

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the study of "hidden" definition, or how we recognize what might be meant when it is not said or written. To accomplish this, speaker or hearer had to be reliant on many shared perceptions when attempting to communicate. The examination of those assumptions and expectations reveals some insights into how more is always articulated than what is said (Yule, 2020). In addition, Culpeper and Haugh (2014) stated that in pragmatics there is a recognition which typically a form of interpretation with a broad meaning that people encounter in or through the use of voice recognition construction.

This research focused on the implied and hidden meaning of the utterance and ruled out the written meaning according to the definition of pragmatics. This research used pragmatic approach of the focus of this research. Because this study is concerned with the interpretation of what the speakers mean by their utterance, rather than the meaning of the utterances themselves. Pragmatics became the foundation of this research to interpret utterances' meaning, assertions, purpose, as well as the planned action. It examines how factors such as time, place, and human contact between the speaker and the receiver impact how the speech is used.

2.1.1 Speech Act

Speech act is an aspect of language that is defined by the speaker's intention and indeed the impacts it has on the receiver. It's really the action that speaker

wishes to elicit from their crowd (Green et al., 1983). Yule (2020) added that speech act are actions performed using language. More specific titles, such as apology, complaint, appreciation, invitation, commitment, or request, are commonly used in English.

2.1.2 Illocutionary Act

According to Searle and Vanderveken (1985), illocutionary act is a 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. Understanding the illocutionary act can help people understand the speaker's intention better in a specific situation, such as a movie. Furthermore, there are several classifications of illocutionary act. The classification of illocutionary according to Searle and Vanderveken (1985), divided into five, consisting of assertive, declaration, expressive, directives and commissive.

2.1.3 Commissive Illocutionary Speech Act

Commissive illocutionary speech act is an action 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 recognized (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985).

2.1.3.1 Acts of Commissive Illocutionary Speech Act

According to Searle and Vanderveken (1985), there are seventeen acts of commissive illocutionary speech act. That are; commit, promise, threaten, vow, pledge, swear, accept, consent, refuse, offer, bid, assure, guarantee, warrant, contract, covenant, and bet.

A. Commit

Commit is an act that has a force to make someone or the listener to do what is said by the speaker. To swear an oath or confess your aspect of life or course of action, commit means something that must be allocated. (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985)

Example:

Prabowo-Sandi commit, we will ensure for the best disabled students to fulfill their potential (Husain et al., 2020)

Actually, I will remain consistent in speaking out the truth and everything for the people, whatever I want to do for the welfare of the Indonesian people (Rostiana & Novari, 2021)

B. Promise

The act of compelling is specifically performed for the hearer to do more for the hearer's benefit, and it requires duty, which enhances the speaker's trust. Promise also a special type from commit (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985).

Example:

I will come to the ceremony (Egner, 2006)

Contain the animal or I will (Sihotang & Ambalegin, 2022).

C. Threaten

Statement given by the speaker to induce the hearer to the words pronounced by the speakers will intimidate the listener. Threats are usually accompanied by a suspicion of the speakers, and threat also made the hearer feel under the speaker's control (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985).

Example:

Tell, or I'll tell (Devi & Degaf, 2021)

I promise you, I'mma punch you in the face. Don't say anything else to me (Caniago & Afriana, 2022)

D. Vow

The vow could be to do better in future or to exact revenge on opponents who are no longer alive. A vow is a commitment made to a deity or saint to perform an act, duty, or situation, or a concrete statement (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985)

Example: I vow to help you love life, to always hold you in tenderness (Kumalasari, 2019).

E. Pledge

Many pledges are the same with promise and swear, but pledge is more formal and usually delivered by the professional compare than promise and swear that usually delivered by human to human. (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985)

Example:

Our pledge to America's workers has secured commitments to train more than 12 million Americans for the jobs of tomorrow (Nabila et al., 2021)

I pledge allegiance to the flag (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985)

F. Swear

An utterance in an act form that requires the speaker to fulfill the utterances.

