

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

5.1. Conclusion

Based on the findings and discussions of the research, the following conclusions can be drawn. First, the three types of speech acts according to Austin's and Searle's theory found in Jokowi's speeches texts consist of locutionary acts, illocutionary acts and perlocutionary acts. The two selected speeches which are on the World Economic Forum on ASEAN in Hanoi, Vietnam, September 12, 2018 and at the plenary session of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and World Bank Annual Meetings in Nusa Dua Bali, Indonesia, October 12, 2018, contained 70 excerpts.

Locutionary acts found in Jokowi's speeches texts is declarative as it has a total percentage 86% while 11% is interrogative and 3% is imperative. The result is in line with the basic character of a speech which should be informative and persuasive. A declarative locutionary act is when the speaker conveys something. An interrogative locutionary act is when the speaker asks question. An imperative locutionary act is when the speaker gives order.

Illocutionary acts found in Jokowi's speeches texts consists of assertive, directive, commissive, and expressive. Assertive has the highest percentage which is 55%. It is followed by directive, expressive, and commissive which occurred respectively 26%, 17%, and 2%. There is zero declarative illocutionary acts because both of the speech occasions are on the international economic forum which uphold collective decisions, not orders from one party. The assertive acts

consist of several illocutionary forces, they are: 31% of informing, 29% of asserting, 13% of affirming, 13% of predicting, 7% of assuring, and 7% of questioning. The directive acts consist of several illocutionary forces which are 50% of urging, 28% of requesting, and 22% of recommending. The commissive act is the least used by Jokowi in his speeches which only occur 2% of promising. The last is expressive act which consists of 34% of greeting, 25% of thanking, 17% of praising, 8% of welcoming, 8% of congratulating, and 8% of closing.

Jokowi presented the illocutionary acts due to various reasons viewed from the context and felicity condition according to Holmes' theory. The reasons of presenting assertive acts include giving background information why change has to be made since he realized that the world has change, allowing the audiences to feel the same awareness on the rising economic global threats which still shadow the most of developing countries, convincing the audiences who are the prior policy makers among developing countries to immediately agree for a global economic cooperation, and showing his optimism of economic equality among nations through the fourth industrial revolution.

The reasons of presenting directive acts include encouraging the audiences to take concrete actions immediately to stand ready facing various challenges in the current global economy, building trust among the nations that developing countries also have the potential strength to avoid the trade war, providing some recommendations to the global fiscal and monetary policy makers to join hands to overcome the global economic threats. The reasons of presenting commissive acts include encouraging instead of promising the audiences or the hearer to make a

collective commitment for a brighter future. The last, the reasons of presenting expressive acts include creating bonding and empathy to the audience. As a result, the message of the speeches may be conveyed smoothly and seep into the mind and soul of the audiences.

The prospective perlocutionary effects of the dominant illocutionary found in Jokowi's speeches are answered by deeply analyzing the types of perlocutionary acts according to Austin's theory. The frequency of perlocutionary acts found in Jokowi's speeches texts. *Hearer is doing something* has the highest percentage which occur 27%. It is followed by *Hearer is impressed* (24%), *Hearer is convinced* (17%), *Hearer is attracted* (11%), *Hearer feels irritated* (7%), *Hearer feels frightened* (6%) and *Hearer is inspired* (3%). Referring to the research findings, the dominant illocutionary acts found in Jokowi's speeches texts are assertive (55%) and directive (26%).

The prospective perlocutionary effects of the assertive acts include the audiences feel amaze of the potency of human resources which also developing countries had today. They are also enthusiast of the new economic trend which is industrial revolution 4.0. It provides the inspiration for other countries to boost policies related to human resource development program and technology-based creative economy. As well the audiences are convinced about the potential economic threats and the way to avoid them by economic cooperation. The prospective perlocutionary effects of the directive acts include the audiences immediately agree to the idea of building a collective power and nurturing collaboration and partnership to breakdown many economic barriers.

Finally, the use of these famous cinematic references which are “Avengers: Infinity War” and “Game of Thrones” may double the effects to the hearer’s actions because of several reasons. First, the audience is more interested in familiar and entertaining things, especially in serious formal forum. It is such a refreshing anomaly. Second, the audience simply understands the messages conveyed by using setting, plot, and character of the movie as analogy. The last, the feeling of participating in a situation depicted just like when watching a movie can encourage the audiences’ action to do something as intended.

5.2. Suggestions

The suggestions for students of English language studies are they can learn speech act comprehensively. It can minimize misunderstanding that occurs in communication since the study of speech acts provides knowledge about the intended meaning behind the speech. Moreover, this study may expedite the communication process since there are various types of speech acts found in everyday speech.

The suggestions for researchers are they can explore many interrelated aspects of speech acts since it has a wide scope. This study only focuses on the analysis of the speech text. In this regard, other researchers may analyze the different aspects of speech such as the gesture and intonation of the speaker. Furthermore, as a multidisciplinary study, speech acts may be explored not only in linguistic aspects but also on political, economic, and socio-cultural aspects.

