

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Conclusion

There were main conclusions that can be taken from the research analysis and findings related to the analysis of expressive illocutionary acts that uttered in the “Inventing Anna” TV series. For the first, there were 10 types of expressive illocutionary acts found in “Inventing Anna” TV series, such as thank, apologize, congratulate, complain, lament, protest, boasting, compliment, praise, and greet. The most common types of expressive illocutionary acts are thank type that found in “Inventing Anna” TV series. This type was mostly uttered because the speakers express their gratitude. For the second, there were six functions of expressive illocutionary acts that showed in “Inventing Anna” TV series such as showing gratitude, showing regret, appreciation, praising, showing acceptance, and complaining. The most common functions of expressive illocutionary acts that showed in “Inventing Anna” TV series were the functions of showing gratitude and the function of showing regret. This function is often used because the speaker wants to regret for the actions the speaker took and to express gratitude to someone who listened to the speaker in the function of thanking.

5.2 Recommendations

After this research is completed, the research contains recommendations for those who will use the same research, especially pragmatics. Therefore, further research is needed on the use of the term expressive illocutionary act for communication in society, particularly in the British community. This is because English is widely spoken in all parts of the world and has become one International language so knowledge of English is required as English is widely spoken around the world and has evolved into an international language that requires an understanding of the language, especially understanding the intended meaning. The results of this research show that the use of expressive illocutionary actions is influenced by the communication context, since different communication contexts produce different meanings and understandings. In addition, the researcher anticipates that other researchers will use other research objects to avoid plagiarism.