CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

A. CONCLUSION

This chapter encloses the outcome of data analysis as the answer to the problem statement in Chapter I. The outcome of the analysis composes the conclusion on the use of elicitations employed by the army characters in the film BlackHawk Down. Based on the data analysis in chapter IV, the researcher draws the result of the analysis as follows:

1. From the analysis, it can be seen that the characters employ certain types of the elicitations due to certain purposes of reason, the different rank structure of the participants, and the different context of the situation in the film. Thus, they deliver those types of the elicitations in different ways and also receive the different types of responses from the addressees. The body language, the application of politeness, and the different intonation are the ways the main characters in the film that express their performance in delivering the elicitations to prospect the responses. The details are as follows:

   a. Elicit: inform

      The elicitation for information is used to invite the addressee to supply a piece of information. It is performed with serious, firm, panic, strict, emotional way and with positive politeness and negative politeness. The elicitation occurs in
the form of wh-question with rising intonation, wh-question with falling intonation, yes-no question with rising intonation. Meanwhile the responses are positive verbal response, temporization verbal response and negative verbal response.

b. Elicit: confirm

The elicitation for a confirmation is used to invite the addressee to confirm the speaker’s assumption. It comes along with serious, anger, panic, respectful manner, and with positive politeness, negative politeness. The elicitation occurs in the form of wh-question with rising intonation, tag question with rising intonation, yes-no question with falling intonation. Meanwhile the responses are positive verbal response, negative verbal response.

c. Elicit: agree

The elicitation for an agreement is used to invite the addressee to agree with the speaker assumption that the expressed proposition is self-evidently true. The appearance of this elicitation for an agreement comes along with serious, smirks, anger, dissapointed, firm with positive politeness, negative politeness. The elicitation occurs in the form of wh-question with falling intonation, tag question with falling intonation, yes-no question with falling intonation. Meanwhile the responses are positive verbal response and negative verbal response.
d. Elicit: repeat

The elicitation for a repetition is used to prospect a repetition of a preceding utterance or preceding utterances. It comes along with, panic, serious, surprised and negative politeness and positive politeness. The elicitation occurs in the wh-question with rising intonation. Thus, the response is negative response and positive response.

e. Elicit: clarify

The elicitation for a clarification is used to prospect the clarification of a preceding utterance or preceding utterances. The appearance of the elicitation for a clarification comes along with serious, curious, surprised, firm, and confused, positive politeness and negative politeness. The elicitation occurs in the form wh-question with rising intonation, yes-no question with rising intonation. Meanwhile the responses are positive verbal response and negative verbal response.

2. The types of the elicitations found in the film entitled “Black Hawk Down” are *elicit: inform, elicit: confirm, elicit: agree, elicit: repeat, and elicit: clarify*.

3. The purpose or the reasons of the emergence of certain elicitations employed by the army characters in film entitled Black Hawk Down are varying based on the different responses prospected from the addressee. Thus, the appearances of the elicitations are also influenced by many factors. They are context of situation, the
ends of the conversation, the rank structure, the social dimensions and the domains of language use. The details of the influence of those factors on each type of the elicitations are as follows:

a. Elicit: inform

The appearance of the elicitation for an information are influenced by the intimate relation, the distant relation, the superiority position, the subordinate position, the equal status, the friendship domain, the work domain, the duty domain, the investigation domain, the formality and the informality.

b. Elicit: confirm

The appearance of the elicitation for a confirmation are influenced by the intimate relation, the distant relation, the superiority position, the subordinate position, the equal status, the friendship domain, the work domain, the duty domain, the formality and the informality.

c. Elicit: agree

The appearance of the elicitation for an agreement are influenced by the intimate relation, distant relation, the equal status, the superiority position, the investigation domain, the work domain, the formality and the informality.

d. Elicit: repeat

The appearances of the elicitation for a repetition are influenced by the intimate relation, the superiority position, the subordinate position, the friendship domain, the duty domain and the informality.
e. Elicit: clarify

The appearances of the elicitation for a clarification are influenced by the intimate relation, the distant relation, the equal status, the superiority position, the work domain and the duty domain, the formality.

B. RECOMMENDATION

There are still several cases on the use of elicitations to be explored. It is suggested to other researchers who are interested in socio-pragmatics to conduct a study on the use of elicitation in other certain English-speaking communities portrayed in many other movies. It is also possible for the researchers to conduct the study on other sources such as novel.