AN ANALYSIS OF COMMISSIVE ILLOCUTIONARY SPEECH ACT IN "TANGLED" MOVIE: PRAGMATIC APPROACH

THESIS

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FACULTY OF SOCIAL SCIENCES AND HUMANITIES
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY
2023

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181210074

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I, Ana Kristina with NPM 181210074, undersigned below
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iv

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The thesis has been approved to be examined on the date as indicated below

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ABSTRAK

Bahasa selalu dilihat sebagai alat yang menyampaikan maksud pembicara kepada pendengar dan bahasa juga dapat dilihat untuk membantu menyampaikan tindakan pembicara. Tindak tutur mengacu pada tindakan yang disampaikan dengan menggunakan bahasa dari pembicara. Tujuan dari penelitian ini adalah untuk mengidentifikasi jenis dan fungsi tindak ilokusi komisif dalam film "Tangled". Hasil menjawab pertanyaan penelitian adalah untuk menyoroti dan mengidentifikasi jenis dan fungsi yang terdapat dalam film "Tangled" dan juga mengidentifikasi tindak ilokusi komisif yang dapat ditemukan dalam kehidupan nyata. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori Searle dan Vanderveken (1985) untuk menganalisis jenis tindak ilokusi komisif yang ditemukan dalam film dan menggunakan teori Leech (1983) untuk menganalisis fungsi tindak ilokusi komisif yang terdapat dalam film. Film dengan judul "Tangled" digunakan sebagai sumber data penelitian ini. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif sebagai desain penelitian dimana data dianalisis dengan menggunakan kata dan kalimat. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode penelitian kepustakaan untuk mengumpulkan data dari sumber data berupa dialog dan jurnal sebagai referensi. Data yang terkumpul kemudian dianalisis dengan menggunakan analisis deskriptif oleh Miles dan Huberman (1994). Terakhir, data hasil penelitian disajikan dengan menggunakan metode informal yang dikemukakan oleh Sudaryanto (2015) yaitu metode yang digunakan untuk menyajikan hasil analitik hasil penelitian dengan menggunakan kata dan kalimat.
Kata kunci: Tindak tutur ilokusi,, Tindak tutur, komisif, Tindak tutur

ABSTRACT

Language has always been seen as a tool that convey the speaker's intention to the listener and language can also be seen to help conveying the speaker's action. Speech acts refers to the action conveyed using language from the speaker. The aim of this study is to identify the types and functions of commissive illocutionary acts in the "Tangled" Movie. The result of answering research questions is to highlight and identify the types and functions found in "Tangled" movie and also identify commissive illocutionary acts that can be found in real life. This research applied the theory of Searle and Vanderveken (1985) to analyze the types of commissive acts of illocutionary found in the movie and used theory by Leech (1983) to analyze the function of commissive acts of illocutionary found in the movie. The movie with the title "Tangled" is used as the data source for this research study. This research applied qualitative method as a research design which is the data is analyzed using words and sentences. This research used library research method to collect the data from the data source such as dialog and journal as a reference. The collected data then is analysed by applying descriptive analysis by Miles and Huberman (1994). Last but not least, the research result data is presented using the informal method proposed by Sudaryanto (2015) which is a method that is used to present the analytic result of the research result using words and sentences.

Keywords: Illocutionary Act, Commissive Act, Speech Act

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1   Background of the Research

Language can be defined as a medium of communication that human use to express or convey intent or a message to another human being. According to Patel and Jain (2017), our thoughts and ideas are communicated through language. In another hand, the use of the language as the medium to convey a message or proposition. Language is conveyed through an action performed as a form of social interaction. The message conveyed by language is can be equal as actions.

This phenomenon can be found in the daily life that occurs around us. The phenomenon can be seen in the speech of Donald Trump regarding Iran attacking US bases in Iraq on January 8, 2020.

