

**AN ANALYSIS OF COMMISSIVE ILLOCUTIONARY SPEECH ACTS IN
“NEVER HAVE I EVER” TV SERIES: PRAGMATIC APPROACH**

THESIS



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FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY**

2023

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**Submitted in partial fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of
Sarjana Sastra**



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"NEVER HAVE I EVER" TV SERIES: PRAGMATIC APPROACH**

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DECLARATION OF THE THESIS ORIGINALITY

I, Valeryan Salsabilla Maurarochelle, NPM No. 191210050

Hereby declare that the term paper entitled:

**AN ANALYSIS OF COMMISSIVE ILLOCUTIONARY SPEECH ACTS IN
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is the real work of myself and I realize that this thesis has never been published in other media before, partially or entirely, in the name of mine or others

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Valeryan Salsabilla Maurarochelle
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APPROVAL PAGE

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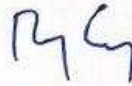
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Supervisor

ABSTRAK

Tindak tutur ilokusi komisif adalah jenis tindak tutur yang digunakan penutur untuk melaksanakan tugas yang akan datang. Tindak tutur ilokusi komisif mewajibkan penutur untuk mewujudkan apa yang dikatakannya. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mengkaji tindak dan jenis bentuk kalimat dalam tindak ilokusi tuturan komisif yang digunakan oleh tokoh-tokoh dalam serial TV. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori Searle & Vanderveken tentang tindak tutur ilokusi komisif. Ada tujuh belas tindak tutur ilokusi komisif. Penelitian ini juga menggunakan teori Kreidler yang berkaitan dengan bentuk kalimat. Penelitian kualitatif deskriptif ini juga menggunakan metode observasi dan teknik mencatat. Penelitian ini menggunakan identitas pragmatis untuk menganalisis data. Hasil penelitian ini dijelaskan secara deskriptif dengan kalimat dan kata-kata. Dari hasil analisis, terdapat tiga belas tindak dan semua jenis bentuk kalimat. Perbuatan tersebut adalah melakukan, berjanji, bersumpah, mengancam, bersumpah, menerima, menyetujui, menolak, menawarkan, menjamin, mengontrak, dan bertaruh. Jenis bentuk kalimat yang digunakan adalah deklaratif, imperatif, dan interogatif. Jenis dan bentuk kalimat komisif akan dikumpulkan dari serial TV “Never Have I Ever”. Dalam penelitian ini tindakan yang paling banyak digunakan adalah penolakan. Sebab, memiliki perbedaan budaya dan situasi kehidupan yang menuntut tokoh utama untuk menolak berbagai perubahan yang memasuki kehidupannya yang ditunjukkan dalam ucapan-ucapan mereka. Jenis bentuk kalimat yang paling banyak digunakan adalah interogatif. Pasalnya, dalam sinetron ini banyak sekali pertanyaan yang harus disampaikan oleh para tokoh yang ditampilkan dalam tuturan mereka.

Kata Kunci: Tindakan, Komisif, Ucapan

ABSTRACTS

Commissive illocutionary speech acts were type of speech acts that speakers employed to carry out upcoming tasks. Commissive illocutionary speech acts were obligate the speaker to put what is said into action. This research aimed to examine the acts and the types of forms of sentence in commissive speech illocutionary acts used by the characters in the TV series. The research used the theory of Searle & Vanderveken about commissive illocutionary speech acts. There are seventeen acts of commissive illocutionary speech acts. This research also used the theory by Kreidler related to the forms of sentence. This descriptive qualitative research also used observational method and note taking technique. This research used pragmatic identity to analyze the data. The result of this research were explained descriptively by sentences and words. From the analysis result, there were thirteen acts and all types of forms of sentence. The acts were commit, promise, swear, threaten, vow, accept, consent, refusal, offer, assure, contract, and bet. The types of forms of sentences were declarative, imperative and interrogative. The commissive types and forms of sentences collected from “Never Have I Ever” TV series. In this research the most used act was refusal. Because, it has difference of culture and life situation which required the main character to resist many changes that enter his life shown in their utterances. The most used types of forms sentences was interrogative. Because, in this TV series there were many questions that must be conveyed by the characters shown in their utterances.

Keywords: Acts, Commissives, Utterances

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

MOTTO

**“Indeed, all actions depend on their intentions”
(HR Bukhari and Muslim)**

DEDICATION

I dedicated this thesis to my father who always support and love me.

I also dedicated this thesis to the readers who read this research.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Alhamdulillah rabbil 'alamin, all praises and gratefulness to Allah Subhanahu Wa Ta'ala who has given mercy and gift, so the researcher can complete this thesis entitled "An Analysis of Commissive Illocutionary Speech Acts in "Never Have I Ever" TV series: Pragmatic Approach" for the requirements to complete the undergraduate study program (S1) in the English Literature Study Program, University of Putera Batam.

