

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusions

This study focused on the use of speech acts in Indonesia Lawyers Club talk show program. It was aimed to find out the types of speech acts and their forms, to describe the process of performing speech acts and to explain the reasons why the types of speech acts were performed by the host and the guests in ILCtalk show Program. After analyzing the data, conclusions are drawn as follow.

- a. There were four types of speech acts found in Indonesia Lawyers Club talk show program, namely representatives, directives, commissive, and expressive. The most dominant type of speech acts was representative. This type of speech acts was used dominantly by the guest. The guests used the representative acts in form of conveying, reporting, asserting, confirming, and etc. Directive speech acts was frequently used by the host. This kind of speech act was used by the host in form of questioning, commanding. Both commissive and expressive are the types of speech acts that least used by either the host or the guest of Indonesia Lawyers Club talk show program. Expressive speech act was used by both the host and the guests in form of thanking and greeting. This type of speech act was used by the host and the guest when the chance of talking was given to the new speaker. On the other hand, commissive was used by the guest and the host in form of guaranteeing and promising.

- b. In Indonesia Lawyers Club talk show program, the process of performing speech acts in discussing the issue involved four ways, namely direct, indirect, literal and non literal. It was found that when uttering the utterance non – literally, the guest also used metaphor of which meanings were well understood by them.
- c. The use of speech acts in Indonesia Lawyers Club talk show program occurred for some reasons. As the host, Karni Ilyas had an authority to question the guests about their point of view related to the discussed issue. Therefore the type of speech act used by the host in that talk show was directive, in the form of questioning and commanding. On the other hand, the guest performed dominantly representative speech acts in form of informing, reporting, conveying, affirming and denying. It is because the guests had obligation to answer no matter what the questions of the host.

5.2 Suggestion

In line with the conclusions mentioned above, this study offers some suggestions for the readers and for other researcher.

1. To other researchers; it is suggested that this study could be further expanded in the use of speech acts in talk show program and explored in terms of other discourses to contribute to the development of speech acts theories.
2. To all the readers; it is suggested to use this study as references for understanding the performing speech acts in media studies, especially for its informing function on the television talk show program.