

**PROMISING SPEECH ACT USED BY THE CHARACTERS OF
SHAKESPEARE'S *ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA* PLAY**

THESIS

By:

Rizki Abdulla Putra
NIM 18320099



**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM
MALANG
2022**

**PROMISING SPEECH ACT USED BY THE CHARACTERS OF
SHAKESPEARE'S *ANTONY AND CLEOPATRA* PLAY**

THESIS

Presented to
Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang
in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S.)

By:

Rizki Abdulla Putra
NIM 18320099

Advisor:

Mira Shartika, M.A.
NIPT 19790308201802012177



**DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LITERATURE
FACULTY OF HUMANITIES
UNIVERSITAS ISLAM NEGERI MAULANA MALIK IBRAHIM
MALANG
2022**

STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP

I state that the thesis entitled “**Promising Speech Act Used by the Characters of *Antony and Cleopatra Play***” is my original work. I do not include any materials previously written or published by another person, except those cited as references and written in the references. Hereby, if there is any objection or claim, I am the only person who is responsible for that.

Malang, 1 December 2022

The Researcher,



Rizki Abdulla Putra
NIM 18320099

APPROVAL SHEET

This is to certify that Rizki Abdulla Putra's thesis entitled "**Promising Speech Act Used by the Characters of *Antony and Cleopatra Play***" has been approved for thesis examination at Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, as one of the requirements for the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S.).

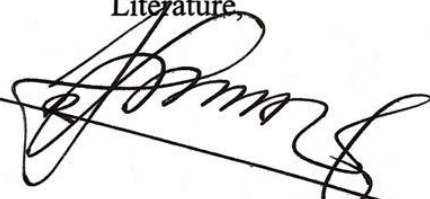
Malang, 5 December 2022

Approved by,
Advisor,

Head of Department of English
Literature,



Mira Shartika, M.A.
NIP 19790308201802012177



Ribut Wahyudi, M. Ed., Ph.D.
NIP 198112052011011007

Acknowledged by
Dean,



LEGITIMATION SHEET

This is to certify that Rizki Abdulla Putra's thesis entitled "**Promising Speech Act Used by the Characters of *Antony and Cleopatra Play***" has been approved by the Board of Examiners as one of the requirements for the degree of Sarjana Sastra (S.S.) in Department of English Literature.

Malang, 29 December 2022

Board of Examiners

Signatures

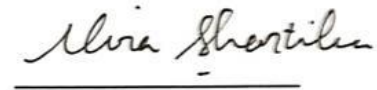
1. Rina Sari, M.Pd.
NIP 197506102006042002

(Chair)



2. Mira Shartika, M.A.
NIPT 19790308201802012177

(First
Examiner)



3. Dr. Yayuk Widyastuti Herawati,
M.Pd.
NIP 197705032014112002

(Second
Examiner)



Acknowledged by
Dean,



Dr. M. Faisol, M.Ag.
NIP 197411012003121003

MOTTO

“I have no special talents. I am only passionately curious.”

-Albert Einstein-

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to my beloved parents, extended family, relatives, lecturers, friends and those who ask “*kapan sempro*”, “*kapan sidang?*”, “*kapan wisuda?*”, you *guys* are the reason I finished this thesis.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Praise to the Mightiest Allah SWT., who has bestowed His blessings and gratuities on us. For all the gracious mercy and tremendous blessing, I would not have been able to terminate my thesis to attain the Degree of Sarjana Sastra. Sholawats and Salams, do not forget to also extend to our Prophet Muhammad SAW. Hopefully, someday in the hereafter, we can gather and become one of the people close to him.

Thank you to all of people who always beg for and assist me. Specifically, I would like to express my respect, affection, and sincerity to my parents, my father, Abdul Basid and my delicate mother, Suryani. Thank you for all your blessings and aid, materially and non-materially. Likewise, thanks to my little brother, Razak Abdullah Putra, and my extended family, who, with a smile from all of them, I finally finished my education.

Accordingly, I would like to give my most hospitable respect to my supervisor in completing this thesis, Mrs Mira Shartika, M.A., who is always patient and genuine in dealing with my behaviour and negligence, steering me to this success. I also want to thank the Dean and staff of Faculty of Humanities UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang, and the Head of English Literature Department who facilitated my study. Thank you to all the lecturers majoring in English Literature who have educated me when I was a student majoring in English Literature.

Lastly, a major thanks to all of my friends. Thank you for the laughter and tears we have reaped together. In precise, I would like to thank my friends from my

home, my 9th-grade junior high school friends who are always the place of wisdom, college friends who have always been a place for learning, and my fine friends that have been and will always be a slice of my heart. My best regards, I do not forget to tell my “Kontrakan Crew” friends, who are always there when I wake up and sleep. Without you all, I would not have been able to finalize this thesis.

Eventually, I hope this research can assist and satisfy those who need it even though I know this thesis is far from flawless. In sum, I genuinely appreciate all criticism and suggestions.

Malang, 1 December 2022
The Researcher,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Rizki Abdulla Putra', written in a cursive style.

Rizki Abdulla Putra

ABSTRACT

Putra, Rizki Abdulla. (2022). *Promising Speech Act Used by the Characters of “Antony and Cleopatra”*. Undergraduate Thesis. Department of English Literature, Faculty of Humanities, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Advisor: Mira Shartika, M. A.

Keywords: Speech Acts, Promising Speech Acts, Antony and Cleopatra.

This research investigated the types of promising speech acts utilised by the characters in *Antony and Cleopatra*'s play. The researcher set this research to investigate how promising speech acts are used by the characters of the play based on Martinez (2013)'s speech act theory and he used a descriptive-qualitative method to analyse the types and uses of promising utterances. This research found that the characters in the play entitled *Antony and Cleopatra* only used one type of promise utterance, namely the speech act of implicit promise. It also found that the promisor must consider that the recipient would benefit from the promised future action, so the realisation of this promising type is a high-level cognitive model. On the other hand, several times, the recipient was found to be impressed that they did not want the benefits of the promised future action, so in use, this realisation is a low-level cognitive model of the promised speech act.

مستخلص البحث

بوترا، رزقي عبد الله (٢٠٢٢) قانون الخطاب الواعد الذي تستخدمه شخصيات "أنطوني وكليوباترا". فرضية. قسم الأدب الإنجليزي، كلية العلوم الإنسانية، جامعة مولان مالك إبراهيم الإسلامية الحكومية مالانج. المشرف: ميرا سارتبكا، الماجستير.
الكلمات الأساسية: فعل الكلام، فعل الوعد، أنطوني وكليوباترا

تبحث هذه الدراسة في أنواع الوعود الأفعال الكلامية التي استخدمتها الشخصيات في مسرحية أنطوني وكليوباترا. أيضًا، شرع الباحث في هذه الدراسة في التحقيق في كيفية استخدام أفعال الكلام الواعدة في نصوص الدراما بناءً على نظرية فعل الكلام لمارتينيز (٢٠١٣). بالإضافة إلى ذلك، تم أخذ البيانات المدروسة من حوارات كل شخصية في المسرحية بعنوان أنطوني وكليوباترا. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، تستخدم هذه الدراسة الطريقة الوصفية النوعية لتحليل أنواع واستخدامات النذور من قبل الشخصيات في المسرحية. ونتيجة لذلك، وجد هذا البحث أن الشخصيات في المسرحية التي تحمل عنوان أنطوني وكليوباترا تستخدم نوعًا واحدًا فقط من الوعد، وهو الفعل الكلامي للوعد الضمني. أيضًا، وجد هذا التحليل أن صانع الوعد يجب أن يأخذ في الاعتبار أن المتلقي سيستفيد من الإجراء المستقبلي الموعود، وبالتالي فإن تحقيق هذا النوع من الوعد هو نموذج معرفي عالي المستوى. من ناحية أخرى، وُجد أن المستلم أعجب عدة مرات لأنه لا يرغب في فوائد الإجراء المستقبلي الموعود، بحيث يكون هذا الإدراك في الاستخدام نموذجًا معرفيًا منخفض المستوى لفعل الكلام الموعود. بالإضافة إلى ذلك، يأمل الباحث أن يستخدم المزيد من البحث الأعمال الأدبية، وخاصة نصوص الدراما الحديثة، كمصدر للبيانات.

ABSTRAK

Putra, Rizki Abdulla. (2022). *Tindak Tutur Berjanji yang Digunakan oleh para Karakter dalam "Antony and Cleopatra"*. Skripsi. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Fakultas Humaniora, Universitas Islam Negeri Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang. Dosen Pembimbing: Mira Shartika, M.A.

Keywords: Tindak Tutur, Tindak Tutur Berjanji, Antony and Cleopatra.

Penelitian ini meneliti tentang jenis-jenis tindak tutur berjanji yang digunakan oleh tokoh-tokoh dalam drama *Antony dan Cleopatra*. Peneliti meneliti bagaimana tindak tutur yang menjanjikan digunakan oleh para karakter dalam drama berdasarkan teori tindak tutur Martinez (2013), dan dia menggunakan metode deskriptif-kualitatif untuk menganalisis jenis dan penggunaan ucapan janji oleh para tokoh dalam naskah drama tersebut. Penelitian ini menemukan bahwa tokoh dalam naskah drama yang berjudul *Antony dan Cleopatra* hanya menggunakan satu jenis ujaran janji, yaitu tindak tutur janji implisit. Penelitian ini juga menemukan bahwa pembuat janji harus mempertimbangkan bahwa penerima akan mendapat manfaat dari tindakan masa depan yang dijanjikan sehingga realisasi dari jenis janji ini adalah model kognitif tingkat tinggi. Di sisi lain, ditemukan bahwa beberapa kali penerima terkesan tidak menginginkan manfaat dari tindakan masa depan yang dijanjikan, sehingga dalam penggunaan tindak tutur berjanji, realisasi tersebut termasuk dalam model kognitif tingkat rendah dari tindak tutur berjanji.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

THESIS COVER	i
STATEMENT OF AUTHORSHIP	ii
APPROVAL SHEET	iii
LEGITIMATION SHEET	iv
MOTTO	v
DEDICATION	vi
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	vii
ABSTRACT	ix
مستخلص البحث	x
ABSTRAK	xi
TABLE OF CONTENTS	xii
LIST OF TABLES	xiv
CHAPTER: I INTRODUCTION	
A. Background of the Study	1
B. Research Question	5
C. Significance of the Study.....	6
D. Scope and Limitation.....	6
E. Definition of Key Term	6
CHAPTER: II REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE	
A. Semantics.....	8
B. Speech Act.....	8
C. Martinez’s Speech Acts	9
CHAPTER: III RESEARCH METHOD	
A. Research Design	20
B. Data and Data Source	21
C. Research Instrument	21
D. Data Collection	21
E. Data Analysis.....	22

CHAPTER IV: FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION	
A. Findings	23
B. Discussion.....	49
CHAPTER V: CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION	
A. Conclusion.....	53
B. Suggestion	54
REFERENCES.....	55
CURRICULUM VITAE	57
APPENDIX	

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1. Distribution of promise constructions by sentence types.....	10
Table 2. Types of promising speech act.....	21

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter is the outset part of this research. Chapter I contains the background of the research carried out, research question, significance of the study, scope and limitation, and definition of key terms.

