

COMMISSIVES SPEECH ACT IN *HOBBS AND SHAW* MOVIE

THESIS

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ENGLISH LETTERS DEPARTMENT

FACULTY OF HUMANITIES

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COMMISSIVES SPEECH ACT IN *HOBBS AND SHAW* MOVIE

THESIS

Presented to fulfill the requirement for the degree of *Sarjana Sastra* at State
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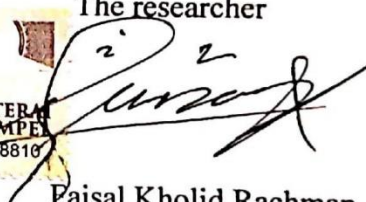
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I declare that the thesis I wrote entitled “*Commissives Speech Act in Hobbs and Shaw Movie*” is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those ones that are cited as references and written in the bibliography. Hereby, if there is an objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, 23 June 2021

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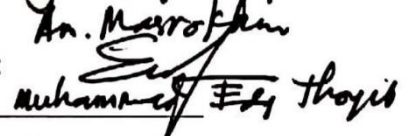
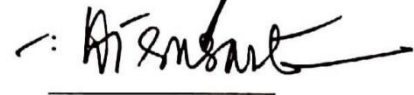
This is to certify that of Faisal Kholid Rachman, entitled **Commissives Speech Act in Hobbs and Shaw Movie** has been approved by the Board Examiners as the requirements for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S) in Department of English Literature.

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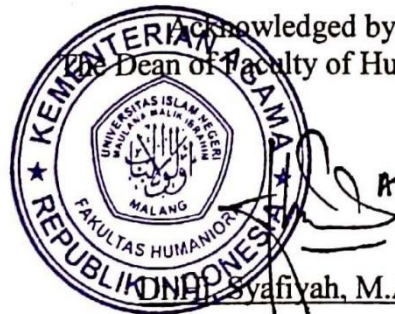
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MOTTO

There's no doubt in beliving a meracle, if you already struggled and prayed hard.

Just wait.. Allah works in misterious way.

DEDICATION

I dedicate my thesis to;

My beloved parents, Mohammad Imron and Ratna Sari

My precious brothers M. Fathul Hazmi Mawarid, Fadli Alvin Ni'am, Fahmi

Yazid, and my beauty sisiter Fahira Fildza Sholihah.

They are my greatest support syistem of a lifetime.

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I realize that this study is far from perfect. I will be grateful to people who will give me critics and suggestions that make this study better. Finally, the researcher hopes that this study will be useful for the readers especially for students majoring in literature.

Malang, 23 June 2021

Faisal Kholid Rachman

ABSTRACT

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Key words: Commissive, Speech Act, and Hobbs and Shaw Movie.

This study investigates the commissive speech acts used by the actors in 'Hobbs and Shaw' movie. Commissive Speech Act function to state the action of Guarantee, Offer, Promise, Refusal, Threat, and Volunteer. The research problem investigated was what illocutionary force indicating devices are used by the characters to realize commissive speech act and the functions of commissive speech act used by the characters in *Hobbs and Shaw's* Movie? It aims to explain the illocutionary force indicating devices of Linguistics feature of commissive speech act and the functions of commissive speech act used by the characters in *Hobbs and Shaw's* Movie.

In conducting this research, the researcher applies descriptive qualitative research design. In total 23 utterances were analyzed in this study. The data were taken from videos. The videos were taken from YouTube. The researcher transcribed the data from the videos. The researcher took note on several factors influencing the utterances of commissive speech act. In analyzing data, this study used three steps of Miles and Huberman's technique (1984) which were (1) reducing data, (2) presenting data, and (3) drawing conclusion and verification. The researcher analyzed it based on Searle's theory that is the six types of commissive speech acts.

The result of this research show that there were 23 data were found in the 'Hobbs and Shaw' movie. There are 6 Linguistics feature's forms of commissive speech act in the movie. They were modal 'Must', 'Will', 'Can', 'Would', 'Want', and 'be gonna'. Whereas the function, there are 9 functions, those functions are Information, Capability, Sympathy, Invite, Order, Convince, Giving Opinion, Threaten, and Closing Conversation. The result reveals that the use of those forms influences the commissive speech act. It caused the aspects of the speaker, aimed at the utterances, and actions of the utterances. Each form has different meaning because some of the utterances have different meanings when the commissive forms are not produced. The result also indicates that commissive speech act cannot be separated from the functions.

مستخلص البحث

رحمن، فيصل خالد. 2021 أفعال الكلام الالتزامية في فلم " *Hobbs and Shaw* ". البحث العلمي. جامعة مولانا مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج. المشرف: الأستاذ الدكتور الحاج جاكا سوسانطا
الكلمات المفتاحية: أفعال التزامية، " *Hobbs and Shaw* "

هذا البحث يعتبر عن أفعال الكلام الالتزامية يقوم بها الممثلون في فلم " *Hobbs and Shaw* ". مهمة أفعال الكلام الالتزامية لمعرفة الأفعال والأقوال من *Guarantee, Offer, Promise, Refusal, Treat, Volunteer*. وأسئلة البحث منه كل أشكال اللغات و المهمات في أفعال الكلام الإلتزامية في فلم " *Hobbs and Shaw* " .

يستخدم هذا البحث الوصف الكيفي. يوجد منه اثنتان وعشرون بيانه من ذلك الفيديو الذي أخذه الباحث من يوتوب، ينسخ الباحث النسخة ويكتب العناصر المؤثرة عن أفعال الكلام الإلتزامية. في تحليل البيانات ويستخدم الباحث طريقة Miles and Huberman عام 1984م على ثلاث الفترات منها: (1) تقليل البيانات، (2) مناقشة البيانات، (3) الخلاصة (4) والتبيين. يحلل الباحث على نظرية سيرلي توجد فيها ستة أفعال الإلتزامية.

ويحصل الباحث النتائج من هذا البحث على ثلاث وعشرين بيانه في أشكال اللغات في فلم " *Hobbs and Shaw* " منها: *Must, Will, Can, Would, Want, be Gonna*. وأما لأفعال الكلام الإلتزامية تسع مهمات منها: المعلومات (*Information*)، القدرات (*Capability*)، الحذب (*Sympathy*)، النداء (*Invite*)، الأمر (*Order*)، الضمن (*Guaranty*)، التأكيد (*Convince*)، إعطاء الرأي (*Giving Opinion*)، التوعيد (*Threaten*)، وتختيم الكلام (*Closing Conversation*). تدل نتائج هذا البحث أن استخدام أشكال اللغات تؤثر أفعال الكلام الإلتزامية. ذلك لأن ناحية الكالم، وهدف الأقوال الإلتزامية وأفعال من تلك الأقوال الإلتزامية. لكل الأشكال منعى متعدد لأن فيها الأقوال لها معنى متعدد. تدل تلك النتائج أن أفعال الكلام الإلتزامية لاتفرقها المهمات منها.

ABSTRACT

Rachman, Faisal Kholid. 2021. *Tindak Tutur Komisif pada Film Hobbs and Shaw*. Skripsi. Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Dosen Pembimbing: Dr. H. Djoko Susanto, M.Ed., Ph.D

Kata kunci: Komisif, Tindak Tutur dan Film Hobbs and Shaw.

Penelitian ini meneliti kata ujaran komisif yang digunakan oleh para pemeran yang ada di film “*Hobb and Shaw movie*”. Kata ujaran komisif berfungsi untuk mengetahui tindakan atau ujaran dari *Guarantee, Offer, Promise, Refusal, Threat* dan *Volunteer*. Permasalahan masalah yang diteliti adalah bentuk-bentuk Linguistik dan fungsi-fungsi apa yang disampaikan melalui tindak tutur komisif pada film *Hobbs and Shaw*? Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menjelaskan bentuk-bentuk Linguistik dan fungsi-fungsi tindak tutur komisif yang diucapkan oleh pemeran film *Hobbs and Shaw*.

Dalam melakukan penelitian ini, Penelitian menggunakan pendekatan deskriptif kualitatif. Terdapat 23 data yang dianalisa pada penelitian ini. Data tersebut didapat dari video. Video didapat dari kanal YouTube. Peneliti mentranskrip data dari video tersebut. Peneliti mencatat beberapa faktor yang mempengaruhi ujaran tindak tutur komisif. Dalam menganalisis data, penelitian ini menggunakan teknik analisisnya Miles dan Huberman (1984) dalam tiga tahap, yakni (1) mereduksi data, (2) mempresentasikan data dan (3) kesimpulan dan verifikasi. Peneliti menganalisa berdasarkan teori Searle yang berpendapat terdapat 6 jenis kata ujaran komisif.

