



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

CHAPTER V

Conclusion

This chapter summarises everything discussed in the previous chapters, and gives some suggestions for further study.

5.1 Summary

(To sum up the writer may say that people, as a human being cannot live separately with others that is why they need language as a means of communication. While, communication can happen in both forms, oral and written. Written communication means people send their message by writing them down on a paper. One of the examples of it is announcement that can be found anywhere such as at the office, in newspapers or at schools. The use of announcements at school especially at university is as a tool to communicate between the head of the Department or the lecturer and the students. Since communication occurs when there is a response from the readers after they read the announcement, one way to understand the patterns of the communication is by analysing through speech acts theory. In speech acts, language is seen as a form of acting. Speech acts themselves can be categorised into three parts: locution, illocution, and perlocution.

As seen in the title of this study which concerned with the analysis of speech acts, the writer wants to find out the speech act functions which are implied in the announcements of the English Department. They are the kinds of

illocutionary acts that are implied in the announcement and the kinds of perlocutionary acts done by the students.

To answer the questions, which illocutionary acts used by the students while they are reading the announcements and which perlocutionary acts done by the students after they read the announcements, the writer used the students of the English Department as the source of data of this study. She collected ten announcements in the form of Indonesian announcements. Then she distributed the questionnaires to five volunteer students simultaneously. Their average age is around 18 to 23, both, males or females who read the announcements.

The writer collected the ten announcements for three months, all of which are Indonesian announcements. Those announcements exist in both forms: formal and informal. Six announcements are formal Indonesian announcements and four others are Informal Indonesian announcements. All of the announcements have three elements of speech acts; locution, illocution, and perlocution. The locution is the announcement itself. Although there are some language functions (illocutionary acts) such as representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declarations, directives is the one which occur mostly because it cause the students who read to do something. However, representatives also occur when the announcement is just information that the students have to know. While, there are two kinds perlocutionary acts. The first perlocutionary act of the announcements is doing as what the message conveyed. The second, telling about the announcement and doing what the message conveyed. Among those two perlocutionary acts, the second perlocutionary act is mostly done.)

5.2 Suggestion

This study tries to show the effectiveness of the announcements as a means of communication between students and the lecturer of Widya Mandala Catholic University, especially for the English Department students. Based on the findings of this study, the writer finds out that the announcements are very effective for both of them: the students and the lecturers. However, she found out that there was misunderstanding between students and the lecturer (seen the announcement 10) while she was doing the observation. The writer suggests that the lecturers should check the announcements first before they are put on the board, so that there will not be any misunderstanding.

For the students, the writer suggests they should always go and see the announcements board everyday to get the correct information although there are no new announcements. It is useful for them to know the academic information by themselves not from their friends, so that they will get the correct message.

For the English Department, the writer suggests that they write all of the announcements in English not in Indonesian. It is useful for the students of the English Department, especially to improve their reading skill.



BIBLIOGRAPHY

BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Austin, J.L. 1962. *How to do Things with Words*. Massachusetts: Harvard University Press.
- Bogdan, Robert C. and Sari Knopp Biklen. 1982. *Qualitative Research for Education: An Introduction to Theory and Methods*. Boston: Allyn and Bacon Inc.
- Brown, Gillian and George Yule. 1983. *Speech Acts. Discourse Analysis*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Cook, G. 1989. *Discourse*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Coulthard, Malcolm. 1990. *Speech Acts and Conversational Maxims: An Introduction to Discourse Analysis*. New York: Longman Inc.
- Effendi, Inong U. 1981. *Dimensi-dimensi Komunikasi*. Bandung: Alumni.
- Evita. 1996. *An Analysis of Speech Acts in the Academic-Oriented Conversations of the English Department Students of Widya Mandala University*.
- Finocchiaro, M. Phd. 1974. *English as a Second Language: From Theory to Practice*. New York: Regents Publishing Co.
- Hodge, Bob. 1993. *Teaching as Communication*. New York: Longman Group.
- Levinson, Stephen C. 1983. *Pragmatics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Lyons, John. 1977. *Mood and Illocutionary Force. Semantics*. New York: Cambridge University Press.

McMillan, James H. 1992. Educational Research. New York: Harper Collins Publishers.

Merriam, Sharan B. 1998. Qualitative Research and Case Study Applications in Education. California: Jossey-Bass Inc.

Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary. 1995. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

Pliner, Patricia. 1973. Communication and Effect. New York: Academic Press.

Posner, Roland. 1982. Rational Discourse and Poetic Communication. New York: Mouton Publishers.

Pratt, M.L. 1980. Toward a Speech Acts Theory of Literary Discourse. Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University Press.

Rankema, J. 1993. Discourse Studies: An Introductory Textbook. Amsterdam: John Benjamins Publishing Company.

✓ Riley, Philip. 1985. Discourse and Learning. New York: Longman Group Limited.

~ Santoso, Dewi. 1996. The Analysis of the Manifestation of the Speech Act Theory Found in the Utterances of Budi Darma's Novel, "Ny Talis (Kisah Mengenai Madras)".

Searle, John R. 1969. Speech Acts an Essay in the Philosophy of Language. Cambridge: Press Syndicate.

Webster's Third New International Dictionary. 1986.