A. Background of the Study

Numerous studies have been proposed to investigate the types of speech act expressions. Furthermore, research on speech acts has involved most researchers in exploring. A speech act is one of the studies that has consistently developed the appeal of several previous studies to offer novelty with various research. Over time, research on speech acts became the subject of a monotonous investigation to find various subdivisions of speech acts derived from the conversation. However, research on certain types of speech acts is believed to lead to discoveries within the scope of speech act research, such as this research which examines the types and uses of promising speech acts.

Drama in literary works describes fictional or non-fiction events via written dialogue performances usually performed on stage. In Aristotle's view (Pfister, 1991), drama is a replica of action in a particular time, spatial structure, and a specific set of construction characters seen in standard dramatic texts. Drama shows usually provide natural sensations and depict our real lives (Barnet et al., 2008). The complicated storyline has been overgrown with various dramatic and tragic events processed in such a pattern. The play decided by the researcher is one of

William Shakespeare's most remarkable masterpieces, *Antony and Cleopatra*. This tragic drama occurred in Roman times after the reign of Julius Caesar ended. William Shakespeare completed this work thanks to being inspired by the true story of the beautiful Egyptian queen, Cleopatra, and one of the kings of the Romans, Mark Antony (Blissett, 1967). On the other hand, the researcher chose this drama script because some of the dialogues in the drama contain several promising expressions.

Searle (1979) suggested that speech acts are a theory of linguistic expression that can be defined as the rules of speech acts. This attribute differs from other linguistic expressions, whose meaning depends on whether it is present in a sentence. Speech behaviour explains the linguistic meaning of how words and phrases are used when speaking. The number of studies concentrating on the study of speech acts is none other than that all speech communication involves speech acts. The general assumption that a sign, word, or sentence is a unit of linguistic communication is invalid, but rather the generation of signs, words, or sentences in carrying out speech acts.

Searle (1969) states that a promise is a speaker's agreement about something later in future events. The receiver asks the speaker to comply and intends to act. In general, a promise puts the speaker in a position of obligation to achieve certain circumstances. By producing a promise, the agreement between the two parties naturally becomes a must carried out by the person making the promise. On the other hand, Leech (1983) accepts by providing adequate proportions and conditions to implement the promise. He released the essential conditions in the description of

the action of this illuminator and accepted the formulation of other preparations. In addition, to help strengthen Searle's theory of speech acts, the researcher took research guidelines from the realisation theory of syntactic acts, i.e., commissive, directive, and expressive, in Martínez's book (2013).

Several studies reviewed regarding promising speech acts have become a reference for the researcher to complete the research. However, the researcher refers to previous studies that are not classified as research conducted within the last five years. It happened because the researcher experienced difficulties in finding research on promising speech acts that has been published recently. One of the classifications is a study conducted to compare two expressions of promising speech acts by native English speakers and Iranian English accent speakers in different situations (Saeidi, Yazdani, & Gharagozlu, 2014a; Saedi, Moghaddam, & Gharagozlou, 2014b). First, Saeidi, Yazdani, and Gharagozlu (2014a) obtained research results showing that there are Iranian EFL learners towards L1, making them use inappropriate strategies and expressions in their responses in English. Therefore, their responses are different from those of native speakers. In addition, Saedi, Moghaddam, and Gharagozlou (2014b) concluded that the two groups of respondents produced different responses regarding the types of promises and strategies. Then, a study investigated the pragmalinguistic form of the promise expression that emerged from a speech (Suwandi, 2013). The analysis results illustrate that several performative verbs appear, indicating that the speaker in the speech did not directly say that he made a promise.

Other studies determine the expression of promises made by students and teachers in the school context. These studies have concluded that students apply future action strategies, promises to act, and predictive affirmation to make promises. Factors that can influence are distance, domination, and coercion. However, these factors cannot be considered fundamental factors that influence the emergence of promise expressions (Mubais & Sofwan, 2018; Mubais, 2021). Then, research that focuses on locutionary and perlocutionary acts (Putri, Tantra, & Piscayanti, 2018) shows that most students use informal forms such as verbal promise acts and responses. Again, reference studies compare the strategies used by native Iranian and English speakers in making appointments (Rahman, 2020). As a result, this research assumes that the inaccuracy in the expression and language strategies of Iranian EFL students is because they are too sensitive to L1. Similarly, this research aims to analyse promising act strategies and dominant strategies employed by a teacher in secondary schools (Karyono, 2015).

Despite research examining speech acts of promise in English, some prior studies also examine speech acts in Arabic. Several studies analysed the most prominent gender-promising strategies, i.e., male and female promises (Ariff & Mugableh, 2013). The results of the analysis demonstrate that gender differences are one of the factors in the different strategies used to bring up the expression of promise among the Jordanian community, such as the appearance of body expressions on Jordanian women when they make promises. Furthermore, the dominant strategies spoken among the Jordanian people are the expression of body parts, expressions such as tautological, polite expressions, false promises, and

conditional discourse. In contrast, Al-Omari and Abu-Melhim (2013) identified promising varieties used by Jordanian Arabic speakers. The results of the analysis show that Jordanian Arabic speakers use several promises. They are, i.e., direct promising, promising to avoid, promising in satire, and conditional promising. Also, the analysis shows that Jordanian men are more likely to make direct appointments than Jordanian women.

The researcher applies Martínez's promising speech act theory (2013) to conduct this research. The researcher handles the research by referring to relevant information from previous related research to conduct relevant and reliable research. This research does not necessarily have anything in common with the general study of speech act promises. Hence, this research uses specific data sources that produce novelty differently. The researcher presents an innovation in promising speech act research because it is different in choosing data sources, where the data source chosen by the researcher is a drama. This type of data source is the factor that gives rise to this research's novelty. The researcher examines how promising speech acts are used in dialogue in *Antony and Cleopatra's* play.

B. Research Question

To carry out the research, the researcher raised two research questions as follows:

1. What are kinds of promising speech acts used by the characters in Shakespeare's *Antony and Cleopatra* play?
2. How are promising speech acts used by the characters in Shakespeare's *Antony and Cleopatra* play?

C. Significance of the Study

This research provides the readers, especially English Literature Department students about various forms of speech or certain expressions of promising expressions used by the characters in William Shakespeare's *Antony and Cleopatra*. Besides, the researcher intends to give information to the next researchers who are interested in studying promising speech act.

D. Scope and Limitation

This research studies the utterances of promising act from the conversation of the characters in a drama by William Shakespeare entitled *Antony and Cleopatra*. In addition, this research limits the research on elaborating speech acts of promises used in the dialogue. It does not study another type of speech act.

E. Definition of Key Term

The researcher provides definitions of several key terms as follows:

1. Promising Speech Act

A promising speech act is a form of expression for commissive speech acts. They contain phrases from the speaker that promise the listener's interest as a commitment to act in the future by expressing a promise to the listener, which is considered illocutionary power.

2. Antony and Cleopatra

Antony and Cleopatra is a tragedy first performed at the Blackfriars Theatre, or Globe Theatre, presided over by King's Men circa 1607. The plot is based on Mark Antony and Cleopatra's relationship between the Ptolemaic Roman and Egyptian periods.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In this session, the researcher explains some of the theoretical foundations used in his research. The researcher decided to use Martinez's (2013) theory concerning the topic focused on promising utterances in a drama.

A. Semantics

Semantics is knowledge aimed at research meaning. John Locke (see Encyclopedia Britannica, 2017) recognized that language is a mental tool, with words used to denote and describe ideas or ideas. Similarly, Griffiths (2006) argues that semantics is the study of the mechanics of meaning used in constructing simple meanings into more complex ones that make up language vocabulary and in the patterns thereof as a “code” down to the level of sentence meaning. The study of semantics is a study that is very complicated and different from the study of pragmatics. Yule (1996) goes on to say that semantic analysis seeks to establish relationships between linguistic descriptions and claims about relationships in the real world, regardless of the origin of the descriptions. Katz (1971) asserts that, in semantics, the meaning captured is still unique and exists only as an idea.

B. Speech Act

The most diminutive element in human communication is one type of speech act called the illocutionary speech act (Austin, 1962). Speech acts are the meanings of linguistic expressions that can be applied by following the rules for delivering a speech (Searle, 1969). Speech Act Theory is integrated with words and

sentences related to action based on the opinion of Austin (1962). As a reaction to Austin's opinion, a speaker will produce an action in the speech act, i. e, locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary. In addition, Serle and Vandervekan (1985) explain that illocutionary speech acts are divided into several types of speech, i.e., statements, expressions, compliments, questions, apologies, and promises.

The researcher did not apply the speech act theory introduced by Austin and Searle in conducting his research. Instead, the researcher applied the speech act theory proposed by Martinez (2013) in his research. In contrast to previous theories which examined speech acts from a pragmatic perspective, Martinez explored speech act research from a semantics perspective. For further, the researcher presents ideas from the theory put forward by Martinez in the following sub-chapter.

