AN ANALYSIS OF COMMISSIVE SPEECH ACT USED IN MARY SHELLEY MOVIE

THESIS

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ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCE AND HUMANITIES
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY
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To fulfill of the degree requirements
Obtained a Bachelor Degree

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The researcher named Lusiana with NPM 151210053

Hereby declare that the term paper entitled:

AN ANALYSIS OF COMMISSIVE SPEECH ACT USED IN MARY SHELLEY MOVIE

Is the real research of the researcher named Lusiana. The researcher declare that this thesis has never been published in other media before, partially or entirely, in the name of researcher or others even in other universities.

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AN ANALYSIS OF COMMISSIVE SPEECH ACT
USED IN MARY SHELLEY MOVIE

THESIS

**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirement for the Degree of
Sarjana Sastra**

**By
Lusiana
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The thesis has been approved to be examined on the data as indicated below

Batam, 9th August 2019

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ABSTRAK

Bahasa adalah cara untuk berkomunikasi antara satu dan yang lainnya. Disamping untuk berkomunikasi, penggunaan bahasa adalah untuk melakukan sesuatu yaitu disebut dengan tindak tutur. Austin (1962), membagi tindak tutur menjadi tiga tingkatan yaitu; tindakan ilokusionari, tindakan illokutionari dan tindakan perlokusionari. Kemudian Searle membagi illokusionari menjadi lima kategori yaitu asertif, diretif, ekspresif, komisif dan deklaratif. Penelitian ini meneliti tentang tindakan tuturan komisif yang digunakan dalam film Mary Shelley. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah untuk menemukan jenis tindak tutur komisif dan fungsi dari ujaran komisif dalam film Mary Shelley. Peneliti menggunakan teori jenis tindak tutur komisif dari Cutting yaitu janji, penawaran, penolakan, ancaman, ikrar dan voluntir. Teori fungsi percakapan dari Brown dan Yule, ada dua fungsi percakapan yaitu fungsi transaksional dan fungsi interaksional. Metode penellitian ini adalah deskriptif kualitatif. Dalam mengumpulkan data menggunakan metode non-participant. Peneliti menggunakan metode informal dalam mempresentasikan data. Hasil dari penelitian ini menjukan dari enam tipe komisif, hanya ada lima tipe yang ditemukan dalam film Mary Shelley yaitu 11 data penolakan, 10 data janji, 7 data penawaran, 1 data ancaman dan 1 data ikrar dan peneliti tidak menemukan tipe dari voluntir. Penolakan menjadi tipe komisif yang paling banyak ditemukan dalam film karena dalam film Mary Shelley banyak ditemui ketidaksetujuan, perdebatan dan bahkan perkelahian yang menggunakan kata kerja negatif yang merupakan bentuk dari penolakan. Kemudian, fungsi percakapan dari ujaran komisif dalam film Mary Shelley ditemukan bahwa funsi transaksional lebih banyak dari fungsi interaksional. Data analisis menunjukan bahwa ada 18 data yang mempunyai fungsi transaksional dan 12 data yang mempunyai fungsi interaksional

Kata kunci: tidak tutur, komisif, tipe komisif dan fungsi komisif

ABSTRACT

Language is the way to communicate one another. Besides of communication, the use of language is to do something that is called speech act. Austin (1962) devided speech act into three levels, they are locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlucotionary act. Furthermore, Searle devided illocutionary act into five categories, they are assertive, directive, expressive, commissive and declarative. This research examines commissive speech act which is used in Mary Shelley movie. The objectives of this research are to found the type commissive speech act and the function of commissive utterance in Mary Shelley movie. The researcher used the theory of the type of commissive speech act by Cutting they are promising, offering, refusing, threatening, vowing and volunteering. The theory of the function of talk by Brown and Yule, there are two functions of talk they are interactional function and interactional function. The method of this research is descriptive qualitative method. Besides that, non-participant method is used to collect the data. The researcher used informal method in presenting data. The result showed that from six type of commissive, there are only five types which found in Mary Shelley movie. They are 11 data refusing, 10 data promising, 7 data offering, 1 data threatening, 1 data vowing and the researcher did not find the type of volunteering. Refusing as the most type of commissive speech act used in Mary Shelley movie because disagreement, arguing and even fighting are often found in the movie and it used negative verb as the form of refusing. Further, the function of talk in commissive utterances in Mary Shelley movie found that transactional function is more than interactional function. Data analysis showed that there are 18 data have transactional function and 12 data have interactional function.