Hasil penelitian mengatakan bahwa terdapat 23 data yang ditemukan didalam film *Hobbs and Shaw*. Temuan menunjukkan bahwa terdapat 6 bentuk Linguistik tindak tutur komisif pada film *Hobbs and Shaw*. Bentuk tersebut meliputi modal harus ‘*Must*’, akan ‘*Will*’, bisa/dapat ‘*Can*’, akan ‘*Would*’, ingin ‘*Want*’ dan akan ‘*be gonna*’. Sedangkan fungsi tindak tutur komisif, ditemukan terdapat 9 fungsi, yaitu Informasi, Menunjukkan Kemampuan, Simpati, Mengajak, Menyuruh, Menjamin, Meyakinkan, Memberi Opini, Mengancam dan Mengakhiri Pembicaraan. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa penggunaan bentuk-bentuk tersebut mempengaruhi tindak tutur komisif. Hal tersebut dikarenakan adanya aspek pembicara, tujuan ujaran dan aksi ujaran. Setiap bentuk memiliki makna yang berbeda karena ada ujaran yang akan memiliki makna berbeda ketika tidak menunjukkan bentuk komisif. Hasil tersebut juga menunjukkan bahwa tindak tutur komisif tidak bisa terpisahkan oleh fungsi-fungsinya.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains of the background of the study, the research questions, the objectives of the study, the significance of the study, the scope and limitation, the research method, and the definition of key terms.

1.1. Background of the Study

Speech act is an utterance as a functional unit in communication. In attempting to express themselves, people do not only produce utterances containing grammatical structures and words, they perform actions via those utterances. Jule (2000: 47) called perform action via those utterances as speech act, and in English, are commonly given more specific labels, such as apology, complaint, compliment, invitation, and promise or request. According to Yule (1996: 47), a speech act is generally defined as “An action via utterances”. The utterances do not only contain the grammatical structures and words, but also contains the actions in the utterances. Whatever the people speak via their utterances have some consequences through the action. In short, a speech act means the act done in the process of speaking (Horn, 2006:53).

Speech act is an event that has become one of the main categories of pragmatics. Crystal (2008), who describes the speech act as the “foundation” of pragmatics argues that speech act theory is a direction that analyzes the speech structure in relation to the behavior of the speaker and listener during interaction.

He further explains that speech act is not a simple action, but a “communicative activity” performed by the interlocutors (Crystall, 2008).

Furthermore, each speaker’s statement has several meanings or purposes. There are certain purposes that the speaker wishes to convey to the addressee. Therefore, the hearer must be well predict to the speaker purposes. Mostly the hearer can be inappropriate understanding with the speaker’s means. The output of speech act studies is a successful expectation from the speaker to hearer. The speaker’s purposes which require a partner to take an action is referred to as the illocutionary act (Wijana, 2009:23). Searle divided illocutionary act into five points, those were: commissives, declaratives, directives, expressives, and assertives (Austin, 1962; Searle, 1969).

The first is *commissives*. It refers to an act that the interlocutor commits himself to do action with words such as offering, promising, refusing, threatening, vowing, and volunteering. The second is *declarations*. It refers to words that convert the world by the words. Mostly it is done by the speaker who have special institutional role. The third is *directives*. It refers to an order by the speaker. The speaker are intended at making the hearer do something such as advising, inviting, questioning, requesting, commanding, forbidding, and suggesting. The fourth is *expressive*. It refers to an expression act that the words described what the speaker feels. Mostly it is used by the speaker to strengthen the emotion such as accepting, praising, regretting, apologizing, congratulating, and rejecting. And the last is *representatives*. It is an act that the words describe what the speaker believes. It

agrees the speaker to assert, confirm, or describe something such as claiming, hypothesizing, describing, disagreeing, and insisting.

In this study, the researcher analyzes a commissive speech act that belong to Searle's theory. Commissive speech act has several characteristics, those are the action of the statement is performed by the speaker in the hearer's interest than the speaker, commissive speech act is a convivial statement than competitive statement, and both speaker and hearer must communicate each other. In addition, there is an effect that must be performed by the speaker after producing commissive utterances.

To study commissive speech act, the researcher takes a movie to be the object of this study. The movie's title is "*Hobbs and Shaw*". Hobbs and Shaw is a continuance of previous movie 'Fast & Furious'. This movie is chosen by the data because the researcher found a lot of utterances produced by the characters in the movie which related to commissive speech act.

There are some research which were previously finished. First is Rahmawati (2012) entitled "*A Pragmatic Analysis of Commissive Utterances on Toy Story Movie Manuscript and Its Subtitle.*" She identified the variation of commissive in comedy movie. She analyzed three variations of commissive, those were (1) the translation variation of linguistics form of commissive utterances, (2) the implicature of commissive utterances, and (3) the politeness strategies of commissive utterances. The result of the research presented that she found 70 data in the movies. Most of the data were declarative statement in the linguistics features,

promise act in implicature of commissive, and positive politeness statement in politeness strategies.

Second is research conducted by Paina (2010) entitled “*Commissive Speech Acts in Javanese Language.*” The result of the research presented that the linguistics feature of commissives of speech act in Java shows in a word, propositive predicate, and the context; mostly, commissives speech act in Java are influenced by cooperative principle and politeness principle. In the research, the researcher did research in four types of commissive speech acts, those were (1) promise, (2) vow, (3) intend (niat), and (4) swear.

Third is Husain (2018) entitled “*Commissive Speech Act in Death of Salesman by Arthur Miller.*” The result of the research presented that commissive speech act can be used in drama text. Mostly the characters used guarantee, promise, and threat acts in producing commissive speech act. The researcher found six types of commissive speech act. Those are promise, threat, volunteer, offer, guarantee, and refuse.

Fourth is Pujiastuti (2016) research entitled “*Illocutionary Act of the Participant's Speech of Blind Dating Reality Show.*” The result of the research presented that she found five types of the illocutionary acts, those were commissive, directive, representative, expressive, and declarative. Mostly the data were delivered in directives speech act because the locutor orders the interlocutor to perform something.

After understanding the research about pragmatics especially in speech act study as Rahmawati (2012) research about commissive speech act in the three

linguistics variations; Paina (2010) dissertation about commissive speech act in intend, promise, vow, and swear; Husain's (2018) research about commissive speech act in a drama text; Pujiastuti (2016) research about Illocutionary Act of the participant's speech show, the researcher developed research related to those research. The researcher did research in finding the linguistics feature of illocutionary force indicating devices used by the characters. The main topic of this research is related to several previous research. However, speech acts have not elaborated much yet. Therefore, this research tries to develop the discussion of commissive speech act in analyzing commissive speech act in the action movie.

1.2. Research Question

Based on the discussion in background of the study, this research finds out:

1. What illocutionary force indicating devices are used by the characters to realize commissive speech act in *Hobbs and Shaw's* Movie?
2. What are the functions of the commissive speech act used by the characters in *Hobbs and Shaw's* Movie?

1.3. Objective of the Study

This research examines how commissive speech act are used by the characters in *Hobbs and Shaw's* Movie. In this study, the researcher applied Austin's (1962) and Searle's (1969) theory of Commissive speech act to strengthen the analysis. Based on the discussion in background and the problems of the study, the following study objectives intended:

1. To explain the illocutionary force indicating devices of Linguistics feature of commissive speech act used by the characters in *Hobbs and Shaw's* Movie.
2. To explain the functions of commissive speech act used by the characters in *Hobbs and Shaw's* Movie.

1.4. Significance of the Study

This research conducts both theoretical and practical significances. Theoretically, this research can be deepen of the explanation of speech act. The distinct, the IFIDs of Linguistics feature of commissive speech act are found in the movie. Therefore, it can feel the gap of the theory to be analyzed. Practically, this research gives valuable contribution for the student of English department. This research also explains knowledge about the six types of commissive speech act.

1.5. Scope and Limitation

This research discusses in pragmatics study. It is about meaning and context's study. Speech act is a branch in Pragmatics. The researcher focuses on a types of illocutionary act. That is commissive speech act. Therefore, researcher does not discuss other types of speech act except commissive speech act. The researcher finds out the utterances which produced by the main character in the movie. Hobbs and Shaw are the main characters in the movie.

1.6. Research Method

This section discusses about research method which consist of research design, data source, research instrument, data collection, and data analysis.