The researcher realized that this thesis is far from perfect. Therefore, the researcher with pleasure will always accept criticism and suggestion. With all the limitation, the researcher also realized that this thesis would not complete without help, guidance, and encouragement from the various parties. The greatest gratitude also addressed to her thesis supervisor, Mr. Robby Satria, S.S. M, Hum as her thesis supervisor who has contributed the idea, motivation, and patience in arranging to the researcher to write the thesis well. For this reason, the researcher expressed her gratitude to:

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The researcher apologizes for all mistakes made along the studies and also the researcher hopes this thesis would be useful for the readers. May Allah give happiness, healthy and mercy for all of us. Amin.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of Research

Language is a communication tool used by everyone in their daily life. The use of language enables people to convey information and expressions to another communication partner. Regarding information, a speaker provides information by delivering everything that is desired to be communicated. Language delivers expression by expressing the speaker's feeling about particular thing or a person. The role of language is impossible to be experienced if there is no interaction between one another. A speaker and hearer as the two parties have to interact in order to make the information and feelings are well delivered. However, all utterances have implied meaning that cannot be found out without context. By interpreting the meaning based on context, the utterance meaning will be in line with speaker meaning.

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistic that finds out meaning by interpreting the context. It is the study of contextual meaning, or how we recognize what is meant even when it is not actually said or written (Yule, 2005). Hence, the study of contextual meaning in communication between speaker and hearer is known as pragmatics. Moreover, as a speaker or hearer, it necessitates that individuals comprehend the conversation's underlying meaning. There will be misunderstanding in a conversation or communication if the interlocutor do not understand the implicit meaning Pragmatics often occurs when the speaker conveys utterances to the hearer. In contrast, it is possible to produce utterances that cause

ambiguity to the hearer. Misunderstanding or failure occurs because the listener is not able to absorb what is meant by the speaker. It can be defined as the difference between the recipient's pragmatic expectations and the message's real pragmatic force. As said by Grice (1975), the benefit of learning a language pragmatically is that it enables you to ascertain other people's intents, aims, and sorts of behaviors when they communicate. Therefore, the use of appropriate communication in social circumstances is referred to as pragmatic language.

In fact, being unable to interpret what is being said, which frequently results in misunderstanding or ambiguity, is the failure of pragmatics. It cannot state that the pragmatic force of an utterance is incorrect, however it failed to reach the speaker's goal. The existence of a speech act is needed in analyzing errors. As described by Searle (1969), in general, the meaning of the phrase affects the speech or actions that are made during sentence utterances. In speech acts theory, illocutionary speech act is a subcategory. Illocutionary suppression happens when the hearer fails to perceive the speaker's illocutionary goals; the hearer does not understand what the speaker is attempting to accomplish with her words, and therefore the speech act fails.

When these structures enable speech by enabling the speaker to make commitments to the listener, the phenomenon of commissive speech actions takes place. The study derived by Searle & Vanderveken, (1985), that the following English commissive are commit, promise, threaten, vow, pledge, swear, accept, consent, refuse, bid, assure, guarantee, warrant, contract, covenant, bet. The speaker undertakes the world to fit the words when utilizing commissive.

The phenomena of commissive speech acts that researcher was found in the Instagram post. The researcher found the phenomenon in Instagram application that taken from celebrity feeds named Selena Gomez. It was posted on March 22nd, 2022. It was found the utterance which contain of commissive speech acts in her caption feeds.

Selena Gomez : " **Our first initiative for @officialwondermind will be an email newsletter dedicated to taking time for your mind!**"

Commentator : "CAN'T WAIT"

In the above phenomenon, Selena informed that the account is planning to send an email newsletter to give some pleasure for the fan's mind. The commentator replied with caps lock. Hearer's responses were expressing the feeling of his impatience. This response indicated that Selena's utterance illustrates the existence of a commissive speech acts. It included the act of commissive action, namely offer. An offer is a promise that is conditional on the acceptability of the hearer (Searle & Vanderveken, 1989).

Additionally, the researcher of this research found another issue in Instagram application that taken from the same celebrity feeds named Selena Gomez. It was posted on March 25th, 2022. In her caption feeds, utterances with commissive speech acts were discovered.

Selena Gomez: " **Season 2 of @OnlyMurdersHulu is coming June 28!**"

Fans: "The best show is back."

Selena is the famous American singer and actress. Selena played the character of Mabel Mora in the TV series Only Murders. Selena informed her fans that season 2 would be showing. It included the act of commissive, namely assure. To assure is to agree to something in the future while pretending someone else will do it and thinking the listener will reluctant (Searle & Vanderveken, 1989).

Aside from Instagram post, another phenomenon can be caught on Netflix tv series that taken from "Never Have I Ever". The main tv series role is Maitreyi Ramakrishnan as Devi Vishwakumar. Never Have I Ever tells the story of Devi that

she wants to improve her social standing following a horrible first year in terms of her social standing, but her friends, family, and feelings make it difficult for her. She will be attending a school next year and attempting to deal with her loss as well as her Indian-American heritage. It released on April 27, 2020. It was found the utterance which contains of commissive illocutionary speech acts in the TV series. Kamala: “Devi, I made you a lunch!”

Devi: **“I don’t bring lunch on Tuesdays. It’s square pizza day”**. (30:01 – 30:02)

In above conversation, Kamala as a speaker and Devi as a hearer both produces utterances. It started with Kamala made a lunch for her cousin. She offers it to Devi. Then, Devi responded was refusing Kamala's lunch because today she ate pizza and she didn't bring lunch on Tuesday. The utterances of both belong to the acts of commissive illocutionary speech acts. As stated by Searle & Vanderveken (1989), refuse is negative counterparts to accept someone.