The level of swear is higher than promise or pledge (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985)

Example: I never see him , I swear ! (Kumalasari, 2019)

G. Accept

As a reaction to what the speaker has said or promised to do. The receiver simply permits the speaker to carry out his commitments by letting him speak in the context of commissive accepting (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985)

Example:

Yeah! See you there! (Desica & Ambalegin, 2021)

H. Consent

With the additional condition that one has justifications for not doing it and would not do it if not ordered, consent is the agreement to do something or accept a direction to do something. Given your understanding of the action, the anticipated results, and your capacity to refuse, consent is defined as an agreement to do something (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985)

Example: Please (Kumalasari, 2019)

I. Refusal

An implementation of the speakers' dissatisfaction with the request he has obtained depicts a negative reaction to an invitation and recommendations. The speakers' actions in the future will be influenced by their disapproval of this (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985)

Example:

Well, don't try to help me (Desica & Ambalegin, 2021)

Stop Marta! There's no time! (Devi & Degaf, 2021)

J. Offer

When the speaker signs a deal, it means that he or she is willing to do something for the listener. It could be a help or whatever to grant (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985)

Example:

Can I help you? (Searle, 1979)

You want to play? (Desica & Ambalegin, 2021)

K. Bid

A bid is a highly detailed and organized type of deal. An asset has been put up for auction with the understanding that the buyer will make the highest offer. The offers are then invited, and in this context, they are referred to as bids. If you place a bid, you are making an option to buy the item for a specific pot of cash (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985)

Example:

When bid in an auctions, it is specialized form of an offer (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985)

L. Assure

Assure is to devote to a strategic planning while assuming the listener has doubts with the perlocutionary goal of convincing the hearer that person would have done it (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985)

Example:

Do you really want to go (Searle, 1979)

M. Guarantee

If a speaker promises something, it implies that he or she must be held responsible. He/she will do clearly what he/she is saying in the future, or whatever he/she said is true. It confirms the worth of something (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985)

Example:

I guarantee that any great fortune in America was built, at least in part, using workers all of us helped pay to educate. (Nabila et al., 2021)

N. Warrant

An extra fractional documents situation is added to a guarantee to create a warrant. In a warranty situation, the guarantee is either a specific commercial commodity or the security of the header to a specific piece of property (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985)

Example: there is no warrant for this sort of behavior (Kumalasari, 2019)

O. Contract

A contract is an agreement between two institution or companies who are signing it. Contract has its rules and legal laws for management (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985)

Example:

Party A promises to do something for party B in return for which return for the making of the other (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985)

P. Covenant

Concerned with the speaker's commitment to taking future action and commits the speaker to a course of action (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985)

Example:

In English, it is more somber, antique, and noble (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985)

Q. Bet

The agency of one participant's campaign promise is the opposite of the other participants which is a joint conditional promise (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985)

Example:

Jokowi-Amin will risk our position and reputation. We will use all the authority that we have for the improvement of this nation (Husain et al., 2020)

2.1.3.2 Functions of Commissive Illocutionary Speech Act

According to Leech (1983), there are four functions in commissive illocutionary speech acts, such as:

A. Competitive

As mentioned by Leech (1983), this function is meant to compete with the social purpose. The negative politeness is used in this function to decrease the unrelatable manner between what speakers want and what they have to claim in a pleasant way.

Example: Getting someone to lend you money (Leech, 1983)

B. Convivial

As mentioned by Leech (1983), this function intends to serve social purposes. In this case, politeness is used positively to demonstrate a great pleasure correlation

in community. When the social and illocutionary goals overlap, Convivial function emphasizes pleasant manners and seeks out possibilities for social interaction.

Example: Congratulate someone on the birthday (Leech, 1983)

C. Collaborative

As mentioned by Leech (1983), this function intends to disregard social goals. Politeness is missing from this function. This function is used when someone reporting, asserting, instructing or announcing.

Example: I am currently with Mrs. Siti Fadilah, the former Minister of Health of the Republic of Indonesia, who once fought against the SARS avian influenza (Rostiana & Novari, 2021)

D. Conflictive

As mentioned by Leech (1983), this function intends where the social objective and the illocutionary goal clashed. Since the main goal of the function was to incite rage, it had absolutely no etiquette components.

Example: Tell, or I'll tell (Devi & Degaf, 2021)

2.2 Previous Research

Research about commissive illocutionary speech act was already done by many researchers around the world. And the research also used many theories from various experts.

