

CHAPTER FOUR

CONCLUSION

In this chapter, I would like to present my conclusion based on the findings. Having analyzed the data, I notice that there are many factors which can create humor in a TV series, especially Speech Acts, because there are so many examples of communication which involve conversation containing Speech Acts. Speech Acts makes communication more interesting to be analyzed.

In my data analysis, I focus on misunderstanding in conversation. Misunderstanding can occur because of the intention or the meaning which is contained in the speaker's utterance is not fully recognized by the listener or can be considered as the failure of the speaker's illocutionary act. Moreover, the misunderstanding can lead to the occurrence of an unexpected uptake. The different opinions between the speaker and the listener is the most obvious factor that leads to misunderstanding. Different opinions can be caused by different characteristics, gender, age, level of education, interpretation and social status. However, lack of information can also lead to misunderstanding.

From the data I have analyzed, I found that there are two types of Speech Act that are generally used, which are **directive** Speech Act and **expressive**

Speech Acts. Among the fifteen data I have collected, there are ten data that contains **directive** Speech Act and five data that contains **expressive** Speech Act. In my data, I see that these two types of Speech Act are easier to lead the listener to misunderstand the speaker's meaning in their utterance. The purpose of **directive** Speech Act in the data is to give an order or command via the speaker's utterance; however, the listener does not really understand the meaning. The purpose of **expressive** Speech Act is to state the feeling of the speaker via his or her utterance; moreover, the listener does not really understand the meaning or shares a different feeling. As a result, the listener gives an uptake which is unexpected by the speaker, although an uptake does not always occur, because the listener also can be silent, or do something beyond the speaker's assumption.

However, I cannot find any other type of Speech Acts that causes misunderstanding besides **directive** and **expressive** Speech Acts in my data. The other types of Speech Acts, such as **declaration, representative, and commissive** also occur in the movie, but they do not create misunderstanding; accordingly, I did not use them in my analysis. In my opinion, those other types of Speech Act can possibly create misunderstanding in different situations.

According to the data, **directive** Speech Act is usually in the form of an invitation, asking for someone's help, hoping that someone will do something, and giving advice. **Expressive** Speech Act is in the form of expression, such as likes, dislikes, hates, and compliments.

In my opinion, based on the data, the hearer gives an unexpected uptake because he or she has a different opinion than the speaker has. This unexpected uptake in the conversation can cause confusion, anger, or an unpleasant situation

in a common situation, but in a comedy situation it causes humor. Unexpected uptake can be accidentally or deliberately spoken by the listener as a reply to the speaker's utterance.

I believe that the occurrence of unexpected uptakes in comedy situations is a very important factor. The anger or confusion caused by an unexpected uptake gives the effect of a funny situation. The funny situations that provoke the audience to laugh are the director's main goal in comedy situations. I think that the occurrence of unexpected uptakes in comedy situations gives the audience an idea about the character's foolishness, which makes them think that the character is silly or stupid. Therefore, I personally think that the use of unexpected uptake to produce humor is important in comedy situations and it is one of the story writer's ways of bringing humor.

In writing this thesis, I spent a lot of time observing the data, as there are 44 episodes in total, of 20 minutes per episode. From the observation, I notice that there are various situations when unexpected uptakes occur; there are serious, tense, sad, happy, and regular situations. Moreover, the unexpected uptakes can change the situation dramatically, for example, from a serious and tense situation to become a funny situation for the audience. However, the situation in the movie does not change. It still has the original serious and tense situation, as can be found in data one, or even becomes tenser, as in data 9. By the use of changing the situation, the story will not be monotonous, which would make the audience bored. This changing of situation is important in comedy situations in which the primary objective is to entertain the audience by producing humor.

Finally, I draw a conclusion that Speech Acts is very interesting and it is not hard to understand, as all people experience Speech Acts in their daily conversation, although they often do not realize it. By reading this thesis I hope that the readers will know and understand what Speech Acts is, and be aware that understanding Speech Acts is not difficult.

After working on this thesis about Speech Acts, I now feel more critical about other people's utterances, in which I need the speaker to specify their meaning in their utterances in order not to cause misunderstanding.

For further research, writers can use this writing as a reference to be compared with their research, and I suggest that researchers choose a comedy situation TV Series that has more seasons as there will be more data to be observed; therefore, researchers could possibly find other types of Speech Acts that are used to make a funny situation. Besides comedy situations, a researcher could analyze other genres, such as horror, tragedy, romance; therefore, they could observe Speech Acts that are used to convey horrific, tragic, or romantic situations.

Word count: 967