

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 CONCLUSION

Online conversation that happened in Instant messenger such as LINE was also related to a real talk in face two face communications. Even though there is a lack of non-verbal cues in online conversation, interlocutors are still possible to achieve successful communication and to deliver their intention. The accompanying emoticons were found to have succeeded in transmitting the same function as nonverbal cues in face two face communications.

The writer found that users in the data often made use or applied a “sad face” emoticon to their messages. In fact, in this study it is the most-frequently used emoticons. A “sad face” emoticon itself was possibly used in the three kinds of relationship with its text. First, it was used to complement its text as an expressive speech act. Second, a “sad face” emoticon also enhanced the textual text as a face-saving strategy, and directive speech act. Third, it was possibly used in contradictory relationship with its text as a humor indicated between speaker and hearer. These findings served the answer to the first research question. The results of this study also showed that the speaker used emoticons to retrieve specific emotional context. It carried sentiment and emotion information. Besides, from the data, the writer found that emoticons can also perform a variety of functions such as to express the speaker’s mood (in symmetrical interaction), indicate politeness and intimacy

boosters (in enhancing interactions), and also to portray ironic contribution and humor (in contradictory interactions).

With the multimodal approach, the literal meaning or intention in messengers could be understood. The interaction between textual and visual modes was considered necessary in order to understand the intention of the speaker. Text input is often unable to express a clear intended intention of the speaker; therefore users make use of characters to act to deliver the emotion. In later contribution, in general the most crucial factor for an emoticon to have a clear meaning is the co-textual context. From the data, the users often added emoticon in context. The emoticon functioned as a replacement of gesture, politeness strategy and that such uses are therefore straight forward to interpret. Emoticons were put together to dispose the actual meaning of the text.

5.2 SUGGESTION

As for further study, the writer would like to suggest an equal number of participants between males and females in order to comprise much more comprehensive corpus data. It would be useful as the growth of study on online conversation. Also, the study would be more enjoyable with interviewing with a population sample primarily to obtain more depth information on the users' motives when employing emoticons and the different purposes of using an emoticon in their texts between males and females. Lastly, to compare the use of emoticon and emoji

function, and to know to what extent they both are used similarly or differently would probably be more revealing.

