

CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSION

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

6.1 Summary

Being a means of communication, language can be transferred through their thoughts, ideas, feeling, etc in some kind of way. One way to understand the pattern of communication is analyzing speech acts.

In this study, the writer takes the definitions of three elements of speech acts from John Austin (1976). According to him, locutionary acts are the physical acts of producing utterances or production of the utterances or the acts themselves. The second element of speech act 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 words, it is the function of utterance. And the last is perlocutionary acts which are the production of effects through locutionary and illocutionary 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 in literary work. In this case, it is a one-act play by Eugene O'Neill which is entitled 'Ile'. Ile is one of the most powerful tragedies written in one-act form. Here, the writer wants to find out kinds of illocutionary acts used in the play and kinds of perlocutionary functions which are manifested in speech acts in the play.

The research design used in this study is a descriptive exploratory because it aims just in exploring and explaining the use of speech act in *Ile* without testing a hypothesis. The data source for this study is taken from a play entitled '*Ile*' in the form of dialogue. In other words, the writer discusses only the dialogues. To make the writer easy to analyze, the writer divides the dialogues into several parts: dialogues between minor characters, between main characters, and between minor and main characters.

After analyzing the data, she finds out that locutionary acts and illocutionary acts are the elements of speech acts which always occurred in every conversation. Meanwhile the illocutionary acts involved such language functions as representative (69.88%), expressive (15.38%), verdictive (2.56%), directive (32.05%), commissive (6.90%), and phatic function (3.85%). However among them, representative mostly occurred in the dialogue between minor and main characters (69.88%), expressive between main characters (15.38%), verdictive between main characters (2.56%), directive between main characters (32.05%), commissive between minor characters (6.90%), declarative between main characters (1.00%), and phatic function between main characters (3.85%).

Representative mostly occurs between minor and main characters because the conversation involved statements and claims by the captain as the superior to the crew as the subordinates. Expressive mostly occurs between main characters because the conversations between those characters involved feeling. They expressed to each other. Verdictive occurs in the main characters as it was found in the dialogue that the captain's wife asked for confirmation of going back home to the captain. Directive also mostly occurs between main characters because there was a critical situation where the captain inevitably commanded or ordered or suggested his wife not to do thing or do things that the captain wished her to.

Commissive mostly occurs between minor characters as they expressed their commitments among themselves so that problems would not go worse. Declarative only occurs between main characters as it was found in the dialogue that Annie, the captain's wife blessed her husband after he promised to take her to their hometown. Phatic function only occurs between main characters as it was used to maintain the relationship between the captain and his wife.

Besides locutionary and illocutionary acts, the effect of the conversation is also stated. There are two kinds of perlocutionary acts which are noticed, they are verbal response and non-verbal response. However mostly the effects are in the form of verbal responses (100%) followed by non-verbal responses. The non-verbal responses are divided into non-action responses with the percentage of 52.81% and action response with the percentage of 47.19%.

6.2 Suggestion

As the writer has mentioned in chapter 1 about significance of the study, this study can give contribution to the students who learn discourse analysis, especially about speech act. Here the writer uses the theory of speech acts to analyze one of the literary works which is a play entitled 'Ile'. This study is only a case study which means the application of speech act in the play 'Ile' does not reflect the application of speech act in other plays, novels or prose. The writer suggests that those who are interested in analyzing literary works through the theory of speech acts can try to apply the theory in other kinds of literary works such as novels or prose. 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 illocutionary and perlocutionary acts will be used in the dialogues/utterances in those literary works.

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