Chapter 5: Conclusion and Suggestion

This chapter provides the conclusion of the research based on the research finding and the suggestion of the research.

Conclusion

After analyzing and discussing the discourses in the film. The researcher can conclude several points.

The characters in the film performs four kinds of illocutionary act based on Searle's theory. They are assertive, directive, commissive and expressive. From four kinds of illocutionary act, the most dominant occurrence in illocutionary act is directive. It is because commanding, requesting and advising is performing mostly. Then, from three part of directive, requesting is mostly dominant in this film.

Requesting is mostly dominant, because the characters in this film that act as the speaker and the hearer are in the same age. Such as Marni and Joanna, Joanna and Tim, Tim and Charlie, and also Gail and Ramona. They are performing a requesting in different context. Like Marni request Joanna to explain what exactly happening is, Joanna requests Tim to stop bothering her, Ramona requests Gail to do not tell anyone about their bad friendship, Tim requests Charlie to move from his seat in the wedding party, Gail requests Ramona to forget about bad event in the past time and some discourses that performing a request between them.

Commanding as a part of directive also makes directive most dominant in this film. But, commanding is different from requesting. Requesting is happened

between the characters that in the same age while commanding is happened when the speaker always older than the hearer or the social status of the speaker is higher than the hearer. Like the boss and the employee, the plane's security and the passenger, mother and daughter, father and son, and grandmother and granddaughter. Those are that the researcher found in this film.

In all case of directive in this film, the speaker requests or commands the hearer indirectly. It is happened, because the speaker thinks that the hearer will understand what the speaker means. It is proved the hearer understand the intention of the speaker through perlocutionary act. There is a perlocutionary act as a response or effect that achieved from the speaker. The hearer responds what the speaker means in two ways, verbally and nonverbally.

Furthermore, based on the effect of illocutionary act, the researcher discovers seven kinds of perlocutionary act in the film based on Austin's theory. Those are convincing, persuading, deterring, even, say, and surprising. From seven kinds of perlocutionary acts, the most dominant utterance is convincing. It is because the hearers always make the speakers believe to something to make the speaker convinces about it. Such as Marni convinces Ben to allow her for sleeping in the tree house, Marni convinces Ben to agree with her plan to ruin Joanna's wedding, Marni convinces her mother that she agrees to share a room with Joanna, Will convinces Marni that is fine to let Tim stay in the party, and some discourses that performing a convincing as a response of illocutionary act.

Suggestion

After the researcher investigated this research about kinds of illocutionary act and the perlocutionary act, the researcher knows that to understand the speaker's means to the hearer, it is important to know the context of the conversation occurs. Because the context of the conversation is the one of the element that most important to be considered in a conversation to know the certain aim from the speakers. The researcher also suggests for the next researcher can analyze how the perlocutionary act occurs or the causes of perlocutionary act. The researcher realizes that this research is still many deficiencies because of the limitation of knowledge of the researcher itself. Therefore, suggestion from the reader is expected by the researcher related to this focus.

References

Austin, J. L. (1962). *How to Do Things with Words* (2nd ed.) Cambridge:

Massachusetts. Harvard University Press.

Burhanudin. A. (2013). *Penelitian Kuantitatif dan Kualitatif*. Retrieved October

28, 2016 from https://affidburhanudin.com/2013/05/21/ penelitian-

kuantitatif-dan-kualitatif/

Gillard, P. (2016). *Cambridge Dictionaries Online.* Cambridge University Press.

Retrieved April 23, 2016, from

http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/english/

Hamalik, Oemar. (1989). *Media Pendidikan.* Yogyakarta: PT. Citra Aditya Bakti.

Hornby, A. S. (2016). *Oxford Dictionaries Online.* Oxford University Press.

Retrieved April 23, 2016, from

http://dictionary.oxford.org/dictionary/english/

Hunta, A. D. (2013). *Illocutionary Aspects in Oliver Twist Film*. Gorontalo:

Universitas Negeri Gorontalo.

Johnstone, B., & Marcellino, W.M. (2010). *Dell Hymes and The Ethnography of*

Communication. Retrieved June 02, 2016 from http://www.research-

showcase@andrew.cmu.edu

Kumalasari. F. (2011). *The Types of Illocutionary and Perlocutionary Acts as*

Found in an American Movie Entitled Grown Ups. Padang: Andalas

University.

Leech, G. N. (1983). *Principles of Pragmatics.* London: Longman Group Limited.

Mey, J. L. (2001). *Pragmatics: An Introduction* (2nd ed.) Australia: Blackwell.

Musa, I. K. (2013). *Perlocutionary Acts in "The Last Song" Film by Julie Anne Robinson*. Gorontalo: Universitas Negeri Gorontalo.

Osika, G. (2001). *The Communicative Acts as Action*. Retrieved August 21, 2015, from http://www.lingua.amu.edu.pl/Lingua_18/LIN-4.pdf

Patrick, P. L. (n.d.) *The Speech Community*. Retrieved March 6, 2016, from http://privatewww.essex.ac.uk/~patrickp/

Petrey, S. (1990). *Speech Acts and Literary Theory*. New York: Routledge.

Qiang, K. (2013). On Perlocutionary Act. *Studies in Literature and Language*, 6 (1), 60-64. Retrieved August 19, 2015, from: http://www.cscanada.net/index.php/sll/article/download/j.sll.192315632013 0601.1582/3516

Sugiyono. (2012). *Metode Penelitian Kuantitatif dan kualitatif*. Bandung: Alfabeta.

Searle, J. R. (1968). *Austin on Locutionary Act and Illocutionary act*. Retrieved August 21, 2015 from http://links.jstor.org/sici?sici=0031-8108%28196810%2977%3A4%3C405%3AAOLAIA%3E2.0.CO%3B2-5

Searle, J. R. (1979), *Expression and Meaning.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Searle, J. R. (1992). *Searle on Conversation*. Amsterdam: John Benjamin Publishing Company.

Searle, J. R., Kiefer, F., & Bierwisch, M. (1980). *Speech Act Theory and Pragmatics.* London: England.

Shook, J. (2015). *Pragmatism Cybrary*. Retrieved April 5, 2016 from http://pragmatism.org.

Slotta, J. (2015). The Perlocutionary is Political: Listening as self-determination

in a Papua New Guinean polity. Retrieved August 22, 2015 from

jslotta@ucsd.edu.

Tarigan, H. G. (1990). *Pengajaran Pragmatik*. Bandung: Angkasa Bandung.

Tulangow. R. M. (2013). *Tindak Ujar Ilokusi dalam Film Fireprof Karya Alex*

Kendrix. Manado: Universitas Sam Ratulangi.

Yule, G. (1996). *Pragmatics*. New York: Oxford University Press.

Yueguo. G. (1992). The Impasse of Perlocution. *Journal of Pragmatics*. Retrieved

December 20, 2015, from

http://ling.cass.cn/dangdai/gu_papers/perlocution%20ocr.pdf