

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 message 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).