication

This present study states that the researcher has the theoretical and practical implication of this research. The theoretical implication that the researcher of this present study is able to state is about the words or phrases of hedges and intensifiers and the meaning of function of hedges and intensifiers are used for making the claims of the statements that the writer has in the writer's writing products. The claims here are about the uncertainty or certainty of the statements that the writer has.

While the practical implication, the researcher deals with the result of this present study to measure whether the writer uses in the writing product in good claims or not. It is because writing product has several claims inside of the meaning or the writing product itself. So, hedges and intensifiers play the important role in this case.

C. Suggestion

The researcher of this present study has several necessary points. Those are for the learners, the lecturers, and the next researcher.

1. The Learners

The present study determines about the claims of the writers. In this case, the learners can focus on the hedges and intensifiers of the writing

product because the learners are able to understand the points of views easily and fast. Moreover, the learners can understand the writer's way of the writing product that the learners read. It is because the writer states the way by using hedges and intensifiers in the writer's writing product.

2. The Lecturers

Beside the learners, this present study is also able to be useful for the lecturer to complete the lecturers' references about the claims in writing product. These are about hedges and intensifiers that are used in stating the claims of the writing products.

3. The Next Researcher

The last one, this present study can also be used for the next researchers that focus on hedges and intensifiers in written studies. In this present study, the researcher focus on the research report backgrounds of Indonesian EFL learners by using one theory, Eli Hinkel in 2005. The next research is going to be more sophisticated if the next researchers combine more than one theory of hedges and intensifiers. Then, the next researcher can use other writing product, such as article, the students' writing product in the class, etc.