

BAB I INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of the Research

Language is a tool used to communicate. In communicating, it is expected that all parties involved can understand each other. Humans as social beings, live in their communities in language, culture, and tradition. Interaction can be done by understanding their language, able to share and convey their feelings to others. A pragmatics is the argument can also be considered from the standpoint of several points of view, including the theory of speech actions, which was developed originally created by Austin (1962). Speech action analysis has been used in a wide variety of contexts and has taken many different shapes.

In ordinary speech scenarios related to the speaker, listener, and speech with the help of using the speaker, there are many forms of action associated with the speaker's speech. The speaker will usually move his jaw and tongue and make a sound. In addition, it will usually complete some actions in elegance that include informing or aggravating or not attracting the listener; will usually complete actions in elegance which includes making statements, asking questions, issuing orders, giving reports, greetings, and warnings. The participants of this last elegance are what Austin¹ calls an illocutionary act and miles with this elegance that researchers will discuss on this paper, so this paper can be referred to as 'What is the Illocutionary Act. Researchers now no longer try and oppose the phrase 'illocutionary action', although if the evaluation of the chosen illocutionary action is successful, it could offer ideas for definition.

Performing an illocutionary action means having interactions in the form of rule-governed behaviour. The researcher intends to explain the beliefs of illocutionary action with the help of using a fixed indication of an important and sufficient situation for the overall performance of a particular form of illocutionary action, and extracting from it remains a pragmatic guideline. In indicating the situations and guidelines appropriate for even one type of illocutionary action, so that one can offer us with a sample to analyse the different types of actions and therefore to explain the beliefs in general. But with the goal of setting a level to actually show the situation and extracting guidelines for acting as researchers of illocutionary action really has to talk about three different initial ideas: guidelines, propositions, and meanings. Researchers will limit each utterance about those ideas to the components that are important to a form in this paper.

The failure of pragmatics is actually the inability to understand what is being stated, which usually leads to misunderstanding or ambiguity. The pragmatic force of an expression cannot be criticized, even if the speaker's intended outcome was not achieved. An analysis of errors requires the existence of a speech act. According to Scarle (1969), the general meaning of the phrase influences the speech or actions that are produced during sentence utterances. Illocutionary speech acts are within the category of speech acts. Illocutionary suppression occurs when the hearer is unable to recognize the speaker's illocutionary objectives. As a result, the speech act is unsuccessful since the hearer is unaware of what the speaker is seeking to convey through her words.

The phenomenon of commissive speech acts occurs when these structures facilitate speaking by allowing the speaker to make commitments to the audience. According to the study by Searle (2013), the following English verbs are complicit: commit, promise, threaten, vow, pledge, swear, accept, consent, refuse, bid, assurance, guarantee, warrant, contract, covenant, and bet. When using commissive, the speaker attempts to make the world conform to the words.

More precisely the speaker promises to taking action in the future when they use a compliant speech act. The typical speaking acts of the Commissive in dialogue are threats and promises. This act of Commission is not common on message forums. For illustration:

Ardal: **Don't merry teacher** (10.48 – 10.57)

Pierce: just put that thing and we could talk about....

Ardal: say you won't marry Ms. Purdy, you don't deserve her

In the dialogue above, Ardal is making a commissive threat. A commissive threat involves a commitment or promise to perform a harmful action. In this case, Ardal is threatening to use the gun he is showing to prevent Pierce from marrying Ms. Purdy. The threat involves the commitment to carry out a harmful action (using the gun) unless Pierce agrees not to marry Ms. Purdy. It's a form of coercion, where Ardal is attempting to influence Pierce's behavior by promising to cause harm unless Pierce complies with his demand. According to Searle & Vanderveken (1985) it contained one act of commissive illocutionary acts namely threaten.

Declarative sentence was created from the dialogue above. According to Kreidler (2013), declarative sentence is a sentence that tell something. Therefore, Kate's utterance "**Don't merry teacher**" was categorized as forms of sentences because Hal's utterance provided that statement. It demonstrated one of the types of forms of sentences, namely declarative.

In addition to face-to-face communication, commissive actions are also carried out in virtual communication. Indeed, social media is widely known as a medium that allows people to engage, exchange ideas, get information, and reach users virtually. As people often do now there are many things that can be done more easily in conveying information and responding quickly. In the WhatsApp application users are easy to get in touch with the intended target in an interaction. Such as in inviting to attend a birthday party by hammering via telephone through the WhatsApp application. The performance of commissive act is as shown in the following:

Eidra: **You should've come to me.** (15:41-15:48) epi 3

Kate: I did. You acted like I was the nosy neighbor.

According to the dialogue above, Eidra's utterance can be interpreted as a commissive act where she is offering assistance or the opportunity for Kate to talk with her by utter "You should've come to me." This way, Eidra explicitly commits to offering help and support in the future, which aligns more closely with the concept of commissive speech acts. According to Searle & Vanderveken (1985) it contained one act of commissive illocutionary acts namely offer.

Declarative sentence was created from the dialogue above. According to Kreidler (2013) declarative sentence is a sentence that tell something. Therefore, Kate's utterance "You should've come to me." was categorized as forms of sentences because Hal's utterance provided that statement. It demonstrated one of the types of forms of sentences, namely declarative.