> Donald Trump   : "**Today, I am going to ask NATO to become much more involved in the Middle East process.**"   (06:45)

This statement is stated by Donald Trump in his speech in the White House to relieve tension with Iran. The statement of Donald Trump in the speech is one of the phenomena of language that is used to communicate and tell the massage to another human. In that speech, he promises to the people in his country that he would ask NATO regarding their involvement in the Middle East process. This phenomenon is one of the illocutionary acts that including part of speech act.

Not only in social life, these phenomena can be found in cyberspace such as social media commonly used by people in general such as Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, Line and so on.

> Barrack Obama : "The Inflation Reduction Act that just passed the Senate is a major accomplishment. **Not only will it reduce inflation and lower the cost of prescription drugs – it also happens to be the most consequential piece of climate legislation in American history.**"

This quoted statement from Barrack Obama's twitter post was made in concern of the Inflation Reduction Act that was passed. As in Searle's promising, Obama gives his words about how this act will help the lives of the people which will be beneficial to the citizen.

Kreidler (2013) stated that the speech acts of commissive are the acts of committing a speaker to a course of action that will be done in the future time Based on the phenomenon above, it is included in the commissive part because it contains promise in his utterance. According to Searle & Vanderveken (1985), there are some word that show the commissive speech act, the words such as, commit, promise, threaten, vow, refuse.

In addition, this phenomenon can also be found in the movie. One of the movies containing this phenomenon is "Tangled". There are some utterances that can be the example:

Mother Gothel : "Shhh…trust me pet, mother, know best. Mother knows best. Listen to your mother. It's a scary world out there. Mother know best. One way or another. **Something will go wrong. I swear.**"
Rapunzel : "Yes?"
Mother Gothel : "Don't ever ask to leave this tower, again.

This quoted conversation existed in "Tangled" movie. The conversation between mother Gothel and Rapunzel in the tower where they live. The conversation is about the Gothel's mother prohibited Rapunzel from going out of the tower. In the conversation there is an utterance of mother Gothel who swears to Rapunzel. As in Searle's vowing refers to the speaker determined on doing an action or on a belief. Mother Gothel swears on herself that something unfortunate will happen Rapunzel leaves the tower.

Flynn   : (Clears throat) Let me just get this straight. I take you to see the lanterns. Bring you back home and you'll give me back my satchel?
Rapunzel   : **I promise. And when I promise something, I never ever break that promise.** EVER!

This quoted conversation existed in "Tangled" movie. The conversation takes place when Rapunzel promises Flynn that she will give him back his satchel if he agrees to bring her to see the lantern and send her home afterward. In the conversation, Rapunzel uses promising in commissive acts to show Flynn a beneficial deal if he agrees to her condition. As in Searle's promising refers to the speaker's obligation to benefit the listener. Rapunzel is making a commitment to return his satchel for his benefit which is considered promising.

In supporting this research, researcher reviewed two journals which have conducted the topic that focused in commissive act. Sihombing et al. (2021) analyzed the acts of illocutionary found in the movie title Incredible 2. The study concerns on the dominant types of acts of illocutionary using Searle's speech acts. The study showed the result of assertive as the most dominant acts found and declaration is the least dominant acts found.

The second journal is by Hutajulu & Herman (2019) explained regarding the illocutionary acts which can be found in the movie "You are My Home" subtitle. The researcher found out about the types of illocutionary acts found in the movie and analyzed the most frequent acts that is found in the data. According to the study, there are four types of acts found from the analysis with directive acts as the most frequently found.

There are several comparisons between the present research and current research. The differences of previous researches and current research are that current research will use "Tangled" movie as data source, then current research concern on the types of commissive acts of illocutionary by Searle and Vanderveken (1985), also the function of commissive illocutionary acts by using theory by Leech (1983).

As shown in the background, the researcher is interested to identify the types of commissive illocutionary acts in "Tangled" movie with the reason of discovering interesting phenomena in the movie, by using the theory by Searle and Vanderveken (1985), and the functions of commissive illocutionary acts using the theory by Leech (1983) in "Tangled" movie. Finally, the research will take the title as "An Analysis of Commissive Illocutionary Speech Act in "Tangled" Movie: Pragmatic Approach".

