

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents the conclusion of the present study and offers suggestion for further research. The conclusion (5.1) is summed up in this chapter based on the findings and the discussion in the previous chapter, while suggestions are presented later in (5.2).

#### 5.1 Conclusion

As explained previously, this study has investigated the realization of speech act types when terminating contract. The data were analyze dusing Searle's (1976) classification of speech act.

Based on the findings, the research found that female and male participants used four types of speech act based on Searle's (1976) theory namely, Representatives, Directives, Commisives, and Expressives. According to its frequency of occurrences, for male participants, Representatives (39.56 %) used mostly in the present study and followed by Directives speech act (33.94 %). On the third position, there was Expressives speech act (18.87 %). Meanwhile, a kind of speech act which occurred at the last was Commisives (8.63 %).

In contrast, female participants tend to use Directives (36.03 %) to terminate contracts and followed by Representatives (34.11 %), Expressives (21 %), and Commisives (8.86 %)

The findings indicate that male participants appear to be more polite than female participants when terminating contracts. This is because the use of Representatives by male participants does not terminate the contracts directly and gives a chance for the participants to assert what is being the case instead. Different from male participants, female participants decide to tell the lecturer to terminate the contract directly by using Directives, without any explanation of why they want to terminate the contract. Hence, it seems apparent that the

discourse uttered by female participant is asserted less polite to terminate the contract.

Since Representatives is the most frequent strategy used by the male participants, it is proven that the male participants tend to recognize the hearer's negative face needs. By uttering the discourses to terminate contract indirectly, it can soften the request of the participants to terminate the contract to the hearer and thus, it can avoid conflict happens. In addition, by using Representatives as a strategy to be more polite, it can also create a great harmony of communication between the speaker and the hearer.

With regard to the influences of the social variables toward the speech act types, the researcher classified the speech act types based on each degree of the three social variables such as relative power, social distance, and rank of imposition. From the discussions, the research found that the way people talk is different meaning that they do not talk in the same manner in all contexts. This happen because the way they talk is influenced by the social variables which are set in the contexts. The relative power, the social distance, and the rank of impositions influence the use of Representatives, Directives, Commissives significantly. However, the relative power, the social distance, and the rank of imposition do not influence the use of Expressives speech act. This happens because Expressives speech act used to show respect to the hearer.

In addition, the social variables such as relative power, social distance, and rank of imposition influence the speech act types used by male and female participants to terminate contract. This assumption is built in the sense that the result of the use of Speech Act types in each degree of the social variables is different. The three social variables are connected to each other. This is the reason that the use of Speech Act types cannot be influenced only by one social variable.

The explanation above reveals that male and female participants terminate contracts in different ways. The realization of the different ways of terminating contracts was determined by the social variables.

## 5.1 Suggestion

This present study investigated the realization of speech act types used by male and female English language learners in the English Language and Literature in the Department of English Education of Indonesia University of Education in terminating contract. It is suggested that the study of speech act does not stop here. Further research may also employ this study by conducting a similar research with the newest theory. Here, the further research can observe the realization of speech act types based on Bach and Harnish(1979) theory which is about the taxonomy of communicative speech act. The future research may use the two-ways-communication source which provides the proper data for Bach and Harnish (1979) theory rather than questionnaire. Moreover, it is expected that it can offer a new knowledge for everyone who is interested in the similar study of a study that is still related to this present study.