Comprehension of commissive illocutionary speech acts is require because humans frequently face issues communicating through language in spoken or written communication. Daily speech, speech, interviews, discussion shows, and other settings are all good places to look for utterances of commissive illocutionary speech acts. Therefore, commissive are speech acts employed by speakers to commit oneself to subsequent activities. It is described as a discourse that bears the speaker's endorsement or action.

Briefly, the phenomenon related to the commissive illocutionary speech acts can be in a Netflix TV series that taken from “Never Have I Ever”. It tells the story of Devi that she wants to improve her social standing following a horrible first year in terms of her social standing, but her friends, family, and feelings make it difficult for her. She will be attending a school next year and attempting to deal with her loss as well as her Indian-American heritage. It released on April 27, 2020. It was found the utterance which contains of commissive illocutionary speech acts in the TV series.

“TV series” and “movie” are both synonyms for “motion picture”. Movies have to be understood essentially as media of communication (Flick, 2014). In the

other hand, the film is an audio-visual communication tool that describes social activities therefore that it is easy to understand the message content in the film. Furthermore, although the film is engineered, the script in the film is made in such a way that it resembles the actual situation. Hence, by observing how the structure of the film works, conversations can be found.

Many writers have looked at Searle (1969) theory of commissive speech acts. Desica and Ambalegin (2021) studied commissive speech acts in Onward movie by Dan Scanlon. The researchers discovered the types of commissive speech acts that occurred in onward movie such as promising threatening, accepting, refusing and offering. The discussion was appropriate with acts of commissive speech acts that uttered Ian and the result is he often used the act of refusal.

Yédia & Servais (2022) identified the utilization of speech acts in the utterances of “Frank Ogodo Oghebece's Harvest of Corruption book”. The data consisted of movie utterances that were analyzed using Searle’s theory. The researcher have found one type of commissive speech acts namely commit. In other words, generating an utterance constitutes a speech act. The results illustrated how the frequency distribution of the speech acts in the extract is similar and different. In Extract 1, commissive acts are ranked third, but second in Extract 2.

Previous study has shown that the commissive speech act is used in a number of situations. Commissive speech acts is one of the subjects that can be studied in pragmatics from movies because everyone uses it in their daily activities to interact with others and convey their emotions through different types of dialogue. In this case, this present research focused on the commissive speech act in the “Never

Have I Ever” TV series. The reason of the researcher chooses Never Have I Ever series is because the utterances between Devi, her mother, her friends, and cousin contain of future action. This investigation, same as the previous study, employs Searle theory (1969). In this research is the data source will be from the TV series between Devi, social background and school life. The researcher will identified the commissive speech acts from the dialogue. The objective of this research, as stated above, is to analyze and explore the types of commissive speech acts and forms of sentences uttered by the characters in the TV series.

Nowadays people watch TV series and there is a lot of reasons why people watch television for example some people watch it for entertainment, some to get the news and catch up on what is happening in the world, and some watch it to waste time. However, people do not know that there is knowledge or lessons to be learned in it. According to Flick (2014) stated that TV and movies was a media of communication that show us their world without needing any imagination or thought; we simply get to see someone else's life. The researcher took the “Never Have I Ever” TV series as a data source because it reflected in the social life.

According to previous research above, the theory was used to the data source to analyze the types of commissive illocutionary speech act. Because this research will use the "Never Have I Ever" TV series, the future action was in the data source. Therefore, the researcher interested in conducting research entitled “**An Analysis of Commissive Illocutionary Speech Acts in “Never Have I Ever “TV Series: Pragmatics Approach”**”.

1.2 Identification of the Problem

On the basis of the research's context, there are a number of issues that can be recognized based on the background, including:

1. The misunderstanding utterance occurs in communication in “Never Have I Ever” TV series.
2. Phenomena of the commissive illocutionary speech acts in daily life from “Never Have I Ever” TV series.
3. Factor of commissive illocutionary speech acts applied in “Never Have I Ever” TV” series.
4. The acts of commissive illocutionary speech acts delivered by characters in “Never Have I Ever” TV series.
5. The forms of sentences delivered by characters in “Never Have I Ever TV” series.

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

The analysis was the subject of the limitation as a result of the research identification. The restriction, as can be seen, is focused on two main concerns.

1. The acts of commissive illocutionary speech acts delivered by characters in “Never Have I Ever” TV series.
2. The forms of sentences delivered by characters in “Never Have I Ever” TV series.

1.4 Formulation of the Problem

The problem's limitation led to the development of research questions.

Questions based on the limitation of the following research problem:

1. What are the acts of commissive illocutionary speech acts delivered by characters in “Never Have I Ever” TV series?
2. What are the forms of sentences delivered by characters in “Never Have I Ever” TV series?

1.5 Objectives of the Research

This research was finally created to solve research problems and focus on achieve a goal. The aims of this research are:

1. To discover the acts of commissive illocutionary speech acts delivered by characters in “Never Have I Ever” TV series.
2. To discover the forms of sentences delivered by characters in “Never Have I Ever” TV series.

1.6 Significance of the Research

1. Theoretical Significance

This research theoretically serves a number of important purposes. The first is this research is hoped to broaden the understanding of how employing utterances to carry out some intentions, mainly commissive illocutionary speech acts for reader. The second is this research also aims to develop understanding and knowledge in the area of incorporating materials into scientific studies of

commissive illocutionary speech acts. The last is this research is hoped to be a reference in analyzing data for the pertinent research that will be organized.