Key words: Speech act, commissive, type of commissive, function of commissive

MOTTO AND DEDICATION

MOTTO

Never Stop Learning Because the World Never Stop Teaching

DEDICATION

This thesis proudly dedicated to my beloved family and friends who always support me in conducting this thesis. The researcher hopes can make you all proud

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1   Background of the Research

Language is the way to communicate one another. It uses to convey ideas, messages, intentions, feelings and opinions to others, both spoken or written. Besides that, by using language in communication, people have aim to do something as citied in Austin (1962), he said that the use of language not only to inform or describe things but also to perform acts. The study which is related to this field is speech act. It is communication acts which performed through speeches.

In relation with explanation above, understanding of speech act is needed in communication to get appropriate intends. Speech act is the smallest of the communication language that determines the meaning of the sentences. According to Yule (2010), speech acts is actions performed via utterance. It means that in saying an utterance, the speaker has intention which is doing an action. Speech act devided into three levels of acts; locutionary acts, illocutionary acts and perlocutionary acts. The central concept of speech act is illocutionary act. It means that saying a statement is intended and understood as an action (warning, thanking, congratulating, advising and so forth) or it called illocutionary force.

Illocutionary force is when someone saying something in term speech act, the speaker has certain intends in performing act. According to Birner (2013), illocutionary force is the act that the speaker intending to perform such as the act of stating, inviting, requesting, planning, asking and so on. For example when

people say "I'm cold" can be intended of performing any acts, it can intended an asking (to close the window), a stating or statement of fact (the speaker really feels cold). It depends on its context. From the example:

> Isabel : **We'll** do our best to keep you amused out here, Mary. It may not be as bustling in London, but I'm sure we can find some ways to pass the time.

Illocutionary force in the sentence above is a planning. By uttering the utterance, the speaker has plan to do something in order to make her new friend happy live with her.

Searle (1979) supported Austin's theory by classifing speech act more specific into five macro-classes, they are declarations, assertive, directive, commissive and expressive. Declaration is when the speaker changes the world by their utterance. In other hand, when the speaker declares something to be accepted in particular society. Assertive is a kind of speech act when the speaker expresses their belief of proposition according to the truth. Directive is when the speaker utters the words which have purpose making the hearer to do something. Commissive is when the speaker commits an action in the future through the utterance. While, expressive is when the speaker utters the words to express their feelings.

From the explanation above, one type of speech act which is commonly happens in conversation is commissive speech act. According to Yule (2010) commissive speech act is one type of speech act in which the speaker commits an action in the future. For instance, when people say "I will call you later", in saying this words, the speaker commits doing something in the future (calling) which is

performing his promise. The action which is performed in commissive utterance is not only about performing speaker's promise, but also there are several types in commissive utterance. For this reason, the researcher is interesting to analyze about the type of commissive speech act which is going to be the first analysis in this research.

In analyzing the type of commissive utterance, it is important to know the types of commissive speech acts. According to Cutting (2002), there are some types of commissive namely promising, offering, threatening, refusing, vowing and volunteering. Promising is a commitment by someone to do or not to do something, offering is present or proffer something for someone to accept or reject as so desired, threatening is a communicated intent to inflict harm or loss on another person, refusing is if someone refuses to do something, he deliberately do not do it or say firmly that she/he will not do it, vowing is an earnest promise to perform a specified act or behave in a certain manner, especially a solemn promise to live and act in accordance with the rule of a religious order, and volunteering is an altruistic activity when an individual or group provides social service for no financial or social gain to benefit another person, group or organization.

Beside in conversation, commissive speech act can also be found in the dialogue of the movie. In this research, the researcher choses the dialogue of the movie as the data of the research. The movie that is going to be analyzed is Mary Shelley movie. Mary Shelley movie is a biography movie of an English female poet Mary Shelley directed by Haifaa al-Mansour. The story is written by Emma

Jensen and played by Elle Fanning as Mary Shelley and Douglas Booth as Percy Bysshe Shelley. The researcher choses this movie because it contained commissive utterances which are spoken by the characters and never been examined before. Besides provided appropriate data needed in term commissive speech act, this movie had its world premiere at Toronto International Film Festival which is one of the largest publicly attended film festivals in the world, attracting over 480,000 people annually. That is why this film is very interesting to be analyzed. Here is an example of commissive in Mary Shelley movie:

> Isabel : **We'll** do our best to keep you amused out here, Mary. It may not be as bustling in London, but I'm sure we can find some ways to pass the time.

