CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

In everyday life, human communicate with other human using language. We should use the correct language so that our intentions and desires are appropriately conveyed and understood by the hearer. The accuracy of a language can influence the fluency of communication between each other. Communication is an interaction between the speaker and the hearer in conveying something. Through language, a human can also express their thoughts and feelings to others. These thoughts and feelings can be communicated orally or in writing in communication.

However, nowadays, there are many misunderstandings between the speaker and the hearer when they communicate, which is often found in the community, so it can trigger conflict between them. This happens because the hearer needs to understand the context of the speaker's utterance to avoid misunderstandings in communication. In this case, pragmatics plays an essential role in seeing the context of the intention of an utterance. Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker and interpreted by a hearer (Yule, 1996, p. 3).

The speech act is an action performed when saying something (Yule, 1996, p. 47). So, a speech act can be interpreted as an action in utterance. These utterances have implied meanings that must be understood by the hearer so that

communication can be adequated. Therefore, it is beneficial to study speech acts for society to know how to do an action and understand the utterance they will convey.

Various kinds of speech acts can be conveyed in the context of speaking according to the situation. Based on Searle's theory there are 5 types of speech acts: assertive speech acts, directive speech acts, commissive speech acts, expressive speech acts, and declaration speech acts (Searle, 1979, p. 12-17). According to this research, the researcher is examined with commissive speech acts. The commissive speech act is the speaker's employ to commit themselves to the hearer in carrying out an action in the future, including a promise, threat, refusal, and warning. The reason the writer chooses the commissive speech act is that this is closely related to everyday life, especially in communication.

Commissive speech acts can be found in various media, such as novels, short stories, YouTube videos, journals, magazines, debates, speeches, movies, and so on. Therefore, the writer considers to conduct this study by identifying the types of commissive speech acts on the YouTube video entitled *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*. The writer is interested to analyze this topic because commissive speech acts related to everyday life to communicate with each other. Then, the writer chooses this YouTube video entitled *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* because it is a well-known story and is familiar for many people.

On the YouTube video entitled *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*, some utterances contain the types of commissive speech acts. Here is an example of a

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commissive on the YouTube video entitled *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* of promise:

At that time, the Queen of Mice spoke with the Tin Woodman. Suddenly, Toto, Dorothy's pet, woke up and barked, causing the Queen of Mice to run. The Tin Woodman took Toto in his arms and said to the Queen of Mice.

Tin Man : Come back! Come back! Toto will not hurt you. *I promise, Toto won't hurt you.*
The Queen of Mice : Are you sure he will not bite us?
Tin Man : *I won't let him*

This conversation between Tin Man and the Queen of Mice occurs in the forest. Tin Man helps chase away a cat chasing the Queen of Mice. Then, the Queen of Mice thanked Tin Man for helping her. She says, indebted to Tin Man. Suddenly, Toto, Dorothy's pet, wakes up and barks at all the mice. Then, Tin Man calls the mice back, and he promises that Toto will not hurt the mice. It can be found in the utterance, *"I promise, Toto won't hurt you."* To further convince the Queen of Mice, Tin Man promises once more that he will not let Toto bite the mice with the utterance, *"I won't let him."*

The utterances above are included in commissive speech acts of promises. The speaker commits the hearer. This can be seen from the utterance *"I promise, Toto won't hurt you,"* where the Tin Man, as the speaker, promises the Queen of Mice that he would protect the mice from Toto's bite. The speaker tries to persuade the hearer to believe what the speaker is saying. So the speaker promises again to the hearer in the utterance, *"I won't let him."* Thus, the speaker reassures

the hearer that they will be fine. Therefore, the speaker commits to take action in the future from these utterances.

In the background above, commissive speech acts can be delivered in various types according to the discussed conditions. This is an interesting study to analyze, so the researcher is interested in deciding to identify the types of commissive speech acts in utterances spoken by the characters on the YouTube video entitled *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz.* So in this study, the writer gave the title "Commissive Speech Acts on YouTube Video Entitled *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz.*

1.2 Theoretical Framework

This research is aimed to discover the commissive speech acts, especially the types of commissive speech acts spoken by the characters on the YouTube video entitled *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz.* In analyzing the data, the researcher will refer to the following theories:

1.2.1 Pragmatics

Pragmatics is a branch of linguistics that focuses on language, especially its context. Usually, pragmatics will see a context of meaning in the utterance. This is because when someone speaks, it is not just about the words or phrases they use. However, there speech also has a deeper meaning than just literal meaning of those words (Yule, 1996, p. 3). Utterances in communicating in everyday life are also related to pragmatics science. According to Yule, in his book about pragmatics, first pragmatics is a study of linguistics about an utterance

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carried out by the speaker and understood by the hearer. Second, pragmatics has a contextual meaning. This means that a speaker can consider what they want to say. Third, pragmatics is how the hearer understands the implied meaning of what is said by the speaker. The last one, pragmatics, is a science of expression concerning relative distances (1996, p. 3). The advantage that can be learned from pragmatics is knowing the meaning that someone wants, what their opinions are, their intentions, and their actions when speaking (Yule, 1996, p. 4). However, studying pragmatics also requires more work to understand in terms of human concepts objectively ((Wulandary, 2021, p. 5). In this case, it is important to see a context of meaning for the use of sentences in communication so that there is no misunderstanding between the speaker and the hearer.