1.6.1. Research Design

The approach of the research is descriptive qualitative research because this study describes a Linguistics feature of commissive speech act. Qualitative research is a research method that does not use any statistical data (Cresswell, 1994). Qualitative research aims to understand the phenomena in the settings of specific context, such as the settings of real-world where the researcher does not effort to operate the phenomenon of interest (Patton, 2001:91). Descriptively, it is produced by language use, word form, and context (Moleong, 1990). Moleong said that descriptive data is data that is collected from words and pictures. Furthermore, the researcher has to take notes carefully in collecting data of words or utterances. This method emphasizes the meaningfulness of the study.

1.6.2. Data and Data Source

The data are utterances produced by *Hobbs* and *Shaw* as the main characters in *Hobbs and Shaw's* Movie. The data are taken from Hobbs and Shaw's movie 2019, whereas the data source was on YouTube channel. The movie are selected from YouTube channel.

This study uses two theories based on Austin's (1962) model of speech act theory and Searle's (1969) model of commissive speech act. Austin divides speech act into three devices, those are (1) locutionary, (2) illocutionary, and (3) perlocutionary acts. Searle divides illocutionary acts into five categories. Those are, (1) representative, (2) declarative, (3) directive, (4) commissive, and (5) expressive.

1.6.3. Research Instrument

The instrument of this research are researcher himself. He read, identified, collected the script, classified the data, and made notes as data relating commissive speech act within the movie. The researcher also analyzed and interpreted the data of the characters' utterances.

1.6.4. Data Collection

In collecting data, the researcher did download a video from YouTube channel. After that, the researcher watched and highlight the sentences, words, or phrases from the video indicating commissive speech act based on its categories. The data of commissive speech act analyzed and classified based on Searle's theory categorizing the speech act as promise, offer, threat, refusal, guarantee, and volunteer.

These online video analyzed to discover the understanding of the used of commissive speech act through watching those video carefully, and taking notes for the selected words that indicate the types of commissive speech act. Before being analyzed, the data gathered coded systematically to facilitate the researcher in giving evidence to the finding of the study.

1.6.5. Data Analysis

In data analysis step, the data were analyzed. There were several steps in analyzing data. The researcher used Miles and Huberman's technique (1984:88). According to Miles and Huberman, there are three steps in analyzing data which are (1) reducing data, (2) presenting data, and (3) drawing conclusion and verification. First is reducing data. Reducing data is a process of classifying the data

and some of the data that were not related to the problems of research questions would be eliminated. The data were transcribed then it was reduced by classifying the data which belong to commissive speech act.

The categories of the utterances were referred to the context of the utterances and felicity condition. Context of the utterances are linguistics context, physical context, interpersonal (Huang, 2007:17), and situational context (Mey, 2001:47). Linguistics context is the context of the language that is related to the grammatical aspects, before and after the utterances. Physical context is the places and the instruments of the debate. Interpersonal is the similar understanding between the speaker and the hearer. Situational context is time and situation which influence the utterance, such as what the speaker said, when the speaker said, the speaker status, and the speaker purposes or aims.

Second is presenting the data, the researcher described and explained about what, how and why of the phenomenon related to the utterances. The description of the context were the speaker, the relation between the speaker, and situation. Then, the researcher interpreted the utterances to find out the functions of the utterances. Afterwards, the researcher explained the similarity and the dissimilarity of the commissive speech act.

Third is drawing conclusion and verification by interpreting the result from the main findings. And also the researcher concluded the finding and discussed the result of the whole analysis by comparing the results with other researches.

1.7. Definition of Key Terms

This research describes two key terms to avoid misunderstanding in reading the terms usage, the definition as follows:

1. Speech act is an utterance that serves a function in communication, in this research it refers to the utterance between the characters in the movie and require not only knowledge of the language but also appropriate use of that language within a given culture.
2. Commissive is the act that is produced by speaker happened in the future; the speaker commits himself to perform the action in the future in this research it refers to the kind of promise the characters express.
3. Illocutionary force in this research refers to speakers' intention in delivering an utterance or to the kind of illocutionary act the speaker is performing in the movie.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

This chapter explains several concepts that are used in this study. Those concepts are Pragmatics, Speech Act, Commissive Speech Act, Illocutionary Force Indicating Device (IFID), Performative Verb in Commissive speech act, Felicity Conditions in Commissive Speech Act, and Debate as the Political Discourse. This chapter also reviews some relevant studies related to this study.

2.1. Pragmatics

Pragmatics is the Linguistics branches which focus on the meaning and context. This study is called the newest branch in Linguistics study but it can quickly be familiar to Linguistics learners. The presence of Pragmatics is a view shift emphasizing to study in Linguistics from Linguistics structural to Linguistics meaning. Pragmatics focused on the aspect of the language used and context to determine the utterances meaning.

Pragmatics is the study of meaning related to the language used in the context. Mey (2001:5) indicates that Pragmatics starts from an active conception of language as being used. Yule (1996:3-4) said that at least there are four matters as being the object in Pragmatics study. Those are (1) meaning of speaker's purpose and being interpreted by addressee (2) meaning based on the context which influences the utterances (3) meaning which does not produce by the speaker (4) an expression based on the social distance which limits the participants in a certain communication. In addition, Pragmatics concern the meaning in the certain aspects

that is focused on the utterance meaning (Levinson, 1983:11). The expressions of the utterances are divided into explicit and implicit meanings. The more contextual assumptions which the addressee has to extract from contextual sources, the more the speaker has to rely on the interlocutor for an optimal outcome.

Levinson (1983:21) defined Pragmatics as a study of the relation concerning both language and context that refers to the notion of language understanding. It means to understand an utterance, it involves greatly, rather than merely knowing words' meaning uttered and grammatical associations between them. Context is the main aspect of Pragmatics study to understand the utterance meaning. Yule (1996:3) said that this study essentially involves the interpretation of what the speaker's mean in a certain context and how the context influence the utterance. It needs a consideration of how the speakers arrange the point utterance in accordance with whom they are talking to, where, when, and under the context.

Furthermore, Pragmatics is closely related to a context. There is another context that has to be considered. It is a situational context. Mey (2001:47) said that the situational context is also needed in Pragmatics study. Situational context is a situation that exists in both the previous and past of the utterances produced. Situation refers to the condition and event. Therefore, the situational context must be recognized and described to reveal meaning of the speaker's purpose in the data analysis.

2.2. Speech Acts

Speech acts are a branch of Pragmatics study. Austin is the founder of speech acts theory. He is a philosopher of language from Austria. He creates speech acts theory in 1962. After that, it is developed by his student John Searle an American in 1969. The two persons are the experts in Pragmatics study, especially speech acts theory. Although several experts of Pragmatics have conducted speech acts study such as Kreidler (1980) and Gazdar (1983), but they cannot overstep Austin and Searle (Jayanti, 2016:22). The common theory of the language used, speech acts has probably stimulated the widest interest for Linguistics students (Levinson, 1983:226).

Austin (1962) writes a theory in his book entitled *How to Do Thing with Words*. His theory is called *speech acts theory*. This theory utilized utterances to be analyzed. The speaker does not only produce utterances but also does the action, for example, *I promise, I come on time*. The example shows that the speaker does not only produce utterances but also do action (promise). Austin (1962) divides speech acts into three devices, those are locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts.

- a. Locutionary act refers to what speakers said. The utterance is produced by the speaker that has the real meaning of the utterance.
- b. Illocutionary act denotes speakers' intention or intended meaning of utterances. Eventually, an utterance can convey different illocutionary forces.

- c. Perlocutionary act refers to the utterances' effect on the hearer or hearers' reaction towards an utterance. The hearer assumption that will recognize the effect of the speaker intends.

Five categories of speech acts classified by Searle, which are Representative, Directive, Commissive, Expressive, and Declarative (Cutting, 2002:14-15).

- a. Representative is utterances stating what the speaker says is believed to be the case (i.e. describing, hypothesizing, insisting, claiming, and predicting).
- b. Directive is utterances where they aim to make the hearer do something (i.e. commanding, forbidding, requesting, inviting, and suggesting).
- c. Commissive is utterances that the speaker commits himself to perform the action in the future (i.e. guaranteeing, offering, promising, threatening, refusing, and volunteering).
- d. Expressive is utterances where the words explain what the speaker feels (i.e. apologizing, praising, congratulating, deploring, and regretting).
- e. Declarative is an utterance that can change the world (i.e. I resign, I declare, I bet, and I baptize).