2. Practical Significance

This research is expected to be crucial for a number of reasons. The first is that speakers and interlocutors can understand all acts and forms of illocutionary commissive illocutionary speech acts. There will be no misunderstandings about commissive illocutionary speech acts if all acts and forms are understood. The second is speakers are capable of doing the appropriate commissive illocutionary acts in accordance with the intended outcome. The last is the speaker aimed in executing commissive illocutionary acts can be revealed by interlocutors.

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

Pragmatics : Pragmatics is allows you to examine people's supposed meanings, assumptions, intentions or aims, and the manner in which they interact when they communicate.

Speech Act : Beyond just using words or phrases, a speaker always has a purpose in mind. This is an aspect of pragmatics. Speech acts are the functions that the produced utterances carry out. Language-based activities are a component of every communication.

Illocutionary Act : The minimal units of human communication are speech acts of a type. Some examples of these are statements, questions, commands, promises and apologies.

Commissive Speech Acts : Speakers utilize these acts of speech acts to commit themselves to a future action. The following English commissive are commit, promise, threaten, vow, pledge, swear, accept, consent, refuse, bid, assure, guarantee, warrant, contract, covenant, bet.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

A review of related literature is a specified review of existing literature related to the topic of a thesis or dissertation. In this chapter examined about the knowledge and findings from subsisting literature pertinent to the topic of the research. While a theoretical framework is an overview of fundamental theories that serves as a guide for creating the arguments use in this research. The theories are established by researchers to demonstrate phenomena, draw connections, and make predictions. In theoretical framework, the researcher justifies about all of the subsisting theories that support the research, revealing that this research is rooted in established ideas.

2.1 Pragmatics

A study that must have a meaning in order to be correctly comprehended that the meaning of utterances mentioned by the speaker and construed by the listener. As it recognized by Searle (1969), pragmatics is one of those words (others include "sociocultural" and "cognitive") that provides an idea that something very specialized and technical is being discussed while, in fact, it often has no apparent meaning. It concerned with the circumstances under which speakers and listeners determine the context and use-dependent meanings of utterances. To avoid misunderstandings brought on by cultural variations, it is crucial to be acquainted with other cultures and pragmatics. The importance of intercultural communication is emphasized by pragmatic studies.

Searle (1969) stated that the study of the link between sign and interpretation is known as pragmatics. The meaning of speaker's statements, rather than the meaning of words or phrases, is the emphasis of pragmatics. It is concerned with the speaker's meaning as well as the context's meaning. More information is received by the listener than is stated. Thus, pragmatics is described as the study of context effects. Whenever one refers to all the facts that can vary from utterance to utterance, this is similar to saying it works with utterances.

2.1.1 Speech Acts

Speech act is one of the pragmatic elements that has a contextual significance. Cruse (2006), stated that speech act can be an important aspect of spoken language, and thus of pragmatics, is when individuals speak, they are truly accomplishing something with language, whether they are informing, criticizing, blaming, warning, congratulating, christening a newborn, and so on. Then, theory from Levinson (1983) and Yule (1996) clarified the resembling explanation about speech acts. Levinson (1983) stated that speech act is understanding the essence of literary genres or uncovering textual nuance, while Yule (1996) stated that speech acts are actions that are carried out through utterances, In English, more precise titles such as apology, complaint, appreciation, invitation, finment, or request are typically used. In addition, the action performed by producing an utterance will consist of three related acts.

Speech act are ramified into locutionary, illocutionary and perlocutionary. According to speech-act theory, a locutionary act is the act of making a meaningful utterance, a sequence of spoken words accompanied by silence and followed by

silence or a switch of speaker. Cruse (2006) explanation, the locutionary acts is the act of making an utterance with a certain form, meaning, and reference. Then, the use of a sentence to communicate an attitude with a particular function or force called illocutionary acts. A speaker's act of saying something (with the appropriate aim and in the suitable context), rather than the act of producing a certain impact by saying something (Cruse, 2006). Furthermore, an activity or state of thinking that occurs as a result of or as a result of stating anything is perlocutionary act. According to Cruse (2006), speaking act that is contingent on the creation of a specific consequence.

2.1.2 Illocutionary acts

One of the characteristics of the speech act is the illocutionary. Levinson (1983) explanation, a speech act is the act of expressing a remark while pronouncing a phrase with the force that is traditionally associated with it. An illocutionary act can be defined as the making of a statement in uttering a phrase by the use of conventional force. This is referred to as a speech act. Illocutionary act is rather of making a specific impact by uttering anything, a speaker's act of saying something (Cruse, 2006). Understanding the illocutionary act may aid us in better comprehending the speaker's discourse in a particular situation, such as a movie. In addition, there are various forms of illocutionary acts. Those are commissive illocutionary speech acts, directive illocutionary act, expressive illocutionary act, representative illocutionary act, and declarative illocutionary act.

2.1.3 Commissive Acts

Commissive discourse serves as a focal point for an agreement or movement that prompts the speaker to act, such as : pledge, promise, swear, covenant, vow, contract, embrace, and guarantee are all words that can be used to describe a commitment (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). When a person speaks, someone engages in a process known as speech act. Speech act is a manifestation of linguistic forms that reflects intention from utterance. In communication, the speaker frequently expects the interlocutor to do what the speaker says, and the speaker wants the listener to comprehend what the speaker requires. The statement is unclear in this speech act, and the value-truth and commissive speech act contains a prediction of probable actual meaning.