1.2 Identification of the Problem

1. Language used to convey message in a national speech.

2. Commissive speech acts found in daily life and cyberspace.

3. Types of commissive acts found in "Tangled" movie.

4. Functions of commissive acts found in "Tangled" movie.

1.3   Limitation of the Problem

1. The types of commissive acts found in "Tangled" movie.

2. The functions of commissive acts found in "Tangled" movie.

1.4   Formulation of the Problem

1. What are the types of commissive illocutionary acts found in "Tangled" movie?

2. What are the functions of commissive illocutionary acts found in "Tangled" movie?

1.5   Objective of the Research

1. To find the types of commissive illocutionary acts found in "Tangled" movie.

2. To describe the functions of commissive illocutionary acts found in "Tangled" movie.

1.6   Significance of the Research

1.6.1.   Theoretical Significance

In theory, this study several goals to achieve. Firstly, the study is expected to give readers more information about the types of commissive illocutionary acts. Secondly, this study should increase our knowledge, experience, and viewpoint, as well as additional materials science research, and also our comprehension of the commissive illocutionary act. Third, this

study will serve as a model for future research. Finally, this study shows that commissive illocutionary acts can be found in speech events as well.

1.6.2. Practical Significance

In practice, the researcher encourages the readers to identify speech acts with the society. The study helps to expand English language and literature students' linguistic knowledge, particularly pragmatics and "Tangled" movie transcribing, the types of commissive illocutionary conduct. Readers are interested in studying and creating commissive illocutionary acts, this study will supply them with extra resources and expertise.

1.7   Definition of Key Terms

Pragmatics   : Study of a language in a certain moment and situation (Leech, 1983).

Speech act   : The act of speaking to perform an intention of the speaker (Birner, 2013).

Illocutionary   : Illocutionary speech occurs when a speaker speaks something in a specific context for a specified purpose (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985).

Commissive   : Commissive can be delivered by an individual or as part of a group (Yule, 1996).

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL

FRAMEWORK

The related of literature and theoretical framework will be reviewed in this chapter. This chapter will be discussed about the meaning of the pragmatic and the parts of it. It begins with pragmatic as the approach, speech act as the part of pragmatic, illocutionary as the type of speech act, and commissive act as the classification of speech act. Furthermore, the types and the function of commissive speech act will be shown in this chapter. There is also inclusion of previous study and theoretical framework of the research.

2.1   Pragmatics

As stated by Birner (2013), the definition of pragmatics includes referring with literal meaning in use or meaning in context. Specifically, pragmatics is defined as a study that had the relation between speaker's meaning and interpretation of utterances. Speech act theory has been used by linguists in the field of pragmatic analysis, but it has also been applied to literary texts. Speech acts are utterances in which the speaker performs an action.

Yule (2014) mentioned that pragmatics refers to the hidden meaning of words that are understood by not how it is written or spoken. It is referred that Pragmatics studies the hidden meaning of words that are not directly said or written but rather implied in between words.

Levinson (1983) started previously that Pragmatics studies the signs relation for the listener. This refers to the hidden meaning found in between text and the

actual mean according to the listener. It can be said that as meaning is different to different people, the meaning can shift around despite the word being the same.

Pragmatics has a more specific part called speech act. An activity performed through utterances in which a speaker attempts to convince the hearer of what is being conveyed is defined as speech act (Yule, 2014). Speech acts are acts of communication in this context. Communicating is to express a particular attitude, and the act of speaking is used to correspond on what the speaker intended to perform of the acts (Birner, 2013). The context of the act is needed to be known as to infer the intended meaning of the speaker. Utterances produced by a speaker can be related to three different acts, they are locutionary act, illocutionary act, and lastly perlocutionary act (Yule, 1996).