In addition, there is another expert on speech acts who also classifies illocutionary acts. Kreidler (1998:183-194) classifies illocutionary acts into seven categories. Those are assertive, performative, verdictive, expressive, directive, commissive, and phatic. According to Kreidler (1998), Speech acts which commit

the speaker to a course of action are defined as commissive utterances. Commissive speech act includes promises, pledges, threats, and vows.

2.3. Commissive Speech Act

Commissive is those illocutionary acts in which the point is to commit the speaker performing the action the future (Searle, 1979:14). Furthermore, this type of illocutionary act happened in the speaker. The speaker commits himself to act in upcoming situation. Commissive is a type of five categories understood by speakers bind themselves to future actions (Yule, 1996:94). The utterances are declared in all speakers' purpose; the speakers are demanded to be responsible for the utterances. According to Fatimah (2015:21), commissive speech act is an action in the future done by the speakers such as promise and offer. This illocutionary act focused to gratify addressee because it does not refer to the speaker but the addressee.

According to Mey (2001), Commissive is similar with directive. They operated the world change by producing an obligation utterance. The utterance is produced by the speaker, not the hearer. For example, let us compare the difference between a promise and a request: the first is commissive, the second is directive. As to their direction of fit, they are identical (world adapted to words). However, the utterance of the obligation created is different. Whereas the promise creates an obligation in the promiser, the request does so in the requester.

In commissive speech act, the speaker attempts to correct the world by utterances. It expresses the speaker's intention. In commissives usage, the speaker

performs the action to create the world relies to the words (Yule, 1996: 54). Six types of commissive speech act, they are refusal, threat, volunteer, promise, guarantee, and offer.

1. Refusal refers to a negative response of the invitations, or offers. Producing the word "no" is commonly used for example: 'I do not accept it'
2. Threat refers to an intention's statement to punish or harm other people. It means the speaker gives an intimidation to hearers, if they do not do the speaker's statement. Mostly, a threat is encouraged by a hatred and a in which the speaker feels that the speaker has higher power to intimidate the hearer with the utterances for example: 'I will fire you'
3. Volunteer refers to a service to do something in the future without being forced. It is happened when the speaker performs a service for someone freely without being asked for example: 'I volunteer to carry your book'
4. Promise refers to a statement that then speaker will certainly do or not do an action. It is a verbal commitment which produced by ones to another to perform the action in the future for example: 'I promise to visit you'
5. Guarantee refers to an assertive statement that will be happened. The speaker has to be responsible to perform the act after producing a guarantee statement for example: 'this computer works really well, I guarantee'
6. Offer refers to the speaker's statement that the speaker is willing to do or give something for somebody else. The speaker presents something to be accepted or refused for example: 'I will drive you to the party'

2.4. Illocutionary Force Indicating Device (IFID)

IFID is a device to identify speech acts. The device refers to performative verb which is used by the speaker in producing speech act (Searle, 1969). According to Mey (2001:101), commissive speech act has several characteristics which indicate to commissive speech act. It is called IFIDs (*illocutionary force indicating devices*). There are five characteristics IFIDs in producing IFIDs of commissive speech act (Mey, 2001:101).

1. The content of the utterance will be happened in the future.
2. The commissive utterance contains something that the commissive speech act wants to happen to him.
3. The content of the commissive utterance does not concern the occurrence of an already scheduled, self-justifying or natural happening.
4. It Intends to carry out the commissive speech act
5. Commissive speech act is uttered and recognized as creating an obligation from speaker to hearer.

2.5. Performative Verb in Commissive Speech Act

Austin (1962) defined performative verb as a verb that explicitly expresses the type of speech act being accomplished. Simply put; a speech act is an intent expression that can be formed of a promise, prediction, vow, invitation, apology, request, insistence, forbiddance, and warning. Moreover, performative verbs serve the special purposes of making them explicit (i.e. 'I hereby promise', 'I am determined to defend'). It is the action done through issuing the utterances. In other

words, it seems to own a certain performative function such as 'guilty' and 'off-side' (Austin, 1962:61).

Commissive speech act can be produced explicitly or implicitly. The verb can emphasize the utterance that the utterance belong to commissive speech act. Then, commissive speech act also can be applied by disappearing the verb. It means, the speaker stated the commissive speech act indirectly for example: I will be here tomorrow (Mey, 2001:106-110).

2.6. Felicity Conditions in Commissive Speech Act

There are normally contextual conditions that must be fulfilled before a speech act can be said to have been performed. These are usually called 'Felicity Conditions'. Austin (1962) defined felicity conditions as follows: the context and roles of participants must be known by all participants, the action must be performed completely, and the speaker must have the accurate intentions. Crues (2003:343) said that felicity condition refers to the condition of the context that should be fulfilled before performing the speech act. Four felicity conditions have to be performed appropriately and successfully.

Mey (2001:99) said that there are two parts that must be noticed in producing commissive speech act, those are the used of condition and norm of IFID. The condition refers to the requirement of the utterance to be able to be categorized as commissive speech act. The norm refer to the roles that bind in the used of IFID in commissive speech act. According to Searly (1969) in Mey (2001:99-100) there are

nine of felicity conditions that can support the appropriateness of commissive speech act:

- (1) Speaker in the normal condition in producing commissive speech act physically or mental
- (2) It must contain a purpose.
- (3) The content of commissive speech act must have to do with the future action, the possible action of the speaker
- (4) Explicitly, it gives a profit (promise) a disadvantage (threat) to interlocutor
- (5) It can be fulfilled perfectly
- (6) The speaker does the act sincerely
- (7) The speaker aware that it is his obligation
- (8) The language is a normal language that refer to semantics norm
- (9) It must clearly in pragmatics studies.

2.7. Hobbs and Shaw

Hobbs & Shaw is an American movie in 2019. This movie is called action comedy film which directed by David Leitch. The script of the film was written by Chris Morgan and Drew Pearce. They were inspired from Morgan's story. It is a sub-series of the *Fast & Furious* film. The main characters in the film are Deckard Shaw and Luke Hobbs. The plot of the film follows the impossible pairing of the characters as they cooperate with Shaw's sister to battle a terrorist which threatening the world with a deadly virus. The film started in September and lasted in January 2019, mostly the film took place in Glasgow and London. *Hobbs &*

Shaw performed at the Dolby on July 13, 2019. It was dramatically released in the United States on August 2, 2019.

2.8. Previous Studies

There were four previous research that are related to this study whether they were written in reports of result analysis or publication articles, such as Rahmawati's research in 2012 entitled *A Pragmatic Analysis of Commissive Utterances on Toy Story Movie Manuscript and Its Subtitle*. She identified the variation of commissive in comedy movie. She analyzed three variations of commissive, those were (1) the translation variation of linguistics form of commissive utterances, (2) the implicature of commissive utterances, and (3) the politeness strategies of commissive utterances. The result of the research presented that she found 70 data in the comedy movies. Mostly, the data were called declarative sentences in the linguistics features, promise meaning in implicature of commissive, and positive politeness in politeness strategies.

Paina's research in 2010 entitled *Commissive Speech Acts in Javanese Language*. The result of the research presented that the linguistics feature of commissive speech act in Java shown as a word, propositive predicate, and the context; mostly, commissives speech act in Java are influenced by cooperative principle and politeness principle. In the research, the researcher did research in four types of commissive speech acts, those were (1) promise, (2) vow, (3) intend (niat), and (4) swear.

Husain's research in 2018 entitled *Commissive Speech Act in Death of Salesman by Arthur Miller*. He did a research of commissive speech act in a drama text. The result of the research presented that commissive speech act can be used in drama text. Mostly the characters used guarantee, promise, and threat acts in producing commissive speech act. The researcher found six types of commissive speech act. Those are promise, guarantee, threat, volunteer, offer, and refuse.

Pujiastuti's research in 2016 entitled *Illocutionary Act of the Participant's Speech of Blind Dating Reality Show*. She did a research about speech act that focus on the illocutionary act theory. The result of the research presented that she found five types of the illocutionary acts, those were representative, expressive, commissive, directive, and declarative. Mostly the data were delivered in directives speech act because the locutor orders the interlocutor to perform something.

CHAPTER III

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter presents the findings and discussion. The findings consist of the data presentation and the data analysis to answer the research questions based on speech act theory. The discussion consists of the result of the analysis with arguments from several results of other studies.

