

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

Based on the analysis, this study finds that four types of illocutionary speech acts are employed in the selected songs by Ed Sheeran, namely representative, expressive, commissive, and directive acts. Among these types, representative acts are the most dominant, followed by directive, commissive, and expressive acts. This indicates that the lyrics predominantly function to express the speaker's beliefs and perceptions about love and relationships, supported by grammatical forms such as declarative clauses in the indicative mood.

Furthermore, these illocutionary acts effectively convey both emotional and relational meanings within the songs. Emotional meaning is expressed through expressive acts, which reveal feelings of love, affection, and longing. Meanwhile, relational meaning is conveyed through the interaction of commissive and directive acts, which reflect commitment, intimacy, and interpersonal closeness between the speaker and the addressee. In addition, representative acts reinforce these meanings by presenting love as a meaningful and real experience.

Therefore, the findings demonstrate that illocutionary acts play a significant role in communicating emotional depth and relationship dynamics

in song lyrics, making them an effective medium for expressing love in a pragmatic context.

B. Suggestion

1. **Student and english Learners:** Students are encouraged to use songs as an alternative medium to improve their understanding of pragmatic aspects of language, particularly illocutionary speech acts. By analyzing song lyrics, learners can develop not only their vocabulary and grammar but also their ability to interpret meaning beyond literal expressions. Understanding how language is used to express emotions, intentions, and relationships can help students communicate more naturally and effectively in real-life contexts.
2. **Teachers and Language Instructors:** Teachers are recommended to integrate song-based learning into English language teaching, especially in teaching pragmatics and speaking skills. Songs can serve as authentic and engaging materials that expose students to real-life language use, including various types of illocutionary acts such as representative, directive, expressive, and commissive. By guiding students to analyze lyrics, teachers can help them understand how emotional and relational meanings are conveyed in communication, thereby enhancing students' pragmatic competence.
3. **Future Researchers:** Future researchers are suggested to explore illocutionary speech acts using different data sources such as movies, novels, social media interactions, or other musical genres to obtain more diverse findings. They may also expand the scope by combining pragmatic

analysis with other linguistic approaches, such as discourse analysis or sociolinguistics, to gain deeper insights into language use. Additionally, future studies can focus on different aspects, such as perlocutionary effects or cross-cultural interpretations of speech acts.