

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter presents the final part of the research, which consists of the conclusion and recommendation. The conclusion summarizes the results of the study based on the analysis of expressive illocutionary acts in the “Charlie’s Angels” movie, highlighting the most frequent types and functions found. Meanwhile, the recommendation provides suggestions for future researchers who wish to conduct similar studies in the field of pragmatics, particularly in the analysis of expressive speech acts using various objects or theoretical approaches.

5.1 Conclusions

There are two main conclusions that can be drawn from the research analysis and findings related to the analysis of expressive acts found in the “Charlie’s Angels” movie. First, the research identified 13 types of expressive acts: thank, congratulate, lament, deplore, compliment, welcome, greet, condole, apologize, complain, protest, boast, and praise. From a total of 114 expressive act instances identified in the movie, 21 representative data were analyzed in depth. The most frequently found type was the thank type, indicating that expressions of gratitude were most commonly used by the characters. Second, the research also found five expressive act functions: thanking, congratulating, apologizing, boasting, and condoling. Each of these functions was illustrated with one selected data. Among them, the thanking function appeared as the most dominant, showing that gratitude plays a central role in shaping character interactions and emotional dynamics throughout the movie. The number of representative data per type and function was

intentionally varied, as some types tended to repeat similar meanings, and not all data had strong enough contextual relevance. Therefore, the analysis prioritized quality over quantity, focusing on expressive utterances that were contextually rich and pragmatically meaningful.

5.2 Recommendations

During the process of conducting this research, the researcher faced several obstacles. One of the main challenges was the complexity of identifying expressive acts in natural film dialogue, as some utterances were ambiguous or overlapped with other speech act categories. Additionally, ensuring the accuracy of the transcript required repeated viewings and careful attention to context, tone, and character intention. Another challenge involved the selection of representative data. While many utterances were available, only those with clear illocutionary force and contextual relevance could be included, which required considerable time and discernment. Despite these difficulties, the researcher was able to complete the analysis with consistent methodological focus and theoretical alignment.

This research is expected to serve as a reference for future studies in pragmatics, particularly those focusing on expressive illocutionary acts. Researchers are encouraged to explore other objects such as different film genres, television series, or real-life conversations to gain broader perspectives and avoid repetition. Further studies may also consider applying various theoretical frameworks or analyzing additional functions to deepen the understanding of speaker intentions in communication. Since expressive acts are strongly influenced

by context, future research should pay attention to cultural and situational factors that affect how emotions are expressed and interpreted in spoken discourse.