The first is locutionary. Locutionary act is the act of saying something. Locutionary act has a literal meaning, for example: "It is hot here". Based on the example meaning its location relates to the temperature of the air in that place. Another example "I am hungry", based on the example someone interprets "I" as the first single person (the speaker), and "hungry" refers to "empty stomach and needs to be filled in", without intending to ask for food. In other words, locutionary acts is acts that state something in the sense of "saying" or speech acts in the form of meaningful and understandable utterances. The second is illocutionary act. Speakers engage in illocutionary activities when they performed utterances. The illocutionary act is the second form of act as theorized. According to Yule (1996), illocutionary is the act of speaking intended by the speaker with purpose by uttering words such as asking, stating, inquiring, promoting,

commanding, apologizing, threatening, and interrogating. Speakers occasionally engage in speech acts whose communicative aim or utterance meaning differs from the obvious sentence meaning. The third is perlocutionary act. This is the last type of speech act. This type is about the hearer's response for an utterance. According to Austin (1962) a certain effect achieved by saying something is called as perlocutionary acts.

2.1.1 Commissive Speech Acts

Commissive speech acts are those in which the speakers commit themselves to a future action. According to Kreidler (2013), stated that illocutionary acts are differentiate into several kinds. They are assertive, verdictive, expressive, directive, commissive. From one of those kinds, this research will focus on commissive acts, which are the words execute the speaker to the future action. Based on Searle and Vanderveken (1985), commissive acts are refuse, promise, offer, vow, threaten, pledge, commit, accept, guarantee, and bet.

2.1.2 Types of Commissive Speech Act

There are ten types of commissive speech act. The first type of commissive is refuse. Refuse is the opposite of accepting. This condition has the relation when a person has been given the choice to accept or reject. Thus, the refusal is done by someone to disobey the order and refuse the speech act that allows the choice to refuse (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). For instance, is "Stop Marta! There's no time" (Devi & Degaf, 2021). As in the quotation, refusing is shown by how the speaker deny the listener request or opinion. The second type is promise. According to Searle and Vanderveken (1985), promise in general is has the

feature of uncommon, as it is performed and done for the listener's benefits which involves obligation which then showed commitment from the speaker. For example is "I will be calm and respectful and be an observer of the truth" (Devi & Degaf, 2021). As in the quotation above, promising is shown by how the speaker is showing commitment by giving an obligation that will be done to benefit the listener.

Third, the type is offer. Offering act refers as condition illocution of acts. An offer will turn into a promise if hearer accepts the offer. So, this speech act binds the speaker to take a certain action if the offer is accepted by the hearer (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). For example"Will you do it, Marta?" (Devi & Degaf, 2021). As in the quotation above, offering is shown by the speaker giving choices or in this case asking for the listener opinion.

The next type is vow. The act of vowing is not needed to be done directly towards hearer. Speaker may simply vow to own self in determining to do something on their own. Vow usually carry a solemnity which makes it more severe than promises and threats. (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). For instance is "I bet his existence" (Devi & Degaf, 2021). As in the quotation, vowing is shown by the speaker putting themselves in line to assure something. After that, the next type is threat. Searle and Vanderveken (1985) stated that the act of threatening does not benefit the hearer, but rather to the speaker's detriment. Obligation is not involved in threaten acts, and because of the absence, it is not as dependent as the act of promising. For instance is "Tell, or I'll tell!" (Devi & Degaf, 2021). As in the quotation above, threatening is shown by how the speaker gives the listener

two choices that will not benefit the listener upon the act. The sixth type is pledge. Searle and Vanderveken (1985) stated that pledge is quite similar to swearing, however it may not always be as solemn. a pledge is a strong commitment to a future course of action. Pledge is a serious or formal promise to give or do something. For the example, "I pledge to you one more time, together, we will make America wealthy again. We will make America strong again. We will make America safe again. And we will make America great again." (Ulum & Sutopo, 2018). The section from Trump's address in Florida that was quoted above is the conclusion. Trump concluded his remarks by promising the gathering that they will work together to restore America's greatness and prosperity.

