

## **Chapter V**

### **CONCLUSION**

In this chapter, the writer presents the general conclusion of her study on “An Analysis of The Used Utterance Types of The Performative Utterances of The Main Characters and Their Felicity Conditions in Ada Apa Dengan Cinta”. In the writer’s data, she finds the five types of utterance of performative utterances such as directives, expressives, declaratives, commissives, and representatives. She also finds that the most frequently used of the types of utterance that is used by the main characters is directives, and the last is declarations.

There are 62 utterances dealing with directives from 114 utterances. It means that 54,38% of utterances are directives. As an example, it can be seen in table 1. For representatives, the writer found 31 (27,19%) utterances dealing with representatives, 15 (13,16%) utterances dealing with expresives. The other types of utterances found in this research are commissives and declarations. There are 5

(4,39%) utterances of commissives and in this case, the writer only found one utterance (0,88%).

Besides, after doing the analysis, the writer finds all the utterances in her data have all certain expected or all appropriate circumstances, technically known as felicity conditions, for the performance of speech act to be recognized as intended. Furthermore, the writer finds that there is a relationship between types of utterance of performative utterances and the felicity conditions. Both of them can't be separated because a performative utterance can be recognized as intended or will not be infelicitous if it has some conditions as felicity conditions. There are content conditions, preparatory conditions, sincerity conditions, and essential conditions.

After doing this analysis, the writer hopes that by understanding the types of utterance of performative utterances and their felicity conditions, hopefully readers can really understand or can catch the implicit meaning and the action of the utterances that is produces by someone. Thus, by understanding performative utterances and their felicity conditions avoid the readers to misinterpret someone idea and the meaning.