Gea and Johan (2020) analyzed about commissive speech act that used in speech by Donald Trump. The goal of this study was to identify several types of commissive speech acts and comprehend their functions used pragmatic approach. The alignment in this study refers to Donald Trump's utterance. Theory from Searle

was used in this study to find the types of commissive speech act. This study used a descriptive qualitative method and data from Fox Business. Data collection techniques include observation, watching, and taking notes was also used in this study. This study discovered twenty-eight types of commissive speech acts. The results showed that there were eight diverse types of commissive speech acts.

Desica and Ambalegin (2021) analyzed about commissive speech act that was found in movie “Onward”. The purpose of this study was to discover the types of commissive acts found in the film Onward, which served as the data source. The utterances made by the characters in the film were used as research data and were classified using Searle's theory of commissive acts. The research found there were 17 utterances of commissive acts found in the movie onward. They were two data points of promising, four data points of threatening, two data points of accepting, six data points of refusing, and two data points of offering.

Devi and Degaf (2021) investigated commissive speech act that used by character in movie knives out. The qualitative descriptive method was used in this study, and the research instrument was the researcher herself. The utterances were classified using the theory proposed by Searle and Austin. The researcher found that 13 data points were discovered in the Knives Out film. In contrast, the researcher discovered six types of commissive speech acts in the Knives Out film based on 13 data points: 2 words for guarantee, 2 words for promises, 2 words for offer, 3 words for refuse, 2 words for threats, and 2 words for volunteer.

Supriyani et al., (2022) analyzed about the commissive speech acts contained in the translated text of the Qur'an Surah of Maryam and its role in developing the

prophetic character of students. Theory of Searle was used in this research. This research is a qualitative descriptive type and its object comes in the form of commissive utterances contained in the text of the translation of the Qur'an Surah of Maryam and the subject is the text of the translation of the Qur'anic Surah of Maryam. The method of collecting data is by reading and taking notes (reading carefully and writing carefully). The data analysis method used is the agih method. The technique of analysis used is the mark reading analysis technique. The results of this study show that there were 16 commissive speech acts of promises found in this research.

Tajabadi and Pourmohammad (2022) investigated about commissive act in the Qur'an using Searle's speech act theory, a theory useful in comprehending deeper semantic levels of holy scriptures. The study used a descriptive-analytical method, and the data were analyzed through a qualitative analysis. The results of this research were revealed that the Qur'an expresses commissive speech acts through four linguistic structures: oath, promise, threat and pledge.

Marklund (2022) analyzed about proportion commissive speech acts were used in relation to other speech acts by the four American presidents inaugurated in the 21st century in their inaugural addresses, as well as how these commissive speech acts were realized in terms of various pragmatic features (e.g., vagueness, deictic use, self-positive representation, and implicature). The methodological approach adopted in this study is both qualitative as well as quantitative in character. The findings showcase that the presidents affiliated with the Republican party made use of commissive speech acts to a higher degree than their Democratic

counterparts. Donald J. Trump appeared as a clear outlier with an exuberant amount of commissive speech acts in comparison with the other three presidents

Winda et al., (2023) investigated on Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's speech, the President of Indonesia from 2004 – 2014, who gave a speech about wire-tapping. To explain the text clearly, a pragmatic analysis was employed. This approach was used because the study intended to see the function of commissive speech acts beyond the text; therefore, some information was scientifically proved regarding the act and its functions. This analysis was based on Searle. The result of the study is expected to reveal the aforementioned intended information.

According to the similarities, the previous research and the present research both investigated about commissive illocutionary speech act that was introduced by Searle. In the other hand, the dissimilarity between the previous research and the present research was on the data source. The present research's data source different from the previous researches. "Marry Me" movie 2022 was chosen to be the data source for this present research. The movie was chosen because it had never previously been investigated as a data source in any other previous research.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

The study began with the pragmatic approach. The method was chosen because the researcher recognized commissive illocutionary speech act to be the subject of this study. This research focused on the acts and functions of commissive illocutionary speech act. The acts of commissive illocutionary speech act included: promise, commit, threaten, vow, pledge, accept, refuse, offer, guarantee, warrant, assure, bid, swear, bet, consent, covenant, and contract argued to (Searle &

Vanderveken, 1985). And the functions of commissive illocutionary speech act included: competitive, convivial, collaborative and conflictive.

