CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this chapter, the researcher deals the conclusion from the discussion on findings of the study. The researcher also presents a suggestion for further researcher or the reader.

5.1 Conclusion

The researcher presents conclusion of the study. The researcher finds the representative illocutionary acts performed by governor's candidates in the governor debates DKI Jakarta 2017. The researcher focuses on two statement of the problems. The first, the researcher studies about types of representative illocutionary acts by using Searle's theory. The researcher also deals with the functions of representative type of illocutionary acts by using Leech's theory.

According to the findings and discussion, it finds that governor's candidates use six types of representative illocutionary acts based on Searle's theory. The governor's candidates use informing, suggesting, confirming, agreeing, disagreeing, and denying. There are 1.196 utterances or data from 3 videos types of representative illocutionary acts. In the first video, the percentage of informing 60% (232 data), confirming 14% (53 data), suggesting 14% (55 data), denying 9% (33 data), disagreeing 3% (13 data) and agreeing with 0% (1 data) of all data. The details of types representative illocutionary acts in the second video are informing with 51% (217 data), confirming 19% (81 data),

suggesting 19% (80 data), denying 7% (29 data), agreeing 2% (11 data), and disagreeing 2% (8 data) of all data. In the last video, it finds the types of representative illocutionary acts are informing 50% (193 data), confirming 22% (82 data), suggesting 20% (77 data), denying 5% (20 data), disagreeing 2% (6 data), and agreeing 1% (5 data) of all data.

Relates to the research question number two, the researcher finds the functions of representative illocutionary acts. The researcher uses Leech's theory to answer the problem. The findings show that the functions of announce, assert, instruct, and report are used by governor's candidates.

In conclusion, the most type of representative illocutionary acts is informing because the governor's candidates convey their messages, vission and mission, important statement, the facts, opinions and so on. The governor's candidates try to influence Jakarta citizens in order to vote them. Besides of that, the intention of the speech is to give important information based on experiences, facts, and situations which happen in Jakarta city.

5.2 Suggestion

This research presents the types and functions of representative illocutionary acts that performed by governor's candidates in the governor debates DKI Jakarta 2017. The researcher wishes to another researchers who will analyze representative illocutionary acts to use different subject. Thus, the researcher suggests to the futher researcher to explore and develop the research on representative illocutionary acts especially in other political debates such as in the

conversation, interview, and so on. The study of representative illocutionary acts in direct observation is rarely found. Another suggestion for future researcher is to analyze representative illocutionary acts using different method such as quantitative.

