

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND RECOMENDATION

In this chapter, there are two topics which are discussed; conclusion and recommendation. The first topic is conclusion; it is the summary of this research finding related with problem formulation. The second is recommendation which is suggested to further researcher, English department student and teacher or lecturer.

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the research problems which are stated in chapter 1 and the findings and discussion which are explained in chapter four, there are some conclusions in this research. The first conclusion is related to the first problem: what are the classifications of speech act in *Thor* movie based on Searle's theory. The second conclusion is related to the second problem: what are the types of speech act used in *Thor* movie. Those conclusions actually had mentioned in the chapter four, but here are the summary of them. The summaries are detailed in the following paragraph.

There are 5 classifications of speech act which are mentioned by Searle: representative, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. In this research, only 4 of them were expressed by the main character in the movie. The classifications which were performed by the main character were: representative, directive, commissive, and expressive. Both representative and directive were expressed 56 times each of them, it showed that the main character expressed them mostly because he loved to express something directly and he needed to give much information to the listener. Commissive was expressed 20 times; it was the rare expression which was performed by the main character because he did not care about others, and expressive was expressed 29 times in the movie. The last classification which was not performed was declarative since it needed special event and special speaker, so it was not performed in the movie.

Representative was performed many times, it was divided into 9 illocutionary force; those forces were: affirming, agreeing, convincing, correcting, explaining, stating, stating enthusiasm, stating opinion, and telling. Each of them had difference times of frequency because the data analysis came from the real utterances from the movie. Affirming and agreeing appeared in the movie 5 times each of them. Convincing, correcting, and stating enthusiasm appeared only once each of them. Explaining appeared 13 times, while stating force appeared 19 times. Stating opinion appeared 3 times and the last force was telling appeared 8 times, so the total of representative was 56 data.

Directive was performed in 7 illocutionary forces: calling, commanding, ordering, prohibiting, protesting, questioning, and requesting. Calling expression appeared 4 times while commanding expression appeared 13 times. Ordering appeared only 2 times and prohibiting only once. Protesting expression appeared 5 times whereas questioning appeared 19 times. The last, requesting appeared 12 times, so the total data of directive was 56.

Commissive was performed in 5 different illocutionary forces, those were offering, opposing, planning, promising, and vowing. Each of them had different frequency of appearing, but there were 2 forces with the same frequency; offering and promising was appeared 5 times each of them. Opposing appeared 2 times whereas planning appeared 7 times. Vowing expression only appeared once, and the total data of commissive were 20.

Expressive was the classification which expressed by the main character with the most various illocutionary forces. It had 11 different illocutionary forces, they were apologizing, demanding, grumbling, praising, regretting, responding, shocked, stating angry, stating goodbye, stating happy, and thanking. Some of them had the same frequency of appearing; apologizing and thanking appeared 5 times each of them. Demanding, grumbling, responding, shocked, and stating happy only appeared once, whereas regretting and stating good bye appeared 2 times each of them. Praising appeared 4 times and stating happy appeared 6 times, so the total data were 29.

Mostly the people express speech using representative and directive because the speaker and the listener directly meet each other and the utterance is expressed spontaneously. It has the same thing with this result of this research; the main character did his utterances mostly in representative and directive because he directly utters it to the listener. Thor, as the main character has authority to ask his friends to do something, so he mostly did directive speech act. As the example: Thor utters “get him to healing room” which means Thor asks his friends to bring Volstagg to the healing room, so is classified as directive speech act.

Related to second problem, there are two types of speech act based on Searle: direct speech act and indirect speech act. Those two types can be differentiated based on the form of the sentence and the function of the sentence. Both of them were expressed by the main character in the movie, but one of them had many frequency of appear. Direct speech act was the most types which were expressed by the main character; it was expressed 140 times, while indirect speech act was only expressed 11 times. The main character mostly expressed his utterances directly because it is the easy way to

communicate with the listener. Direct speech act easier to be expressed and to be understood by the listener. While indirect speech act is used to express something in polite such as asking for something using interrogative form which was expressed by the main character in this movie.

There were 4 forms which made direct speech act, and 3 forms which made indirect speech act. The forms of direct speech act were declarative-statement, interrogative-questions, imperative-command, and imperative request. Indirect speech act was made by forms of declarative-request, interrogative-request, and imperative-statement.

5.2 Recommendation

After conducting this research, the researcher has some recommendations for the reader, especially who has relation with this research. The followings are the recommendation for further researcher, English department student, and lecturer.

1. Further Researcher

The first recommendation is for further researcher who studies on linguistic field, especially on pragmatics. Since there is little research on linguistics and there are many objects of linguistics which can be discussed, the researcher hopes that further researchers have better analysis and discussion in their research. The researcher also suggest they can conduct different topic from the previous researcher because there are many topics in linguistics which can be discussed especially on pragmatics field such as speech act in real society or implicature used in art performance.

2. English Department Students

The second recommendation is for students who study on English field. By knowing this research study, the students should be more aware with the importance of learning linguistics because linguistics aspects have relation with daily life such as speech act in the movie which is the focus of the researcher in this research. It can be an input for them when producing utterances with other people. Knowing direct and indirect speech acts can lead them to make better understanding to the listener when they do conversation because as said before that direct speech act is easier than indirect speech act. Although direct speech act is easy, but sometimes people should use indirect speech act in daily life for the politeness like the main character did in *Thor* movie.

3. Teachers or Lecturers

The last recommendation is directed to teachers or lecturers, especially for English teachers or lecturers, to give examples of material by using real example which

not only focus on grammatical aspect but also the pragmatics aspect such as from movie since movie has real utterances from the characters and real context. By giving example from movie, hopefully it can represent real situation like in daily life and it will give more benefits to the students. As the example in Pragmatics subject, when the material is about speech act, the lecturers can give example from the movie, which the researcher had analyzed; A Pragmatics Analysis of Speech Act of Thor Movie such as in the following utterances.

A : You think me strange? Good strange or bad strange?

B : I'm not quite sure yet. I'm sorry.

That conversation is an example from utterances in Thor movie, although it is not complete sentence but it can be used for material in a classroom to make the students understand about speech act that speech act not always complete sentence. It also can be analyze when there is a context.