From the conversation above, it can be seen the form of commissive speech act at "**We'll…**". We'll do at the sentence means that Isabel commits herself to do something in the future, that is keeps Mary amused out there by living with her. **Will** at the sentence shows that the speaker is performing her promise. Thus, the type of commissive speech act in this sentence is promising.

Based on all the explanation about speech act above, there are two main macro function of talk as citied in Brown & Yule (1983), they are transactional function and interactional function of language. Transactional function is function of language which serves in the expression of content while interactional function is the function which involved in expressing social relation.

From the example below, it can be analyzed the function of commissive utterance:

> Isabel : **We'll** do our best to keep you amused out here,

> Mary. It may not be as bustling in London, but I'm sure we can find some ways to pass the time.

From the utterance above, the speaker (Isabel) just informs the hearer that she will keep Mary amused by living with her. There is no hearer get involved in the conversation after the commissive utterance "We'll do our best…". Thus, the function of commissive utterance at the sentence "We'll do our best to keep you amused out here, Mary" is transactional function.

From the explanation on the top, this research analyzes the type of commissive speech act and the function of commissive utterance in Mary Shelley movie. Mary Shelley movie is a biography movie of famous female English poetess Mary which her works are famous in literary study. For this reason the movie Mary Shelley is very interesting to be analyzed. The researcher gives this research title is **"An Analysis of Commissive Speech Act in Mary Shelley Movie"**.

1.2   Identification of the Problem

Identification of the problem is the way to identify all the problems which occur from the background. From the background above, there are some problems that can be identified such as:

1. The type of commissive speech act in Mary Shelley movie

2. The function of commissive utterance found in Mary Shelley movie

3. The illocutionary force of commissive speech act in Mary Shelley movie

1.3 Limitation of the Problem

Based on the problems which have identified above, the researcher limits some problems in order to focus on certain problems as follow:

1. The type of commissive speech act in Mary Shelley movie

2. The function of commissive utterance found in Mary Shelley movie

1.4 Formulation of the Problem

The researcher formulates problems that to be answered as stated in following research questions:

1. What are types of commissive speech act found in Mary Shelley movie

2. What are the functions of commissive utterance found in Mary Shelley movie.

1.5 Objective of the Research

Based on the statement of the problems above, the researcher is going to analyze the following objectives:

1. To explain the type of commissive speech act found in Mary Shelley movie

2. To explain the function of commissive utterance found in Mary Shelley movie.

1.6 Significant of the Research

The researcher expects that the result of this research can give contribution for:

1. Theoretically

This research gives some contribution to explore the knowledge of illocutionary speech act theory especially commissive speech act. The researcher hopes that the readers will understand about the theory of illocutionay speech act especially commissive speech act when they read this research in order to get the additional knowledge of it.

2. Practically

The researcher hopes that this research can help the readers to understand the theories of illocutionary speech act especially commissive speech act. It can also be one of the references for readers to study about the type and the function of commissive speech act and it can be used as an additional knowledge in pragmatics and other field of linguistics. The result of this research can be used by the reader in Teaching Language of English to teach the students about the type and the function of commissive speech act. The result also can be used as one of the references and additional information for the research.

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

Commissive   : The Commit of the speaker to do something in the future. Austin in Pambudi (2017)

Speech act   : Communication acts performed through speeches. Austin in Pambudi (2017)

Illocutionary act : An act is performed in saying something such as making a promise, a request or give an advice. Austin in Rashid (2015)

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Theory Concept

In this chapter, the researcher is going to explain some theories which are related to this research. They are the theory of pragmatics, speech acts, commissive speech act, macro-function of talk, context and review of related studies.

2.1.1 Pragmatics

When people use language to communicate one another, it is not enough to know the meaning of words (semantics) but it is very important to understand what people intended to the hearer in particular context. For example "The floor is wet" it can be understood as a statement/give information (the floor is really wet) or a warning (do not cross the floor if not you will get slipped). People commonly say something explicitly and the hearer is expected to understood what they might have intended in additional meaning. The literal meaning 'a statement' (the floor is really wet) is domain as semantic and the additional meaning 'a warning' (do not cross the floor if not you will get slipped) is domain as pragmatic.

In order to know the additional meaning it is important to study about meaning in context which is known as pragmatic in linguistic field. Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics which study about meaning in particular context. There are

some definitions of pragmatics stated by linguistics experts. The first is Yule (1996) stated that pragmatics as a study of speaker's meaning in context and field that examines expression of the participant involved in a particular conversation which are being limited by social distance, while according to Emaliana & Caterine Perdhani (2013), pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that examines how the use of language in interaction because language can be used in various different ways and situation.

