

## CHAPTER IV

### CONCLUSION

After reviewing and explaining some terms relating to speech act category of illocutionary acts developed by J. L. Austin and J. R. Searle theory. The writer gives the conclusion as follows of illocutionary acts in the interview of Emma Watson with David Letterman in the Late Show, the writer finds many kinds of speech acts there. Kinds of speech act in this term paper have directness.

In this research, the writer finds that there are 200 direct speech acts. Utterances in this script have another intention from the speaker. It is the meaning of illocutionary acts. According to Searle, there are five categories of illocutionary acts. They are 1) representative that talks about truthfully, 2) directives try to make addressee perform an action, 3) commissive that commits the speaker to do something in the future, 4) Expressive that expresses speaker about the situation, and 5) declarative that attempts to change the world.

The writer finds those kinds of illocutionary act developed by J. R. Searle in the interview script as follow; 18 representatives, 27 directives, 1 commissive, 9 expressives and does not find declarative category at the interview script. In this term paper, the writer presents sentences classification that can identify speech act sentences and classify them as representative, directives, commissive and expressive.

Speech act classification can be useful for many applications. Identifying directives sentences can be uses to summarize the questions being asked in interview.

Directive is speech act category frequently used in the interview of Emma Watson with David Letterman. In this research, he often uses directives to ask Emma Watson about her background on the interview. Directive act is the most frequently used in the interview of Emma Watson in the Late Show. Furthermore, many Directive speech act is not states as a question but as a request for assistance. In other case, representative sentences can be extracting to highlight the conclusions and beliefs of domain expert in response to a question. In this research, Emma uses representative act to give information and answers the question of David Letterman's questions in the interview.

Any sentence presents as fact is not considered to be a speech act. This research proves that one utterance can be analyzed into two categories at the same time.

Based on the conclusion above, the writer hopes the readers would not be confused about what people mean when they make conversation with others. It is because sometimes people have implied intention in their speech. This researcher can be one of the references to study about speech act and the writer hopes there will be other researches who will conduct the same topic to complete this research although in different field.

