

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

Basically people have a unique style of expressing listener how they are feeling. They might use structural forms like the imperative, exclamation, interrogative, and declarative to express their psychological state. All of those structural forms are found by the writer. According to data analysis, declarative structural forms are commonly used than exclamation and interrogative forms in expressive utterances. When expressing their feelings in the video, the participants more produce statements or information. Based on the analysis, they typically use statements rather than commands or questions to express how they are feeling in each situation. This helps the audience understand the context of every conversation.

Furthermore, 8 categories were produced based on the expressive utterances collected in this research. They are greeting, sorrow, volition, non-directed complaints in exclamation, agreement, disagreement, thanking and apologizing.

5.2 Suggestion

The writer gives some suggestions for other students and scholars who are interested in analyzing speech acts, especially expressive utterances, based on the analysis and conclusion of this research. They should specifically research expressive utterances to learn that these are not simply classified as expressions of agreement, disagreement, volition, thanking, sorrow, apologizing, non-directed complaints in exclamation, and greeting. There are still many other categories of expressive utterances which can be found. The writer of this research focuses her research to the forms of structure and groups of expressive utterances

found in the Gary Smith Channel *Fa'a Samoa: Samoan Way*. The writer expects that other researchers who are enthusiastic to analysed expressive utterances more closely may adopt various concepts. In addition, it is suggested that other researchers analysed the information gained from different sources, which may speeches, movies, and books.

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