C. Martinez's Speech Acts

In this research, the researcher utilized the speech act theory of promises by Martinez (2013) to solve the problems referred to in the research questions. The twelve types of speech acts by Martinez (2013) are presented below:

1. The Speech Act of Ordering

Orders are effective instructions to make people act the way other people want them to. Acts of ordering presuppose both the speaker's desire that the action is taken out and the addressee's responsibility to act (Wierzbicka, 1987). The speaker who emits an order wants the person ordered to do something and expects him to do it.

2. *The Speech Act of Requesting*

Requests are ways of asking for other people's help to get something done. Requests are based on the presupposition that the addressee is capable of performing an action that would help the speaker out of a potential problem (Martinez, 2013).

3. *The Speech Act of Advising*

Advice is a speech act performed by professionals who need to communicate their clients information which is beneficial for them (Martinez, 2013).

4. *The Speech Act of Offering*

The acts of offering present a condition for acceptance or rejection. The person making the offer does not know whether the recipient wants him to perform the action. In general, the speaker believes that the recipient will accept the offer, because what he wants to do is in the latter's best interest (Martinez, 2013).

5. *The Speech Act of Threatening*

According to Searle (1979) in Martinez (2013), he classifies threats in the directive illocutionary group, because they are considered as attempts to make the recipient do something. Meanwhile, Leech (1983) categorizes threats as commissive due to the fact that they present a future state.

6. *The Speech Act of Congratulating*

Most of the research devoted to the description of congratulating acts has been done in the early days of speech act theory. According to Searle

(1979) in Martinez (2013), congratulating is defined as intended to communicate the speaker's emotional state about the situation presented in the message content. Because congratulating actions do not represent the world or change it, he gives them a direction of empty conformity.

7. *The Speech Act of Thanking*

Thanking is considered a form of polite behavior and cultural conventions lead us to show good feelings towards people who have done something beneficial for us (Martinez, 2013).

8. *The Speech Act of Apologizing*

An apology is an act of reparation that expresses regret for a past action or behavior. In apologizing, we acknowledge that we have caused something negative to happen to someone else. As Wierzbicka (1987) points out, people apologize for the unintended consequences of our actions.

9. *The Speech Act of Pardoning*

The verb pardoning expresses pardon and surrenders a claim for an offense or debt, according to Wierzbicka (1987). Pardoning differs in the implied dimension of the offender's fault from the verb pardon, which expresses the absolution of guilt.

10. *The Speech Act of Condoling*

Condolences are expressions of sympathy for someone who has experienced grief arising from death or misfortune (Martinez, 2013). When people mourn a certain situation or person, they offer support to enable that person to overcome their difficulties.

11. The Speech Act of Boasting

Boasting is the act of making a show-off speech. Proud expresses feelings of satisfaction about accomplishments, overcoming challenges or accomplishments (Martinez, 2013). By boasting, the speaker intends to share his feelings with others and hopes that they will feel a sense of pride and accomplishment.

12. The Speech Act of Promising

Promises bind us to some future action that will involve certain benefits for the recipient or a third party. Several studies of existing promises were conducted by Searle (1969, 1979) in the early days of speech act theory. Another promise story that differs slightly from Searle's is that of Leech (1983), Wierzbicka (1987) and Pérez (2001). Furthermore, Martinez's (2013) theory of promise speech acts is explained further below.

a. The semantics of promising

Martinez (2013) did not include essential conditions as one of the felicity conditions in his research. Martinez plays a role in supporting the opinion of Leech (1983), which overrides essential conditions. Unfortunately, in his book, Leech needed to explain why he excluded the essential conditions from one of the felicity conditions. In Martinez (2013), Leech (1983) presupposes that the future action of a promise must be helpful; in other words, the promisee demands the promisor to fulfil his promise, even though this point is not included in the prerequisites for making a promise.

Leech (1983) in Martinez (2013) argues, a promise is made to benefit the recipient in the future, even though the speaker does not know whether the recipient wants him to act. In the utterance of promises, the promisor is only sometimes sure about the promisee's willingness, but he or she sometimes assumes that the promisee will find future actions worthwhile to him. Further, the promisor frequently needs to figure out the willingness of the interlocutor if the promisee does not explicitly tell him.

b. Realisation procedures of promising

The most apparent component of promise realisations is their fundamental preference for declarative constructs. No examples in the corpus use interrogative or imperative sentence structures. The promising act is differentiated from other commissive categories by this component. The act of promising is solely concerned with the use of declarative sentences.

Table 1. Distribution of promise constructions by sentence types

Sentence type	Constructions	Occurrences
Declaratives	8	440
Imperatives	0	0
Interrogatives	0	0

Even though the three types of sentences are vastly less defined in terms of their meaning conditions, declarative sentences are less defined than the others (Risselada, 1993). According to Pérez (2001), imperative sentences do not correspond to the fulfillment of promises because imperatives appear to be related to the speaker's wishes and the interlocutor's actions. Similarly, interrogative sentences are ineffective for expressing promises. After all, they

present propositions as partially open, with the recipient's optionality not increased because they are the beneficiary of future action. As a result, the promising expression is associated with the declarative form, demonstrating the lowest level of specialisation for the illocutionary meaning of the three sentence types. The value of the promising act of declarative constructions must thus be codified using detailed linguistic mechanisms.

1) Declarative promise constructions

The declarative form is so little specialised that its meaning condition corresponds to the category's most promising or illocutionary semantic feature. The speaker can further define the value of declarative constructs through several realisation procedures skillfully represented as examples of promising defining features. Combining some of these realisation procedures may result in a reasonably conventional construct.

Martinez (2013) presents several types of construction of promising speech acts. Although he does not divide some of these constructions into certain types of construction, through the results of the analysis, the researcher finds and classifies some of Martinez's constructions into certain types of realisations. As follows:

a) Explicit promising

i. Performative Verb

In the analysis conducted by the researcher, there is no explicit type of promising realisation in the form of a performative verb.

Hence, the researcher needed to demonstrate in detail the type of explicit construction of the realisation of the promising speech act. Martinez's promising speech act implicitly offers the construction of an explicit promising speech act which carries the form of a performative verb. Accordingly, the researcher only elaborates the implicit promising speech act realisation category. They are constructions, i.e., *I Promise X_{VP}*, *I Assure You X_P*, and *I Guarantee X_P*. Consider the followings:

- (1) We'll be married, *I promise* we will. (BNC)
- (2) *I assure you* those checks will be received and cashed. (Coca 1995)
- (3) *I guarantee* that the hostages will be released while I am in Sherhaben. (Coca 1990)

ii. Modal “Can”

- *I Can Promise X_{VP}/Can Assure X_{VP}/ I Can Guarantee X_{VP}*

This realisation demonstrates the importance of informing others about what is beneficial to them if we can do so. In construction, the affirmation of a speaker's ability to act is conditional on his actions. Consider:

- (4) *I can promise* some heated discussions. (BNC)
- (5) *I can assure you* that my family and I are not in that group. (Coca 2008)
- (6) *I can guarantee* hours of fun. (BNC)

b) Implicit promising

Future simple tense

- *I Will X_{VP}*

By presenting the speaker as the agent of future action, the use of the first person subject and the future simple tense maintains to instantiate the entire generic structure of promising. The verb used in the modifiable part of the construction must refer to an action beneficial for the recipient to convey a promising value. The strength of this construction may indeed vary depending on the method of realisation:

(7) I promise *I will* not open the door to any strange men. (BNC)

The commitment verb can be used to strengthen the preceding construction. This construction's high firmness makes it a very special means of fulfilling promises. Consider the followings:

(8) I will *definitely* support the motion to ban them in the city. (Coca 1990)

The adverb of certainty can also be used to express a strong promise. The realisation demonstrates the reality of the future state by demonstrating the speaker's commitment to making it a reality. The promised value of the *I Will X_{VP}* construction is based on the reasoning process in which the speaker commits to performing the specified action so that it is highly likely to occur. Now consider the following example:

(9) I will *probably* leave tomorrow. (Coca 1998)

Adverbs may be used when the speaker is unsure of his or her ability to act. However, the speaker's commitment to the action indicates that the action will be taken. Using a mitigator in these expressions indicates that the speaker is willing to please the interlocutor, which is a motivating factor for promises.

- *I Am Going To X_{VP}*

This construction is another realisation based on a component of the generic promise structure that positions the speaker as an agent of future action. Statements committing to future actions enable speakers to make promises that rely on contextual information to produce simple illocutionary interpretations. This construct's promising value is heavily dependent on the variable element. The variable component of the construction must be realized through controlled activities that benefit the advertiser in some way. Here are two corpus examples:

(10) So *I am going to* go this way round, right, and I'm going to take some donuts. (BNC)

- *I Will Make Sure X_P*

This type of realisation enforces the commit component of the above-mentioned generic structure. The speaker promises to do something for the recipient by indicating that he or she will verify that a particular situation benefits the recipient. The speaker's intervention in action is implied and easy to extract from contextual information.

(11) As a governor, *I will make sure* that our teachers and students have the resources to spend their time teaching and learning.

(Coca 2006)

- *There Will Be X_{NP}*

This construction alludes to the outcome of the promised action. However, the level of specification needs to be improved, and the promising value relies heavily on contextual information. To communicate a promise, it must be clear from the context the speaker will convey about the described situation. Otherwise, this type of realisation can only make statements for the future. As follows:

(12) *There will be* no more negotiations. (Coca 1990)

The value of this construction commitment can be increased by combining it with various realisation procedures. The following is an example case (33):

(13) Elect me and *I will make sure* that *there will be* no massive rise in prices, there will be no inflation, there will be plenty of goods.

(Coca 1990)

Despite the high degree of specialization, this realisation procedure is so ineffective in the corpus that it cannot be classified as a construction in the strict sense.

2) The generalization of constructions for promising

The most potent component of the promising expression is their natural preference for declarative sentences. Hence, it requires many

particular realisation procedures to codify the illocutionary value. Using performative verbs or performative nouns explicitly clarifies the meaning of promises from declarative constructions. However, the constructional realisation of non-performative verbs can still codify promise value through various linguistic assets. They include the presentation of the promisor committing to do something and the presentation of the promisee as a beneficiary, which instantiates the appropriate portion of the generic structure. They are the most prominent promising component; consequently, their activation can generate particular instances that demand the marked context not to be diagnosed as a promise. Accordingly, the power of the promising act can be expanded or diminished through diverse mechanisms.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

The research method is seen from specific research methods suitable for collecting, analysing, and illuminating the selected research particles. Therefore, the researcher presents the research design, data sources, research instruments, data collection, and data analysis in the following sections.

