

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

As closing of this research, the researcher is going to take conclusion as follows:

There are 25 utterances expressive acts found in Upside Down movie. The researcher found all types of expressive illocutionary acts by Searle classification, the six types are: thanking, apologizing, congratulating, greeting, wishing, and attitude. 24 % utterances contain thanking, 32 % utterances involved apologizing, 4 % utterance contain congratulating, 12 % utterances contain greeting, 12 % utterances contain wishing, and 16% utterances contain attitude. Expressive apologizing is the most utterances which are used in Upside Down movie and while, the least frequently used in Upside Down movie is expressive congratulating. It is also found that the way of hearers interpret the meaning of the utterance depends on the interpreter's knowledge to analyze the context of situation by using theory of ethnography of speaking which consisted of setting and scene, participants and the relationship of participants, and ends or aims.

Additionally, to understand the meaning of each utterance, the researcher looks for the situation or context of the utterance. In Upside Down movie, there are some utterances have difference meaning of expressive illocutionary acts were found.

For example:

- a. *Hey, why are you so obsessed with those people, anyway huh?*
- b. *I'm really sorry. Can you forgive me?*

When looking two utterances above, we might think both utterances have the same meaning, that is just a question. However, we are wrong to think like that.

To determine the meaning of an utterance we could see the meaning of expressive illocutionary acts emphasizing pragmatic meaning. That means the meaning terms interpreted theory interaction is based on context and situation.

In the first example, at utterance *Hey, why are you so obsessed with those people, anyway huh?* when the researcher looked at the context/situation, it is found that the utterance includes expressive utterance. The utterance uttered by the speaker to critic the listener that so obsessed about something. While, in the second example, utterance *I'm really sorry. Can you forgive me?* when the researcher reviewed the context/situation, it also include expressive utterance. Merely, this utterance uttered by the speaker to apologized. So, it can be concluded that both of utterances above are expressive utterance, but have a different meaning, namely critic and apologize.

Variation of expressive illocutionary happens because of the status and distance relationship between the speaker and the listener in the conversation.

Suggestion

Based on the result, there are some suggestions for the readers to learn more about expressive illocutionary acts for enriching discourse studies. Hopefully this study can be used as reference for those who are interesting in doing research that concerning to pragmatics analysis, the researcher suggests for the next researcher to analyze types of expressive act in another media such as novel, song or newspaper.

This research is far from perfect, because of the limitation of time and knowledge of the researcher itself. Therefore, some suggestions and advices from the readers need in order to make this research better and more complete.

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