1.2.2   Speech Act

According to Yule, a speech act is an action produced through utterance when speaking (Yule, 1996, p. 47). An example of a speech act is when we say something and show action from what is said in various ways. These actions are carried out simultaneously when saying something. Therefore, a person's utterance is seen not only from words or phrases but has a certain meaning. Furthermore, Austin said that we are not only able to say an utterance, but we are also able to do it (Austin, 1962, p. 12). In a speech act, the speaker tries to convey something well so that the hearer can understand it. Speech acts have three things that must be investigated, such as the language they use, the intent of the conversation, and the interaction between groups. All utterances are spoken by the

speaker have a specific function so that they can affect each other (Wulandary, 2021, p. 7).

John Austin first launched speech act theory in his book *How To Do Things With Word* (1962), which was developed by his student Searle (1979) and other scholars named Back and Hamish. Searle even developed the theory by revealing three acts in one speech act. These three types of speech acts are used to communicate in society. Meanwhile, Austin, in his book entitled *How To Do Things With Word*, states these three types of speech acts as follows:

a) Locutionary Act

A locutionary act is saying something in a certain sentence that has a certain meaning in the traditional sense (Austin, 1962, p. 108). He said that by studying the locutionary act, one could set a good goal of what it is. Based on Cutting said that the locutionary act is what is said (2002, p. 16). It can be understood that the locutionary act comes from the speaker's utterance to convey a sentence with a specific meaning. Locutionary acts have three types of saying something such as phonetic acts, phatic acts, and rhetic acts. First, the phonetic act is an action performed through the pronunciation of certain sounds. Second, the phatic act is performed through the pronunciation of certain words (certain vocabulary and grammar). Finally, the rhetic act is performed with the vocabulary and refers to certain meanings and references.

b) Illocutionary Act

An illocutionary act is an action to do something through utterances with a certain (conventional) force (Austin, 1962, p. 108). The illocutionary act is the core of every speech act theory (Dilgjeri, 2017, p. 21). The illocutionary act is closely related to the speaker's meaning. According to Yule, an illocutionary utterance has a specific function in mind (1996, p. 48). The illocutionary act includes a unit related to the communication of every human being, such as orders, promises, statements, questions, and others. Our conversations with each other in everyday life also include illocutionary acts with the following attention:

1. Using a sentence to perform a certain action.

2. There is power over conversation with spoken sentences such as promises, statements, offers, and others (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985, p. 1).

In the development of theory, Searle (1979, p. 12-17) divided five groups of general functions performed by illocutionary acts such as assertives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declarations.

a) Assertives

Assertives are kinds of illocutionary acts that represent a statement about something that happened by the speaker (Searle, 1979, p. 12). They will say something that has been observed and related to the facts. This depends on the belief of the speaker who has presented the proposition to be studied or not (Yule, 1996, p. 53). This includes something that represents the actual situation that occurs in the world.

Examples: a. The earth is flat

b. It was a warm sunny day (Yule, 1996, p. 53)

From the two examples of assertives above, it can be seen that there are speech acts in conveying how things are. For example, "The earth is flat" represents the earth where the speaker believes that the earth is flat. While for the example "It was a warm sunny day" states the truth that it is a sunny and warm day. From these examples, we can conclude that an assertive state is a belief in the actual situation. In this case, the speakers represent the world they believe in by conveying the appropriate words.

b) Directives

Directives are kinds of illocutionary acts determined by the speaker so that the hearer can do something (Searle, 1979, p. 13). Usually, the speaker will convey what they want. There are various ways that speakers do to hearers, such as requests, commands, suggestions, ask, orders, beg, and so on.

Examples: a. Don't touch that.

b. Could you lend me a pen, please? (Yule, 1996, p. 54)

From the two examples of directives above, we can see that there are speech acts that ask or force someone to do something. This can be something positive or negative. When the speaker uses a directive, they try to make the world fit the words to the hearer. For example, "Don't touch that" the speaker asks the hearer not to touch something the speaker has forbidden. This is the command form of the directive type. While for the example "Could you lend me a pen, please?" includes speech acts in which the speaker makes a request when borrowing a pen from the hearer.

c) Commissives

Commissives are kinds of illocutionary acts that the speaker employs to commit themselves to a specific course of action in the future (Searle, 1979, p. 14). This speech act refers more to the speaker's intentions, such as promises, threats, refusals, and warnings. Then, in commissive speech acts, this can be done by the speaker alone or the speaker as a part of a group (Yule, 1996, p. 54).