A. Research Design

This research is based on the descriptive-qualitative method. This type of method is frequently used in research that observes text data and describes the results textually. This research did not produce data in numerical form; This idea is in line with Bogdan and Biklen (2007), who argue that descriptive-qualitative research includes data in words (sometimes pictures), not in the form of numerical data. The descriptive approach aims to organise facts factually, accurately, and systematically (Mahsun, 2005). Qualitative data information is obtained instantly from the movements and actions of researchers in contexts related to experiences in the field; in other words, it is a characteristic of qualitative research methods (Creswell & Creswell, 2018). Therefore, a descriptive-qualitative method is appropriate in this research because it is used to examine the research problems, requiring observation to present textual information.

This research analysed the types and uses of the promise utterance in drama scripts conveyed by several characters. The drama script entitled *Antony and Cleopatra* was studied semantically in terms of speech acts, especially promising

speech, by examining the types of 'promise' contained in it. Finally, the researcher sufficiently explained how the type of speech act of promise was used in the character's dialogue.

B. Data and Data Source

The researcher took data from a literary work, *Antony and Cleopatra* by William Shakespeare. The data sources are the video of *Antony and Cleopatra*'s play and its drama script. Due to many different published editions, the researcher chose the scripts from the edition of Webster's Thesaurus (2005). This script contains conversations between the characters in the play, which took place in Egypt while it was still conquered by Roman Empire. Mark Antony and Cleopatra became the main critical characters in the drama. This data of this research are the promise utterances used by all the characters in the drama *Antony and Cleopatra* by William Shakespeare.

C. Research Instrument

The research instrument in the descriptive-qualitative research is the researcher who acts as the main instrument. In qualitative research methods, the researcher acts by observing documents and actions or interviewing participants (Creswell & Creswell, 2018).

D. Data Collection

Qualitative data collection is divided into four basic collection methods: qualitative observation, qualitative interviews, qualitative documents, and types of qualitative audiovisual and digital data collection (Cresswell & Cresswell, 2018).

The data was collected through several stages and carried out manually, obtained from *Antony and Cleopatra's* play. Hence, the data were collected in the form of speech. First, the researcher searched for the video and the drama script of *Antony and Cleopatra* play in an internet site. Then, he watched the video along with reading and understanding the dialogues of the characters in the drama script. Hereafter, the researcher marked several utterances, which were words or phrases included in the speech act of promises, according to Martinez (2013). Finally, the researcher put the marked data into the data sheet.

E. Data Analysis

After the data was obtained, the researcher processed the data using steps based on several stages of analysis. First, the researcher classified data into types of the speech act of promising based on Martinez's theory (2013). After that, the researcher explained the data based on its use in constructing promising acts based on Martinez (2013). Finally, the researcher concluded the findings according to the research questions.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

This chapter is an analysis part of the research. The findings and discussion are presented in this chapter. The findings are included in examining the types of realisation of Martinez's (2013) promising speech acts and how they are used in conversations between characters in the play *Antony and Cleopatra*. Meanwhile, the analysis in the findings session aims to answer the problems of the study, and, on the other hand, the discussion session to discuss the data analysis results.

A. Findings

In this section, the researcher presents the types of realisation of promising speech acts found in *Antony and Cleopatra*'s drama. Accordingly, excerpts from utterances are shown coherently in sequence in the drama conversation, according to the script page. This section contains data analysis of Martinez's promising speech acts in dialogues in *Antony and Cleopatra* obtained from Webster's Thesaurus (2005) edition. In his findings, the researcher found 35 data from utterances containing the realisation of promising speech acts. The findings in the dialogue are arranged based on the classifications and uses of promising speech acts, according to Martinez (2013).

The findings obtained from utterances in words, phrases, and sentences of promising speech act as declarative sentences from the dialogues of the characters in the *Antony and Cleopatra* drama script. The researcher found 35 data on the construction of the realisation of the act of promise used by the characters in the

drama script of Antony and Cleopatra's version of Webster's Thesaurus (2005). Based on the data found, the researcher will reduce the data analysis in this chapter to 20 data to answer the two research problems of this research. Otherwise, the remaining 15 data are available in the appendix.

The promise acts in this research are classified into two types based on the explicitness of the speech act, i.e., explicit and implicit promising speech acts. The researcher have analysed the data sources and obtained findings that can answer the formulation of the first problem in this research. Otherwise, this research did not find all types of promising speech acts in Antony and Cleopatra's drama script dialogues. The researcher only managed to find one of the two types of promise acts based on Martinez's (2013) theory.

Below is the table of the findings made by the researcher based on the theory of Martinez (2013).

Table 2. Types of promising speech act

Types	Sub-types	Constructions	Appearances
Explicit Promising	Performative Verb	I Promise X _{VP}	-
		I Assure You X _P	-
		I Guarantee X _P	-
	Modal "Can"	I Can Promise X _{VP} / I Can Assure X _{VP} / I Can Guarantee X _{VP}	-
Implicit Promising	Future Simple Tense	I Will X _{VP}	35
		I Am Going To X _{VP}	-
		I Will Make Sure X _P	-
		There Will Be X _{NP}	-

The followings are the analysis of speech act categories based on the problems of the study.

1. The types of promising speech act in the dialogue in the play Antony and Cleopatra

The types of promise acts in this research are classified into two based on the explicitness of the speech act, i.e., explicit and implicit promising speech act. The researcher have analysed the data sources and obtained findings that can answer the formulation of the first problem in this research. Otherwise, this research does not find all types of promising speech acts in Antony and Cleopatra's drama script dialogues. The researcher only managed to find one of the two types of promise acts based on Martinez's (2013) theory.

Datum 1a

*Antony: **I'll leave** you, lady.*

In the excerpt above, the promisor performs a future action in the speech act of promise, marked by the appearance of "I Will". This construction is categorised into one type of implicitly promising the realisation of speech acts. When one of the performative verbs is not used, the promisor implicitly promises to use the future simple tense, i.e., the auxiliary verb "Will". The utterance uses the simple present verb form immediately after the appearance of the auxiliary. In short, by using the formation of the "I Will X_{VP}" pattern, it can be assumed that this excerpt is indeed an implicitly realised promise.

Datum 2a

*Antony: Neglected, rather; and then when poison'd hours had bound me up from mine own knowledge. As nearly as I may, **I'll play** the penitent to you: but mine honesty shall not make poor my greatness, nor my power work without it.*

The excerpt is labelled as a promise because it fulfils the characteristics of the act of promising, i.e., expressed by the promisor to bring some benefit to the

promisee. The first person subject is used in the excerpt above, along with the future simple tense, which successfully instantiates the complete generic structure of promising by presenting the promisee as an agent of future action. The verb used in that part of the construction refers to a beneficial action for the recipient to convey a promising value. Accordingly, the utterance belongs to the type of speech act realisation of promise because it uses a pattern in the form of "I Will X_{VP}", which requires the use of the first person singular pronoun and is followed by verbal phrases, i.e. *I'll play*.

Datum 3a

Caesar: With most gladness; and do invite you to my sister's view, whither straight I'll lead you.

In the excerpt above, the researcher rediscovered the type of speech act realisation that took the form of "I Will X_{VP}". As seen in the utterance, the promisor is the subject of the first person singular. Moreover, it is followed by a construction form of one of Martinez's types of speech acts marked by the presence of an auxiliary *Will*. This construction is categorised into the type of implicit promising speech act. Besides, there is no verbal form or performative noun in this excerpt. Nor can it be assumed in the form of other types of construction. This excerpt is one type of promise realisation, an implicit promise. As evidence, the utterance *I'll lead* uses the construction form of "I Will X_{VP}" as a construction construct.

Datum 4a

Enobarbus: I will tell you.

The researcher found the type of speech act realisation in the form of "I Will X_{VP}" in the quote above. The promisor is the subject of the first person singular, as

seen in speech. This subject is followed by a constructional form of one of Martinez's speech acts, distinguished by Will's presence. This construction is classified as an implicit promising speech act. This excerpt contains neither a performative verb nor a performative noun. Likewise, it cannot be assumed in other types of construction. This excerpt is an example of a promise realisation, precisely an implicit promise. As a comparison, the construction form "I Will X_{VP}" is used in the I'll lead utterance.

Datum 5a

*Cleopatra: Yet, if thou say Antony lives, is well, or friends with Caesar, or not captive to him, **I'll set** thee in a shower of gold, and hail rich pearls upon thee.*

The dialogue excerpt above is a promising speech act. According to Martinez (2013), the utterance of promise in the excerpt takes the form of the construction "I Will X_{VP}". By using the first-person singular subject followed by a simple future auxiliary, i.e. *Will*, the construction shows the general structure of an action promise which also represents a promisor as an agent of the promised future action. This form of construction succeeds in presenting the value of a promise realisation because it benefits the recipient. With this form of construction, the utterance of the promise is included in the class of implicit promise acts.

Datum 6a

*Cleopatra: Say 'tis not so, a province **I will give** thee, and make thy fortunes proud: the blow thou hadst shall make thy peace for moving me to rage; and I will boot thee with what gift beside thy modesty can bag.*

According to Martinez (2013), the dialogue excerpt above is a promising speech act because the expression of promise takes the form of the construction "I Will X_{VP}". The construction shows the general structure of the promised action by

using the first person singular subject followed by a simple future auxiliary, namely Will. In addition, the passage also interprets that the promisor acts as an agent of future action. This type of construction succeeds in presenting the value of the realisation of the promise because it directly mentions future actions that are beneficial to the recipient. As a result, because it uses the construction of the form "I Will X_{VP}", the promising act is included in the implicit promise act class.

Datum 7a

Enobarbus: I will praise any man that will praise me; though it cannot be denied what I have done by land.