Based on the theories above, the researcher concludes that pragmatics is the study about meaning in context which aims to understand the meaning intended by the speaker to the hearer in particular conversation, because language can be used in various different ways and situations. In this research, pragmatics is used to know the commissive speech act which is used in Mary Shelley movie. One of the subfields for studying pragmatics is speech act.

2.1.2 Speech Act

The aim of the communication is to convey ideas, messages, intentions, feelings and opinions to others. Besides that, in uttering the words people sometimes has specific intention that is an action. This is that called speech act. Speech act is a subfield of pragmatics, the theory of speech acts generally called when people has intention to do action by uttering the words. Austin in Emaliana & Caterine Perdhani (2013) stated that using language is not only to say something but also to perform an action. Austin (1962) stated that speech acts is action caused by utterances. In the other hand, speech act is used to describe

actions such as requesting, commanding, questioning, informing, promising and so on. For example, when someone says " I will call you later", in this utterance, the speaker is performing the type of commissive "promising".

Austin in Dylgjeri (2017) classified speech acts into three classes, they are locutionary acts, illocutionary acts and perlocutionary acts.

1. **Locutionary Act**

Locutionary acts is an act performed by actual words which has said by the speaker. Riemer (2010) defined that locutionary act is literal meaning of words has chosen or basic expressing of the act.

> For example:
> Wife   : Where have you been?
> Hubby   : Just finished workout, **give me some water**
> Wife   : (goes to kitchen to take some water for her
>   hubby to drink as her hubby's request)

From the conversation above, wife does an action through her husband's utterance. In the sentence **give me some water**, her husband must be thirsty because he just finished workout, thus wife immediately goes to kitchen to take some water to drink. Wife does an action exactly in accordance with the actual words which have been said by her husband. There is no hidden or implied meaning inside of the utterance.

2. **Illocutionary Act**

Illocutionary acts is an act performed in saying something such as making promise, request or give advice. It means that when people say something, they have an intention trough their utterance that should be understood by the hearer.

For example:
(This conversation between boy and girl's dad and happens at 11.30
pm, when a boy come over to the girl's home)
Dad: What time is it..???
Boy: …???

From the conversation above, Dad is not only actually asking about time, but he wants boy to home because it is not good to come home until late night.

Furthermore, Searle in Dylgjeri (2017) categorized illocutionary act into five classes, they are: assertive, commissive, directive, declarations and expressive.

1). Assertive is a statement that expresses the speaker's belief of proposition according to the truth. In other words, assertive is a statement of fact which can be the truth or not such as describing, claiming, concluding, statement of fact, insisting and predicting.

For example: It seems to rain soon or
That candidate seems to win the competition,

These two sentences are the kind of assertive predicting.

2). Commissive is a statement that the speaker commits to do an action in the future through the utterance. The speakers express intentions such us promising, volunteering, planning, offering, threatening, refusing.

For example: I will stay at home all day,
I will not do that or
I'm going to punish you.

These sentences show that the speaker will do an action in the future.

3). Directive is a statement which has the purpose making the hearer to do something such as commanding, inviting, suggesting, forbidding and soon.

For example: Can you give me some water..???,
                       Open the door..!!!
                       Don't touch anything in my house..!!!

4). Declarative is a statement used to say something or when the speaker to change the world by their utterance. In other hand, when the speaker declare something to be accepted in particular society such as I bet, I declare, I baptize, I pronounce and soon.

For example: Now I declare you as the king of Askaban. Or
                       I pronounce you as husband and wife.

5). Expressive, the last kind of speech act is when the speaker utters the words express their feeling such as apologizing, congratulating, regretting, thanking, welcoming and soon.

For example: Congratulation..!!!
                       Welcome to our home…
                        I love you…
                        I am glad to hear that.

3.   Perlocutionary Act

Perlocutionary acts is an act when it is performed has a great effect upon the feelings or thoughts of the audience. It means that when people say something, the hearer does not just think what the intention through the utterance, but the hearer immediately do an action which are expected by the speaker.

For example:
(This conversation happens between Dina and Rani in their apartment when the electricity goes off. Dina and Rani are roomates)
Dina   : It is hot, isn't it?
Rani   : (without saying anything, Rani immediately opens the
               window)

From the conversation above, the hearer already gets what the speaker's mean by saying that utterance. Rani immediately does an action that Dina expected to do that is open the window. From the utterance which has been said by the speaker, there are several intentions might be the hearer expected to do, it can be open the window, turn on the van or also turn on AC. But, due to the electricity goes off, the possibility that will be done is open the window.