The another phenomenon can be count on Netflix that taken from “The Diplomat” TV Series. The main character of the tv series is Keri Russel as Kate Wyler. The Diplomat tells the story The Diplomat tells the story of a woman named Kate Wyler who is appointed by the United States government to be an ambassador. He was asked to be the United States ambassador to Britain in the midst of an international crisis. However, Kate is not sure the job is suitable for her. It released on April 20th 2023. It was found the utterance contain the commissive illocutionary act in the tv series:

Rayburn: You're doing great. **Just knock off that "I resign" shit. It really pisses me off.** I don't have that kind of time. (46:38-47:47) episode 3

According to the dialogue above, Rayburn is the President who reply the statement of Kate that she wanted to resign the moment before. The president refuses by saying this **“Just knock off that "I resign" shit. It really pisses me off”** Mr. President refuses Gwen’s offering. According to Searle & Vanderveken (1985) it contained one act of commissive illocutionary acts namely refuse.

Declarative sentence was created from the dialogue above. According to Kreidler (2013), declarative sentence is a sentence that tell something. Therefore, Kate’s utterance “Just knock off that "I resign" sh;t. It really pisses me off.” was categorized as forms of sentences because Hal’s utterance provided that statement. It demonstrated one of the types of forms of sentences, namely declarative.

It's important to comprehend commissive illocutionary speech acts since it's usual for people to struggle with communicating in a way that other people can grasp. Keep an eye out for instances of commissive illocutionary speech actions in

everyday speech, public speaking, interviews, debates, and other settings. Therefore, speakers employ compliant communication to bind their listeners to future deeds. It is described as a speech that conveys the speaker's endorsement or support of a particular activity.

There are some research that has been done on speech act. Haucsa (2020) This study is an analysis of illocutionary speech acts conducted in Tom Cruise interviews in promoting his film. This study aims to describe the types and functions of illocutionary speech acts carried out by both the interviewer and the source. In addition, the study also sheds light on the most and least used illocutionary speech actions performed in interviews. This research uses qualitative methods using a descriptive analysis design. The data source of this study was collected by downloading interview videos from YouTube. Data are observed and transcribed into written form. Furthermore, the data are categorized into several types of illocutionary speech actions. The results showed that there were four types of illocutionary speech acts performed in Tom Cruise interviews that were representative, commissive, directive, and expressive. Kreidler (2013) stated that the forms of policy action are imperative, interrogative, and declarative.

The second research was conducted by Gea (2020) This study is about the action of the commissioned speech used by Donald Trump's campaign speech in Henderson, Nevada on September 13, 2020, the Commission's speech action brought the speaker with certain actions in the future. The purpose of this study is to find the types of commissive speech acts and understand the function of

commissive speech acts using a pragmatic approach. The orientation in the study refers to Characters remarks. This research is a qualitative descriptive method with data sources from Fox Business videos on YouTube. Data collection techniques are observation, supervision and recording. The results of the study found 28 forms of commissive speech acts. The results showed 8 types of commissive speech acts promising, threatening, swearing, guaranteeing, guaranteeing, guaranteeing, refusing, guaranteeing and swearing. One of the most commonly used is Promise commissive speech acts.

Both of the previous and present research has similarity and dissimilarity. In terms of similarities, the earlier and current studies employed the same theory. While in the dissimilarity, the data sources are different. This present research took “The Diplomat” TV Series as the data source. It was chosen because many utterances depict the execution of commissive acts in that context. Based on the background phenomena, the researcher was interested in doing study on the acts and forms of commissive acts proposed by Searle (2013). This theory was applied in “The Diplomat” TV Series. Thus, these phenomena leaded the researcher to do the research entitled An Analysis of Commissive Illocutionary Speech Act in “The Diplomat” TV Series: Pragmatics Approach.

1.2. Identification of the Problem

There are several issues that will be identified:

1. The discovery of commissive illocutionary acts in society.
2. The commissive illocutionary acts as existed in social media.
3. The commissive illocutionary acts performed in “The Diplomat” TV Series

4. The acts of commissive illocutionary acts performed in “The Diplomat” TV Series
5. The forms of commissive illocutionary acts performed in “The Diplomat” TV Series

1.3. Limitations of the Problem

Based on the explanation related to the identification of the problem above, Researcher provide limited problems in this study below:

1. The acts of commissive illocutionary acts performed in “The Diplomat” TV Series
2. The forms of commissive illocutionary acts performed in “The Diplomat” TV Series

1.4. Formulation of the Problem

In this study, researcher focused on the analysis of speech actions in. There are several questions related to the problems in this study are:

1. What acts of commissive illocutionary acts performed in “The Diplomat” TV Series?
2. What are the forms of commissive illocutionary acts performed in “The Diplomat” TV Series?

1.5. Objectives of the Research

Researchers found several research objectives related to commissive issues applied during the conversation:

1. To find out acts of commissive illocutionary acts performed in “The Diplomat” TV Series
2. To know forms of commissive illocutionary acts performed in “The Diplomat” TV Series

1.6. Significance of the Research

1.6.1. Theoretical significance

This study indirectly serves a variety of objectives. The study was first designed to inform readers more about the usage of this kind of speech action. Second, by incorporating the information into science research on the subject of speech action, the research is intended to expand knowledge and experience. The ultimate objective is to use this research as a reference and point of comparison for such studies in the future.

1.6.2. Practical significance

Knowing this study and applied theory will be useful for the following parties in a social context. The speaker is conscious of the effects of communication and makes an effort to prevent misunderstandings, social tensions, and discord. Last but not least, listeners who receive an attack face comprehend the reason for the speech act performed in front of them so that they will grasp it.

1.7 Definition of Key Terms

Commissive:	The act through which the speaker commits to doing something in the future Searle (2013).
Speech Act:	something that somebody says, considered as an action Yule (1996).
Pragmatics:	The branch of semiotics that explores the origins, uses, and consequences of signs Yule (1996).

