CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter provides the conclusion of this study about the hedges used in argumentative speech by students taking Speaking 3 in the English Department of Widya Mandala Surabaya Catholic University. The writer also includes the suggestion of the study in this chapter as well.

5.1 Conclusion

The study was conducted to investigate the hedges used in the argumentative speech by students taking Speaking 3 in Widya Mandala Catholic University Surabaya, including finding out the types and functions of hedges used.

The subjects of the study were students from any academic years taking Speaking 3 in the even semester in 2008. The source of data in this study was the records of debate matches by students taking Speaking 3 in the even semester at Widya Mandala Surabaya Catholic University.

There were 184 hedges found in the 16 transcripts of 4 debate matches by students taking Speaking 3 in the English department of Widya Mandala Surabaya Catholic University. There were 7 types of hedges found in the study: Modal Auxiliary Verbs, Modal Lexical Verbs, Adjectives, Adverbs, Nouns, Introductory Phrase, and Parts of Clause, and 3 functions of hedges were found: softeners, degree of certainty, and diminishing Face Threatening Act (FTA).

The most frequently used hedge in the argumentative speeches was Modal Auxiliary Verbs (58,70%), while the second most frequent types of hedges used is Adjectives (30,43%). The other types of hedges occur less; Introductory Phrase (4,89%), Modal Lexical Verbs (2,72%), Parts of Clause (2,17%), and Adverbs (1,09%). The writer didn't find any Nouns (0%) used in the argumentative speeches during the data analysis.

In conclusion, the use of hedging in argumentative speech by the subjects is still low in number. The results of the study seem to show inadequate level of students' awareness in using hedges. It might be because of the influences of the teaching of debate or argumentative speech and the cultural pattern the students have.

5.2 Suggestion

5.2.1 For Teaching Argumentative Speech

In connection with the result of the study, the writer would like to give suggestions to Speaking 3 lecturers as follows:

Considering the results of the study, which showed that the students have inadequate ability to use hedges in argumentative speech properly, hedges use should be elaborated more in teaching argumentative speech by explaining that hedges function not only to weaken or strengthen arguments, but also to show carefulness of a speaker to make an assertion. The students are given comprehension of types and functions of hedges so that they could use it in making arguments in argumentative speech or debate. The use of

hedges could be emphasized more by using hedges among students in daily language in order to get students used to using hedges.

5.2.2 For Further Study

The writer realized that this study still has many aspects needed to elaborate. So the writer would like to give some suggestions for further study. First, in the next study, the writer thinks it is necessary to make clearer boundaries on the classification of types and functions of hedges used to analyze the data. Further, the writer suggests investigating the use of hedges in other types of speech. For example, next study could investigate the use of hedges in informal debate, or in nonacademic debate, like presidential debate on TV. Besides, in the next study the writer hoped that not only types and functions of hedges but also the variation and the properness of hedges used are also examined.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Brown, P. and S. Levinson. (1987). *Politeness: Some Universals in Language Usage*. Cambridge: Camvridge University Press.
- Cutting, J. (2008). Pragmatics and Discourse. New York: Routledge.
- Falahati, R. (1999). The Use of Hedging across Different Disciplines and Rhetorical Sections of Research Articles. Retrieved October 3, 2009, from http://www.sfu.ca/gradlings/NWLC_Proceedings/falahati99-112.pdf
- FKIP. (2006) Speaking IV Course Outline. Surabaya: Surabaya: English Education Study Program of the Teacher Training Education Faculty of Widya Mandala Catholic University Surabaya.
- Gerrot, Linda and Peter Wignell. (1994). *Making Sense of Functional Grammar*. Sydney: Gerd Stabler Antipodean Educational Enterprises.
- Hubler, A. (1983). Understatements and Hedges in English. Amsterdam: John Benjamins.
- Hyland, K. (1995). The Author in Text: Hedging Scientific Writing. Hongkong Papers in Linguistics and Language Teaching.
- Joyce, J. (n.d.). Fuzzy Sets and the Study of Linguistics. Retrieved February 10, 2010, from JSTOR: http://www.jstor.org/pss/1316746
- Lakoff, G. (1973). Hedges: A Study in Meaning Criteria and the Logic of Fuzzy Concepts. *Journal Of Philosophical Logic*.
- Markkanen, Raija and Hartmut Schroder. (n.d.). *Hedging: A Challenge for Pragmatics and Discourse Analysis*. Retrieved November 21, 2009, from http://www.sw2.euv-frankfurt-o.de/Publikationen/Hedging/markkane/markkane.html
- Maryanto. (1988). Hedging Devices in English and Indonesian Scientific Writings: Towards a Sociopragmatic Study. Unpublished S2 Thesis of the English Department of Atmajaya Catholic University, Jakarta.
- McMillan, J. H. (1992). *Educational Research: Fundamentals for the Consumer*. New York: Harper Collins Publishers.

- Nugroho, A. (2002). The Contradiction of Certainty and Uncertainty in Hedging and Its Implications to Language Teaching. "Kata" Journal of Linguistics, pp. 17-22.
- Pfau, Thomas, Ulrich (1987). Debate and Argument: A Sytems Approach to Advocacy. London: Scott, Foresman and Company.
- Renkema, J. (1993). *Discourse Studies: An Introductory Textbook*. Philadelphia: John Benjamins Publishing Co.
- Salager-Meyer, F. (1997). I Think That Perhaps You Should: A Study of Hedges in Written Scientific Discourse. In T. Miller, *Functional Approaches to Written Text: Classroom Applications* (pp. 105-118). Washington, D.C.
- Spurgin, S. D. (1989). *The Power to Persuade: A Rhetoric and Reader for Argumentative Writing*. New Jersey: Prentice-Hall.
- Sudjiman, N. (2008). Hedges Occur in 'Michael Jackson' Interview of Oprah Winfrey Show. Retrieved November 20, 2009, from http://digilib.petra.ac.id/viewer.php?page=1&submit.x=0&submit.y=0&qu al=high&fname=/jiunkpe/s1/sing/2008/jiunkpe-ns-s1-2008-11401177-9505-oprah_show-chapter1.pdf
- Van Eemeren, F.H. and R. Grootendorst. (1984). Speech acts in Argumentative Discussions: A Theoretical Model for the Analysis of Discussions Directed towards Solving Conflicts of Opinion. Dordrecht: Floris Publications.
- Warnick, Barbara and Edward S. Inch. (1994). Critical Thinking and Communication: The Use of Reason in Argument. New York: Macmillan Publishing Company.
- White, Fred D. and Simone J. Billings. (2005). Well-Crafted Argument: A Guide and Reader. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company.
- Widjaja, E. (2007). The Types and Functions of Hedges in an Argumentative Essay, Entitled Knowing Pornography. Retrieved December 15, 2009, from http://digilib.petra.ac.id/viewer.php?page=1&submit.x=0&submit.y=0&qu al=high&fname=/jiunkpe/s1/sing/2007/jiunkpe-ns-s1-2007-11401152-8047-pornography-chapter1.pdf
- Wishnoff, J. R. (2000). *Hedging Your Bets: L2 Learner's Aquisition of Pragmatics Devices in Academic Writing and Computer-Mediated Discourse.* Retrieved December 12, 2009, from http://www.hawai.edu/sls/uhwpesl/19_1/wishnoff.pdf
- Yule, G. (1996). The Study of Language. Great Britain: Cambridge.

