

## CHAPTER 4

### CONCLUSION

In this study, the writer found all types and functions of speech act. These data are classified into four types and five functions of speech act that used by the debaters and chairperson in the Grand Final of Interschool Debate Competition on Asia-Pacific. The types of speech act are grouped into Direct Literal, Direct Non-Literal, Indirect Literal and Indirect Non-Literal. The functions of speech act are grouped into five: they are Directives, Expressives, Representatives, Commissives and Declarations.

There are 19 data are found in this Debate. From the data, the writer categorizes them into four types of data, they are Direct Literal, Direct Non-Literal, Indirect Literal and Indirect Non-Literal. Direct literal speech act has been found 12 times. After that, direct non-literal speech act has been found only once. Indirect literal has been found three times, and then indirect non-literal has been found three times. Based on the data above, the dominant type of speech act is direct literal speech act. The debaters use this type as a strategy to avoid the misunderstanding in delivering their idea in speeches. Meanwhile, the less dominant type of speech act is direct non-literal and indirect non-literal because it is less effective in delivering the arguments.

Moreover, the writer also found all of the five functions of speech act. Those are: directives, expressives, representatives, commissives and declarations. The most dominant is used by the debaters is directive which consists of 10 data. In the data, it is found in data 1, 2, 3, 4, 7, 9, 12, 13, 14 and 19. Expressive is found in data 5, 8 and 11. In the representative it is found in data 6 and 18. Commissive is found in data 10 and 17. Declaration is found in data 15 and 16. In this research, directive is the most dominant function of speech act because in delivering the idea or asking the Point of Information (POI) the debaters use commands, requests and asks in their utterances.