Next, there is commit for the seventh type. According to Searle and Vanderveken (1985) Commit, which refers to the primitive commissive illocutionary force in primitive English. Commitis a promise sincerely that the speaker will definitely do something. "We have committed to solving the problem of human rights, and to guarantee it." (Husain, Hamamah, &Nurhayani, 2020). This datum belonged to commissive speech act. The word "committed" is the evidence of commissive speech act of commit. It had a serious purpose in solving problems in future action. For the next type is accept. An act of acceptance is determined as a response of what have the speaker said or committed to do. The context of commissive in accepting is considered simply as the acceptor lets the speaker do what he commits himself to doing so (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985). In term of commissive acceptance, it is supposed to be not good for the speaker, since the speaker offered to do and its responsibilities and obligations is to

accepted by the acceptor. The ninth is guarantee. Searle and Vanderveken stated that the guarantee speech act is the speaker confident to achieve something in the future. Usually, guarantee uses to persuasive someone of the truth and to fulfill obligation in the future action. "We will ensure peace through strength, two and a half trillion dollar have the strongest military we've ever had, beautiful brand new equipment" (Gea & Johan, 2020). The function of guarantee in the data is to describe that he able to achieve his plans and get great belief from public. The intonation of guarantee which looks in utterance "We will ensure".

The last type is bet. A conditional bet is a double conditional like offer that needs to be accepted in order to take effect because all bets are conditional promises. Furthermore, a bet is a plan to risk money, etc. It was discovered that bet was employed when the speaker's power was at risk. (Husain, Hamamah, &Nurhayani, 2020). The utterance belonged to commissive speech act of bet. Jokowi entrusted his position in developing this nation. The word "risk" was evidence of commissive speech act. Speaker had a power at stake that was "position and reputation." Both powers became a bet to improve this country. In this case, he fought something by entrusting his position when becoming a president.

2.1.3 Function of Illocutionary Acts

As theorized by Leech (1983), there are different degrees and kinds of politeness for several situations, considering polite and impolite linguistic behavior which corresponded mainly to the functions of illocutionary acts. It is divided into four types of illocutionary functions, which is divided based on how

it is related to the goal of maintaining and establishing comity socially. There four functions of illocutionary acts. The first is competitive. The illocutionary act done to achieve the goal and compete with the goal of social, whereas involved the negative of politeness (Leech, 1983). The act has the purpose of reducing implicit of the competition between what the speaker wants to achieve, and what of the good manners. The acts include demanding, asking, ordering, begging, etc. Here is the example to explain the function:

Tim   : "Stop, I'm gonna throw up"
Pikachu : "No, no. Kid I'm in serious trouble. I need you to
                 listen" (Setyawan&Haryani, 2020)

This conversation expresses competitive. Regardless Tim's condition of having ill after find the fact that he is able to communicate to Pikachu. Pikachu insist to demand Tim to listen and help him instead he helps Tim who is having a stomach-ache (Tim express that he wants to throw up). The second function is convivial. The act of illocutionary done to coincide with social goal, takes the positive form of politeness in seeking for comity's opportunities (Leech, 1983). It is done towards the other of the speaker with positive intention and purpose once there is an opportunity. The acts can be greeting, inviting, thanking, offering, congratulating, etc. For example: "This is the location I had in mind. It is a wonderful piece of land. It is perfect. You can work with it" (Sangeroki Silvia, 2019). Lara offered Charlen Colin a location which Colin can put up a building. In the utterance the function of convivial act is offering. Colin could work in a wonderful piece of land. Lara offered him to work together with her.

