

# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of Research

Nowadays, the use of language as a system of communication is growing rapidly over time. Through language, people communicate their thoughts, ideas, concepts, and feelings to one another. People must comprehend the conversation's underlying meaning or there will be misconceptions in a dialogue or communication if people cannot understand the implied meaning (Yule, 2020). One of the example of media communication is movie. Movie can be a media communication for people. According to Flick (2014), The contexts in which society communicates and interacts are embedded in movies. It served as a reflection of the social and personal structures and conditions that exist. Employing language involves social engagement in addition to linguistic interaction. Since civility is so important in our daily activities, people should use a polite utterance while conversing.

Moreover, Leech (1983) explained that language evolves over time, starting to change in accordance with its use and function. The same applies to individuals who speak in a rude manner. When communicating, the locutor and the interlocutor may suffer if they are unable to conduct courteous conversations in social settings. Understanding polite and rude communication is necessary because courteous communication is important.

In a simple sense, commissive illocutionary speech act are actions of obligating or proposing to commit oneself to do something indicated in the intended meaning, which may also contain circumstances under which the deed must be performed or not. When one communicates the desire to perform something and the belief that one's speech commits one to do it, at least under the conditions indicated or mutually believed to be significant, one is committing oneself to do what is mentioned (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985).

The researcher found the phenomenon of commissive illocutionary speech act in the channel telegraph. In the video, there was an incident between a professional comedian Chris Rock and one of the famous actors, Will Smith. That made the situation at the event heated up, because Chris Rock brought his wife in his joke and suddenly made her a little uncomfortable and offended. That's why Will Smith conveyed an utterance as follow;

Will Smith **(H)**: "Keep my wife's name out your fucking mouth"  
Chris Rock **(S)**: "**I'm going, Okay**"

Commissive illocutionary speech act was created from their dialogue. The speaker gave a command for not brought her wife in his joke and said "keep my wife's name out". And can be seen from the hearer's answer, it was considered as an act of commissive illocutionary speech act "**promise**". The hearer said "**I'm going, okay**" to promised that he didn't bring his wife in his joke anymore. Another example of promise was also found in other source.

Lynn **(H)**: Mike?  
Mike **(S)**: **I always do**, Sir.

(Tutuarima et al., 2018)

The dialogue above was taken from “London Has Fallen” movie. The speaker’s utterance “**I always do**” mean that the speaker promised that every time the hearer called his name, he must be prepared.

Another example of commissive illocutionary speech act was also found in that was epic you tube channel that was published on December 12<sup>th</sup> 2020. In that video, Juan as the creator, made an utterance and gave a car to random people. There was an act of offer that he used in the video entitled “**Is that okay if I give you a car**”. Offer is an act of commissive illocutionary speech act (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). Juan put off a statement that offered someone a car apart of his aim why did he give the car. Statement that came out from him, considered as act of “**offer**”. Below is the other example of offer in commissive illocutionary speech act from other source.

Marion (H): “Hmm.”

Jordan (S): “What up? How you doing? These are flaming hot. **Anybody want some? Grandma or want me to give one to the baby?** Mm y’all looking good ladies. Can I say it to you?”

Anna (H): “Thank you”

(Caniago & Afriana, 2022)

The dialogue above was taken from “Fatherhood” movie. Act of offer was created in the conversation above, the speaker’s utterance “**Anybody want some? Grandma or want me to give one to the baby?**” showed that the speaker offered his food to grandma or for the baby.

The researcher was also found the act of offer in Marry Me movie that was released in 2022. There was a scene between Debs and Charlie while had a conversation. “Marry Me” Movie 2022 (00.10.14 – 00.10.30)

Parker (S): “Charlie, this is once a life time”

Charlie (H): “I got my daughter tonight”

Parker (S): “Good, I got three tickets for tonight, **bring her**”

From the dialogue above, seen that the speaker asked the hearer for joining her to the concert, but the hearer said that he brought her daughter with him. An offer was created in their conversation. The speaker’s utterance, “**bring her**” stated that the speaker offered him to brought his daughter to go to the concert with them. The second phenomenon was also found in the scene where Kat and Collins were discussing about the moment last night.

Minute (00.28.01 – 00.28.17)

Kat (S): “We both do this, so if we like it or not, we in this together. **We have to embrace** spontaneity of the moment I don’t want to be a punch line”

Collins (H): Okay.