3.1. Findings

The data of this study were the utterances of the characters in *Hobbs and Shaw's* Movie in 2019. From the data analysis, it was found that there were 24 data of commissive speech act. They could be classified into six kinds of illocutionary act by Searle theory, those were guarantee, offer, promise, refuse, threat, and volunteer.

3.1.1. The Illocutionary Force of Commissive Speech Act Used by the characters in *Hobbs and Shaw's* Movie

The first research question was to explain IFID of commissive speech act used by the characters in *Hobbs and Shaw's* Movie. From the data analysis, the utterances could be understood by the illocutionary force of commissive speech act, they were modal 'must', 'will', 'can', 'would', want and 'be gonna'.

3.1.1.1. Commissive Speech Act of Modal 'Must'

Brixton as the actor of antagonist used modal form 'must' in his utterances which belong to commissive speech act. The word 'must' referred to an information which a resuscitation the speakers to admit something until the future. The word

'must' indicated there was a resuscitation meaning. In addition, the speakers used the word 'must' indicated that the purpose of their promise was very important to be done.

For examples:

Participants

Deckard Shaw, Lucas Rubecca Hobbs, and Brixton

Shaw: You fancy french toast? I'll get the order in.

Hobbs: I just dreamt they killed you before I woke up. Pretty disappointed right now.

Brixton: That's real elaborate, I **must** admit. Old school interrogation technique (*data code 20*)

The example of datum (20) was produced by Brixton. The datum is called a promise act. It was Brixton's statement to audiences about Shaw and Hobbs. Brixton stated in a promise act that he has to admit about their skills. Brixton responded with a commissive utterance 'I must admit'. This utterance had a future meaning with the use of 'must'. It indicated the utterance of commissive speech act that Brixton obligated his purposes to perform the act in the future. It was related to the second and third felicity condition that the utterance must contain a purpose and must contain a future action, the possible action of the speaker. The word 'I' referred to Brixton as the antagonist actor.

The data (20) would have a different meaning when there was not a word 'must' as present in the example below (20a) showed that there was an obligation and no choices. Whereas the datum (20b) was only a promise act that did not bind the speaker to do it.

(20a)

Brixton: That's real elaborate, I **must** admit. Old school interrogation technique

(20b)

Brixton: That's real elaborate, I admit. Old school interrogation technique.

3.1.1.2. Commissive Speech Act of Modal 'Will'

Hobbs as the main actor used modal form 'will' in his utterance which belong to commissive speech act. The word 'will' referred to a statement which bind the speaker to do something in the future. The word 'will' indicated there was a deep meaning. In addition, the speakers used the word 'will' indicated that the purpose of their promise was very important to be done.

For examples:

Participants

Deckard Shaw and Lucas Rubecca Hobbs

Shaw: Stay away from her. I see what you're doin'. What, do you think I'm stupid?

Hobbs: Of course, I think you're stupid. But you know what, I'll do you a favor. I'll knock that dumb right out of your skull. You just say the word, Jack. (*Data code 15*)

The example of datum (15) was produced by Hobbs. The datum is called a threat act. It was Hobbs's statement to Shaw. Hobbs stated in a threat act because he was angry to Shaw. Hobbs responded with a commissive utterance 'I'll knock that dumb right out of your skull'. This utterance had a future meaning with the use of 'will'. It indicated the utterance of commissive speech act that Hobbs obligated his purposes to perform the act in the future. The word 'dumb right out of your skull' is the fact that the utterance belong to threat act. Hobbs was going to box Shaw. It was related to the fourth felicity condition that explicitly, the utterance

gave a profit (promise) or a disadvantage (threat) to interlocutor. The word 'I' referred to Hobbs as the main actor.

The data (15) would have a different meaning when there was not a word 'will' as present in the example below (15a) showed that there was an obligation and no choices. Whereas the datum (15b) was only a threat act that did not bind the speaker to do it.

(15a)

Hobbs: Of course, I think you're stupid. But you know what, I'll do you a favor. I'll knock that dumb right out of your skull. You just say the word, Jack.

(15b)

Hobbs: Of course, I think you're stupid. But you know what, I'll do you a favor. I'll knock that dumb right out of your skull. You just say the word, Jack.

3.1.1.3. Commissive Speech Act of Modal 'Can'

Margarita as the additional actor used modal form 'can' in her utterances which belong to commissive speech act. The word 'can' referred to a statement which the speakers ability to do something in the future. The word 'can' indicated there was a volunteer meaning. In addition, the speakers used the word 'can' indicated that the purpose of her volunteer was very important to be done.

For examples:

Participants

Hattie, Deckard Shaw, and Margarita

Hattie: we can do it.

Shaw: So now, the only question is. How to ring Eteon's dinner bell

Margarita: Oh, I can handle that part. (*Data code 19*)

The example of datum (19) was produced by Margarita. The datum is called a volunteer act. It was Margarita's statement to Hattie. Margarita stated in a

volunteer act that she takes Hattie acts, because she can do the action. Margarita responded with a commissive utterance ‘I can handle that part’. This utterance had a future meaning with the use of ‘can’. It indicated the utterance of commissive speech act that Margarita is ready to perform the act in the future. It was related to the second and third felicity condition that the utterance must contain a purpose and must contain a future action, the possible action of the speaker. The word ‘I’ referred to Margarita as the additional actor.

The data (19) would have a different meaning when there was not a word ‘can’ as present in the example below (19a) showed that there was an obligation and no choices. Whereas the datum (19b) was only a volunteer act that did not bind the speaker to do it.

(19a)

Margarita: Oh, I can handle that part.

(19b)

Margarita: Oh, I handle that part.

3.1.1.4. Commissive Speech Act of modal ‘Would’

Margarita as the additional actor used modal form ‘would’ in her utterances which belong to commissive speech act. The word ‘would’ referred to a statement which the speakers skill to do something in the future. The word ‘would not’ of a negative statement indicated there was a promise meaning to be avoid. In addition, the speakers used the word ‘would’ indicated that the purpose of their promise was very important to be done.

For examples:

Participants

Margarita and Deckard Shaw

Margarita: I got your list. It's... long

Shaw: Well, give me more than three-hour notice...

Margarita: And I **wouldn't** have to resort to such extremes.

Shaw: I'm sure three hours. Has anything to do with your extremes, Margarita
(Data code 17)

The example of datum (17) was produced by Margarita. The datum is called a promise act. It was Margarita's statement to Shaw. Margarita stated in a guarantee act that she guarantee of her skill to Shaw's needed. Margarita responded with a commissive utterance 'I wouldn't have to resort to such extremes'. This utterance had a future meaning with the use of 'wouldn't'. It indicated the utterance of commissive speech act that Margarita promise to give the best service to Shaw by sort time find out the data. The word 'not' as the negative meaning indicated she will not disappointed Shaw. It was related to the second and third felicity condition that the utterance must contain a purpose and must contain a future action, the possible action of the speaker. The word 'I' referred to Margarita as the additional actor.

The data (117) would have a different meaning when there was not a word 'must' as present in the example below (17a) showed that there was an obligation and no choices. Whereas the datum (17b) was only a promise act that did not bind the speaker to do it.

(17a)

Margarita: I wouldn't have to resort to such extremes

(17b)

Margarita: I have to resort to such extremes

3.1.1.5. Commissive Speech Act of Want

Brixton as the actor of antagonist used the word 'want' in his utterances which belong to commissive speech act. The word 'want' referred to a desirability which a bind the speaker to happening something in the future. The word 'want' indicated there was an order meaning. In addition, the speakers used the word 'want' indicated that the purpose of their promise was very important to be done.

For examples:

Participants

Brixton and his staffs

Brixton: How many do we control?

His Staffs: 174 broadcasts, 2,000 ought...

Brixton: Double it. I **want** 100% control of this story. Standard frame job? No. Standard will not do. I need something special for these guys (*Data code 11*)

The example of datum (11) was produced by Brixton. The datum is called a volunteer act. It was Brixton's statement to his staffs. His staffs do not give the high quality in broadcasting Hobbs and Shaw case. Then Brixton did by himself to be 100% in broadcasting them. Brixton stated in a volunteer act that he has to do by himself about their skills. Brixton responded with a commissive utterance 'I **want** 100% control of this story'. This utterance had a future meaning with the use of 'want'. It indicated the utterance of commissive speech act that Brixton obligated his purposes to perform the act in the future. It was related to the second and third felicity condition that the utterance must contain a purpose and must contain a future action, the possible action of the speaker. The word 'I' referred to Brixton as the antagonist actor.

