

CHAPTER V CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Here the last chapter in this research, this section presents the results obtained from the data analysis. The research findings related to the research questions are used as the basis for drawing conclusions. Therefore, the conclusions drawn are related to the type of expressive illocutionary acts and functions of expressive illocutionary acts in the "Jonathan Ross Show." In the suggestion section, the researcher provides recommendations for readers, students, and future researchers.

5.1 Conclusion

Language is the way everyone in the world communicates in everyday life. Pragmatic language is an appropriate way of communicating in a social context. According to speech act theory, illocutionary emphasis occurs when the listener does not understand the speaker's illocutionary purpose or does not understand what the speaker is trying to achieve with his words. In this case, the speech act fails because the listener does not understand the speaker's illocutionary purpose. The "Jonathan Ross Show" used in this study found many expressive illocutionary acts uttered by Jonathan and his guests. There were main conclusions that can be drawn from the research analysis and findings related to the analysis of expressive illocutionary acts that were uttered in the "Jonathan Ross Show." For the first question of this research, there were 12 types of illocutionary acts found in "Jonathan Ross Show" such as thank, apologize, congratulate, condole, complain, lament, protest, boast, compliment, praise, deplore, and greet. There are four data of thank, then there are two data of

apologize, three data of congratulate, two data of complain, two data of condole, one data of lament, one data of protest, for deplore there is no, one data for praise, for boast there is no, 6six data of greeting, one data of compliment. The most common types of expressive illocutionary acts are greeting type that found in “Jonathan Ross Show”. This type was mostly uttered because the speakers express their gratitude.

The second refers to the function of an expressive illocutionary act that appeared in the “Jonathan Ross Show.” There are seven functions of expressive illocutionary act according to Norrick (1978) that showed in “Jonathan Ross Show” such as showing gratitude, showing regret, appreciation, praising, condoling, showing acceptance, and complaining. There are one data point for showing gratitude, one data point for showing regret, four data points for appreciation, two data points for praising, no data point for condoling, two data points for showing acceptance, and two data points for complaining. The most common functions of expressive illocutionary acts that were shown in “Jonathan Ross Show” were the functions of showing gratitude and the function of showing appreciation. This function is often used because the speaker wants to appreciate the actions the guests took and to express gratitude to someone who listened to the speaker in the function of thanking.

5.2 Recommendation

The researcher makes several recommendations for English students, and upcoming researchers. In terms of recommendations for English students, the researcher suggests that English Students research since it could help in their

understanding of expressive illocutionary acts. Reading a review of related literature will help readers understand. Furthermore, examples are provided so that English students can grasp the subject matter thoroughly. The researcher recommends that English students gain a deeper understanding of expressive illocutionary acts. It is recommended that upcoming researchers look into expressive illocutionary acts.

The researcher advises other researchers to use diverse data sources as sources for data in the future. The reason for this is that the phenomena of expressive illocutionary acts can be found in a wide range of sources besides movies. By using other data sources, the significance of expressive illocutionary acts in communication will become even more evident. Daily speech, including that which is spoken in the home, at work, or in school, is one of the suggested sources of data. Future researchers will need to do participant observation for this data source. Furthermore, future researchers can investigate various expressive illocutionary acts goals by utilizing diverse ideas from other specialists

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