

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

In this part, I deliver the conclusion and suggestion of this analysis. The conclusion is obtained according to the result and discussion of research questions and research objectives mentioned in the first chapter; types of assertive speech acts and how they are conveyed. This part also presents some suggestions for the next researchers who will conduct similar research or continue this study about assertive speech act analysis in a speech focusing on the pragmatic field. Thus, the suggestions hopefully can develop the idea for conducting research, especially in the linguistic field.

5.1 Conclusion

After analyzing the whole data based on two research questions, I present the conclusion of the result as follows:

From the data I found, 17 types of assertive speech acts expressed by Joe Biden and 10 types of assertive speech acts expressed by Kamala Harris in the DNC campaign speech on August 2020. Those assertive speech acts are categorized based on Searle's theory (1979) about assertive speech acts. In this analysis, Joe Biden expressed complaining act (5 times), convincing act (4 times), stating act (2 times), asserting act (2 times), suggesting act (1 time), denying act (1 time), informing act (1 time), and predicting act (1 time), while Kamala Harris expressed asserting act (3 times), convincing act (2 times), informing act (2 times), complaining act (2 times), and stating act (1 time).

Joe Biden expresses more complaining act than Kamala Harris' because he intends to weaken and against the opponent by complaining Donald Trump's leadership, especially in handling COVID-19 as the biggest concern to people which a president should be able to handle COVID-19 as well. Other than that, Kamala Harris expresses more asserting act than Joe Biden' because she intends to create a good image on herself and Joe Bide by asserting her duty, her vision to America, and a good qualification as the next president.

Then, they express the convincing act when they want to get people on them side by convincing people that they can through COVID-19, rebuild economy, and create America as a beloved community. Then, they express the asserting act, stating act, and the informing act when they want to create a good image about themselves by telling people about the powerful voice, the figure of Joe Biden in his family, and their concern to America.

Moreover, Joe Biden also expresses the predicting ac, the suggesting act, and the denying. In his utterance, Joe Biden expresses predicting act to make people doubt something by telling people the possibility if Donald Trump is re-elected. Then, he expresses suggesting act to make consider something by giving them choices, and he expresses denying act to create a good image about him by telling people that America is one.

In addition, Joe Biden and Kamala Harris convey their assertive speech act directly. By conveying directly, they make their utterance as clear as possible so that people understand their utterance as well. For example, by conveying the complaining

act directly, people understand their utterance easily that they are complaining about Donald Trump's leadership, especially in handling COVID-19. While, Joe Biden and Kamala Harris convey their assertive speech act indirectly because there is an action behind their utterance so that the people have to do something. For example, when they convey the convincing act indirectly, they do not express it to convince people, but they ask people to face COVID-19 together.

5.2 Suggestion

After conducting this research, I propose some suggestions, especially for those who are interested in illocutionary act. I suggest the future researchers can explore the other illocutionary act such as directive act, commissive act, expressive act, and declarative act to make different result in analysis the campaign speech.

In addition, the next researchers can also conduct assertive speech act analysis focusing on pragmatics field in the different objects such as movie, talk show, reality show, etc. Moreover, there are also some possible ways to conduct other assertive speech act analysis with a speech as the object such as making a deeper analysis. The next researcher can use literal and non-literal to explain the way speakers convey their utterances instead of using direct and indirect as in this analysis. Thus, the result of the analysis of assertive speech acts will be deeper.