Related to the explanation above, speech act firstly divided by Austin into three levels, they are locutionary act, illocutionary act and illocutionary act. Furthermore, Searle supported Austin's theory by categorizing illocutionary act into five types they are assertive, commissive, directive, declarative and expressive. Each kind of illocutionary act has different function depends on the purpose of the utterance which has particular action needed through the utterance itself. Furthermore, the following is the explanation of commissive speech act.

2.1.3 Commissive Speech Act

One of the kinds of illocutionary act is commissive speech act which is the object of this research. In saying the utterance when people try to persuade the hearer that s(he) will do an action in the future, this is the role of commissive utterance. The speaker commits their self to do or not to do an action in the future. The utterance that they use is indicated commissive speech act. Searle in Cutting (2002) Commissives is a kind of speech act that commits the speaker to do an action in the future through the utterance as the respond of directive utterance. The point of commissive is that the speaker does an action in the future by

uttering the words. Searle in Cutting (2002) classified the commissive utterance into six, they are: promising, offering, threatening, refusing, vowing and volunteering. The researcher uses this classification by Searle to analyze the data in classification of commissive speech act.

1). **Promising**

Promise is an utterance that is used to remind the speaker to do or not to do something in the future. It is verbal commitment said by one person to another as stated by Nadar in Al-bantany (2013)

> For example:
> (This conversation is between son and his mother by phone who live separately in other city)
> Mom   : Hallo my dear, how are you?
> Son   : Hallo mom, I'm good, how about you?
> Mom   : I'm good dear, I haven't seen you since
>   your father passed away. It's been a year.
>   When will you come home?
> Son   : I'm really sorry mom, I have a lot of
>   things to do in my office. **I promise mom,**
>   **I will see you next month.**

From the dialogue above, **I will** is the form of **promise**, by uttering these words, the speaker is showing his promise to the hearer.

2). **Offering**

Offer is when someone expresses his will to do something or give something to the hearer through his utterance. Offer is the speaker's expression to offer an act to the hearer.

> For example:
> (This conversation is between father and his daughter through phone, his daughter gets mad because her dad is not coming home yet from his work)
> Dad   : Hallo my princess… why you are still awake my
>   dear

Daughter	: Where are you dad, why you are not coming home yet?? I'm waiting you… I miss you (crying)
Dad	: I will come honey, please stop **crying I will bring you your favorite cake when dad is home**
Daughter	: okay Dady…

From the conversation above, I will bring you is the form of offer. The speaker gives an offer (bringing the cake) in order to calms his daughter down and does not want see his daughter cry.

3). Threatening

Threat is a statement of an intention to punish or harm somebody. The action through this type of commissive inflicts pain, injury, punishment or evil action. The intention of threat is the speaker wants the hearer to do something by his command, if not the hearer will be intimated by the speaker. Threat occurs when the speaker feels that has higher power to intimidate through his utterance.

For example:
(This conversation is between an arrogant boss and his new employees)

Boss	: Morning everyone…!!!
Employees	: Good morning sir…
Boss	: Everyone! Listen!!! I want all of you will have finished the project at the end of this month, if not **you all will get fired.**

From the conversation above, you all will get fired is the form of threat. Because in this utterance contains punishment. Fired is such a punishment because no one wishes to get fired the hearers feel intimidated by the utterance.

4). Refusing

Refusal is the responses for invitations, requests, suggestions, offers which contains negativity. Usually using negative form of sentence such as no, don't, won't and soon.

> For example:
> (This conversation is between two housemates who live together)
> Ana   : Cel, what's your plan tonight? Let's go watch movie,
>   my favorite movie is playing now
> Celia   : Oh, I want too but I'm so tired today. **I will not going anywhere,** I want to go sleep early, I need more rest. I have a lot works in my office these days…I'm sorry

From the conversation above, **I will not** is the form of refusal. The speaker expresses her refusal through those words (I will not). It means the speaker refuse to accept doing something which the hearer asked for.

5). Vowing

Vowing is words of faith, covenant to the God. When people vow, it means they have promise with God. They vow the words from the deep of their heart, according to their belief. When people promise, sometimes they forgot or break that promise. But, in vowing, people say promise to the God from the deep of their heart and according to their beliefs. Vow usually spoken in the church between married couple.