Part of the dialogue is in the form of an utterance of promise. In the statement of promise act, the construction form is "I Will X_{VP}". The simple future and the singular first-person subject successfully provide a complete example of a generic structure that presents the promisor as an agent of future action. This construction is emphasised by the presence of a transitive verb that acts as a connector for the emergence of future actions. In this excerpt, the construction value of the promise utterance is determined by showing the promised benefits for future actions. The construction of "I Will X_{VP}" is considered a promise if the promisor commits to take action stated in X_{VP} even though this action indirectly benefits anyone who takes action desired by the promisor (the utterance is still addressed to the promisee, who is also the recipient) the benefits of a promised future action). Thus, the utterance of promise above, regarding the criteria, is a form of implicit promise of action.

Datum 8a

*Lepidus: I am not so well as I should be, but **I'll ne'er out.***

The construction of the passage above is an utterance of promise uttered by the promisor, who is the subject of the first person singular. Also, the utterance follows the form of promise construction which is in accordance with the opinion of Martinez (2013), ie I Will X_{VP}. This form of construction uses the promisor to act as an agent of future action. In this type of construction, the use of the verb becomes affirmative to the value of the promised action which is intended to show the promised future action whether it will provide benefits to the beneficiary and is not an adverse action that can harm the recipient. In the passage, too, the promisor includes a condition that he believes cannot affect the promised future action. Thus, the expression of this promise follows the construction of I Will X_{VP}, which is one of the constructions of the type of implicit promising speech act.

Datum 9a

*Antony: Come, sir, come; **I'll wrestle** with you in my strength of love: look, here I have you; thus I let you go, and give you to the gods.*

The datum above forms a construction realisation of Martinez's (2013) promising speech act, namely "I Will X_{VP}". This formation is a category of implicit promising speech acts. In this type of realisation, the first-person singular subject acts as a promise giver and provides a complete example in the generic structure as an agent of the promised future action. The value of the promising act from the strength of this part of the modification is determined by the benefits of the future action received by the recipient of the promise. The presence of a commitment verb influences the strength of the realisation of this form of construction. However, in

the snippet above, there is no commitment verb. Thus, the verb *wrestle* does not fully instantiate the generic structure and does not facilitate the interpretation of its illocutionary power.

Datum 10a

Antony: I'll fight at sea.

The excerpt above contains an utterance of promise spoken by the promisor in front of his confidants. The promisor promised to keep fighting on the sea through the minimum strength of his fleet of ships. In the utterance, the promisor uses the construction form "I Will X_{VP}" in realising his promise. The future simple and the subject of the first person stump becomes the reinforcement of the realisation of the promise utterance, which instantiates the complete form of the generic structure of the realisation of the utterance of promise. In fact, in strengthening the promising value of the utterance, the promisor supplies the construction of the realisation of his promise by implying future actions that are beneficial to the beneficiaries of his future actions. In light of this matter, the form of the realisation of the promise used in the utterance is the expression of an implicit promise.

Datum 11a

Enobarbus: I'll yet follow the wounded chance of Antony, though my reason sits in the wind against me. [exeunt.]

The data above takes the form of the construction of "I Will X_{VP}", which is one form of the realisation of the act of promise, according to Martinez (2013). In this utterance, the use of the future simple tense (i.e., auxiliary Will) provided complete instantiation of the generic structure of the speech act of promise.

Similarly, the presence of the promisor who is a singular first-person subject acts as an agent of future action. In the utterance, the promisor presents future actions that are felt to be beneficial for the beneficiary. Which with it succeeded in increasing the value of the act of promise. The presence of a commitment verb strengthens the strength of the illocutionary act of the promise expression above, i.e., *follow*. Even though it does not use performative verbs, combining this construction form and commitment verb strengthens the illocutionary value of the promising act. This verb gives the promisor's commitment in the utterance that the future action will benefit the beneficiary. Thus, this type of speech act is categorised as an implicit promising speech act.

Datum 12a

*Antony: I dare him therefore to lay his gay comparisons apart, and answer me declin'd, sword against sword, ourselves alone. **I'll write** it: follow me.*

The promisor in the quote above performs a future action in a promising speech act, which is indicated by the appearance of "I Will". This construction is used in one type of implicitly promising speech act realisation. In this case, if no performative verb is used, the promisor implicitly promises to use the future simple tense, namely the auxiliary verb "Will." The simple present verb form is used immediately after the appearance of the auxiliary.

Datum 13a

*Antony: Do so; we'll speak to them: and to-night **I'll force** the wine peep through their scars.--come on, my queen; there's sap in't yet.*

The researcher claims the dialogue quoted above is a promising speech act because the expression of promise is in the form of construction "I Will X_{VP}". By using the first person singular subject followed by a simple future aid, namely Will,

the construction shows the general structure of the promised action. Furthermore, the passage implies that the promisor acts as the doer of the future action. Because it directly mentions future actions beneficial to the recipient, this type of construction succeeds in presenting the realisation value of the promise. As a result, because it uses the construction of "I Will X_{VP}", the promise is classified as an implicit promise.

Datum 14a

*Antony: The next time I do fight I'll make death love me; for **I will contend** even with his pestilent scythe. [exeunt all but Enobarbus .]*

The data excerpt above is a construction of the realisation of Martinez's (2013) promising speech act, namely "I Will X_{VP}". There are no explicit promises in this excerpt, such as the use of performative verbs or nouns. Thus, this construction is included in the implicit promising speech acts category. In this type of realisation, the first-person singular subject acts as the giver of the promise while also providing a complete example in the generic structure as the agent of the promised future action. The benefit of the future action received by the beneficiary determines the value of the promising action based on the strength of this part of the modification. The presence of the verb commitment affects the realisation power of this type of construction. Unfortunately, the construction value of promising action is not substantial because there is no commitment verb. So, after the construction form, the verb "contend" requires an additional complementation phase. As a result, the verb contend does not fully instantiate the generic structure and does not make its illocutionary power easy to interpret.

Datum 15a

*Cleopatra: Nay, **I'll help** too. What's this for?*

The quote above is labelled a promise because it fulfils the characteristics of a promising act, which the promisor speaks intending to benefit the promise giver. The use of this construction is classified as implicit because it promises the realisation of speech acts. When no performative verb is used, the above construction uses the future simple tense, namely the auxiliary verb "Will". In the quote above, the first-person subject is used in conjunction with the future simple tense to successfully instantiate the entire generic structure of a promise by presenting the promise-giver as an agent of future action. In conveying promising value, verbs in the construction section refer to actions that are beneficial to the recipient.

Datum 16a

*Antony: [kisses her.] This is a soldier's kiss: rebukeable, and worthy shameful check it were, to stand on more mechanic compliment; **I'll leave** thee now like a man of steel.-- you that will fight, follow me close; I'll bring you to't . Adieu.*

The promisor in the prior quote performs a future action in a promising speech act, distinguished by the appearance of "I Will". The use of this construction is classified as implicit because it promises the realisation of speech acts. When no performative verb is used, the promisor implicitly promises to use the future simple tense, namely the auxiliary verb "Will". The simple present verb form is used immediately after the auxiliary word appears in the utterance. In short, it can be assumed that this excerpt is a type of promising speech act realised implicitly using the "I Will X_{VP}" pattern.

Datum 17a

*Cleopatra: **I'll give** thee, friend, an armor all of gold; it was a king's.*

Martinez (2013) describes the dialogue excerpt above as a promising speech act because the promise is expressed in the form of the construction "I Will X_{VP}". By using the first person singular subject followed by a simple future aid, namely Will, the construction shows the general structure of the promised action. Furthermore, the passage implies that the promisor acts as the doer of the future action. Because it directly mentions future actions that are beneficial to the recipient, this type of construction succeeds in presenting the realisation value of the promise. As a result, because it uses the construction of "I Will X_{VP}", the promise is classified as an implicit promise.

Datum 18a

*Antony: Yet they are not join'd: where yond pine does stand I shall discover all: **I'll bring** thee word straight how 'tis like to go. [exit.]*

Because the quote above fulfils the conditions for making a promise, which the promisor says intends to benefit the promise giver, it is called a promise. The use of this construction is considered implicit because it implies that the speaking activity will be realised. The auxiliary verb "Will" is used in the sentence mentioned above structure when the performative verb is absent. Using the first person subject and the future simple tense to describe the promise giver as an agent of the future action instantiates the complete generic structure of a promise in the sentence, as mentioned earlier. In the construction section, verbs that refer to behaviours that benefit the recipient convey a promise of value.

Datum 19a

*Proculeius: This **I'll report**, dear lady. Have comfort, for I know your plight is pitied of him that caus'd it.*

Because the promise is made using the formula "I Will X_{VP}", Martinez (2013) calls the dialogue excerpt above a promising speech act. Will is used as a straightforward future helper after the first-person singular subject to show the overall structure of the promised action. The sentence also indicates that the promisor is performing a future action. This structured style successfully communicates the promise fulfilment value by explicitly identifying future activities that benefit the recipient. As a result, the promise is categorised as an implied promise because it uses the "I Will X_{VP}" construct.

Datum 20a

*Dolabella: Proculeius, what thou hast done thy master Caesar knows, and he hath sent for thee: as for the queen, **I'll take** her to my guard.*

The appearance of "I will" in the speech act of promise in the passage above shows the promisor's performance of the action in the future. The use of this construction is one example of a verbal act that implicitly promises to be realised. Regarding, the promisor implicitly promises to use the future simple tense, that is, the auxiliary verb "Will," when one of the performative verbs are not used. The sentence in question uses the simple present tense after the help has appeared. In particular, by using the "I Will X_{VP}" form, it is possible to infer that the above snippet consists of the type of implicitly agreed promise being executed.

2. The use of the speech act of promise by the characters in the dialogue of Antony and Cleopatra's play script

The promisor tries to express the future action he will take, which he thinks will benefit the promisee even though, in the dialogue, the promisee feels that the future action the promisor will take is not beneficial for him. On the other hand, the promisor assumes that the promisee must accept the future action. Looking at this excerpt of dialogue, the promisor expresses that he decided to promise to leave the promisee because of a reason that even though the promisee feels that the future action is not beneficial to him, the promisor is still trying to make that action happen.

Datum 1b

Antony: I'll leave you, lady.

Thus, the part of the dialogue in the drama script is categorised as a low-level cognitive model of a realisation of a promising speech act based on the Cost-Benefit Cognitive Model of Ruiz de Mendoza and Baicchi (2007). Regarding the characteristics of the promising act in which the promisee seems to pretend not to want something. As a result, the promisor feels cheated (in this case, he is not deceived but is unable to understand the true intent of the beneficiary's actions and words) and is moved to implement future actions for the benefit of the beneficiary.

