

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSSION AND SUGGESTION

This is the last chapter on the research that presents a conclusion and suggestion. The conclusion is derived from the previous chapters while suggestion is formulated for other researchers and conversationalists who work in the same area.

5.1 Conclusion

The researcher realizes that understanding what people mean by what they say is very important in real communication. To understand this, the researcher studies some linguistic divisions that provide the explanations about meaning. Having known that, typically, there are a literal meaning and non-literal meaning in linguistic study but the non-literal meaning gives the major contribution in some of linguistic branches. In further analysis, the pragmatic study is required in order to study how people produce a communicative act in a concrete situation. However, it is not the only way to analyze the speakers' meanings, the researcher needs another supporting study besides the pragmatic study. The supporting study is discourse analysis which deals with interpreting the social meaning and function. The discourse analysis theory will help the researcher in considering what the communicative purpose is in the usage of some particular interaction.

To study how people produce their conversations with the implied notions, the researcher uses the theory of conversational implicature by Paul Grice. It shows how the way of 'cracking' the possible hidden meaning that is intentionally hidden by its speaker. Then, the discourse analysis supports the analysis of figuring out the possible function of each utterance, supposed it is as the politeness strategy or as the expressive function. Eventually, the results of the analysis show that these theories are able to be merged in order to make the deeper analysis of each fragment which is performed by Dr. Malcolm Crowe and Cole Sear.

There are found 19 (nineteen) unique fragments that show the unique conversational implicatures as well. They are said to be unique because they are produced in particular ways and very rare people use these kinds of utterances. Moreover, these fragments are performed between the children psychologist and his patient who is troubled with the dead people which try to communicate with him. In 19 (nineteen) fragments, there are 3 (three) fragments contains two utterances, so they are 22 (twenty two) utterances in list. There are found 3 (three) fragments with the generalized type and 16 (sixteen) fragments with the particularized type.

Cole uses the particularized type more often than Malcolm, they are 12 (twelve) utterances while Malcolm only produces 6 (six) utterances. Meanwhile, the usage of generalized type is equal. Each of them speaks 2 (two) utterances which contain the generalized type, then, the politeness strategy is the dominant aim to imply their notions. So, it can be concluded that, most of the communications in terms of psychology which invoked the psychologists and patients carry an implicit meanings and deep notions. Most of the utterances carry an intended expressions

such as disappointment, annoyance, and disbelief. These are uttered in order to keep the closeness between those two speakers.

5.2 Suggestion

It is very important to all English teachers to enrich their teaching materials by using a film to improve the students' ability especially in performing their speaking and listening. In addition, the study of English by using a film might develop the students' interest in some utterances that contain an intended notions. It is also important to the future researchers who do their researches in the same area to read this research as one of their references. Hopefully it might inspire them in order to make a deeper analysis by combining one theories to other theories. However, many other aspects that are able to be analyzed in *The Sixth Sense*. *The Sixth Sense* has a lot of psychological conflicts and it is strongly suggested to the researcher who is interested to study the conflict.