2.1.3.1 Acts of Commissive Illocutionary Speech Acts

A. Commit

Searle & Vanderveken (1985) stated the primitive English commissive is commit. A commit is to pledge or commit your time, money, or loyalty to a specific concept, person, or course of action. To commit means to devote yourself completely to something.

B. Promise

Promise involve a rather special kind of commitment, namely an obligation (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). A promise is a statement that the speaker will definitely do or not do something. It is a verbal commitment made by one person to another to carry out an activity in the future.

C. Threaten

Threatening speech differs from promising in several ways. For starters, the undertaking is not to do something for the benefit of the listener, but rather to his disadvantage and secondly, threat does not imply any obligation. Threaten is a hybrid verb since one might threaten without making any kind of spoken act, such as when making frightening gestures at someone (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). For the example, one simply makes menacing gestures at someone. (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985)

D. Vow

Searle & Vanderveken (1985) stated that the vow could be to perform better in the future or to get revenge on opponents who are no longer present. Vow is a solemn commitment to an act, duty, or condition made to a deity or saint, a somber or solemn statement. Because of its seriousness, the degree of a vow's strength is larger than the degree of commitment's strength.

E. Pledge

Pledging is similar to vowing, but it may not always have the same solemnity. Many pledges are undertakings, but they do not have to be for the benefit of the hearer (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). A pledge is essentially a solemn formal vow. For instance, "I pledge allegiance to the flag, I do not in any sense address the flag." (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985)

F. Swear

Searle & Vanderveken (1989) described that the oath commissive sense is derived from the primitive commissive in the same way that the assertive sense is

derived from the primitive assertive. Swear is some sacred entity or object makes a solemn declaration or affirmation.

G. Accept

Accept is called commissive, which are reactions to a small number of very specific directions and commissive, and whose propositional content is specified by the speech act to which it is a response. Thus, one can accept or reject an offer, invitation, or application, and in each case, acceptance binds the speaker in particular ways. (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). For instance, “If you offer to sell me your house for \$100,000 and I accept. I am committed to buying your house for \$100,000. And even if you simply offer to wash my car and I accept, I am committed to letting you wash my car. Perhaps because the basic non-speech act concept of accepting is that of receiving something that is given, it is bad English to speak of “accepting” a request.” (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985)

H. Consent

When one person agrees to or grants permission to another to do something, this is known as consent. According to Searle & Vanderveken (1985), consent is to do something or accept a direction to do something with the added condition that one has reasons for not doing it and would most likely not do it if not ordered. Consent is defined as agree to do something based on your understanding of the action, the expected outcome, and your ability to say no. The lack of a no does not imply the presence of a yes.

I. Refuse

Rejections and refusals are the polar opposites of acceptances and consenting. According to Searle & Vanderveken (1985), offers, applications, and invites can all be accepted or rejected, just as they can be denied or rejected. The illocutionary denial of an acceptance is referred to as a refusal. For the example, "I refused the offer" or "I refused the invitations, one can say literally "I refused the invitation." (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985)

J. Offer

Offering names a conditional commissive illocution, which makes it unusual among commissive verbs (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). An offer is a declaration of intent that is subject to the receiver's acceptance. Only upon acceptance does an offer become enforceable. Offers are made in a way that would allow a reasonable person to accept them, and doing so will result in a legally binding agreement.

K. Bid

Searle & Vanderveken (1985) recognized that a bid is a type of offer that is very specific and structured. A piece of property has been offering for sale with realizing that the biggest offer will come from the buyer. The offers are then invited, and they are referred to as bids in this context. When you bid on something, you're offering to buy it for a certain amount of money. When the auctioneer announces "sold," he means that he has accepted the highest bid. For instance, when one bids at an auction, is a highly specialized and structured form of an offer. (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985)

L. Assure

Assure is to devote to taking further action with the pretext of persuading the hearer to accomplish it, supposing that the hearer has reservations. Searle & Vanderveken (1985) identified this perlocutionary aim enhances the degree of strength of the illocutionary point in the same way it does in the assertive meaning.

M. Guarantee

Guarantee is to deliver a challenging speech act which is both assertive and commissive. As confirmed Searle & Vanderveken (1985), a speaker who guarantees the listener that a given mark or circumstances of events will stay in a certain condition and that they will be compensated for it. After delivering a guarantee statement, the speaker must be responsible for performing the act.

N. Warrant

Warrant is a guarantee related to assets and commercial products that is usually given in a legal environment. Searle & Vanderveken (1985) identified propositional content conditions are included in the warrant. In the event of a warranty, whether certain commercial goods or services, or certain properties' property rights, are guaranteed. Warranties typically relate to business property and products and are situated in a legal environment. Warrant is guarantee with additional criteria for propositional content. What is guaranteed in case of warranty is either a guarantee of the rights to a specific piece of property or particular commercial goods or services.

O. Contract

Searle & Vanderveken (1985) stated that contract is a set of joint commitments made by two parties in a contract. A contract is a contract that has legal force and effect and establishes, clarifies, and governs the parties' respective rights and obligations. For instance, 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

Searle & Vanderveken (1985) stated that the term "covenant" has the same meaning as "contract" in English, but the agreement is more formal, historic, and prestigious and hence is favored in law and in religion. A covenant is a legally enforceable contract. It's made by passing flesh through a machine.