The next function is collaborative. The category of collaborative illocutionary act has indifferent goal to social, which politeness is irrelevant (Leech, 1983). Most of the written discourses are considered to be in this category, it can be the act of announcing, reporting, asserting, and instructing. There is an example below to make it clear:

Pikachu : "We will do this. You and me"
Tim   : "I can be... Okay, we'll meet here tomorrow
      morning" (Setyawan&Haryani, 2020)

Pikachu pursued Tim to help him in a case. At first, Tim didn't want to help him, yet he suddenly changed his mind. The utterance used by time is collaborative motive, because he implies that he would help Pikachu. The last function is conflictive. Conflictive is an illocutionary act category that conflicts with social goal, and completely does not involved politeness as their nature is designed to cause offences (Leech, 1983). It includes the act of cursing, accusing, threatening, and reprimanding. The conversation below will show the example of conflictive:

Pikachu : "You don't need to talk. For us I can feel what you all saying. You have to be opened to the experience. Try it sometimes."
Tim   : "Yeah, I'd rather not. I already crazy talking to you"
(Setyawan & Haryani, 2020)

In this dialogue, Tim has conflictive motive. In this scene Pikachu tried to explain that usually Pokémon and their tamer communicate via understanding trough heart to heart. Yet, rejecting Pikachu's suggesting using rude expression that may hurt Pikachu's feeling.

2.2   Previous Research

Researcher reviewed some articles that were working on the same topic as this research to back up their findings. The researcher identified a few articles that dealt with illocutionary acts. The first researcher was Putri et al., (2019) described the speech acts that are found in the movie Harry Potter and the Goblet of Fire. The data found will be analyzed as three forms such as locutionary act, illocutionary act and also perlocutionary acts. The researcher divided and analyzed the data according to the respective types of acts and also mentioned the most frequently found type among the acts.

The second researcher was Rosyidi et al. (2019) analyzed the acts of illocutionary uttered by Joko Widodo in the Indonesia's first election for president in 2019. The study used Searle's theory of acts of illocutionary. With the total of 13 data, the result shows that there are 4 types found with assertive acts of illocutionary as the most dominant and commissive acts of illocutionary as the least dominant.

The next researcher was Syafitri (2019) identified forms, patterns and also the functions of commissive acts uttered in a TV shopping show titled MNC Shop. The study used the theory of commissive acts' form and pattern which is proposed by Alwi and Putrayasa. The study also used theory proposed by Yule and Ibrahim to identify the function of commissive speech acts. With the total of 55 data, the study resulted on 3 forms of commissive speech acts found with the most dominant functions are found to be giving guarantee, promising and then convincing.

Then, Haucsa et al., (2020) discussed the illocutionary acts regarding the types and functions found in an interview done by Tom Cruise. The study showed that there are four types found in the research with representative as the most commonly found. It is shown that the statement conveyed often is to give statements or describe facts.

The fifth researcher was Nainggolan et al. (2020) analyzed the acts of illocutionary found in "The Matrix" movie. The study used Searle's classification of illocutionary acts as well as Hasan and Halliday's theory of context. With a total of 113 data, the study shows that there are 4 acts of illocutionary found which are representative, directive, commissive, and expressive. The most frequently found acts of illocutionary is directives and commissive is the least frequently found.

The sixth researcher was Desica and Ambalegin (2021) This research aimed to find out the types of commissive acts found in the movie entitled Onward as the data source. The utterances uttered by the characters in the movie were taken as the data of the research and classified them by using the theory of commissive acts proposed by Searle. The research result showed that there were 17 utterances of commissive acts found in Onward movie. They were 2 data of promising, 4 data of threatening, 2 data of accepting, 6 data of refusing, and 2 data of offering.

The last researcher was Devi and Degaf (2021) studied the types and functions of commissive acts found on the movie titled Knives Out. The theory used in the study was Searle and Austin's theory of acts of illocutionary. With the

total of 13 data, the study shows 6 types of commissive acts of illocutionary found and rejection is the main motivator for the speeches.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

This research will use pragmatics as an approach and commissive acts as the topic. In commissive acts, the researcher will analyze the type of commissive acts using the theory by Searle and Vanderveken (1985) and the function of commissive acts using the theory by Leech (1983). This research will use "Tangled" movie as a data source.

