

**CHAPTER V**

**CONCLUSION**

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The result of the data analysis shows the occurrences of the stylistic devices used by the Kartini Celebration Committee of SMUK Stella Maris Surabaya in expressing disagreement during the Kartini Celebration Meetings. Through the analysis the writer finds that out of eight stylistic devices of verbal disagreement expressions proposed by Garcia, three of them, '*giving reason*', '*order*', and '*refusing to cooperate*' are used most by the subjects after expressing '*strong denial*'.

'*giving reason*' is mostly used by second grade female students because they feel more comfortable to use '*giving reason*' to justify their disagreement. By giving reason, they try to explain why they disagree or in other words, they want to make explanation to assure other meeting participants that they have a good reason to do the right thing. This is related to women's tendency to do what is considered right by society (Brown and Levinson, 1978).

'*order*' is also frequently used by second grade male students. They try to get someone to do something by using '*order*'. The '*order*' is stated in the purpose showing who rules the meeting participants. This is related to the men competitive speech style, it means they try to dominate the floor (Coates, 1989).

Then, '*refusing to cooperate*' is also expressed by the subjects during the meetings. The subjects who often use '*refusing to cooperate*' are the first grade

male students when they refuse to do or support anything they don't agree about. In other words, they don't let other meeting participants force them to obey any decisions that they don't agree about. Related to this, Munby (cited in Garcia, 1989) say that speakers refuse to cooperate because their sense of solidarity toward one(s) they disagree with is lacking.

On the other hand, related to women's cooperative speech style (Coates, 1989) the first grade female students use '*willingness to cooperate*' because it makes them feel comfortable. They want to show that they try to cooperate with what the meeting decisions will be, although they don't agree about that. Even, they always use '*apology*' after expressing '*strong denial*' because they don't want to annoy the feeling of other meeting participants; this is related to women's politeness, in which they tend to be more polite than men (Coates, 1989).

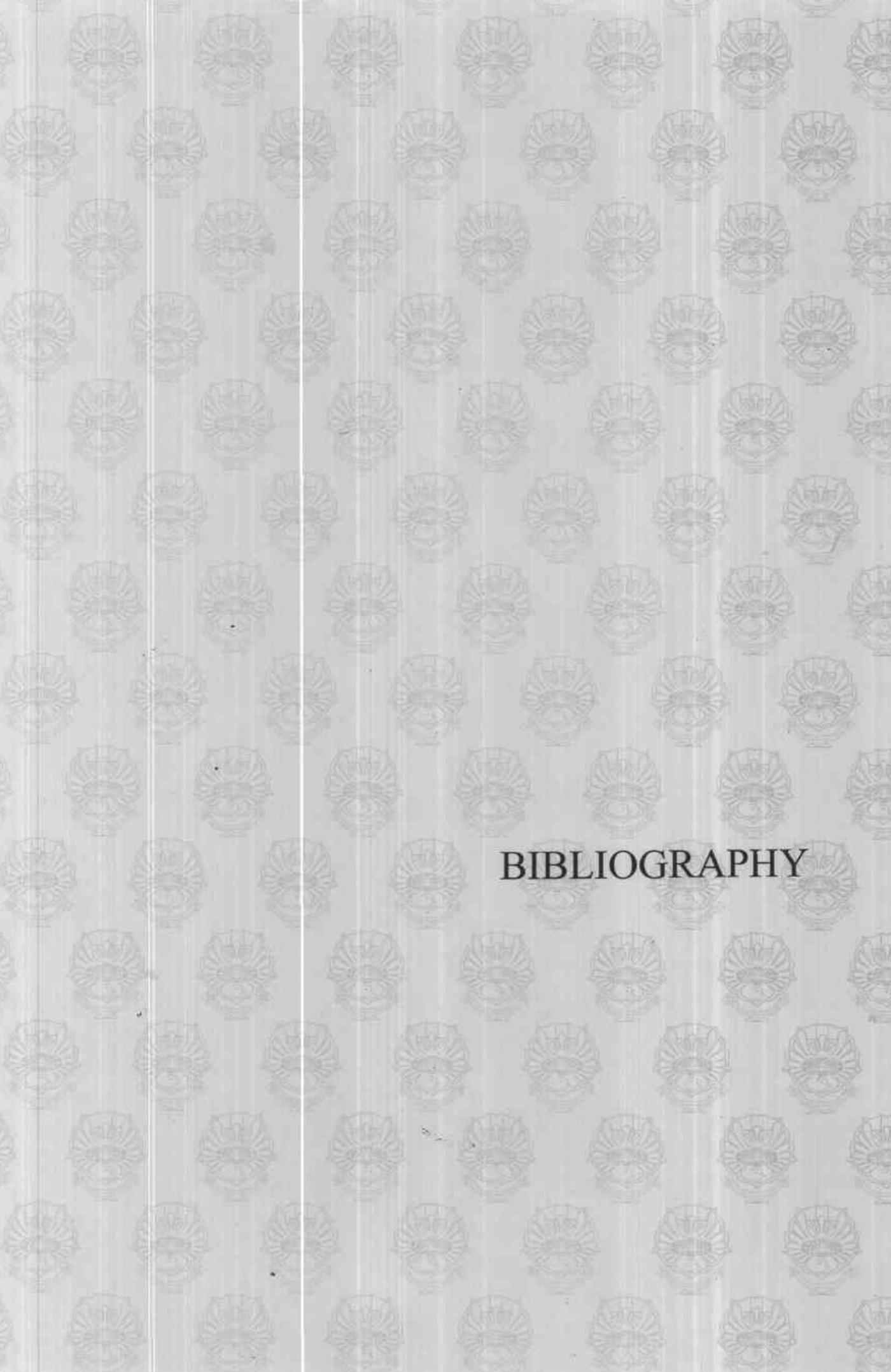
Looking from gender point of view, it is seen that female students tend to consider other meeting participants feeling in expressing stylistic devices of disagreements. They don't want to annoy other meeting participants' feelings. In other words, they like to be supportive to other meeting participants' feelings. It is related to their cooperative speech style (Coates, 1989). On the other hand, male students tend to show their competitive speech style.

Looking from another point of view, that is status, it is seen that second grade students use more kinds of stylistic devices of verbal disagreement expressions than first grade students. This is because as the high status students, they are more confident to express what they disagree about, so they tend to express their disagreement freely in the ways they like (Horton and Horton, 1982).

Thus, from the findings above, it is seen that gender and status influence the use of stylistic devices of verbal disagreement expressions. But, education also plays an important role in the way of expressing disagreement. In this case, the meeting participants always use '*strong denial*' if they disagree about the topic discussed in the meetings, because their teachers teach them to belong to one side, whether agreement or disagreement, in the meetings in order to determine the result of the meetings. It means the agreements and disagreements are counted to make a decision in these meetings; the decision that has more supporters will be done.

In relation to this study, further studies on disagreement can be done in considering aspects such as whether urgency, scale and importance of the disagreed topic also affect the use of stylistic devices.

Finally, the writer hopes this study can give contribution to the students who would conduct similar research.



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