

## CHAPTER V

### CLOSURE

#### A. Conclusion

In line to research findings on communication strategies used by students at Islamic Boarding School for female, there are 19 various English communication strategies, including message abandonment, Topic avoidance, approximation, circumlocution, use of all-purpose words, Word conaige, nonlinguistic signal, literal translation, code-switching, appeal for help, stalling or time gaining, repetition, message reduction, self-repair, other repair, comprehension check, asking for repetition, asking for clarification and exprrrsing non understanding. Some instances are:

1. Message Abandonment: "Participating in a speech competition has a certain theme ... for the theme, just ask the committee yourself"
2. Topic Avoidance: This strategy, the speaker avoids the scope of topics or concepts that give rise to language difficulties.
3. Circumlocution: "The students will pick up the garbage around the dormitory on Sundays."
4. Approximation: "I saw a bird earlier, a bird nicknamed spooky"
5. Use of All-Purpose: This strategy is that the speaker will use the general for more specific things because of the limited vocabulary in the target language such as "like", "only", and "things" in each phrase many times.
6. Word Conaige: usually the speaker creates new vocabulary when he/she wants to say the target. Examples include onion leaf (leeks).
7. Nonlinguistic signals: In this strategy, students usually use their body language such as gestures, facial expressions, or voice signals, such as the

flagpole. They symbolize with gestures such as the hands of both hands that resemble a flagpole.

8. Literal Translation: This strategy is where the speaker translates the sentence from her first language to the foreign language literally. For example, "pour the water "little little".
9. Code-Switching: a communicative strategy in which a speaker switches from one language or code to another during a conversation or communicative interaction. For example: "challenge every... lomba-lomba itu berbeda"
10. Appeal for Help: This strategy is where the speaker asks the interlocutor for help in finding the word to say, either directly or indirectly. For example, she says 'public wartel' and then is helped by his interlocutor who should be 'payphone'.
11. Stalling or time-gaining: This strategy is where a speaker usually stalls for time to think when she forgets the word to be spoken. This strategy is quite often used by them. examples such as adding the word 'eee' 'emmm' 'what what' etc.
12. Repetition: is also one of the communication strategies, which is very common in second language acquisition. In this strategy, speakers tend to repeat words right after they are spoken.
13. Message reduction: This strategy is an attempt at reducing the message by avoiding certain language structures or topics that are considered problematic language or by leaving out some intended elements due to lack of linguistic resources. Like saying the words "what's the point"
14. Self Repair: A communicative strategy used by a speaker to recognize errors or ambiguities in their conversation or speech and then correct them. "I made a wrong...umm mistake during the presentation"
15. Other repair: This strategy occurs when a person or another member of the communication group realizes or identifies an error or difficulty in the

message conveyed by another person, and they actively seek to help correct or clarify the message.

16. Comprehension-check: This is a strategy employed by the speaker to ensure that the message conveyed has been correctly understood by the interlocutor. Examples include "Do you understand?", "any questions?", "do you get my point?"
17. Asking for repetition: one of the communicative strategies where one asks the speaker to repeat what they have said because they did not hear or understand the message clearly. Examples include "Excuse me, Can you repeat again what do you say?" or "pardon me".
18. Asking for Clarification: This communicative strategy is where a person asks for further explanation or additional information to better understand the message or information that has been conveyed by the speaker.
19. Expressing non understanding: This communicative strategy is where a person states that they do not understand or do not understand the message or information that has been conveyed by the speaker. Example sentences such as "sorry, I don't understand", "Sorry, what did you just say"

## **B. Suggestion**

It is important to offer some recommendations for the Language Institute and future scholars in light of these findings.

### 1. Language Institute Suggestion

In line to the researcher, a suitable communication strategies to utilize is circumlocution strategy. The researcher recommended that the Language Institute teach the students to use other strategies and educate them to use those It is important to offer some recommendations for the Language Institute and future scholars in light of these findings.

## 2. Suggestions for upcoming investigators

Researchers recommend repeating the same study using different theories of communication strategies in the future because doing so can help us better understand the different kinds of communication strategies and identify which ones are most helpful in helping students understand