Datum 2b

*Antony: Neglected, rather; and then when poison'd hours had bound me up from mine own knowledge. As nearly as I may, **I'll play** the penitent to you: but mine honesty shall not make poor my greatness, nor my power work without it.*

The promisor expresses a future action that will be performed for the promisee by assuming that the action benefits the promisee. Although it is not clear in the dialogue whether the promisee feels hopeful to benefit from the promisor's future actions, the promisor still assumes that his future actions can benefit the promisee. In the expression of promise above, the promisor reveals that he will pretend to show his regret with the promisee's disappointment over something. This case belongs to the low-level cognitive model. Accordingly, the promisor is present as a person who does not understand whether the promisee wants the benefit of his future action or not. Otherwise, the promisee pretends or, in this case, does not openly tell the promisor what he wants. So, because it fulfils some of these criteria, the researcher underlines that the utterances of the dialogue are included in the realisation of implicitly expressed promising speech acts.

Datum 3b

*Caesar: With most gladness; and do invite you to my sister's view, whither straight **I'll lead** you.*

The promisor in the utterance shows that he intends to benefit the promisee from future action. In the expression of the promise, the promisor intends to guide the promisee about whatever the promisee will ask the promisor. In this passage, the promisor will lead the beneficiary to know the views of the promisor's sister.

It is seen in the dialogue that the promisee wants the benefits of the promised action. As a result, the promisor appears by expressing the promise because he feels

he has the ability to bring about future action. It is also implied that the promisor intends to manifest the future action to benefit the promisee, where the promisee also has hope that the promise giver will realise his wish. Accordingly, the excerpt is included in the implicit promising speech acts category. Similarly, the follow-up appointment is included in the high-level cognitive model due to several criteria and cases that fit the Cost Cognitive Model.

Datum 4b

Enobarbus: I will tell you.

The promisor in the utterance shows that he intends to benefit the promisee from future action. In the expression of the promise, the promisor intends to provide information in the form of several things the promisee hopes will know. The promisee has hope that the promise giver can report a situation. As a result, the beneficiary appears to manifest the desire of the hearer.

The dialogue shows that the promisee wants the benefits of the promised action. As a result, the promisor comes up with making promises because he believes he has the ability to influence future actions. It is also implied that the promisor intends to carry out future actions to benefit the promisee, and the promisee expects the promise giver to follow through on his wishes.

As a result, the excerpt is included in the implicit promising speech acts category. Likewise, the appointment of a speech act is included in the high-level cognitive model because there are several criteria and appropriate cases based on the Cost Cognitive Model.

Datum 5b

*Cleopatra: Yet, if thou say Antony lives, is well, or friends with Caesar, or not captive to him, **I'll set** thee in a shower of gold, and hail rich pearls upon thee.*

The construction value of the promising action is getting stronger because of the commitment verb, namely *set*. The presence of this verb fully instantiates the generic structure in the act of promising and facilitates the interpretation of an utterance as an example of this illocution. In this passage, the promise giver expresses his promise confidently that he will bring benefits to the recipient of the promise. Unlike, the recipient of the promise has not definitely expected whether he will benefit from the act of promise expressed by the promisor. Thus, the construction is classified as an implicit promising speech act. Likewise, because there are several appropriate criteria and cases based on the Cost Cognitive Model, the level of speech acts is included in the high-level cognitive model.

Datum 6b

*Cleopatra. : Say 'tis not so, a province **I will give** thee, and make thy fortunes proud: the blow thou hadst shall make thy peace for moving me to rage; and I will boot thee with what gift beside thy modesty can bag.*

The value of the construction of the promising act is getting stronger because of the commitment verb. Accordingly, after the construction form, the verb "*give*" helps to strengthen the power of the construction form. The verb *give* is a transitive verb that requires the existence of an object (which in this construction is a promised future action). In this passage, the presence of this verb fully instantiates the generic structure in the act of promise and facilitates the interpretation of an utterance as an example of this illocutionary.

This type of promise-action excerpt supplies high illocutionary power because the promisor clearly promises a future action from his utterance. The promise giver appears in the dialogue as someone who has the ability to carry out the promised future action. Thus, making the context of the promise strong in value. Likewise, the promise giver manifests the promised action to the beneficiary by mentioning the future action he will perform. The promisor is also with full intent to bring about future action. Thus, this promise illocutionary act is strongly included in the high-level cognitive model of promise.

Datum 7b

Enobarbus. I will praise any man that will praise me; though it cannot be denied what I have done by land.

In cases like the one above, the promisor assures the other person that he or she will not bring up the situation that triggers the utterance of a promise from him. The recipient can understand the action of the promise because it benefits the recipient. In short, the promise is expressed by guaranteeing that it will fulfil the truth of the recipient. Similarly, in that case, the beneficiary seems unwilling to want future actions from the promisor. Otherwise, the promisor will confidently carry out the promised future action. Regarding his future actions, the promisor emphasises this issue because he is in solid authority to manifest future actions even though the recipient of the promise does not seem to expect future actions. Thus, the follow-up of this promise is under the criteria in the Cognitive Cost Model, which is included in the low-level cognitive model.

Datum 8b

Lepidus: I am not so well as I should be, but I'll ne'er out.

The promise utterance above benefits the recipient because the promisor has the authority and ability to execute the future action. Using this form of construction, the promisor intends to present a future action. Even though the recipient of the promise does not seem to expect the promisor to realise the future action, the promisor will still realise the future action to provide benefits to the recipient. This state is supported by the promisor trying to convince the beneficiaries by mentioning the conditions that will not prevent the promisor from realising future actions.

Datum 9b

Antony: Come, sir, come; I'll wrestle with you in my strength of love: look, here I have you; thus I let you go, and give you to the gods.

In its use, this excerpt has succeeded in providing benefits to the beneficiary. In the utterance, the promisor expresses his promise by including future actions. Otherwise, in this case, the recipient does not appear to want the benefits of the promised future action. However, the promise giver confidently expresses his promise that he will carry out the future action. The utterances expressed by the promisor contain benefits for the recipient. Based on the excerpt, the promisor expressed that he promised to fight with all his love and pray for the recipient's safety of the promise to God on his journey. This matter is an affirmation that the act of this promise is expressed to provide benefits to the recipient. Based on the excerpt above, the utterance of promise is a low-level cognitive model.

Datum 10b

Antony: I'll fight at sea.

The promisor uses the promising expression in the passage to provide future actions that benefit the beneficiaries. In the speech, the promisor revealed that by saying *I'll fight at sea*, he believed it would benefit the beneficiaries. The promisor believes that his future actions can provide benefits which, in the context of the dialogue, can avoid defeat by the opponent despite the lack of naval strength. In this case, such an act of promise pays more attention to the context of the promisor's utterance without paying too much attention to the expectations the recipient wants. However, the promisor remains confident that the promised future action can benefit the recipient of the promise. Thus, the speech act of promise follows the Cognitive Cost Model, the low-level cognitive model.

Datum 11b

Enobarbus: I'll yet follow the wounded chance of Antony, though my reason sits in the wind against me. [exeunt.]

In the utterances of the dialogue, the promisor intends to bring benefits to the promised future action. Although the beneficiary does not seem hopeful for the promised future action, the promisor is aware of it and is determined to make a future action that benefits the beneficiary. In addition, the speech act of promise in the above utterance implies that the promisor expresses his promise intending to be willing to accept the consequences of future actions that he will present to the recipient. By saying, "*I'll yet follow the wounded chance of Antony*", the promisor is committed to continuing to follow the path of someone he respects (i.e., Antony).

Based on how the promise act in the previous excerpt was used, this type of implicit promising speech act in its use is a low-level model of the promising act cognitive.

Datum 12b

*Antony: I dare him therefore to lay his gay comparisons apart, and answer me declin'd, sword against sword, ourselves alone. **I'll write it: follow me.***

Because of the verb commitment, the value of the construction of promising action grows. As a result, the verb *write*, which comes after the construction form, contributes to the strength of the construction form. The transitive verb " *write* " requires the presence of an object (which, in this construction, is a promised future action). The presence of this verb in this section completely instantiates the generic structure in the act of promising and assists in the interpretation of an utterance as an example of this illocution. In the "I Will X_{VP}" pattern, it can be concluded that this excerpt is an implicit promise of speech acts.

In using the act of promise above, the promisor tries to express a future action that will result in a beneficial judgment to the promisee. Even though the promisee feels that the future action, perhaps able or disabled, will benefit him, it has not been confirmed in the dialogue. On the other hand, the promisor assumes that the promisee must accept some future action. As seen in the quote, he decides to leave the promisee with something even though the promisee believes future actions are of no benefit to those still performing those actions.

Thus, dialogue in drama scripts is used as a low-level cognitive model of speech-act realisation based on Ruiz de Mendoza and Baicchi's Cost-Benefit Cognitive Model (2007). Regarding the characteristics of the act in which the promisee appears to pretend not to want something. As a result, the promisor is

moved to provide future actions for profit (in this case, unable to understand what to expect from the receiver's actions and shots).

Datum 13b

*Antony: Do so; we'll speak to them: and to-night **I'll force** the wine peep through their scars.-- come on, my queen; there's sap in't yet.*

Due to the presence of a commitment verb, the value of the promising action construction increases. As a result, the verb "force", following the form of the construction, contributes to strengthening the construction. The transitive verb "force" requires the existence of an object (which, in this construction, is a promised future action). These verbs completely instantiate the generic structure in the act of promising in this section, making it easier to interpret an utterance as an example of this illocutionary.

Because the promisor promises a future action from his utterance, this type of action-promise excerpt has high illocutionary power. The promisor appears in the dialogue as someone capable of performing the promised action in the future. As a result, the promise context has a high value. Similarly, by mentioning a future action he will perform, the promise giver manifests the promised action to the recipient. The promisor is also fully intent on taking action in the future. As a result, this promise illocutionary act is based on a higher-order cognitive promise model.

