

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1 Conclusion

After searching and reading captions on feeds and story highlights for all personal Instagram accounts for English Department Student 2019 Universitas Andalas, 28 proverb data were found from 14 personal accounts. The data are grouped based on the class and analyzed the literal and non-literal meanings using the theory of Lakoff and Johnson (2003). The class of proverbs used in this research are pun, connotation, polysemy, paradox, tautology, imagery, hyperbole, and irony. The eight features type of proverb above is the guide from the book Introduction to Paremiology: A Comprehensive Guide to Proverb Studies written by Gotthardt and Varga (2014).

In this observation, this research found 28 data and classified them into eight feature types of proverbs. In this observation, it was found that captions belong to the class of puns there are 4 captions, 10 captions belonging to connotation, polysemy in 3 captions, a paradox in 3 captions, tautology in 1 caption, imagery in 3 captions, hyperbole in 3 captions, irony in 1 caption. From this research, it can be seen that the 2019 English department students at Universitas Andalas like using proverbs for captions in their personal accounts. The use of connotation is the most common proverb. Connotation is the dominant style of language used because, as Lakoff and Johnson (2013, p. 4) stated in their book *Metaphor We Live By*, proverbs appear as life goes on. Proverbs are everyday activities that are poured into writing without people realizing it.

4.2 Suggestion

Many important things still need to be explored in the proverb, like other proverb groups, that have not been discussed in this research. In the next research, more specific book recommendations for giving proverbs can be found in the future so that there are no difficulties in finding concrete sources. Further research it is suggested to discuss the motto and its analysis in the concept of metaphor. Analyze unwritten proverbs, such as direct expressions, because this research only focuses on several types of proverbs and still collects written data. This research uses the theory by Lakoff and Johnson (2003). The next research could analyze it through semantic theory or in a pragmatic way if the form of data that wants to explore is in utterances. The writer believes that the next research could increase the things that are left behind in this study and can improve research in discussing proverbs.

