

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

In this chapter, the writer concludes that:

1. From the ten sermons under this study, the speech act mostly used by five ministers in the introductory part is representative. The writer thought the ministers used the representative to describe something, for example God's power, God's love and God's word. The ministers described it with things which the congregation can find around their environment, for example river, seeds, and belly fruits. It made the ministers easy to describe their beliefs about God's power, God's love and God's word.
2. In the moves part, all the ministers just gave prayer because the prayer is the elements that must be given in the introductory part of the sermon. The ministers did not use all the moves because some of them just gave short introductory parts in their sermons. If this research is compared with Bhatia analysis, this research showed that the prayer of the introductory part of the sermon is in the first move. In Bhatia analysis, the first move in the pastors' sermons is the opening marker.
3. In the rhetorical function part, the ministers mostly use description. It helps the ministers to deliver the sermon. They can describe God's power using natural things, describe God's power to make a purpose, and

describe God's power as a process. This study also shows other functions such as cause-effect, comparison contrast, definition, enumeration, and exemplification. The ministers almost never use comparison-contrast in each of their sermons in the introductory part. The writer thought that it happened because there was no event which can be compared and contrasted at that time.

5.2 Suggestion

The writer hoped that other researchers can conduct a similar not only from the introductory part of the ministers' sermon but also from the introductory part, the body, and the conclusion of the ministers' sermons.