Datum 14b

*Antony: The next time I do fight I'll make death love me; for **I will contend** even with his pestilent scythe. [exeunt all but Enobarbus.]*

This excerpt is an expression of a promising action that has resulted in a benefit to the beneficiary. The promisor expresses his promise by mentioning future actions. In this case, the recipient of the promise does not seem to want the benefits of the promised future action. However, the promisor expressed confidence in taking action in the future. The promisor's utterance has advantages for the recipient. In this utterance, the promisor states that he will fight with his whole body until death meets him. This matter is an affirmation that the act of making this promise is done with the intention of benefiting the recipient.

Datum 15b

*Cleopatra: Nay, **I'll help** too. What's this for?*

The promisor reveals future actions to the promisee, assuming that the action will benefit the promisee. While it is not clear in the dialogue whether the promisee believes that the promisor's future actions will benefit him, the promisor believes that his future actions will benefit the promisee. The promisor expresses his willingness to pretend to regret the promisee's disappointment over something in the promise expression above. This example is part of a low-level cognitive model. So, regardless of whether the promisor wants to benefit from the promisor's future actions, the promisor is still taking future actions.

Datum 16b

*Antony: [kisses her.] This is a soldier's kiss: rebukeable, and worthy shameful check it were, to stand on more mechanic compliment; **I'll leave** thee now like a man of steel.--you that will fight, follow me close; I'll bring you to't . Adieu.*

The promisor seeks to express future actions that he believes will benefit the promisee. However, in the utterance, it is not known whether the promisor expects something from future actions. Conversely, the promisor assumes that the promisee will benefit from the promised future action. Based on this snippet of dialogue, the promisor reveals that he decided to promise to leave the promisee, assuming that the future action of his promise will benefit the recipient. In its use, the utterance of promise is used in a situation where the promisor has an authoritative position so that he is felt able to present future actions. The recipient expects something from the promisor so that the promisor is moved to take action for the recipient's benefit.

Datum 17b

*Cleopatra: **I'll give** thee, friend, an armor all of gold; it was a king's.*

Because of the commitment verb, the construction value of promising action becomes stronger. As a result, the verb give, which comes after the construction form, contributes to the strength of the construction form. The transitive verb "give" requires the presence of an object (which, in this construction, is a promised future action). This verb completely instantiates the generic structure in the act of promising in this passage and facilitates the interpretation of an utterance as an example of this illocution.

Because the promisor undoubtedly promises a future action from his utterance, this type of action-promise excerpt has heightened illocutionary power.

The promise giver appears in the dialogue as someone capable of carrying out the promised future action. As a result, the promise context acquires value. Similarly, the promise giver manifests the promised action to the receiver by mentioning the future action he will perform. The promisor is also fully committed to bringing future action. As a result, this promise illocutionary act is included in the higher-order cognitive model of promise.

Datum 18b

Antony: Yet they are not join'd : where yond pine does stand I shall discover all: I'll bring thee word straight how 'tis like to go. [exit.]

Assuming that the recipient will benefit from the action, the promisor shares the future action with the recipient. The promisor believes that his future activities will benefit the promisee, although it is unclear from the discourse whether the promisee has this belief. In the promising phrase above, the promisor shows his willingness to act as if he regrets the disappointment of his promisees. This illustration is derived from a basic cognitive model. Thus, the promisor takes future action with the expectation of whether the audience will want to take advantage of the action.

Datum 19b

Proculeius: This I'll report, dear lady. Have comfort, for I know your plight is pitied of him that caus'd it.

Commitment verbs strengthen the construction value of promising actions. As a result, the power of the constructive form is enhanced by the verb give, which comes after it. An object is required for a transitive *report verb* (a promised future action). This verb makes the general structure of the promising action in the passage

fully explicit and makes it easier to understand an expression as an example of this illocution.

This action-promising excerpt has a strong illocutionary power because the promisor makes a clear promise of future action from his speech. The language describes the promisor as capable of performing the promised future action. As a result, the context of the promise becomes more critical. Similarly, by mentioning the future action he will take, the promisor indicates the promised action to the recipient. The promisor is fully committed to taking additional action. Therefore, the higher-order cognitive promise model includes this illocutionary promising act.

Datum 20b

*Dolabella: Proculeius, what thou hast done thy master Caesar knows, and he hath sent for thee: as for the queen, **I'll take** her to my guard.*

Even though the promisee does not seem to want future action, the promisor insists it will help the receiver. In other words, the promisor tries to explain a future action he will take that he believes will benefit the promisee. On the other hand, the promisor assumes that the promisee must agree to future action. In this part of the dialogue, the promisor claims that he promised to leave the promisee because, despite the promisee's perception that the action was not in his best interest, the promisor is still working to achieve the desired result.

According to Ruiz de Mendoza and Baicchi's Cost-Benefit Cognitive Model, dialogue in the text is classified as a low-level cognitive model of the realisation of promising speech acts (2007). Regarding the characteristics of the act of promise, where the recipient seems to pretend not to want something. Thus, the promisor feels betrayed (in this situation, he is not deceived but cannot distinguish

genuine intentions from the beneficiary's actions and words) and is motivated to perform future deeds for the beneficiary.

To sum up, those are some in-depth analysis of the findings obtained from Antony and Cleopatra's drama script. The analysis results found that there were no two types of promising speech acts in the dialogues uttered by the characters in the drama script. Accordingly, only one type of promising speech act is realised by the characters in the dialogue in the drama script. Otherwise, in its use, the characters express their promises by paying attention to the benefits of future actions. In addition, in expressing their promise, the promisor fully intends to realise future actions that are beneficial to the promisee.

B. Discussion

In this session, the researcher explained the discussion results based on each utterance of the promise acts found in each dialogue of the characters in Antony and Cleopatra's drama script. In the analysis, the researcher analysed each utterance found by referring to the two problems of the study that have been determined. Accordingly, the researcher discusses the findings regarding the classification of promising speech acts based on the types of explicitness, along with how a realisation of Martinez's (2013) promising speech acts is used in drama scripts by the characters in each utterance of promise expression.

In the first part of the discussion, the researcher obtained the analysis results of the findings regarding the types used in the drama script. To obtain the analysis results, the researcher uses the speech act theory of Martinez (2013), which clarifies promise utterances into two, i.e. explicit and implicit promising speech acts.

Nevertheless, the researcher only found one of the two types of promising speech acts in his analysis. As a result, the researcher analyses his findings from only implicit promising utterances due to the absence of explicit promising speech acts in the dialogue between characters in Antony and Cleopatra.

The analysis found that the characters in the drama script only expressed the act of promise through the construction of "I Will X_{VP}". The construction of this promising act is included in the implicit promising speech act. The characters in the script never use the promising act explicitly. This case could indicate that the characters in the drama are not inclined to express promises directly. They tend to imply their promise utterances affixed with the simple future tense.

The researcher found out how the speech acts of promise in the drama script are used and realised. According to Martinez (2013), the speech act of promise is expressed by presenting benefits to the recipient in the future. This issue strengthens and emphasises that spoken utterance is a promising speech act. Accordingly, many forms of construction take the form of "I Will X_{VP}", but unfortunately, most of them cannot be said to be an expression of promise because they do not provide the benefits of such an expression. An utterance may intimidate the recipient, or there is no benefit from the promised action against the recipient, such as expressing threats, vows, pledges, and others.

The researcher found different findings from other previous studies (Al-Omari & Abu-Melhim, 2013; Saeidi, Yazdani, & Gharagozlu, 2014a; Saedi, Moghaddam, & Gharagozlou, 2014b). They found the four categories of promising speech acts, namely direct, evasive, satirical, and conditional promises.

Meanwhile, this research found the two categories of promising speech act, namely, explicit and implicit promising. It is different because this research uses Martinez (2013)'s theory about promising speech acts. Besides, this research is also different from Karyono (2015)'s research in which he found the speech act of promising into two categories, performative and non-performative verbs.

The act of promise in some parts of the dialogue is uttered with the promisor fully intending the promised action. Likewise, the promisor has the authority to manifest his promised future action. On the other hand, in its use, the promisor is sometimes aware of or even not realising the wishes or expectations of the beneficiary. This matter informs that the characters in the script are not just boasting about something but believe that they can work on realising future actions.

In the analysis, the researcher found that the characters in the drama script only expressed the act of promise through the construction of "I Will X_{VP}". The construction of this promise is included in the implicit promise speech act. This obstacle arises because the drama script under study is an old literary work. The play's script dates back to the Elizabethan period in the early 1600s. Regardless, at that time, the characteristics of the playwright whose language was influenced by the Italian style brought by several famous poets, e.g. William Shakespeare (Britannica, 2020). As a result, the structure and context of the language are difficult to examine using linguistic theories in modern English, i.e. speech act theory of promising by Martinez (2013).

In conclusion, some of the descriptions above discuss the findings from the analysis conducted by the researcher. This research succeeded in handling and

answering the two formulations of this research problem. The researcher found that in his research, the characters in the drama never express their promises explicitly. They made only some implicit promises. The researcher obtained the analysis results after applying the theory popularised by Martinez (2013).

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter is the last session of the sequence of chapters arranged coherently in this research. This chapter contains the conclusion and suggestion sub-chapters. In addition, the conclusion session is the part that includes things from the conclusions of the research that has been carried out. Conversely, the suggestion session includes suggestions and inputs from the researcher to help future researchers.

A. Conclusion

Based on Martinez (2013)'s theory, the researcher concludes some findings to answer the first and second research questions. First, the researcher only found one type of promising speech acts, implicit promising speech acts used by the characters in the dialogue of *Antony and Cleopatra's* play. The researcher did not find explicit promising speech act because the characters of the play did not like to promise explicitly. Second, the researcher found that the promisor always committed the future action that would give benefit to the promisee. Then, the researcher proves that the speech act of promise cannot only be used in official utterances, such as a campaign speech or promotion. Meanwhile, speech acts of promise can be found in daily conversations and even dialogue between the characters in literary works. In addition, the speech act of promise should be intended to provide a promising future action, unlike an oath in which the recipient does not necessarily benefit from the utterance.

B. Suggestion

To enrich research about promising speech acts, the researcher suggests some suggestions for next researchers. They can analyse speech act of promising using Martinez (2013)'s theory of promising speech act. Besides, they can study the other types of speech act of a literary work, especially a play or novel, utilising Martinez (2013)'s theory.