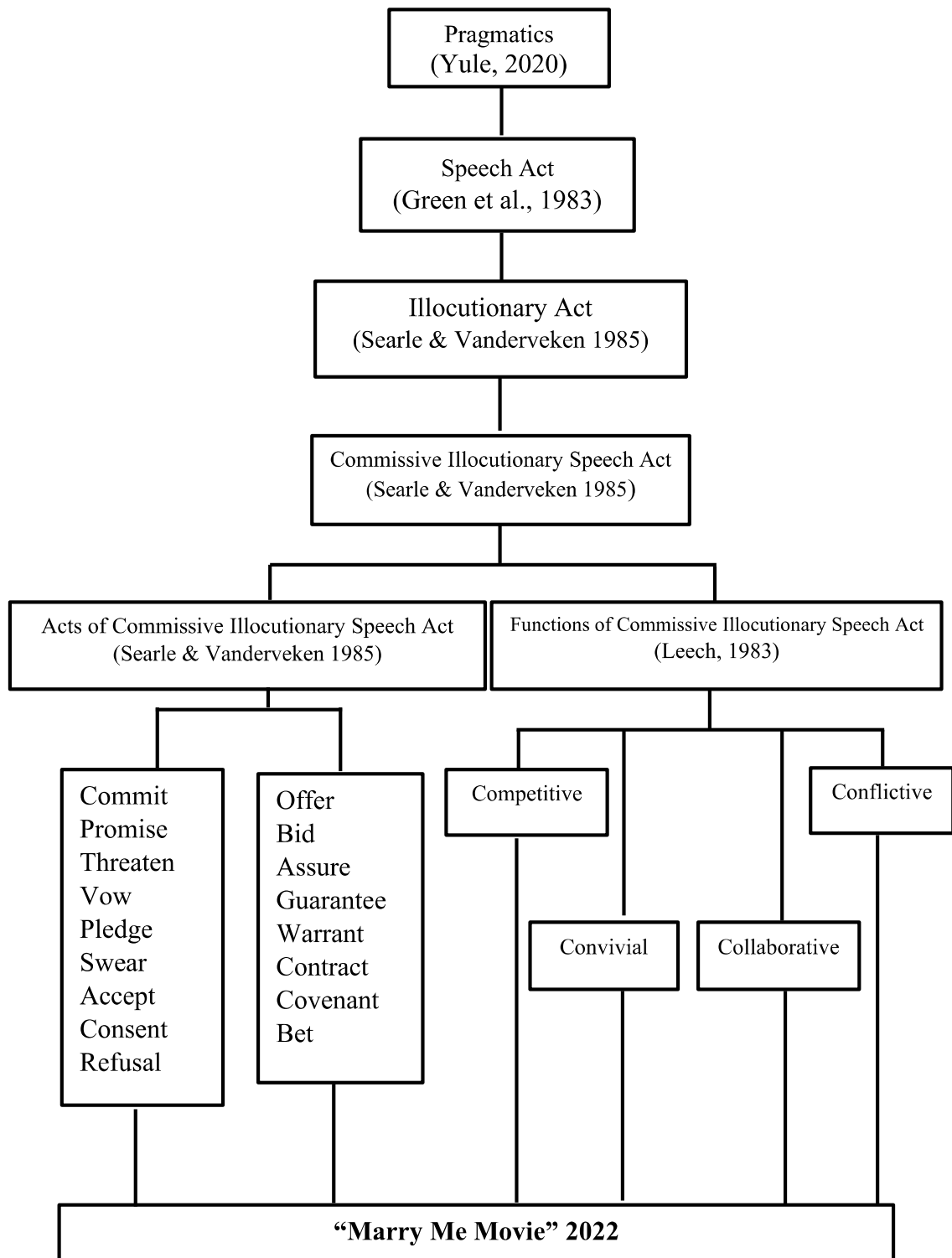


Figure 2.1 Theoretical Framework