> For example:
> (This conversation is between priest and married couple in the church)
> Priest   : Now I declare you as husband and wife,
> Groom   : I vow to love you in my entire life, no one can
>   separate us unless the death,
> Bride   : I vow with all my heart I will dedicate all my life
>   for you my love
>
>   From the conversation above, I vow is the form of vowing.

6). Volunteering

Volunteer is when someone offers to do something to the hearer without being asked of forced or paid. It means that when someone gives an offer freely without being asked or obliged.

> For example:
> (This conversation happens in the class of a university. The university planned to send some of students as volunteers in Sulawesi Tengah. After the news of great flood that was happened there recently)
> Lecturer : As we have known. Related to the news, our university wants some of the students to be the volunteers to help the victim of flood in Sulteng
> Students : Yess sir…
> Lecturer : I will not force any of you to go there. I just want you who come there will do it happily from your heart without being forced. Anyone who wants to be volunteer can inform me now
> Grace : I'm ready sir. **I volunteer myself to be a nurse in Sulteng**

From the conversation above, **I volunteer myself** is the form of **volunteer**. The function is to persuade the speaker to the hearer that the speaker commits an action in the future without being forced

Based on the explanations above, the researcher has understood about the classification of commissive speech act clearly. It can be used to classify which type of commissive speech act in each utterance that will be found in data research in order to get correct analysis of the type of commissive speech act in Mary Shelley movie.

2.1.4 Macro Function of Talk

Generally, language has two main functions of talk as citied in Brown & Yule (1983) they are transactional function and interactional function of language. Transactional function is the function of language serves in the expression of content and transmission of factual information. It means that the function of language is just to inform messages from the speaker to the hearer without any interaction both speaker and hearer. For example, news anchors when delivering the news to the citizens in television. The function of language used just to inform news to the citizens. Interactional function is the function which expressing social relations and personal attitudes, showing solidarity and maintaining social cohesion. It means that the function of language establish and maintain social relationship among people in particular society. The language is used by people to closed and friendly to each other and lead to conversation. For example, when there are two strangers in the bus stop, one of them says "Oh, my God, it's so hot". The main intention is not to convey the information but the speaker hopes by saying this utterance, there will be response by the hearer and lead them to the conversation. The use of language is to maintain social relationship between them.

From the explanation above, the researcher has understood the function of language. It depends on the purpose of the language itself. This is used to analyze the function of commissive utterance that will be found in Mary Shelley movie which is the second objective of this research.

2.1.5 Context

In pragmatics, context has important role to determine the meaning which is going in conversation. According to Leech (1983) context is background of knowledge that is shared by speaker and hearer and it helps the speaker interpreting the intention of his utterances. While Cutting (2002) supported by giving dividing context into three namely situational context, the context of background knowledge and co-textual context.

Situational context is what the speaker and hearer can see around them during the conversation, the situation that they can see and feel. The context of background knowledge is the speaker and the hearer know about each other and the world. Co-textual context is the speaker and the hearer know what are they are talking about. In this research, the researcher applies context in analyzing data in order to make analysis clear to be read or understood by reader.

2.2   Previous Researches

The following are the researches about commissive speech act which have been examined before. The researcher uses some work of researches for references as discussion and comparison. The previous researchers are presented in order to gather some information related to this research.

The first research an international journal is by Ad-darraji et al., (2012) entitled "Offering as a Commissive and Directive Speech Act: Consequence for Cross-Cultural Communication". The previous research focuses to examine about speech act which can be subsumed into commissive and directive while the

researcher focuses in the analyzing more specific that is commissive speech act. The previous researcher took data from cross-cultural communication while the researcher now is analyzing data from Mary Shelley movie.

The second research is also an international journal entitled "The Use of Commissive Speech Act and its Politeness Implication: A Case of Banten Gubernatorial Candidate Debate" by Al-bantany (2013). This research examined the use of commissive speech acts in Banten gubernatorial candidate and the realization of politeness in the use of speech acts while the researcher now is analyzing the type and the function of commissive speech act in the movie. The method of this research is largely qualitative which is same with the method of the researcher now. The data of this research taken from BantenGubernatorial debate while the researcher took the data from the dialogue of Mary Shelley movie.

The third study is "A pragmatics Analysis of Commissives in Some Selected American Political Texts" by Rashid (2015). This study aims to analyze specific commissive (promise, threat, guarantee and pledge) while the researcher now is analyzing commissive based on the theory of Searle in Cutting (2002) (promising, vowing, offering, volunteering, threatening and refusing). The data of this research took from some selected American presidents: George Bush, Bill Clinton, George W. Bush and Baraq Obama, while the researcher now took data from the dialogue of the movie.

