



PRAGMATICS ANALYSIS ON COMMISIVE SPEECH ACT IN A MOVIE

Nguyen Van Thao

Faculty of Philology, Hanoi Pedagogical University 2, Vinh Phuc, Vietnam
nguyenvanthao@hpu2.edu.vn

Primbon Martua Purba

Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, English Education Department
Universitas HKBP Nommensen, Indonesia
primbontravelers@gmail.com

Herman

Faculty of Teacher Training and Education, English Education Department
Universitas HKBP Nommensen, Indonesia
Corresponding author: herman@uhn.ac.id

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Abstract:

The goals of this study are to examine the many types of commissive in the film Papillon and to identify the most prevalent commissive categories. The researcher employs Searle's theory and the context of the scenario in order to respond to the study questions. This is a qualitative study that uses content or document analysis. The film Papillon is the topic of this investigation. The data came from a sequence in the Papillon film, which included the commissive. To collect data, the researcher downloaded the film "Papillon" from www.lk21.com, watched it several times, looked up the script on the internet, watched it again, tried to understand the story, collected character utterances from the script on the movie, identified the data based on the type of commissive, and explained the meaning found. Following the data collection, the researcher analyzed the data using the following steps: watching Papillon on www.lk21.com and finding the Papillon movie script on Google from the identified, researcher categorized the data into types of illocutionary acts from the Papillon movie script, researcher defined appropriate and omitted inappropriate utterances from the data above, described and analyzed the c The following are the study's findings: All six of Searle's forms of commissive are present in the Papillon film. Promise consists of three data (12 percent), offer consists of four data (16 percent), threat consists of five data (20 percent), guarantee consists of seven data (28 percent), volunteer consists of two data (8 percent), and refuse consists of four data (16 percent). As a percentage result, the guarantee is the most dominant among the other sorts. In the second position, there is a threat, and in the third place, there is a volunteer.

Keywords: Pragmatics, Context of Situation, Speech Act, Illocutionary Act, Commissive, Movie

INTRODUCTION

Language is one of the instruments that everyone uses on a regular basis. According to Hutajulu and Herman (2019:29), language is a tool of communication that plays an important role in communication. Language is one of the most crucial aspects of communication, and it is utilized as a medium of exchange between nations all over the world. As a result, language is a set of spoken or written symbols that can be used to describe ideas, feelings, expressions, and experiences. There are many different languages in the globe, such as Spanish, Japanese, Mandarin, and so on. English is one language that has become an international language and is spoken by people all over the world. English is a worldwide language that is used to communicate amongst countries with various languages. According to Mappiasse and Johari (2014:113), English is one of the most widely spoken languages in the world today. Because practically everyone from many different countries throughout the world uses English to communicate and engage with one another, it has become the most important language in the world. English is an extremely important international language that has many interrelationships with various facets of human life. Because English is regarded as an international language, students from all over the world study it.

Linguistics, psycholinguistics, and sociolinguistics are some of the academic fields in language studies. Pragmatics is one of the fields of linguistics that studies how language influences human speech. We explore the meaning of the context between the speaker and the hearer in pragmatics. The hearer's understanding of what the speaker means by making an utterance is influenced by the speaker's background knowledge, which is supposed to be shared by the speaker and hearer. Deixis and distance, reference and inference, presupposition and entailment, politeness and interaction, speech act and event, and other aspects of pragmatics have all been investigated. However, the researcher concentrates on the speech act in this study.

For us, studying speech acts is really important. As a result, Yule (1996:47) claimed in Herman (2015:43) that when people speak a language, they will act. Speech acts are actions that are carried out through the use of utterances. Three linked acts make up a speech act or the action of making an utterance: locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act. The primary act of speaking is the locutionary act. This is the level that deals with utterance production, such as grammar, phonetics, and phonology. We can deduce that a speaker uses locutionary act to say something. Illocutionary act is one of the more complex types of speech act, with more divisions than the others. Determining the illocutionary act of an utterance necessitates a thorough understanding of its illocutionary act.

Illocutionary act, according to Hutajulu and Herman (2019:30), is a complete speech act, an act of doing something with the explicit aim of the speaker's intention in mind, such as promising, asserting, commanding, denial, prediction, request, affirming, and so on. Illocutionary acts are divided into five categories: representational, directive, commissive, declarative, and expressive.

Commissive discourse refers to acts of kindness that a speaker uses to commit himself to a future action. The speaker's speech does not occur immediately, but it will occur in the future. The formula for the utterances is sometimes simple future tense. The speaker promises to performing the action in the future as part of this speech act. The speaker's aim is asserted in every word; the speaker should be accountable for his utterances. With the utterances, the speaker strives to adjust the world.