Example :

“Covenant has the same meaning as contract in English, but it is more somber, antique, and noble” (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985)

Q. Bet

Searle & Vanderveken (1985) revealed that when betting on the outcome of a sporting event, the first party offers to pay the second party a sum of money if his team loses, and the second party agrees to pay the first party a sum of money if his team wins. Bet is a forfeiture pledge based on an uncertain outcome. For the example, “One party makes a wager with another party, we have a similar mutuality. In betting on the outcome of a sporting event, the first party promises to pay the second party a sum of money if his team loses; the second party agrees to pay the first party a sum of money if that team wins.” (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985)

2.1.4.1 Forms of sentences

As revealed by Kreidler (2013), declarative sentences inform something, interrogative phrases ask questions, and imperative sentences demand action, although this classification is based on the forms of sentences. Nevertheless, actual utterances can serve a variety of purposes that are not dependent on their form. Knowing when to utilize different types of sentences in discussion with a partner or colleague might be useful. It can help students communicate clearly with questions and remarks, or it might help them draw attention to themselves with a command.

a. Declarative

Declarative sentences, or in Indonesian known as statements, are the most common form of a sentence. The presenter's information or opinion is included in the content of this sentence. Declarative sentences might also include information or a warning.

b. Imperative

Imperative sentences are used to give a command or instruction, request something, or give counsel. In English, the imperative mood is typically employed to offer an order, push someone to do something, provide a warning, or issue directions. Something is extremely important or required. It can also imply that something is in charge.

c. Interrogative

A sentence that asks a question is called an interrogative sentence. Yes/no interrogatives, alternative questions, and tag questions are all examples of interrogative phrases. It can be direct or indirect, start with or without pronouns,

and include yes/no interrogatives, alternative questions, or tag questions. The use of interrogative pronouns and a question mark are common in interrogative phrases.

2.2 Previous Research

Abdulwahab et al. (2020) identified the translations problem of commissive speech act in the movie from English to Kurdish. The researcher took the data from the Kurdish-language subtitle of the horror film *Pumpkinhead: Blood Feud*. Searle (1969) theory was applied by the researcher. The goal of this study is investigating translating commissive verbal acts from English to Kurdish in movie subtitles. The researcher indicated that the majority of the deleted things are illocutions that are both promising and warning. The second most common deletion errors are verbs and pronouns. The third most common kind of deletion is modal verbs and exclamation words, followed by nouns and adjectives, as well as exclamation marks. All of these losses are expected to be the result of the translator's mistakes.

Juniartha (2020) investigated the commissive speech act used by the characters in the *John Wick Chapter 2* the movie. The researcher took the data from the utterances of the characters. Thomas (1995) theories was applied by the researcher. The aim of this study is to determining the different sorts of commissive speech acts used by characters in *John Wick Chapter 2* and assessing the meaning of their utterances. The most prevalent kind encountered in this film is warning. Due to the obvious film's genre, which is a thriller action film, this style grew more prevalent than others.

Istiqomah & Ibrohim (2020) inspected the commissive speech act in the English translation of Qur'an. The researcher took the data from Surah Thaha. The

researcher used theory developed by Searle (1969). The aim of this study is to investigate the different sorts of commissive speech acts and their politeness strategies in the English translation of Surah Thaha by M. A. S Abdel Haleem of the Holy Qur'an. The majority of the objective of the writer's commissive speech deed contained in the translation of Surah Thaha is Promise. As an outcome, the researcher discovered 9 data of promise, 7 data of warning, 3 data of offer, and 2 data each of rejection, threat, and volunteer.

Gea and Johan (2020) analyzed about commissive speech act that used of speech by Donald Trump. The goal of this study is to identify several types of commissive speech acts and to comprehend their functions using a pragmatic approach. The alignment in this study refers to Donald Trump's utterance. Theory from Searle 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. The study discovered 28 types of commissive speech acts. The results show that there are eight diverse types of commissive speech acts.

Rosidah (2020) analyzed commissive speech act in political news. By analyzing the descriptive text of political news, this research paper used a qualitative method. Theory of Searle (1969) was used in this study in case to find the commissive speech act types. The data is taken from political news in both the source and target languages, and the researcher then analyzes it to look for commissive speech acts in political news text. In this research, the result is there

were four types of commissive speech act that used; promise, bidding, volunteering, and vowing.

Husain et al. (2020) examined the use of commissive speech act in the Indonesian presidential debate. The researcher took the data from utterances that uttered by the candidates. Searle (1969) theory was applied by the researcher. The goal of this study is to determine the purpose of a commissive speech act in the first Indonesian presidential debate in 2019. The researcher has discovered six types of commissive speech act namely commit, promise, offer, guarantee, bet and threat. The contestants in the first Indonesian presidential debate primarily employed the promise act to communicate their views. Their promise was in the future tense, with and if clause condition and the word Insha'Allah.

Rachman (2021) investigated the actors' commissive speaking acts in the film "Hobbs and Shaw". The researcher took the data from video in YouTube channel. The researcher used theory expanded by Searle & Vanderveken (1985). The goal of this study is to express the illocutionary force showing Linguistics aspect of commissive speech act and the purposes of commissive speech act used by the characters in Hobbs and Shaw's Movie. The actors mostly utilized the modal forms 'will' and 'want' to indicate that their utterance belonged to the commissive speech act. On the other hand, the actors usually used a threat function.

