

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

Based on the findings and discussion in the previous chapter, the writer found that the total amount of data with Searle's (1969) theory of 5 types of speech act classification in *Avatar: The Last Airbender* Netflix series was 146 data. 67 data with the most classification of directive speech act type, this shows that the action film genre uses more directive speech acts, namely the words make the listener do something. Then, the second most data that the writer found was representative, 35 data found. Next, 21 commissive data and 22 expressive data. Meanwhile, the writer only found 1 data for declarative type of speech acts. Then, the writer found the illocutionary act function included in the analysis, the writer found 36 data included in the competitive function, 27 data included in the convival function, 53 data included in the collaborative function and 10 data included in the conflictive function. Then, 20 data are included in 2 illocutionary act functions.

5.2 Suggestion

This research analyzes five types of speech acts there are representative, directive, commissive, expressive, declarative and illocutionary functions included competitive, convival, collaborative and conflictive in a pragmatic approach in the *Avatar: The Last Airbender* Netflix series using Searle's theory (1969). In this research, the writer found 5 types of classification of speech acts used, as well as 4 functions included in illocutionary acts. Therefore, the writer hopes that future researchers who use the same data will find a combination of one illocutionary act function and more than one speech act classification. Then for future researchers who use the same data as the study of speech acts, they can conduct research on the classification of types of speech

acts and the function of illocutionary acts with the same research object but different theories but still related and in accordance with the data and the writer hopes that future research will further improve the quality of research.