The researcher examines a commissive speech act that is related to Searle's thesis in this study. Commissive has numerous characteristics: it tends to be convivial rather than competitive, it is performed in the interest of someone other than the speaker, and both the speaker and the hearer should participate in a directing manner. Furthermore, the speaker bears responsibility for the production of commissive utterances. I pledge, swear, and guarantee, for example.

Literature can be used to express the use of commissive. Songs, poetry, movies, and other forms of literary all contain literature. According to Zulaiha (2015:27), movies are regarded as an important art form, serving as a source of popular entertainment, but they have also evolved into a source of education for citizens, who have learned and received education from films as a result of the many messages that are implied and found there. Furthermore, values such as moral values, educational values, and other values were inserted. People utilize statements with inferred meanings to communicate. The context can be used to deduce the meanings. Context is critical in communication because it aids the listener in comprehending the speaker's goal. Context, as defined by Leech (1983:13), is any background knowledge considered to be shared by the speaker and the hearer, which aids the hearer's understanding of what the speaker means by a specific utterance. To understand what the speaker is saying, the listener must have the same background information as the speaker, which is the context. The hearer will have difficulties deciphering the meaning of the speaker's words if they are not given context. Communication between the speaker and the hearer will fail if there is no context. The listener could be perplexed or misunderstand the speaker's objective. Hymes also explained the eight dimensions of communication, as cited by Wardhaugh (2006), including setting and scene, participants, end, act sequence, key, instrumentals, norms and genre, or SPEAKING context. These characteristics are crucial in everyday communication since the many aspects might affect the meaning of communication with others.

Speech acts can be discovered in the movie's dialogue. The movie's conversation can be a good example of speech acts because it depicts a complex case of speech acts in order to figure out what the main character accomplishes by saying things. The dialogue between the characters is one of the most crucial aspects of the film. The researcher is interested in analyzing the movie's commissive speaking act. The researcher was interested in learning more about commissive because there are still misunderstandings in communication in everyday life. This miscommunication occurs between the speaker and the audience. To avoid misunderstandings, a study of speech act is required. Speech act is a linguistic study that investigates the meaning of utterances. Misunderstandings in communication are avoided when we comprehend the intent of statement. This motivates the researcher to pursue research on the commissive speaking act.

Although this isn't the first study to look at the commissive in a film, that doesn't mean the researcher is simply repeating past work. This study demonstrates a comparable study to prove its originality. Pambudi (2010) investigated An Analysis of Commissive Speech Act Used in Vow, which is pertinent to this topic. The findings of the study demonstrate that the type of commissive found in the film Vow differs significantly from the findings of this study. The distinction is based on the object of the study, which is a commissive that was implemented by the research Papillon film. The film Papillon is an action film. Adventure is the theme of the film. The film was released in 2017. The researcher chose this film because he discovered a problem in it, and he wanted to learn more about the setting of the issue of many sorts of commissive. In the film Papillon, there are many different types of commissive. As a result,

the researcher searches for and analyzes the commissive in the film Papillon. As a result, this study examines the setting in which the dialogue takes place.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A. Research Design

The qualitative and quantitative approaches are the two types of study designs. The researcher employed a library research design with a qualitative method in this study. The subjective assessment of attitudes, views, and behavior is the focus of qualitative research. In such a setting, research was based on the researcher's observations and impressions. Such a method of research yields outcomes that are either non-quantitative or have not been submitted to rigorous quantitative examination. (Butarbutar and colleagues, 2021). The qualitative research data was not calculated, but rather displayed in the form of a result description. The qualitative technique was used since the researcher gathered and analyzed data in the form of words. There were seven different types of qualitative studies. Case studies, document or content analysis, ethnographic studies, grounded theory studies, historical studies, narrative research, and phenomenological research were among the methods used (Ary et al. 2010:452-453). Content or document analysis was used by the researcher. Content or document analysis, according to Ary et al. (2010:457), is a research method used to examine textual or visual resources in order to find specific qualities. Textbooks, newspapers, web sites, speeches, television shows, advertising, musical creations, and a variety of other texts can all be evaluated. The subject of this study was a film, which was chosen by the researcher. The film has a script that can be studied.