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                        │        PRAGMATICS       │
                        │       Birner (2013)     │
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                                   ⇓
                        ┌─────────────────────────┐
                        │       SPEECH ACTS       │
                        │        Yule (1996)      │
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                        ┌─────────────────────────┐
                        │     COMMISSIVE ACTS     │
                        │      Kreidler (2013)    │
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┌───────────────────────────┐              ┌───────────────────────────┐
│   TYPES OF COMMISSIVE      │              │      FUNCTION OF          │
│          ACTS             │ ⇐═════════⇒  │   ILLOCUTIONAR ACTS       │
│ Searle and Vanderveken    │              │      Leech (1983)         │
│         (1985)            │              │                           │
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REFUSE	⇔	PLEDGE		COMPETITIVE	⇔	COLLABORA TIVE
PROMISE	⇔	COMMIT				
OFFER	⇔	ACCEPT		CONVIVAL	⇔	CONFLICTIV E
VOW	⇔	GUARANTEE				
THREAT	⇔	BET				

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┌──────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────────┐
│                        "TANGLED" MOVIE                                 │
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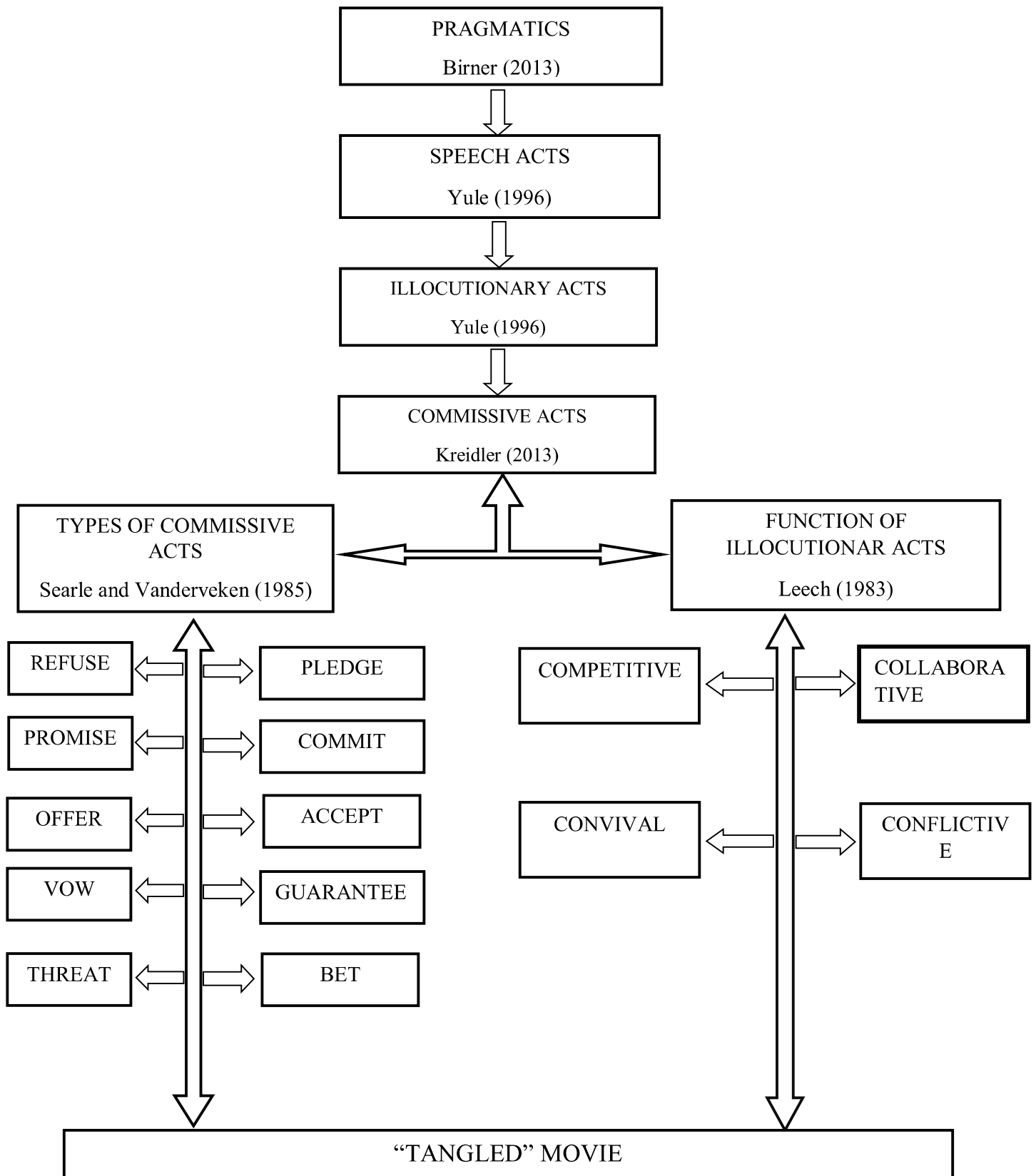
CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