The data (11) would have a different meaning when there was not a word ‘want’ as present in the example below (11a) showed that there was an obligation and no choices. Whereas the datum (11b) was only a volunteer act that did not bind the speaker to do it.

(11a)

Brixton: Double it. I **want** 100% control of this story. Standard frame job?
No. Standard will not do. I need something special for these guys

(11b)

Brixton: Double it. I **want** 100% control of this story. Standard frame job?
No. Standard will not do. I need something special for these guys

3.1.1.6. Commissive Speech Act of be gonna

Boss of restaurant used modal form ‘be gonna’ in his utterances which belong to commissive speech act. The word ‘be gonna’ referred to a promise act which bind the speaker to do something in the future. The word ‘be gonna’ indicated there was a deep purposes to do that it was very important to be done. In addition, the word ‘be gonna’ is not a formal word, it is a non-formal word. It is commonly used in daily conversation.

For examples:

Participants

Boss of restaurant and Lucas Rubecca Hobbs

Boss: I’m **gonna** kill you!

Hobbs: You gonna die! (*Data code 4*)

The example of datum (4) was produced by boss. The datum is called a threat act. It was boss’ statement to Hobbs. Boss stated in a threat act by the word ‘kill’ that he was going to kill Hobbs. The word ‘kill’ has a threat purpose that the speaker will do an extreme action in future. Therefore it is belong to threat act of

commissive speech act. Boss stated with a commissive utterance ‘I’m gonna kill you’. This utterance had a future meaning with the use of ‘be gonna’. It indicated the utterance of commissive speech act that boss obligated his purposes to perform the act in the future. It was related to the second and third felicity condition that the utterance must contain a purpose and must contain a future action, the possible action of the speaker. The word ‘I’ referred to boss who has a restaurant.

The data (4) would have a different meaning when there was not a word ‘be gonna’ as present in the example below (4a) showed that there was an obligation and no choices. Whereas the datum (4b) was only a threat act that did not bind the speaker to do it.

(4a)

Boss: I’m **gonna** kill you!

(4b)

Boss: I kill you!

3.1.2. The Functions of Commissive Speech Act Used by the characters in *Hobbs and Shaw’s* Movie

This study indicated that eight functions of commissive speech act were used by the characters in *Hobbs and Shaw’s* Movie. Those functions included information, capability, sympathy, inviting society, guarantee, convince, giving opinion, and saving the state. The characters used information, capability, sympathy, invite, order, convince, giving opinion, threaten, and closing conversation.

3.1.2.1. Information

Informative functions of commissive speech act were used in Hobbs and Shaw movie. Brixton produced the utterance of informative function only once. The actors used commissive speech act to convey information about something in the future.

For examples:

Participants

Deckard Shaw, Lucas Rubecca Hobbs, and Brixton

Shaw: You fancy french toast? I'll get the order in.

Hobbs: I just dreamt they killed you before I woke up. Pretty disappointed right now.

Brixton: That's real elaborate, I must admit. Old school interrogation technique (*data code 20*)

Based on the context, datum (20) was Brixton's statement about Hobbs and Shaw's skill. Brixton was very interested with their ability. Hobbs and Shaw were very strong with electricity skill event in the high tension. It belongs to commissive speech act by a context. The utterance was produced to respond Hobbs and Shaw ability. The utterance of 'That's real elaborate, I must admit. Old school interrogation technique' is Brixton's utterances which are informed the audiences.

3.1.2.2. Capability

The capability involved the ability of the actors in organizing their intention in the future. In Hobbs and Shaw Movie, the researcher found 4 data which used capability function in commissive speech act. Some of the capability functions were used in the action movie.

For examples:

Participant

Brixton

Brixton: What do you want us to do with these arseholes? Clean it up. I don't care No witnesses. I'm gonna get it back. Who's gonna stop me? (*Data code 3*)

Based on the context, datum (3) was Brixton's statement about his situation.

Brixton failed in getting the virus from Hattie. He also got some accident after face her. Brixton was very interested with Hattie ability. Hattie was very clever in bringing the virus. Brixton statement belongs to commissive speech act by a context. The utterance was produced to fight Hattie. The utterance of 'I'm gonna get it back. Who's gonna stop me?' is Brixton's utterances of commissive speech act. Brixton produced 'be gonna get it back' are the evidence of capability function. Brixton Shown his ability to face Hattie in getting the virus.

3.1.2.3. Sympathy

This sympathy involved the actor of action movie that implicitly showed sympathy to the hearer. In Hobbs and Shaw movie, the researcher found a datum of commissive speech act which belong to sympathy function. The sympathy functions was used in the action movie of Hobbs and Shaw movie.

For examples:

Participant

Lucas Rubecca Hobbs

Hobbs: I should have come home. And if we make it through this... You have my word, I'll never let that happen again. I love you, uso. (*Data code 22*)

Based on the context, datum (22) was Hobbs's statement about Samoa. After the alarm of Brixton coming, Hobbs said to his bother in Samoa. His name is Jonah. Hobbs said that this was is totally dangerous for Samoa. He will not repeat it again in future. Hobbs was very impression to Jonah. Hobbs felt wrong in creating some problems in His Family's country. Hobbs utterances belongs to commissive speech act by a context. The utterance was produced to ask some apologizes to Jonah in order there is no any problems between Hobbs and his family in Samoa. The utterance of 'I'll never let that happen again' is the utterance of commissive speech act by using modal 'will' as the evidence. Hobbs used the word 'never let that happen again' is the evidence of sympathy function.

3.1.2.4. Invite

This invite function involved the speaker of using the strategy of commissive speech act to invite someone to cooperatively work in the speaker's job. In Hobbs and Shaw movie, the researcher found two data of invite function.

For examples:

Participants

Brixton and Whisper

Brixton: Sorry, I don't follow.

Whisper: I want them turned. I want them working for the cause. Understood?

Brixton: They can't be turned.

Whisper: What makes you so certain?

Brixton: The last time we asked, I got shot in the face (*data code 13*)

Based on the context, datum (13) was produced by whisper. Some room in Brixton's building can being a consultant for Brixton. The whisper suggested

Brixton to persuade Hobbs and Shaw to be his agent. The whisper understood that Hobbs and Shaw were very strong. The whisper was very interested with their ability. The data belongs to commissive speech act by a context. The utterance was produced to order Brixton persuading Hobbs and Shaw. The utterance of 'I want them turned. I want them working for the cause. Understood?' is whisper's utterances which invited Brixton.

3.1.2.5. Order

This order involved the speakers used the strategy of commissive speech act to order other people. In Hobbs and Shaw movie, the researcher found 2 data of a convince function. The function of order contained in action movie.

For examples:

Participants

Brixton and Professor

Professor: Please, let me go. What do you want?!

Brixton: I want our property out of that girl's blood.

Professor: No! The virus is... It's too dangerous. (*Data code 16*)

Based on the context, datum (16) was produced by Brixton. In Brixton's building, there is a death shoot room. The Professor was hang in the room. It is like will be shoot. Brixton forced Professor to get the virus from Hattie. Professor cannot do it, because it was dangerous. The data belongs to commissive speech act by a context. The utterance was produced to order Brixton ordering Professor. The utterance of 'I want our property out of that girl's blood.' is Brixton's utterances which order Professor to get the virus.

3.1.2.6. Convince

This convince involved the speakers used the strategy of commissive speech act to convince other people. In Hobbs and Shaw movie, the researcher found 3 data of a convince function. The function of convince contained in action movie.

For examples:

Participants

Hattie

Hattie: Guys, you heard Andreiko. They have to use the extraction machine. So they'll take me right to it. Now, I can do it (*Data code 18*)

Based on the context, datum (18) was Hattie's statement. She produced the utterance when she felt success in taking the virus. Hattie promised to get it even she had to fight beside her life sustaining principle. The datum belongs to commissive speech act by a context. The utterance was produced to get out the virus. The utterance of 'Now, I can do it' is Hattie's utterances which are convince Hobbs and Shaw that she can get out the virus. The word 'it' refers to virus.

3.1.2.7. Giving Opinion

This giving opinion involved the speaker used the strategy of commissive speech act to solve the problem. In Hobbs and Shaw movie, the researcher found 3 data of giving opinion function. The function of giving opinion contained in action movie.