The forth research is "Commissive Speech Act in The First Debate of Jakarta Governor Election" by Liestyorini & Dr. Nurhayati (2017)**.** This research and the researcher now used same method that is descriptive qualitative. The

researcher in this research used the theory of Vanderveken (1990) to analyze the commissive speech act while, the researcher now is using the theory of Searle in Cutting (2002) to analyze the type and the function of commissive speech act. The data of this research taken from election debate while the researcher now took data from the dialogue of the movie.

The fifth research is "An Analysis of Commissive Speech Act in the Vow Movie (Pragmatics Study)" by Pambudi (2017). This research and the research now have the same method that is descriptive qualitative method. The data of this research taken from the vow movie but the researcher now took the data from the Mary Shelley movie. The aim of this study to describe the form of commissive speech act and to describe locutionary, illocutionary or perlocutionary in the movie, while the aim of the research now is to explain the type and the function of commissive speech act in the movie.

From several previous researches above, there are some similarities and differences with the research now. The similarities are the research method that is descriptive qualitative and the subject of the research that is commissive speech act. The differences are the object of the research. The previous research used speeches as the object of the research while this research used dialogue of Mary Shelley movie as the object of the research which no one has ever researched about it. Thus, the researcher used all of these previous researches as the reference in conducting this research.

2.3   Theoretical Framework

The objectives of this research are to find the type and function of commissive speech act in "Mary Shelley" movie. The researcher defines commissive speech act as the phenomenon where there is an utterance spoken by the speaker to the hearer has aim to do an action in the future. The first objective is the type of commissive speech act that occurs in the movie. In answering the first question, the researcher analyzes the form of commissive speech act based on theory of Searle in Cutting (2002). Searle classified commissive speech act into six, they are: promising, offering, vowing, threatening, refusing and volunteering.

The second objective is the function of commissive speech act that occurs in the movie. To analyze the function of commissive speech act, the researcher uses theory of Searle in Cutting (2002) in answering this question. There are two main function of utterance they are transactional function and interactional function
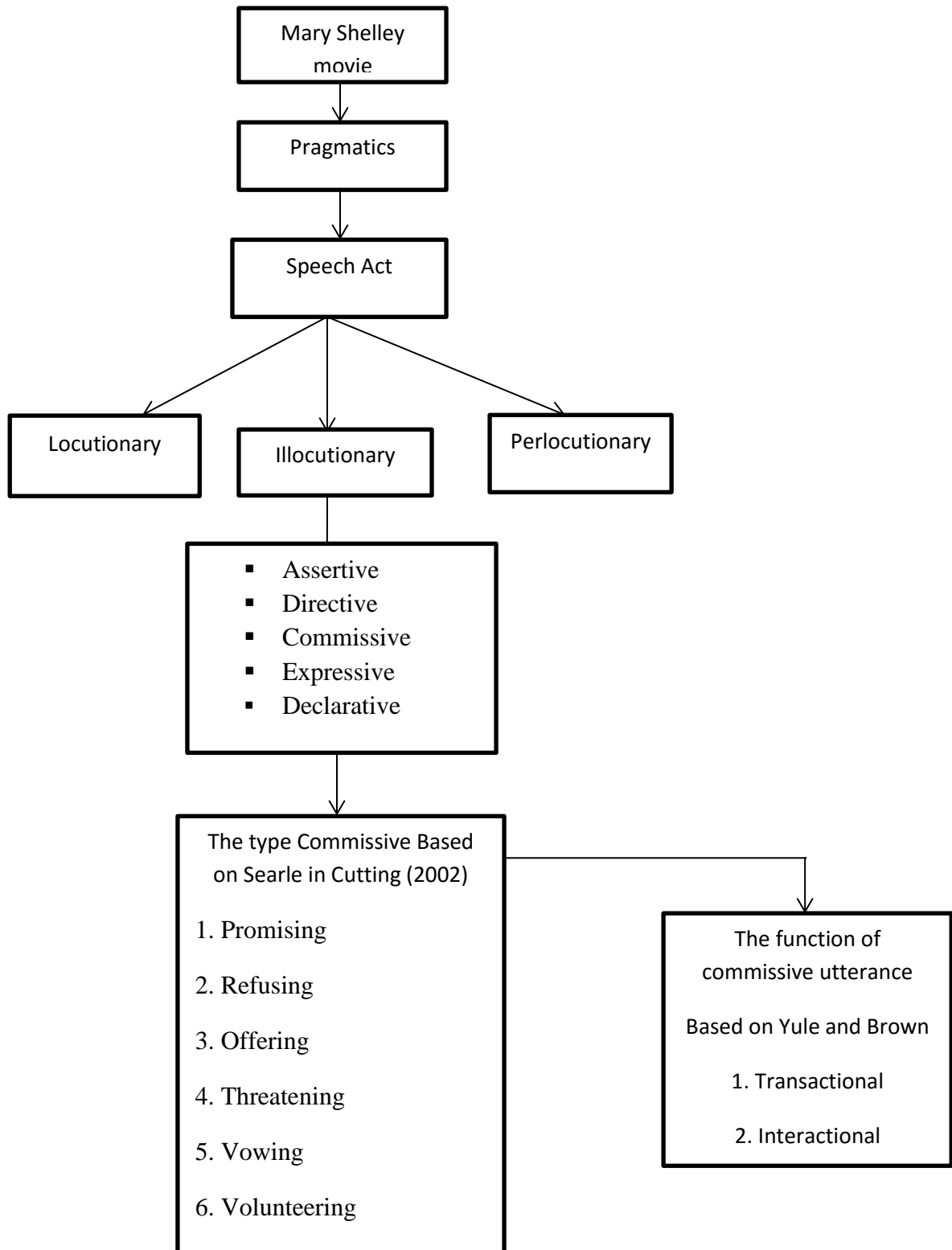
```
┌──────────────┐
│ Mary Shelley │
│    movie     │
└──────┬───────┘
       │
       ▼
┌──────────────┐
│  Pragmatics  │
└──────┬───────┘
       │
       ▼
┌──────────────┐
│  Speech Act  │
└──────────────┘
```