In this research, researcher applied the design of qualitative research. According to Creswell (2014), qualitative data is frequently result in words and sentences. Words, especially when structured into occurrences or stories, have a specific, vivid, and meaningful taste that may frequently persuade a reader. This research is commonly known to mark by description of actions and environments, which is the integrity of human thinking (Stake, 2010). The ways of qualitative thinking are by conveying experience-based, interpretative, personalistic, and situational data.

Qualitative data is able to provide detailed, well-founded descriptions and explanations onto processes in a specific local setting. As explained by Heigham & Croker (2009) as well, qualitative research is the research that used the analysis of interpretive in order to sift throughout their ideas and data together, and found the patterns of thinking and behaviour. Qualitative data was resulted and committed by the development of specific quantitative methods, which is to replace non-quantitative data that were judged to be unsatisfactory (Hammersley, 2013). Thus, this research is suitable to use qualitative research because the research is done towards the understanding of which events that lead to which effects, and provide explanations by using the data from qualitative methods.

3.2 Object of the Research

The theories that is used in discussed the types of commissive acts by Searle and Vanderveken (1985), and the function of the commissive acts by Leech (1983). The following phase is identifying the forms of commissive acts, and followed by finding out the function of the commissive acts identified. As a result, the researcher's attention is focused to the speaker's utterances that express the act of illocutionary commissive on the movie entitled "Tangled".

3.3 Method of Collecting Data

The data of the research was gathered by using observational method by Sudaryanto (2015). It is defined that the method of observational is used to observe applied language. In using this method, this research applied the technique of non-participatory, therefore researcher did not part in the narrations and dialogues in the data source, the movie of "Tangled".

The data is gathered through the characters' utterance in the movie of "Tangled", which is an illocutionary deed. First, the researcher watched the movie. Next, the transcription of the movie is downloaded from the internet. Lastly, the dialogues are noted as data to be examined and categorized into particularly the types of commissive act among the dialogues.

3.4 Method of Analyzing Data

Descriptive analysis is used as the method to analyse the collected data. Miles and Huberman (1994) discussed that the qualitative method is based on content analysis. There are three parallel activity flows, they are data reduction,

data display, and conclusion drawing or verification (Miles & Huberman, 1994:10).

The process of analysis was done in several steps. The first is classified the utterances or data collected from the movie script based on the theory of commissive act forms by Searle and Vanderveken (1985). After classifying the types of commissive acts, next was classifying the function of the commissive acts found using the theory of Leech (1983). Finally, the last step was summarizing the findings of the analysis and offer a conclusion based on the findings.

3.5   Method of Presenting Research Result

Informal method is utilized to present the results of the analysis. The informal method proposed by Sudaryanto (2015), is a method that is used to present the analytic result using words and sentences. It is used to present the analysis' outcome legibly and is understandable.