CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

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

5.1 SUMMARY

To sum up the writer may say that since language is a means of communication among the people of a society, one needs to understand the pattern of communication since one speaks differently in different social context. And one way to understand the pattern of the communication is by analysing speech acts. In speech acts, language is seen as a form of acting. Speech acts themselves can be categorized into three parts: locution, illocution, and perlocution.

In this study, the writer takes the definitions of the three elements of speech acts from John Austin (1976). According to him, locutionary acts are the physical acts of producing utterances or the production of the utterances or the acts themselves. The second element of speech acts is illocutionary acts. They are

the acts which are committed by producing utterances; by uttering a promise, a promise is made; by uttering a threat, a threat is made. In other word, it is the function of the utterance. And the last is perlocutionary acts. They are the production of effects through locution and illocution or the effects on the receiver.

Since the writer is concerned with the analysis of speech acts, she wants to find out the speech acts which are used by the students of the English Department during informal situation; the kinds of illocutionary functions which are manifested in the speech acts used by the English Department students during informal situation; the kinds of perlocutionary functions which are manifested in the speech acts used by the English Department students during informal situation.

To answer the questions above which are related to the title of the thesis, the writer records covertly only the conversations which are academically-oriented. It means the topics deal with the academic problems. Academic problems here can be divided into three: (1) lecturers, (2) facilities, and (3) lessons. And these can be expanded not only about teaching materials but

also about three academic activities - community services, research, and education and teaching.

The research design used in this study is qualitative because it does not deal with quantitative calculation. The subjects of this study are the students of the English Department of Widya Mandala Catholic University. Their average age is around 18 to 23. The sexes are both males and females who speak Indonesian or Javanese as their first language in daily communication in the campus. English is their major study. The writer takes the conversations during informal situation in any occasions. To support the study, the writer also uses a cassette and a tape recorder produced by SUNUY which is called 'walkman'; so that the writer can get the data as naturally as possible. Another instrument is the diary as a notebook for the writer to jot down some important informations.

After three months recording, the writer gets 73 recorded conversations. 42 (57.5%) conversations are academic-oriented conversations and 31 (42.5%) conversations are non academic-oriented conversations. Among 42 academic-oriented conversations, the writer chooses only ten conversations to be analyzed because the rest of the verbal interaction between the speakers

and hearers more or less have the same structures and
characteristics; thus, the discussions are relatively
analogous to the ones presented in conversation 1 up to
conversation 10. And she finds out that locutionary act
and illocutionary act are the elements of speech acts
which are always occured in every conversation.
Meanwhile, the kinds of illocutionary acts involved
language function here are representative, directive,
expressive, verdictive, commissive, and phatic
function. However, among them, representative is
occured mostly. Besides locution and illocution,
perlocution or the effect of the conversation is also
stated. There are two effects which are noticed by the
speaker. They are verbal and nonverbal. But mostly, the
effects are in the form of nonverbal action. In
addition, most of the time, the academic problems
spoken by the students of English Department are about
lecturers, lessons, research, and education and
teaching. Among those problems, lessons are usually
spoken.

5.2 SUGGESTION

As the writer has mentioned in chapter I about
significance of the study, this study can contribute

more insight into the interaction pattern among the students of Widya Mandala University, and it can be a good contribution to the learning of Discourse Analysis. This study can be expanded by analyzing the interaction pattern in other places such as at the bus station, train station, shopping centres, or any other places such as in trial courts. By doing that, the writer thinks that those studies can really help the development of the learning of Discourse Analysis and the researcher can find how far illocution and perlocution will be used in those conversations.

These research findings indicate that the majority of the conversations produced by the students are academically-oriented. These facts characterize the academic atmosphere of Widya Mandala Chatolic University. Therefore, the university is recommended to maintain, if possible to enhance, this kind of atmosphere such that this academic situation will contribute to the advancement of the quality of the University.

For the students, the writer hopes that they play important roles in creating academic life in campus, as one of the characteristics of members of academic society.

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