CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

This chapter describes the conclusions and suggestion of this research. The conclusions include the summary and answer of analysis and the suggestions include some explanations of the other hedging construction theories that have not been analyzed yet in this research which can be useful for the next researchers.

5.1 Conclusions

As stated in chapter IV, this research has 22 adverbial hedging construction data that was taken from movie scripts. All data are classified into three categories: approximation, shield, and approximation and shield. First, approximation is divided into four types of adverb consist of adverb of degree, adverb of frequency, adverb of quantity, and disjunctive adverb. Second, shield is divided into three types of adverb consist of adverb of degree, adverb of time, and disjunctive adverb. Last, approximation and shield is divided into two types of adverb consist of adverb of degree and disjunctive adverb.

There are some conclusions in approximation classification:

1. There are 13 data in the approximation classification that include of 9 data of adverb of degree, 2 data of adverb of frequency, 1 data of adverb of quantity, and 1 data of disjunctive adverb.

2. In adverb of degree, the first data, adverbial construction '*badly enough'*, the second data '*pretty hard'*, the third data '*little*', and the forth data '*quite*' show the fuzziness. Then, the fifth data 'so', the sixth data '*very unusual*', the seventh data '*really kind of*', the eight data 'really', and the ninth data '*very well'* show less fuzziness. In this case, several data show the fuzziness because the speakers approximate the degree of something by using the words that indicate an obscurity in their utterance when they try to express their intention. On the other hand, the others show less fuzziness because the speakers approximate the degree of something by using words that amplify their utterance when they express their utterance.
3. In adverb of frequency, the first data, adverb construction *'by often'* shows the fuzziness, but the second data, adverb construction '*more regularly'* shows the less fuzziness. Although both adverb show the information how often something happens, but they have different function in an utterance. The first data has a function to make the vagueness to determine how often something happens whereas the second data has a function to make the clarity in showing how often something happens.
4. In adverb of quantity, there is only one data found in this classification, adverb construction '*a lot of'* that can be assumed as an adverb that shows less fuzziness. This is because the speaker approximates quantity of something by using a word that can clarify her utterance, so her intention can be interpreted easily.

5. In disjunctive adverb, adverbial *'apparently'* show the fuzziness. The speaker uses this adverbial hedging to approximate something and make her utterance fuzzy when expressing her idea of something.

There are some conclusions in shield classification:

1. There are 7 data in the shield classification that include 3 data of adverb of degree, 1 data of adverb of time, 3 data of disjunctive adverb.
2. In adverb of degree, the first data '*awfully sorry'* indicate the less fuzziness. Then, the second data *'sort of'* and the third data *'sort of'* indicate the fuzziness. In shield classification, the first data indicate less fuzziness because the speaker uses that adverbial to strengthen her utterance, at the same time she wants to shield her intention, whereas the second and the third data indicate fuzziness because the speakers intend to shield their intention when obscuring their utterances.
3. In adverb of time, there is only one data found in this type, '*exactly*' that indicates the fuzziness. It is indicated as fuzziness because its obscurity to ensure the time.
4. In disjunctive adverb, the first data *'actually'* and the second data *'of course'* indicate the less fuzziness. Then, the third data '*perhaps*' indicates the fuzziness. In this case, several data show the less fuzziness because those word used by the speaker to convince the hearer. On the other hand, another data shows the fuzziness because it is used to disguise the speaker's utterance when he shield his suggest.

There are some conclusions in approximation and shield classification:

1. There are 2 data in the approximation and shield classification that include of 1 data of adverb of degree and 1 data of disjunctive adverb.
2. In adverb of degree, adverbial '*really'* indicates less fuzziness because the speaker uses that adverbial to strengthen her statement and at the same time, she wants to shield her intention.
3. In disjunctive adverb, adverbial '*perhaps*' indicates the fuzziness because the speaker uses this adverbial hedging to approximate and shield something in order to make his utterance fuzzy when expressing his idea.

However, the speaker tries to approximate, shield, or approximate and shield his/her utterance and make it fuzzy or less fuzzy in order to express his/her intention politely.

5.2 Suggestion

In this research, I take adverbial construction as one of types of hedging construction. Hedging constructions consist of some categories as follows: adverbials, adjectival, modal auxiliaries, modal lexical verbs, hypothetical construction, and anticipatory it-clause. Each construction has function and way to mitigate the negative impact of the utterance. In addition, all categories can be analyzed. Thus, the researchers can continue this research by taking the other hedging constructions to be analyzed.