REFERENCES

- Al-Omari, S. K., & Abu-Melhim, A.-R. (2013). Promising as a speech act in Jordanian Arabic. *International forum of teaching and studies*, 9 (1): 30-34.
- Ariff, T. N. A. Z., & Mugableh, A. I. (2013). Speech act of promising among Jordanians. *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science*, 3 (13): 248-266.
- Austin, J. L. (1962). *How to Do Things With Words*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
- Barnet, S., Burto, W., & Cain, W. E. (2008). *An Introduction to Literature: Fiction, Poetry, and Drama* (15th ed.). New York: Pearson Longman.
- Blissett, W. (1967). Dramatic irony in Antony and Cleopatra. *Shakespeare Quarterly*, 18 (2): 151-166.
- Bogdan, R., & Biklen, S. (2007). *Qualitative research for education: An introduction to theory and practice* (5th ed.). New York: Pearson Education, Inc.
- Britannica, T. Editors of Encyclopaedia (2017, May 1). *Semantics*. *Encyclopedia Britannica*. Retrieved from <https://www.britannica.com/science/semantics>
- Britannica, T. Editors of Encyclopaedia (2020, February 7). *Elizabethan literature*. *Encyclopedia Britannica*. Retrieved from <https://www.britannica.com/art/Elizabethan-literature>.
- Creswell, J. W., & Creswell, J. D. (2018). *Research Design: Qualitative, Quantitative, and Mixed Methods Approaches*. Los Angeles: Sage.
- Griffiths, P. (2006). *An Introduction to English Semantics and Pragmatics*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press Ltd.
- Karyono, J. (2015). *Speech act of promising used by pacitan vocational english teacher*. Unpublished Thesis. Surakarta: Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta.
- Katz, J. J. (1971). Semantic theory. *Semantics: An Interdisciplinary Reader in Philosophy, Linguistics and Psychology*, 297-307.
- Leech, G. (1983). *Principles of Pragmatics*. London: Longman.
- Mahsun, M. S. (2005). *Metode Penelitian Bahasa*. Jakarta: PT Raja Grafindo Persada.

- Martínez, N. D. C. (2013). *Illocutionary Constructions in English: Cognitive Motivation and Linguistic Realization*. Bern: Peter Lang.
- Mubais, A. (2021). Promising speech act by the tenth year students of SMAN Bintang 1 Tahunan Jepara. *Jurnal Sains Sosio Humaniora*, 5 (1): 25-35.
- Mubais, A., & Sofwan, A. (2018). Realizations of promising speech act by students of english as a foreign language of Semarang State University. *English Education Journal*, 8 (1): 27-34.
- Pfister, M. (1991). *The Theory and Analysis of Drama*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Putri, N. M. S. D., Tantra, D. K., & Piscayanti, K. S. (2018). Promise acts expressed by EFL students at Sekolah Menengah Atas Negeri 1 Mengwi. *Jurnal Pendidikan Bahasa Inggris Undiksha*, 5 (2): 1-10.
- Rahman, B. I. (2020). Pragmatic transfer in the speech act of promise among students. *Vision*, 15 (2): 1-12.
- De Mendoza, F. J. R., & Baicchi, A. (2007). Illocutionary constructions: Cognitive motivation and linguistic realization. In *Explorations in pragmatics: Linguistic, cognitive, and intercultural aspects*. Berlin: Mouton de Gruyter.
- Saeidi, S. N., Moghaddam, M. Y., & Gharagozlou, R. (2014a). A comparative study of English native speakers and Iranian EFL learners' production and recognition of the speech act of promising. *International Journal of Educational Investigations*. 1 (1): 191-204.
- Saeidi, S. N., Moghaddam, M. Y., & Gharagozlou, R. (2014b). Pragmatic transfer in Iranian EFL learners as compared to native English speakers in realization of the speech act of promising. *International Journal of Educational Investigations*, 1 (1): 252-267.
- Searle, J. R. (1969). *Speech Acts: An Essay in the Philosophy of Language*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Searle, J. R. (1979). *Expression and Meaning: Studies the Theory of Speech Acts*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Searle, J. R., & Vanderveken, D. (1985). *Foundations of Illocutionary Logic*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Suwandi, N. W. (2013). *A pragmatic analysis of promising utterances in Barack Obama speeches*. Unpublished Thesis. Surakarta: Universitas Muhammadiyah Surakarta.

CURRICULUM VITAE



Rizki Abdulla Putra was born in Gresik on 3 August 1999. His educational journey began at SDN 010 Bengkong, Batam. He continued his secondary education at SMPN 4 Batam before deciding to spend his high school time at a boarding school. He was a student of SMA Nurul Jadid Paiton, Probolinggo, who graduated in 2018. He started his higher education in 2018 at the Department of English Literature UIN Maulana Malik Ibrahim Malang and graduated in 2022. During his study, he was a member of the Student Executive Council Faculty (Dema-F) of Humanities for two periods.

APPENDIX

Table of Data Classification of Promising Speech Acts in *Antony And Cleopatra's Play*

NOTE:

- EP : Explicit Promising
- IP : Implitit Promising
- PV : Performative Verb
- MC : Modal "Can"
- FST : Future Simple Tense
- PX : I Promise X_{VP}
- AX : I Assure X_P
- GX : I Guarantee X_P
- CPAG : I Can Promise X_{VP}/ I Can Assure X_{VP}/ I Can Guarantee X_{VP}
- WX : I Will X_{VP}
- GT : I Am Goint To X_{VP}
- WMS : I Will Make Sure X_P
- TWB : There Will Be X_{NP}

NO	DATA	EP				IP			
		PV			M C	FST			
		P X	A X	G X	CP AG	W X	G T	WMS	TWB
1.	Antony: I'll leave you, lady.					V			
2.	Antony: neglected, rather; and then when poison'd hours had bound me up from mine own knowledge. As nearly as I may, I'll play the penitent to you: but mine honesty shall not make poor my greatness, nor my power work without it.					V			
3.	Caesar: with most gladness; and do invite you to my sister's view, whither straight I'll lead you .					V			
4.	Enobarbus: I will tell you.					V			
5.	Cleopatra: yet, if thou say Antony lives, is well, or friends with Caesar, or not captive to him, I'll set thee in a shower of gold , and hail rich pearls upon thee.					V			
6.	Cleopatra: say 'tis not so, a province I will give thee , and make thy fortunes proud: the blow thou hadst shall make thy peace for moving me to rage; and I will boot thee with what gift beside thy modesty can bag.					V			
7.	Enobarbus: I will praise any man that will praise me ; though it cannot be denied what I have done by land.					V			

8.	Lepidus: I am not so well as I should be, but I'll ne'er out.					V			
9.	Antony: come, sir, come; I'll wrestle with you in my strength of love: look, here I have you; thus I let you go, and give you to the gods.					V			
10.	Antony: I'll fight at sea.					V			
11.	Enobarbus: I'll yet follow the wounded chance of Antony, though my reason sits in the wind against me. [exeunt.]					V			
12.	Antony: I dare him therefore to lay his gay comparisons apart, and answer me declin'd, sword against sword, ourselves alone. I'll write it: follow me.					V			
13.	Antony: do so; we'll speak to them: and to-night I'll force the wine peep through their scars.--come on, my queen; there's sap in't yet.					V			
14.	Antony: the next time I do fight I'll make death love me; for I will contend even with his pestilent scythe. [exeunt all but e nobarbus .]					V			
15.	Cleopatra: nay, I'll help too. What's this for?					V			
16.	Antony: [kisses her.] This is a soldier's kiss: rebukeable, and worthy shameful check it were, to stand on more mechanic compliment; I'll leave thee now like a man of steel.-- you that will fight, follow me close; I'll bring you to't . Adieu.					V			
17.	Cleopatra: I'll give thee, friend, an armor all of gold; it was a king's.					V			
18.	Antony: yet they are not join'd: where yond pine does stand I shall discover all: I'll bring thee word straight how 'tis like to go. [exit.]					V			
19.	Proculeius: this I'll report, dear lady. Have comfort, for I know your plight is pitied of him that caus'd it.					V			
20.	Dolabella: Proculeius, what thou hast done thy master Caesar knows, and he hath sent for thee: as for the queen, I'll take her to my guard.					V			
21.	Alexas: to mend the petty present, I will piece her opulent throne with kingdoms; all the east,...					V			
22.	Cleopatra: ...and I will boot thee with what gift beside thy modesty can beg.					V			
23.	Cleopatra: there's gold for thee. Thou must not take my former sharpness ill:- - I will employ thee back again; I find thee most fit for business:--go make thee ready; our letters are prepar'd. [exit messenger.]					V			

24.	Antony: ...where hast thou been, my heart?--dost thou hear, lady? If from the field I shall return once more to kiss these lips, I will appear in blood : I and my sword will earn our chronicle: there's hope in't yet.					V			
25.	Antony: I am satisfied. Caesar sits down in alexandria; where I will oppose his fate . Our force by land hath nobly held: our sever'd navy to have knit again, and fleet, threat'ning most sea-like.					V			
26.	Antony: I and my sword will earn our chronicle : there's hope in't yet.					V			
27.	Antony: I will be treble-sinew'd, hearted, breath'd, and fight maliciously: for when mine hours were nice and lucky, men did ransom lives of me for jests; but now I'll set my teeth , and send to darkness all that stop me.					V			
28.	Antony: the next time I do fight I'll make death love me ; for I will contend even with his pestilent scythe.					V			
29.	Antony: to-morrow, soldier, by sea and land I'll fight; or I will live, or bathe my dying honour in the blood shall make it live again. Woo't thou fight well?					V			
30.	Enobarbus: I'll strike, and cry 'take all.'					V			
31.	Antony: go, Eros, send his treasure after; do it; detain no jot, I charge thee; write to him-- I will subscribe --gentle adieus and greetings;...					V			
32.	Scarus: I'll halt after.					V			
33.	Proculeius: [to Cleopatra.] To Caesar I will speak what you shall please , if you'll employ me to him.					V			
34.	Charmian: Madam, I will .					V			
35.	Cleopatra: ...and when thou hast done this chare, I'll give thee leave to play till doomsday.					V			