After their sudden marriage, the speaker felt that their wedding will not last long, and she didn’t want to be the punch line for the public for her decision married to Charlie. From the statement, the speaker committed herself that their marriage will runs good even she doesn’t know him deeper. This utterance is considered as commit, one of the acts of commissive illocutionary speech act.

The previous research of commissive illocutionary speech act was done before by Juniarta et al., (2020) that investigated the types of commissive speech act in John Wick chapter 2 movie. The data was taken from the conversation between the characters on the movie. The purpose of this study was to identifying the types of commissive speech acts that used by all the characters, but also analyzed the meaning of its utterances. This research applied Yule's theory of pragmatics to determine the types of commissive speech acts, also the theory from Thomas to analyzed the implied meaning. The results of this study were found four types of commissive speech act that are used in the data source; refusal, warning, promise and threat.

Another previous research was also conducted by Husain et al., (2020) that identified commissive speech act and found the function in the presidential debate. This research's data source is a video from the news channel. The candidate's utterances were served as the study's data. This research was based on Searle theory to identifying the types of commissive speech act. The information was gathered through observational and note-taking technique. As a result, twenty utterances belonged to the candidates. Ma'ruf, on the other hand, did not produce any commissive speech act utterances.

The previous and the present studies have similarities and dissimilarities. The Previous and the present studies both discussed the topic of commissive illocutionary speech act. But, in this research the theory from Searle and Vanderveken was applied. On the other hand, the previous and the present studies have dissimilarity which was in the data source. The present study applied a movie

entitled “Marry Me”. The movie showed that the researcher used as a data source contained utterances of the speaker. The acts and functions of commissive illocutionary speech act conveyed by the speaker in the movie was examined in this present research.

The distinction was in the data source, this research used "Marry Me" movie. Based on the research background, the researcher intended to attempted research entitled “An Analysis of Commissive Illocutionary Speech Act in “Marry Me” Movie 2022: Pragmatic Approach.

### **1.2 Identification of the Problem**

1. The misunderstanding of polite and rude communication.
2. Commissive illocutionary speech act found in social media.
3. Acts of commissive illocutionary speech act that used in “Marry Me” movie.
4. Functions of commissive illocutionary speech act that used in “Marry Me” movie.

### **1.3 Limitation of the Problem**

1. The acts of commissive illocutionary speech act that used in “Marry Me” movie.
2. The functions of commissive illocutionary speech act that used in “Marry Me” movie.

### **1.4 Formulation of the Problem**

1. What are the acts of commissive illocutionary speech act that used in “Marry Me” movie?

2. What are the functions of commissive illocutionary speech act that used in “Marry Me” movie?

### **1.5 Objective of the Research**

1. To find out the acts of commissive illocutionary speech act that used in “Marry Me” movie.
2. To find out the functions of commissive illocutionary speech act that used in “Marry Me” movie.

### **1.6 Significance of the Research**

#### **1. Theoretical Significance**

Theoretically, first the results of this study are expected to decrease misunderstandings about commissive illocutionary speech act. It is also wished as a contribution to pragmatic part, especially for wider the explanation of commissive illocutionary speech act. The second is this research expected to make the reader understand and get the reference from the subject of commissive illocutionary speech act.

#### **2. Practical Significance**

The findings of this study are intended to increase researcher’s interest in commissive speech act, and this study can be a reference for the next researcher with the same idea. The second point is for people who wanted to perform appropriate commissive illocutionary speech act in line with the social environments.

## 1.7 Definition of Key Terms

- Pragmatics : Deduced meaning regarded by the speaker and listener from the manner, place, and time of an utterance. The study of "hidden" definition, or how we recognize what might be meant when it is not said or written, is known as pragmatics (Yule, 2020).
- Speech Act : The utterance made or performed by the speaker in each speech. Speech act is an aspect of language that is defined by the speaker's intention and indeed the impacts it has on the receiver (Green et al., 1983).
- Illocutionary Act : Sentence that shows an attitude with a specific function or "force," known as an illocutionary act, differs from locutionary acts in that they carry a sense of urgency and appeal to the speaker's meaning and direction (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985)
- Commissive Illocutionary Speech Act : Speaker promises to do something in the future to make words fit of these words. Commissive are actions of obligating or proposing to commit oneself to do



something indicated in the intended meaning, which may also contain circumstances under which the deed must be performed or not (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985)