

CHAPTER 4

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1 Conclusion

This research is investigating the interlanguage pragmatics study of the Cs among the native speakers of Minangkabau when they use English. It also examined cross-cultural influence in the Cs of the Minangkabau EFL learners. The study was conducted through the use of WDCT. It is compared to the English Cs with the Minangkabau Cs produced by the Minangkabau EFL learners.

This study contends that the topic of context is critical in investigating Cs across cultures and among L2 learners. The writer has two hypotheses about the Minangkabau EFL learners in giving Cs. First hypothesis; while the native speakers of English use overt-oriented compliments, the native speakers of the Minangkabau language use covert-oriented compliments. second hypothesis; In the Minangkabau language there is no explicit compliment, they use figurative language. Somehow people interpret that in Minangkabau culture they do not have compliments. The learners with the longest study time are more likely to perform close to the native speaker of English, compared to behaving in the same manner as the shortest study time and the native speaker of Minangkabau.

The results obtained in the field, the two hypotheses above are not entirely correct. It can be proven from the Minangkabau EFL learners more often use the pragmatics structure of Cs [H] only, followed by the pragmatics pattern [H]+(S) and (S)+[H]. Although the use of pragmatics structure [H] only does not exceed

50% and the use of pragmatics structure (S)-oriented exceeds 50% or in the Minangkabau language, the use of (S) only is 12%, which is certainly higher than in English which is only 7.5%. But still, the Minangkabau EFL learners give Cs in English, predominantly using the pragmatics structure of Cs [H] only.

The Minangkabau EFL learners also use explicit strategies in the strategy of compliments. The straightforward sub-strategy is used as much as 84.58% by the Minangkabau EFL in using English and in the Minangkabau language, it is slightly reduced, namely 76.25%. The use of straightforward sub-strategy is very high compared to other sub-strategies. The pattern of compliment that is widely used is the NP is/looks (really) ADJ pattern which is used as much as 32.92%. Then followed by ADJ (NP)! pattern of 22.92% and I (really) like/love NP pattern of 20%.

The things above show that the Minangkabau EFL learners use overt-oriented compliments in both English and Minangkabau. Even though there is still a lot of Minangkabau language logic used in giving Cs using English, the Cs used are overt-oriented compliments. The Minangkabau EFL learners use explicit compliments, but only a few respondents still use figurative language. In the Minangkabau language, covert-oriented compliments are still obtained in a small amount.

4.2 Limitations and Suggestions

This research is limited to the study of Interlanguage pragmatics among the Minangkabau EFL learners. This research is conducted by one person only. The 20 Minangkabau EFL learners give compliments in 12 situations arranged in English and Minangkabau language. The writer only looks at how the Minangkabau EFL learns to give compliments in English and the influence of the L1. The writer uses interlanguage pragmatics and cross-culture compliment study. The writer highly suggested that future research involve a native speaker of English, whether American, English, or Australian. So, the researcher would continue this research with investigated cross-cultural and interlanguage pragmatics of the Cs among the native speakers of Minangkabau and native speakers of English.