For examples:

Participants

Deckard Shaw and Lucas Rubeca Hobbs

Hobbs: You seen that?
Shaw: We work together, we can hurt him.
Hobbs: You're right. Time to work as a team.
Shaw: There's two of us and one of him.
Hobbs: I'll take a punch and let you land one.
Shaw: I'll do the same. Got your back, brother.
Hobbs: And I got yours. Let's go unplug this sumbitch. (*Data code 23*)

Based on the context, datum (23) was Hobbs' statement giving opinion on Shaw. Brixton will be always success in face to face. He will got accident when he will be boxed after Brixton boxed other. Brixton only has focus against an opponent. Hobbs was very interested with this war art. The datum belongs to commissive speech act by a context. The utterance was produced by Hobbs to fight Brixton ability. The utterance of 'You're right. Time to work as a team. There's two of us and one of him. I'll take a punch and let you land one. I'll do the same. Got your back, brother' are Hobbs and Shaw's utterances which are conversation of each giving opinion to fight Brixton.

3.1.2.8. Threaten

This threaten function involved the speaker used the strategy of commissive speech act to threat the interlocutor. In Hobbs and Shaw movie, the researcher found 5 data of threaten function. The function of threaten contained in action movie.

For examples:

Participants

Brixton and Deckard Shaw

Brixton: A little souvenir here, bro.
Shaw: You'd come to kill me. I'll do the same every time. (*Data code 21*)

Based on the context, datum (21) was Shaw's statement threaten to Brixton. Brixton will give some belting to Shaw. Shaw had planned to kill Brixton. Shaw was very interested with this threaten. The datum belongs to commissive speech act by a context. The utterance was produced by Shaw to fight Brixton souvenir of belting. The utterance of 'I'll do the same every time' are Shaw's utterances which are threat Brixton to the next war. The word 'I will do the same' is the evidence that Shaw gave threaten to Brixton.

3.1.2.9. Closing Conversation

This closing conversation involved the speaker used the strategy of commissive speech act to end the conversation. In Hobbs and Shaw movie, the researcher found a datum of closing conversation function. The function of closing conversation contained in action movie.

For examples:

Participants

Lucas Rubecca Hobbs

Hobbs: Let me get going. I got business to take care of. I'll see you when I get home, okay? I love you. (*Data code 9*)

Based on the context, datum (9) was Shaw's statement of closing conversation. Hobbs called his daughter 'Sam'. At the time, Hobbs had a problem with Hattie, because Hattie was get caught in the room. Therefore, Hobbs had to close their video call with some. Hobbs produced utterance. The datum belongs to commissive speech act by a context. The utterance was produced by Hobbs to close his call video with Sam. The utterance of 'I'll see you when I get home, okay? I

love you’ are Hobbs’ utterances which have a closing conversation. The word ‘I will see you when I get home’ is the evidence function of closing conversation.

To sum up, the illocutionary forces that is used in the movie is presented in the table below.

Table 4. 1 The Illocutionary Forces Forms of Commissive Speech Act

No	Forms	Total
1	Must	1
2	Will	12
3	Can	2
4	Would	1
5	Want	5
6	Be gonna	2

Each of those forces has certain function that is presented in the table below:

Table 4. 2 The Functions of Commissive Speech Act

No	Functions	Total
1	Information	2
2	Capability	4
3	Sympathy	1
4	Invite	2
5	Order	2

6	Convince	3
7	Giving opinion	3
8	Threaten	5
9	Closing conversation	1

3.2. Discussion

This section tries to highlight the analysis of the findings. There are at least two points that can be learned from this finding. They are the illocutionary forces and the functions of commissive speech act used the actors in Hobbs and Shaw movie.

3.2.1. The Illocutionary Force of Commissive Speech Act Used by the characters in *Hobbs and Shaw's* Movie

Speech acts are a branch of Pragmatics study. Austin is the founder of speech acts theory. He is a philosophe of language from Austria. He creates speech acts theory in 1962. After that, it is developed by his student John Searle an American in 1969. The two persons are the experts in Pragmatics study, especially speech acts theory. Although several experts of Pragmatics have conducted speech acts study such as Kreidler (1980) and Gazdar (1983), but they cannot overstep Austin and Searle (Jayanti, 2016:22). The common theory of the language used, speech acts has probably stimulated the widest interest for Linguistics students (Levinson, 1983:226).

In commissive speech act, the speaker attempts to correct the world by utterances. It expresses the speaker's intention. In commissives usage, the speaker performs the action to create the world relies to the words (Yule, 1996: 54). Six types of commissive speech act, they are refusal, threat, volunteer, promise, guarantee, and offer. In identifying the commissive speech act, the researcher uses Illocutionary Force Indicating Device (IFID). IFID is a device to identify speech acts. The device refers to performative verb which is used by the speaker in producing speech act (Searle, 1969). According to Mey (2001:101), commissive speech act has several characteristics which indicate to commissive speech act. It is called IFIDs (*illocutionary force indicating devices*).

The indicative sentences are used mainly to perform acts such as, affirming and declaring one fact, proclaiming an attitude, pretending, giving a verdict etc., but also to promise something, to accuse somebody, to criticise, to guarantee about a fact etc., by including speech acts which are treated within the class of the assertives, the commissives and the declarations. In the class of declarations there are included all the performative sentences of the type, I promise that, I declare you unguilty, I nominate you,etc., which are treated as a special form of the speech acts within this type (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985:111). The illocutionary point of these classes is to commit the speaker to the truth of the fact expressed (assertives); to commit the hearer to a future course of the action (commissives); for the speaker to declare the action or the execution of the action (declarations).

Based on the findings, it is found that there are 6 illocutionary forces of commissive speech acts used by the actors. Those are modal form 'must' with 1 datum, 'will' 12 data, 'can' 2 data, 'would' 1 datum, 'want' 5 data, and 'be gonna' 2 data. The common form of commissive used by the actors was the modal form 'will' with 12 data. The modal form 'will' was to express a prior plan and organize their plan. The modal form 'must' was to press the purposes and obligate the speaker to do in the future. The modal form 'can' was to express their idea. The modal 'would' was to express a plan. The word form 'want' was to show their enthusiasm and desire to do their promise. The word 'be gonna' to express a plan in non-formal act.

There are some similarities studies with the previous studies Rahmawati (2012) and Paina (2010), such as stated the word form 'want', modal form 'will', and modal form 'must'. However, the rest illocutionary forces are not found in the previous studies such as "would" and "be gonna."

3.2.2. The Functions of Commissive Speech Act Used by the characters in *Hobbs and Shaw's* Movie

Commissives are those kinds of speech acts that speaker use to commit themselves to some future action. They express speaker's intention. They are promises, threats, refusals, and pledges, and they can be performed by the speaker alone or by the speaker as a member of a group. "In using a commissives, the speaker undertakes to make the world fit the words (via the speaker)" (Yule, 1996: 54). When people perform commissives, they may say their speech by using the performative verbs such as promise, swear, guarantee, and vow. As stated

previously that commissives are differentiated into some types, i.e. promise, guarantee, refusal, threat, volunteer, and offer. Promise is a statement of telling someone that you will definitely do or not do something. It is a verbal commitment by one person to another to do (or not to do) something in the future.

Based on the findings, it is found that there are 9 functions of commissive speech acts used by the actors. Those are information with 2 data, capability 4 data, sympathy 1 datum, invite 2 data, order 2 data, convince 3 data, giving opinion 3 data, threaten 5 data, and closing conversation 1 datum. The common function used by the actors of Hobbs and Shaw movie was threaten with 5 data. Threaten function occurred in threatening the opponent in order the opponent join the speaker's statement.

It is in line with the previous studies Husain (2018) and Pujiastuti (2016) that found about the functions of capability and sympathy in the commissive speech act. However, since the object of the study is different from those two previous studies, the result is also different. The findings shows about the two function of commissive speech act that are not found the previous studies which are closing conversation and order function.

After watching and analyzing the movie, the researcher realize that there are a lot of aspects can be explored from the movie related to the speech acts, however the findings and analysis in this research is only focus on the commissive speech act. It is better if there is more thoroughly research about the speech act in the movie that is not only limit on the commissive speech act such as about the politeness, expressive and directive speech act.

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

4.1. Conclusion

To sum up, this study reveals the commissive speech acts presented in Hobbs and Shaw movie. The illocutionary forces of commissive speech act can be formulated in modal form 'must', 'will', 'can', 'would', 'want', and 'be gonna'. The usage of those forms is influenced by the context of the speaker, aimed at the utterances, and actions of the utterances. Each form has different purposes because some of the utterances have different purposes when disappearing the commissive form and some utterances have the same meaning. In addition, commissive speech act cannot be separated from the functions. The functions consist of information, capability, sympathy, invite, order, convince, giving opinion, threaten and closing conversation.

