

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

In reference to the research findings, the conclusion can be drawn as follows.

1. There are five types illocutionary acts found in Sandiaga Uno's selected speech i.e. representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. Furthermore, the types of representative consist of informing, asserting, explaining, convincing, and questioning. The kinds of directive include praying and requesting. Commissive acts consist of hoping. The kinds of expressive acts are thanking, praising, state of pleasure, and expression of feeling. While declarative acts consist of naming and declaring.
2. The dominant illocutionary acts in Sandiaga Uno's speech consist of representatives and expressives. Their frequencies are 53,3% and 22,2% respectively. The representative acts include informing, asserting, explaining, convincing, questioning, and concluding. Among those types of representative, "informing" shows

the highest frequency. This implies that there is a lot of information presented by Sandiaga Uno through his speech especially about the economy in Indonesia.

Instead of representative, Sandiaga Uno's speech were dominated by expressives. Based on the research data, there are four types of expressive, which consist of thanking, praising, state of pleasure, and expression the feeling. Among those types of expressive acts, "thanking" shows the highest frequency.

B. Suggestion

Based on the conclusion above, the writer would like to give a suggestion for:

1. Students of English Language Studies

- The students may learn speech act. This can minimize the misunderstanding occurred in communication since the study of speech acts gives knowledge about the intended meaning behind the utterance.
- The students can apply pragmatic approach, especially related to illocutionary act by analyzing it in difference speeches with different social settings.

- The students can use the research as a reference to conduct further study involving the phenomena of illocutionary act in a speech.

2. English lecturer

- The lecturers can use this research in teaching pragmatics, especially in speech act and illocutionary act.
- The lecturers can explain to the students about the application of types and function of illocutionary act.

3. Other researchers

- To other researchers, there are still many problems in this study. This research does not cover all aspect of illocutionary act. It only focuses on the types and dominant illocutionary act of the speech. Other researchers may conduct research on observing illocutionary act from different perspectives