B. Data and Data Sources

In qualitative research, primary data takes the form of words and actions. In addition, there is other data such as documents and others (Moleong, 2009:157; Hutabarat et al, 2020). The major data for this study was the type of conversation that worked well with the characters in the "Papillon" movie script. The Papillon film, which depicts the context, was used as secondary data to assist the researcher in analyzing the data. All utterances from the Papillon movie script served as the data source. This film was chosen by the researcher since it is an adventure film. This film received the highest rating, and we learned moral and educational principles from it. This film is fascinating to see since it depicts the struggle of convicts attempting to get free from prison. This film also stars Rami Malek, who is best known for portraying Freddy Mercury in the film Bohemian Rhapsody and won the Academy Award for Best Actor in a Leading Role in a Leading Role in a Leading Role in a Leading Role in a Leading Role in a Leading Role



www.lk21.com

C. Research Instrument

Instruments are tools that are used to gather data. The gadget that the researcher uses to collect data is called an instrument, according to Arikunto (2006:126). (Thao and Herman, 2020). In this study, the instrument is crucial. The use of an instrument is one of the most important aspects of this study. In this study, the researcher used a variety of mediums;

1. Script movie, the researcher using script as the research documents. Document helps the researcher to analyze the movie.
2. Laptop, movie as an object in this research so the researcher using laptop to watch the movie.
3. Notes, the research using notes to write the importance of point from the movie.

D. Technique of Data Collection

The data was gathered with the help of documentation. "A documentation approach is to find the data that is associated by using book, transcripts, newspaper, magazines, meeting notes, ancient inscription, and agenda," writes Arikunto (2010:274). In this study, there are a few phases to collecting data:

1. Obtaining the film from www.lk21.com
2. Several viewings of the film "Papillon"
3. Looking for the film's script on the internet.
4. Watching the movie and attempting to comprehend the plot
5. Collecting character utterances from the film's script
6. Identifying and interpreting the meaning of the data based on the type of commissive

E. Technique of Data Analysis

The researcher used these procedures for assessing the data:

1. Watch the Papillon movie on www.lk21.com and look up the Papillon movie script on Google.
2. Using the data from the Papillon movie script, the researcher classified the data into sorts of illocutionary acts.
3. From the foregoing data, the researcher classified appropriate and excluded inappropriate statements.

4. Described and examined the selected utterances in the Papillon movie script, which comprise categories of Commissive.
5. Finally, when the researcher completed the processes above, the writer drew conclusions and provided recommendations based on the analytical results.

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

A. Research Findings

According to the data analysis, the researcher discovered that there are six forms of commissive in the Pappillon film: promise (three data), offer (four data), threat (five data), guarantee (seven data), volunteer (two data), and rejection (four data) (16 percent). The types' detailed results are shown in the table below:

Table 1. Types of Commissive in Papillon Movie

No	Types of Commissive	Frequency	Precentages
1.	Promise	3	12%
2.	Offer	4	16%
3.	Threat	5	20%
4.	Guarantee	7	28%
5.	Volunteer	2	8%
6.	Refusal	4	16%
Total		25	100%

In this section, the researcher discussed the research challenges and discovered the types of commissive and the dominating sorts of commissive in the film Papillon. After utilizing Searle's theory to classify and analyze the data in the categories of commissive, it can be observed from the percentage result that guarantee is the most prominent type. In the second position, there is a threat, and in the third place, there is a volunteer.

B. Discussion

Michael Noer directed the film Papillon. It relates the story of Hendri Charlie, often known as Papillon, a French inmate. Tyler Johnson is the primary character in the film Central Intelligence. The film's genre is action. This study looked into the concept of commissive in the film Papillon. The researcher discussed the entire data set after analyzing it to answer the study question. Searly's theory was used by the researcher. The most common sorts of compensation are guarantee, such as: everything I have, which signifies a definite promise to do something.

As a response to the research questions posed in point Introduction, this study explores the types of commissive that appear in the film Papillon, as well as the prominent types of commissive. The researcher explored the first research challenge in the first portion, which was what sorts of commissive were detected in the movie Papillon. The researcher next reviewed the second research challenge, which is what are the prevalent sorts of commissive in the film Papillon. This discussion's explanation According to the findings, the researcher discovered 25 data sets containing commissive in the Papillon film.

CONCLUSION

According to the researcher's research, there are phrases in movies, particularly Papillon movies, that contain commissive. The commissive that are found have a certain form of commissive, according to the data evaluated in the research, and the most dominant types of commissive are found. The following is their conclusion:

The initial statement of the research problem is to examine the various sorts of commissive in the film Papillon. The researcher discovered 25 commissions in movies in this study. According to Searle, there are six forms of commissive: promise, promise, promise, promise, promise, promise, promise, promise, promise, promise, promise, promise, promise, promise, promise, promise Five commissive of threat, four commissive of offer, three commissive of promise, seven commissive of guarantee, two commissive of volunteer, and four commissive of refusal were discovered in the film Papillon. In order to understand the context of the commissive situation in the Papillon films, the researcher examines the situation of commissive resources. The second issue with the main types of commissive most commonly found in movies is that, out of the six varieties of commissive, one type of idiomatic commissive, guarantee, is the most frequently employed in movies. According to the data, from 7 (seven) to 28%.

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