Fitriana Devi & Degaf (2021) discussed the commissive speech that uttered by the characters in the "Knives Out" movie. The researcher took the data from the utterances of the characters. Searle (1985) and Austin (1969) theory was adjusted by the researcher. This study aims to to examine the many sorts and uses of

commissive speech actions used by the characters in the movie. The researcher discovered the roles of commissive speech acts that characters employ to communicate in various situations. The refuse speech act is the most common commissive speech act employed by the major characters in the *Knives Out* film.

The last, Irwandika (2021) discussed the existence of commissive speech act in the presidential candidates campaign. The researcher took the data from the speech of the candidates. Searle (1969) theory was applied by the researcher. This study aims to investigate the conspiratorial acts committed by the two presidential contenders in the 2020 election. The researcher has found in comparison to Joe Bidden's speech, Donald Trump's speech has more commissive speech acts. There are six types of commissive speech acts researched, and each politician produces a different number of them depending on their campaign style.

According to the similarity, the previous study and the present research both used the theory developed by Searle (1969) and Searle & Vanderveken (1985). In terms of dissimilarities, the present study data source differs from the previous study's data source. The TV series entitled "Never Have I Ever" was chosen to be discussed as a data source for this present study. The TV show was chosen because it had never previously been utilized as a data source in any other study. This research also used all types of commissive speech acts to be analyzed and supported by types of sentence forms to analyze the utterances.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

This research began with pragmatic evaluation as a research approach. Commissive action is the subject of this study, with a focus on the kind that has

been suggested by Searle & Vanderveken (1985). There are several types of commissive speech acts, namely commit, promise, threaten, vow, pledge, swear, accept, consent, refuse, offer, bid, assure, guarantee, warrant, contract, covenant and bet. The researcher discovered the commissive kinds in order to determine the forms of sentences. This research examined the forms of sentences projected by Kreidler (2013). Those are declarative, imperative and interrogative. As the data source, both of the theories above will be implemented to analyze the utterances by the characters in “Never Have I Ever” TV series (2020). The relationship between the approach and the conversation is depicted in the following structure.