Besides the context, the illocutionary forces and the function of commissive speech act that occurred in Hobbs and Shaw movie can be influenced by felicity conditions in the debate process. In the action movie process, when the utterance is infelicitous (inappropriate of the felicity condition), it will have different comprehension.

Principally, there were 23 data in this study produced by the actors in Hobbs and Shaw movie. In terms of commissive form, the actors mostly used modal form 'will' and 'want' to indicate their utterance belonging to commissive speech act. Whereas the function, the actors mostly used a threaten function. They produced

the utterances to threat the interlocutor in order the interlocutor join with the speaker's statement.

4.2. Suggestion

For those who are interested in analyzing commissive speech act, this study could contribute as an example of commissive speech act analysis. However, this study is still considered far from being perfect due to discussing. Because the findings only shows about the commissive speech act, the researcher hope that there will be more thoroughly research about the speech act in the movie that is not only limit on the commissive speech act such as about the politeness, expressive and directive speech act.

Finally, the researcher expects that this study are able to be beneficial for the next researchers, the movie maker, play director and watcher movie. For the next researchers, it is suggested to conduct further study in the Linguistics feature's forms of commissive speech act especially in the other part of movie, drama, prose, or poetry.

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Appendix 1. Data of “HOBBS AND SHAW MOVIE” (Data code A)

Data	Minutes	Data	Types	Functions	Forms
1	00:00:44, 145 --> 00:00:46, 442	(Army) - All right, touch down in two - Rules of engagement: Electric rounds only -MI6 wants him alive for questioning. - The target's in a metal copper. -Every agency and terror cell is looking for it	Promise	Inviting	Want
2	00:04:30, 766 --> 00:04:33, 508	(Army) - We've been betrayed. - She took the virus. - One of the soldiers got away with the virus. - I want her on the run with no place to turn.	Promise	Order	Want
3	00:04:50, 650 --> 00:04:52, 064	(Brixton) -What do you want us to do with these arseholes? -Clean it up. I don't care.- No witnesses - I'm gonna get it back. - Who's gonna stop me?	Promise	Capability	Be gonna
4	00:07:52, 995 --> 00:07:54, 339	(Hobbs) -I'm gonna kill you! -You gonna die!	Threat	Threaten	Be gonna

5	00:11:18, 304 --> 00:11:21, 343	<p>(Army man) - Is that really necessary? -Come on, she's 71 years old. -What's the matter with you lot?</p> <p>(Army woman) - Sir, the prisoner will only be allowed more leniency - When she proves to be less of a security risk.</p>	Guarantee	Information	Will
6	00:15:56, 182 --> 00:15:57, 681	<p>(Hobbs' friend) - That's the scientist who we believe created the virus</p> <p>(Hobbs) - Great. Where do I find him?</p> <p>(Hobbs' friend) -He's off-grid, too. -Impossible to find - Maybe dead.</p> <p>(Hobbs) - You're very helpful, Locke.</p> <p>(Hobbs' friend) - And you're the world's best tracker -I'm sure you'll figure something out.</p> <p>(Hobbs)</p>	Promise	Convince	Will

		- Oh, no, no, no, no.			
7	00:18:20, 946 --> 00:18:22, 305	(Shaw's friend) - We need you to surrender the virus. -What is your location? (Hattie) - What, you think I killed them? (Shaw's friend) - But if you can help us find her... -If you bring us the virus... -We'll grant her immunity.	Promise	Giving opinion	Will
8	00:19:53, 664 --> 00:19:54, 783	(Shaw) -Don't you ever talk about my mother -Or I'll put your head through that wall - Secondly, I'll have this job done	Threat	Threaten	Will
9	00:30:50, 251 --> 00:30:51, 986	(Hobbs) -Let me get going. I got business to take care of. -I'll see you when I get home, okay? - I love you.	Promise	Closing conversation	Will
10	00:31:16, 559 --> 00:31:17, 856	(Hobbs) - It's not the dance you wanna do with me. (Hattie) -Oh, really? (Hobbs)	Threat	Threaten	Will

		<p>-I eat bullets all day long.</p> <p>(Hattie) -Oh, for breakfast or lunch? -'Cause it's dinner time.</p> <p>(Hobbs) -I'll count down for you, three... Two...</p>			
11	00:40:23, 195 --> 00:40:24, 328	<p>(Brixton) -How many do we control?</p> <p>(Brixton's staff) -174 broadcasts, 2,000 ought...</p> <p>(Brixton) -Double it. I want 100% control of this story. - Standard frame job? -No. Standard will not do. -I need something special for these guys</p>	Volunteer	Capability	Want
12	00:42:34, 592 --> 00:42:35, 764	<p>(Whisper) -Hobbs. -We have a history. -They're formidable.</p> <p>(Brixton) -Small fry. -I'll eliminate the two of them. -Get the asset back ASAP.</p>	Threat	Convince	Will

13	00:43:03, 996 --> 00:43:05, 301	<p>(Brixton) -Sorry, I don't follow.</p> <p>(Whisper) -I want them turned. -I want them working for the cause. -Understood?</p> <p>(Brixton) -They can't be turned.</p> <p>(Whisper) -What makes you so certain?</p> <p>(Brixton) -The last time we asked, I got shot in the face</p>	Offer	Inviting	Want
14	00:52:29, 226 --> 00:52:31, 374	<p>(Hobbs) -You're gonna be spitting out shoelaces all week.</p> <p>(Shaw) -Hey, you know what the problem is? -I'll tell you the problem. This job... -This job requires stealth.</p>	Volunteer	Giving opinion	Will
15	00:54:07, 884 --> 00:54:09, 118	<p>(Shaw) -Stay away from her. -I see what you're doin'.</p>	Threat	Threaten	Will

		<p>- What, do you think I'm stupid?</p> <p>(Hobbs) - Of course, I think you're stupid. -But you know what, I'll do you a favor. -I'll knock that dumb right out of your skull. -You just say the word, Jack.</p>			
16	00:56:50, 525 --> 00:56:51, 845	<p>(Professor) -Please, let me go. -What do you want?!</p> <p>(Brixton) -I want our property out of that girl's blood.</p> <p>(Professor) -No! The virus is... It's too dangerous.</p>	Threat	Order	Want
17	00:59:12, 900 --> 00:59:15, 455	<p>(Margarita) - I got your list. -It's... long</p> <p>(Shaw) -Well, give me more than three-hour notice...</p> <p>(Margarita) -And I wouldn't have to resort to such extremes.</p> <p>(Shaw) -I'm sure three hours</p>	Guarantee	Capability	Would not

		- Has anything to do with your extremes, Margarita			
18	00:59:58, 468 --> 01:00:00, 037	(Hattie) - Guys, you heard Andreiko -They have to use the extraction machine. -So they'll take me right to it. -Now, I can do it	Promise	Convince	Can
19	01:00:07, 037 --> 01:00:08, 263	(Hattie) -We can do it. (Shaw) -So now, the only question is -How to ring Eteon's dinner bell. (Margarita) -Oh, I can handle that part.	Volunteer	Capability	Can
20	01:09:10, 721 --> 01:09:12, 159	(Shaw) - You fancy french toast? I'll get the order in. (Hobbs) I just dreamt they killed you before I woke up. -Pretty disappointed right now. (Brixton) -That's real elaborate, I must admit. -Old school interrogation technique	Promise	Information	Must

21	01:12:00, 719 --> 01:12:02, 360	<p>(Brixton) -A little souvenir here, bro.</p> <p>(Shaw) -You'd come to kill me. -I'll do the same every time.</p>	Threat	Threaten	Will
22	01:40:32, 233 --> 01:40:33, 679	<p>(Hobbs) -I should have come home. -And if we make it through this... -You have my word, I'll never let that happen again. -I love you, uso.</p>	Guarantee	Sympathy	Will
23	01:56:13, 885 --> 01:56:15, 165	<p>(Hobbs) - You seen that?</p> <p>(Shaw) -We work together, we can hurt him.</p> <p>(Hobbs) -You're right. -Time to work as a team.</p> <p>(Shaw) -There's two of us and one of him.</p> <p>(Hobbs) -I'll take a punch and let you land one.</p> <p>(Shaw) -I'll do the same. -Got your back, brother.</p> <p>(Hobbs)</p>	Volunteer	Giving opinion	Will

		- And I got yours. -Let's go unplug this sumbitch			
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