| Locutionary | Illocutionary | Perlocutionary |

- Assertive
- Directive
- Commissive
- Expressive
- Declarative

The type Commissive Based on Searle in Cutting (2002)

1. Promising

2. Refusing

3. Offering

4. Threatening

5. Vowing

6. Volunteering

The function of commissive utterance

Based on Yule and Brown

1. Transactional

2. Interactional

Figure 2.1 Theoretical Freamework

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF RESEARCH

3.1 Research Design

The design of this research is a descriptive qualitative research. According to Sugiyono (2013), qualitative research method is research methods used to examine natural object conditions, where the researcher is a key instrument. The data is collected, classified, analyzed and then drawn into the conclusion. Qualitative research is applied in this research because the data is not a statistical data. Therefore, the qualitative method is considered as the most appropriate method to find out the type and the function of commissive speech act in "Mary Shelley" movie.

3.2 Object of the Research

The object of this research is commissive speech act. The data source of this research is taken from the utterances which contain commissive in the dialogue among the characters happened in Mary Shelley movie. Mary Shelley is a biography movie of Mary Shelley directed by Haifaa al-Mansour and written by Emma Jensen.

3.3 Method of Collecting Data

In this research, the researcher uses observational method with non-participatory technique to collect the data. According to Sudaryanto (1993), observational method is the method which the researcher finds the data by

observing. Non-participatory is used because the researcher just listen the dialogue and does not involve in the dialogue of the movie. The following are few steps the researcher used in order to collect the data:

1) The researcher downloaded the movie from indoxx1

2) The researcher watched the movie for several times

3) The researcher listened the utterance in the movie

4) The researcher transcribed the script of the movie

5) The researcher selected the utterance from the dialogue of the movie which contain commissive speech act

3.4   Method of Analyzing Data

The method in analyzing data, the researcher uses the method of Sudaryanto (1993), identity method (padan). It means that the researcher which language does not become in one part of language itself. Thus, the researcher used this method in analyzing the data in Mary Shelley movie. Subsequently the steps that the researcher analyzes the data as follows below:

1) The researcher collected the utterance which contain commissive speech act.

2) The researcher classify the type of commissive speech act used the theory of Searle in Cutting.

3) The researcher analyzed the function of commissive utterance which have found used the theory of Brown and Yule.

3.5   Method of Presenting Data

The researcher uses informal method to present the result in this research. Thus, the researcher presents the findings and result analysis by using textual method to analyze the data. The textual method refers to the method of presenting the result which is described by words and sentences. In this research, in order to make it effectively, the result of this research was presented in words and sentences.