CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

The roles of the speaker and the hearer which revolve around their social relationships or statuses are significant in comprehending the utterances that contain directive illocutionary acts, primarily in the case of Andrew Paxton and Margaret Tate that has been analyzed in the previous chapter in which the roles of the participants are not constant and contradictory. According to the results of the analysis of 17 data utterances of the directive illocutionary acts used by Andrew to Margaret, Andrew produces 1 *suggesting* and 4 *ordering* in his role as Margaret's assistant and he produces 1 *requesting*, 1 *asking*, 3 *forbidding*, and 7 *ordering* utterances in his role as Margaret's fiancé.

In the comparison of his roles, the data demonstrates differences and similarities in the directive illocutionary acts produced. As an assistant, Andrew uses the weak directive illocutionary act *suggesting* and his *ordering* utterances are less direct by using second person pronoun because the source of the intention does not emerge from himself, but from another person which means that it is not Andrew's desire to make the hearer to do something for him, but another person's desire to make the hearer to do something for them by using Andrew as the message deliverer. As a fiancé, Andrew uses all of the *directives* except *suggesting* and his utterances in *ordering* are more direct which is evident in the

use of first person pronoun even though he is telling Margaret to do something because someone else asks him to do so.

Moreover, the data also indicates that there is a correlation between the roles and directive illocutionary acts in which the characteristic of the utterances in directive illocutionary acts are different depending on what role or what position the speaker is talking to at the time of speaking. In conclusion, this study shows that his dual role influences his use of directive illocutionary acts which is reflected in the way he produces it and the way Margaret reacts to it.