

## **CHAPTER V**

# **CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS**

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This chapter is presented to give the conclusion of what have been discussed before and give some suggestions relevant to the findings of the study under report.

#### 5.1 Conclusion

After analyzing the ten comic strips from two different titles, those are *The Peanuts* and *The Born Loser*, the writer finds that the three aspects of coherence suggested by Brown and Yule, *computing communicative function, using general socio-cultural knowledge and determining inferences to be made*, is very crucial in interpreting the comic strips .

In this study, the occurrence of the types of illocutionary acts, which supports the computing communicative theory, happens frequently in representatives and directives. . Representatives is the illocutionary acts that undertake to represent a state of affairs, such as stating, claiming, hypothesizing, describing, predicting and telling, insisting, suggesting or swearing that something is the case. Whereas directives is that illocutionary acts designed to get the addressee to do something, for example requesting, commanding, pleading, inviting, questioning, daring and insisting or suggesting that someone do something. This scene shows that most comic strips should be taken as representing a state of affairs and as getting the

addressee to do something. Regarding some utterances as an excuse, an order, or a suggestion are the example of the use of representatives and directives.

Although some utterances do express the speaker's psychological attitudes toward some state of affairs, their occurrences are quite limited. Two insignificant types of illocutionary acts are commissives and declaration. In interpreting these ten pieces of comic strips, they are not used at all as no single utterance is used to deliver a finding as to value or fact, to commit the speaker to do something and to bring about the state of affairs they refer to. Therefore, these two types of illocutionary acts can be said to be insignificant in interpreting the meaning of those ten comic strips.

Another theory that also supports the existence of computing communicative function is conversational implicature theory with its four maxims, those are *the maxims of quantity, the maxims of quality, the maxims of relation and the maxims of manner*. The flouting of one or more of the maxims may carry another meaning. According to Cook, the violation of the maxim of manner can be used to establish solidarity or humor. It is proved to be true in the interpretation of the ten pieces of the comic strips that the maxim of manner is flouted a great deal. The characters of the comic strips blur their expression on purpose in order to establish humor. Since the primary function of comic strips is to refresh the readers' mind by creating something funny, this violation of the maxim is greatly done by the characters. The use of the maxim of quality is as great as the maxim of manner. They can be used to cover the speaker's weaknesses. When a character wants to

dramatize a situation, he or she may flout the maxim of quantity. In these ten comic strips, it is less happened as those ten comic strips are talking about the fact in everyday life. Finally, the least number of occurrence of the violation of the maxim is the maxim of relation. It is used when a character wants to hide a fact.

The second aspect of coherence, *using general socio-cultural knowledge of the world*, is signed by the use of *psychological schemata*. In interpreting the ten comic strips, psychological schemata is used by the reader to determine a particular schemata for example admitting one's guilt, how to be a good people, insincere friendship and so on. Besides, knowledge of the English language also helps a lot in interpreting the ten comic strips especially *The Born Loser* as they play upon words much more than *The Peanuts*. Therefore, the reader needs to be familiar with the meaning of certain words.

After working on those two factors of coherence, computing communicative function and using general socio-cultural knowledge of the world, the final aspect of coherence, *determining inferences to be made* is very vital to the overall interpretation of the meaning of the comic strips. Eventhough the reader has taken the communicative function of an utterance and picked the right schemata, he or she will still miss the overall meaning of the comic strips. The reader has to make a final inference of what a character actually means upon uttering an utterance. Communicative function and general socio-cultural knowledge provide a way to determine the inference to be made in interpreting the meaning of comic strips. It

will also determine how the reader finally understands the meaning of the comic strips.

Finally, all the three aspect of coherence above cannot work out without the help of context of situation. Dell Hymes' ethnography of speaking theory and the overall scene description given in each part of the analysis provide a way to the context of situation. Since the characters of the comic strips only utter a limited amount of words, the pictures indeed help them to convey the messages. The pictures which accompany every utterance serves as the context of situation. Armed with Hymes' theory, the reader can see from each picture who is speaking, to whom, where, when, and what each character is doing in each picture. The overall scene description gives the name of the characters and their roles in each comic strip. It is very essential for the reader to know the roles of the characters in each comic strip because one utterance can have different meaning if it is uttered by different person of different role.

All in all, the writer of this thesis can conclude that if the reader does not work on even only one of these four aspects of coherence, he or she will not be able to understand the meaning of the comic strips. Those four factors are integrated into one unity. One factor means nothing without the existence of another since the meaning is derived from all the four aspects of coherence.

## 5.2 Suggestions

After doing the study above, the writer realizes that comic strips are important in every day life. Realizing the limited time and subjects, the writer cannot claim that her findings of this study, that is about the coherence of the comic strips, are typical of all comic strips. Therefore, the writer suggests that there will be a replication study or further research using other kinds of comic strips (for example about politics or sports) as subject.

As they are written in English, comic strips can be useful in English language teaching. They can be used in teaching some subjects such as speaking and writing. This will give new ideas to the teachers and moreover, will make the students psychologically interested.

It will give more advantages if the institution supports it by providing the collections of comic strips in the library so that both the students and the teachers can find them easily.

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