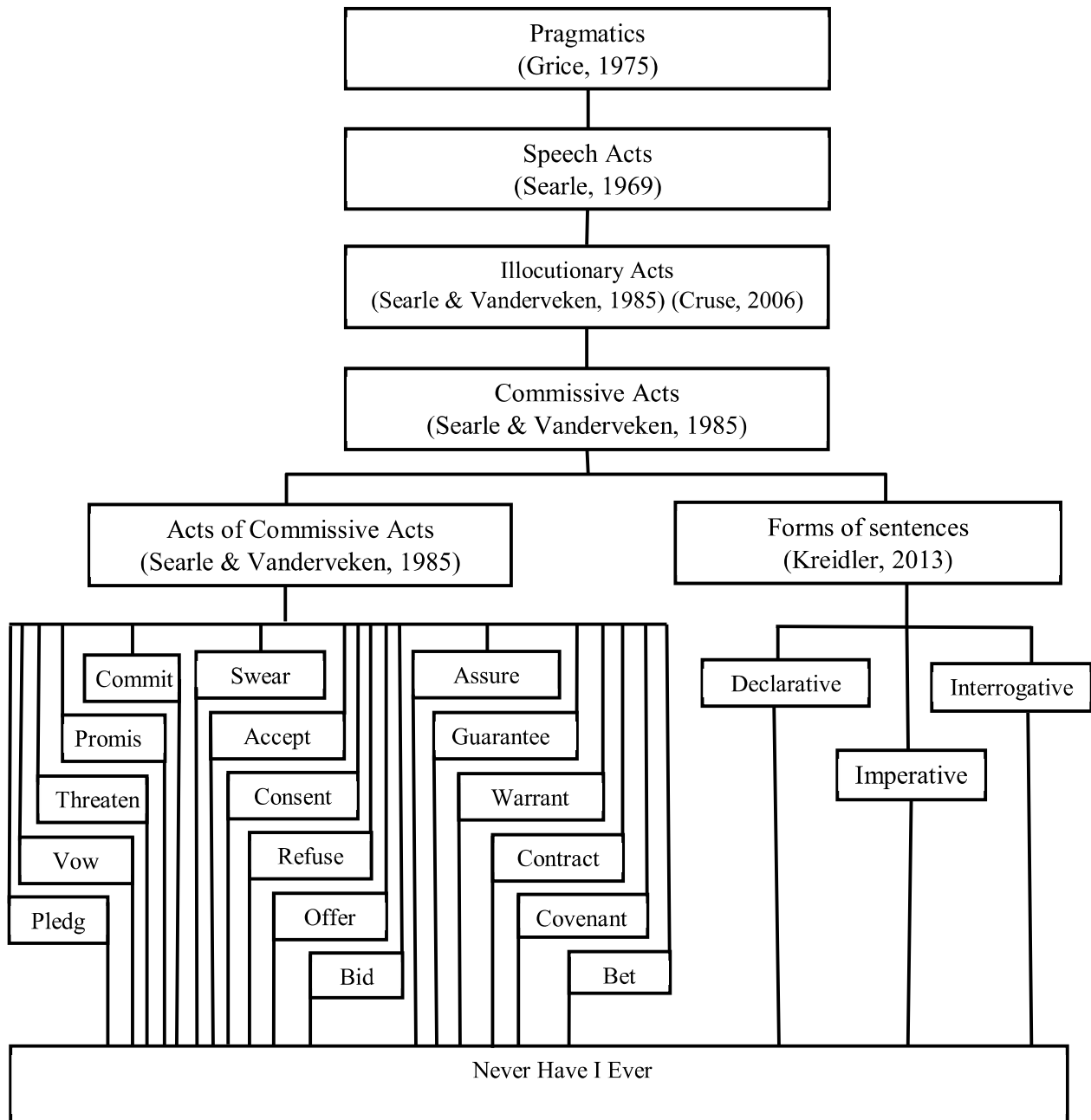


Figure 2. 1 Theoretical Framework

CHAPTER III RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

Descriptive qualitative research will adopt as the research design of this research. Taylor, Bodgan, and Devault (2016), explained that qualitative researchers is describing as naturalistic that concerned with how people think and act in their everyday lives. This implies that researchers use tactics that are similar to how people act in everyday situations, usually interacting with informants in a natural and inconspicuous way. Moreover, Creswell & Creswell (2018) stated that using words (qualitative) and open-ended questions and responses is how qualitative research is conceptualized (qualitative interview questions). It tend to use open-ended questions so that the participants can share their views and opinions from the participants.

In addition, Marshall & Rossman (2016) claimed that analytical methods that consider the potential issues and challenges given the interpretive nature of qualitative investigation. It is plausible to assert that the researcher reconstructs the data as opposed to just identifying and isolating cases. Furthermore, Merriam & Tisdell (2016) said that findings may take the form of categorized descriptive reports, themes, or categories that relate to the entire body of data, or they may take the shape of models. The theories that help to explain the data also needed. Then, the final goal is comparing diverse sources, texts, or situations in order to lead to generalizable statements. The goal of this study is to identify the types and forms of illocutionary commissive acts of the characters utterances in “Never Have I

Ever” TV Series. Data will be collected from utterances by the characters. The theory from Searle & Vanderveken (1985) and Searle (1969) which discuss about the types of commissive illocutionary speech acts will be employed as the main theory to examine the commissive illocutionary speech acts. In addition, the result of the study will be declared in a descriptive method.

3.2 Object of the Research

As stated in the theoretical framework, the object of this research is commissive illocutionary speech acts, which divided the types and forms. In this research, the theory from Searle & Vanderveken (1985) was used to elaborate the types of commissive illocutionary speech acts. Furthermore, the theory by Kreidler (2013) was implemented to examine the forms of the sentence. This research will use the “Never Have I Ever” TV series as the data source. “Never Have I Ever” is an American coming-of-age comedy-drama television series starring Maitreyi Ramakrishnan, created by Mindy Kaling and Lang Fisher. The series was placed in San Fernando Valley, Los Angeles. This series have drama, comedy, and coming of age genres. This series has three season. Season 1 began on July 14, 2019, with production wrapping up on October 31, 2019. Season 2 commenced on November 10, 2020, at the Universal Studios in Los Angeles and wrapped at the end of March 2021. Season 3 began filming on November 29, 2021, and wrapped on March 1, 2022. In addition, the utterances of the characters will be taken as the data of this research. Thus, the commissive illocutionary speech acts of the characters contributed in this study as data source. The commissive types and forms will be

defined in the following step. Then, the researcher will pay particular attention to the hearer's utterances that convey commissive.

3.3 Method of Collecting Data

Data collecting is the first steps of finding the data. This research used observational method to collect the data. The observation method is a way to gather information while observing the subject of the study. This research is pragmatic research, hence it contained utterances as the data. In employing the observational method, the researcher involved sense of sight, sense of hearing and sense of feeling. The sense of sight was involved to watch the movie. The sense of hearing was involved to listen the utterances of the characters in the movie. Lastly, sense of feeling was involved to feel the context in the movie. On other hand, this researcher used note- taking technique to have the transcription.

Subsequently, there were several steps in collecting the data. As the first step, the "Never Have I Ever" TV Series watched by the researcher. The second, the researcher listened to the "Never Have I Ever". The third, the researcher wrote and took a note of the utterances related to acts and forms. The last, based on Searle & Vanderveken (1985) and Searle (1969) theories, the researcher classified the acts and forms related to the theory.

3.4 Method of Analyzing Data

The researcher analyzed the data after collecting the data. Therefore, this research applied pragmatic identity method from Sudaryanto (2015) to analyze the data. The technique that was used is pragmatic competence in equalizing by Sudaryanto (2015). To apply the technique, the researcher equalized the data and

the theory. Additionally, the researcher looked for similarities and indexed the data according to the Searle & Vanderveken (1985) and Searle (1969) theories of commissive illocutionary speech act.

For the step in analyzing the data, the researcher started by establishing context because it establishes inferred meaning and is concentrated on speech utterances that indicate the commissive illocutionary speech act. In consequence, the analysis finding is to attest the acts and forms of commissive illocutionary speech acts in “Never Have I Ever” TV series.

3.5 Method of Presenting Result Analysis

As the final step in methodology, the research will present the analytical result after analyzing the data. The research findings were presented in a descriptive way. Then, the descriptive narrative method by (Taylor, 2016) was applied in this research. The research presented the acts and the forms of commissives. Therefore, the method of presenting the analysis applied by using words and sentences