

## **CHAPTER 4**

### **CONCLUSION**

This chapter covers the conclusion based on the result of the analysis of speech act of utterances of Woody and Forky as two of main characters in the dialogues of Toy Story 4 movie. In appropriate with the data which have been analyzed and interpreted in the previous chapter, the writer concludes some result below:

Speech act is an utterance defined in terms of a speaker's intention and the effect it has on a listener. Essentially, it is the action that the speaker hopes to provoke in their audience. Speech acts might be requests, warnings, promises, apologies, greetings, or any number of declarations.

The benefit of this research is expected to help those who have the same analysis or need references about speech act. Enabling the readers to know speech act in the movie and provide the benefit for those who are interested in understanding speech act.

There are three types of speech act, Locutionary act, Illocutionary act and Perlocutionary act. There are 5 categories of speech act ; Representatives, Directives, Expressives, Commisives and Declaratives. The writer has found the types of politeness strategies used by the two main characters in Toy Story 4 movie. Those are 30 Representatives, 23 Directives, 3 Commisives, 7 Expressives, and 0 Declaratives. Representatives and Directives are the most common speech act categories in this movie.

Representative means representing the thing by utterances that appropriate with what the speaker believes, usually used to state, suggest, brag, complain, and claim. Directive means speech that is intended for the speech partner to take action according to speech, for example, ordering, ordering, pleading, advising, and recommend. Commissive means actions that require the speaker to commit to something in the future. Examples are promises, swearing, rejecting, threatening, and guaranteeing. Expressive means the expression of attitudes and feelings about

a situation or reaction to people's attitudes and actions. Examples of congratulations, give thanks, regret, apologize, welcome, and give thanks. Declarative means illocution that causes change or conformity between proposition and reality. Examples are baptizing, firing, giving names, and punish.

The writer found 43 effects of perlocutionary from 63 illocutionary. The results is not every illocutionary are have perlocutionary. The writer found 30 representatives of illocutionary used by the main characters and found 17 representatives of perlocutionary. The writer also found Representatives is the most dominant speech act that frequently used by the main characters.

