CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

This chapter presents the conclusions drawn from the data analysis on previous chapter. The writer concludes that there are 9 genres out of 10 genres that appear in the casual conversation among 2008 female students at The Faculty of Letters, Soegijapranata Catholic University. Those are:

- Narratives (1 time/ 0.56 %)

- Recounts (1 time/ 0.56 %)

- Exemplums (1 time/ 0.56 %)

- Anecdotes (12 times/ 5.59 %)

- Gossip (7 times/ 3.1 %)

- Joke-telling (20 times/ 11.17%)

- Chat (34 times/ 19 %)

- Observation (38 times/ 21.23 %)

- Opinion (64 times/ 35.75 %)

- Sending-up (0 time / 0 %).

- Others (3 times/ 1.67 %)

Sending up is the only genre which does not occur in the 10 recordings.They do not like to compete in their conversation and even to embarrass other female friends in a purpose of humor. The genre which

dominates the conversations is opinion. It occurs 64 times (35.75%) from the total data of 179 (100%). The percentage of opinion is higher than observation. Observation is based on fact whereas opinion is based on personal view. Moreover, females sometimes like to share something that make them embarrassed, humiliating or surprised. In her research, the writer finds some conversation that cannot be classified to any genre. Those conversations have no complete generic structures that are needed to define those conversations as one of the genres. The writer finds that the amount of frequency also depends on the number of the speakers. They will tell more personal story like story telling genre if the speaker are not many like 2 or three people. If the speakers are more than four people, the genre of story telling will not appear. That notion is supported by Tannen (1990), she contends that women are more comfortable talking in in 'private talk' (p.77).

Moreover, more than 4 speakers in a conversation made many disturbances. That cause makes the shift of topic faster. As a result, chat segments appear. Joke-telling has lower percentage than chat segment. Because a joke-telling has no generic structures that form it, joke-telling can be fulfilled and identified easily. After joke-telling, gossip genre comes. It gets lower frequency than joke-telling.

5.2 Suggestions

From the data analysis above, the writer hopes this study could become a reference to any study related to casual conversation, genres, storytelling, text

type, and spoken discourse. In this research, the writer only discussed genres on female casual conversation. For the next research, the participants can use only male group or maybe mixed between male and female. Those cannot be only about gender, but also it can be about different social status like lecturer and cleaning service or it can take place in a house among family members during dining time that definitely would come out with different result because of the degree of closeness.