

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

From the previous chapter, it can be concluded that there are two kinds of Illocutionary Acts found in James R. Muri's short story *The Uprising*. They are Direct Speech Act 115 (91.27%) utterances and Indirect Speech Act 11 (8.73%) utterances. They are realized in Declarative Sentence (giving information), Interrogative Sentence (asking something), and Imperative Sentence (giving command) and those include in Questioning Act, Informing Act, Requesting Act, and Threatening Act.

Further, in Direct Illocutionary Act, there are 56 (48.70%) utterances in the form of Informing Act which are realized in Declarative Sentences, 41 (35.65%) utterances in form of Questioning Act which are realized in Interrogative Sentences, 15 (13.04%) utterances in form of Requesting Act which are realized in Imperative Sentences, and 3 (2.61%) utterances in form of Threatening Act which are also realized in Imperative Sentence.

While in Indirect Illocutionary Act the researcher found that there are 7 (63.63%) utterances in form of Requesting Act which are realized in Declarative Act, and 4 (36.37%) utterances in form of Threatening Act which are realized in

Declarative Sentence (2 utterances), Interrogative Sentence (1 utterance) and Imperative Sentence (1 utterance).

From the explanation above, it can be concluded that Direct Speech Act dominate the utterances found in James R. Muri's short story *The Uprising*. It caused by the genre of the short story. It is for the beginner so the writer uses Direct Illocutionary Act more than Indirect Illocutionary Act to help the reader understand the story easily.

5.2 Suggestion

This study is expected to give reference for further study. The further study can be conducted in the real society. For example, in daily activity sometimes the addressee did not realize that actually the addresser speaks something that different meaning (speaker's means) with the meaning of utterance. So, to understand what the speaker means, we must be careful in interpreting what the speaker intends to say and we need to learn more about it.