Examples: a. I'll be back

           b. I'm going to get it right next time (Yule, 1996, p. 54)

From the two examples of commissives above, we can see that the speaker binds itself to take action in the future to someone. For example, "I'll be back" where the speaker has made a promise which is indicated by the word "will" where the speaker promises to return. While in the example "I'm going to get it right next time" also includes commissive speech acts from the form of a promise. The speaker promises to try to get it right next time than ever before.

d) Expressives

Expressives are kinds of illocutionary acts that express the speaker's feelings (psychological states) in certain propositions to other people (Searle, 1979, p. 15). This speech act is expressed as reasons, joy, pain, likes, empathy, apology, congratulations, thank you, and others. Speakers will express something according to the truth they express.

Examples: a. Congratulations!

           b. I'm really sorry! (Yule, 1996, p. 53)

From the two examples of expressives above, we can see that speaker expresses their feelings to someone through an utterance. We can see this from the example of "Congratulations!" where the speaker is happy to congratulate someone who has succeeded. The second example is "I'm really sorry!" where the speaker expresses his regret for having done something wrong so that he apologizes to someone he has hurt or harmed. From this, it can be seen that the speaker conveys the words fit according to their feelings.

e) Declarations

Declarations are kinds of illocutionary acts that can change a person's status or condition of the referred-to object, in fact, through an utterance (Searle, 1979, p. 17). It all depends on their situation. This change occurs if someone succeeds in performing his/her speech acts that have a special role in a certain context so that it can express declarations appropriately, such as the position of humans as priests, presidents, ministers, firing from employment, and others.

Examples: a. Priest: I now pronounce you husband and wife
b. Referee: You're out! (Yule, 1996, p. 53)

From the two examples of declarations above, we can see that the speaker states something that can change a person's status or ownership. For example, "Priest: I now pronounce you husband and wife" is a speech act that can change someone who is initially single and eventually becomes a husband and wife after marriage. As for the example "Referee: You're out!" the speaker changes the status of someone who originally worked at a company but was asked to go out

because he had done something wrong. From this, a person's status or ownership depends on each situation.

c) Perlocutionary Act

A perlocutionary act is an achievement or impact of the hearer on someone's speech (Austin, 1962, p. 108). This can be from the beliefs, attitudes, or behaviors of the hearer. As Levinson said, the perlocutionary act has intentional or inappropriate consequences from the speaker's utterance (Dilgjeri, 2017, p. 21). Austin also states that even when saying something normally will affect one's feelings, actions, and thoughts, even though it is done with certain goals and intentions, some actions only think, remain silent, and even refuse. In addition, perlocutionary acts can be achieved if the speaker is able to convince, persuade, say, deter, and so on to the hearer to do something.

From the three types of speech acts above, we can know how to distinguish something that is said. First, the locutionary act includes the type of pronouncing a certain sentence with a certain meaning. Second, the illocutionary act includes utterances that have a certain force. Third, the perlocutionary act includes a result or impact achieved after saying something (Austin, 1962, p. 108).

1.2.3 Commissive Speech Act

In this study, the writer will discuss specifically commissive speech acts so that the theoretical study refers more to studies related to the ins and outs of commissive speech acts. Commissive speech acts are the speaker employs to commit themselves to a specific course of action in the future (Searle, 1979, p.

14). Speakers have commitments or intentions that they will do in the future. The speaker can be done on his own basis or the speaker as a member of a group (Yule, 1996, p. 54). For example, "I'm going to get it right next time."

1.2.4 Types of Comissive Speech Act

The types of commissive speech acts employed by the characters on the YouTube video entitled *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* can be identified based on Searle's speech acts classification, namely promise, threat, refusal, and warning.

a. Promise

A promise is a commitment from the speaker to do or not do something in the future (Searle, 1979, p. 14). This can be done orally or in writing. Promise is one of the commissive verbs that has certain special characteristics, namely the existence of an obligation. A promise is a statement made to another person about the future, indicating whether or not one will do or not do something. It is a verbal agreement between two people to do something. The purpose of the speaker's speech is also important to note in order to persuade the hearer to believe in the speaker.

Example: I'll take you to the movie tomorrow (Pambudi, 2017, p. 20)

The example above includes the commissive speech acts in the promise conveyed by the speaker to the hearer. The speaker promises that he/she will take the hearer to the movie tomorrow. From this, it can be seen that the speaker has an

obligation to do something. The speaker is persuading themselves to carry out their intention of taking the hearer to the movie.

b. Threat

A threat is an action that harms the hearer, and there is no obligation for the hearer to do something from the sepaker (Searle and Vanderveken, 1985, p. 193). However, if the hearer does not do what the speaker wants, usually the speaker tells the hearer that he/she will do something troublesome or dangerous to the hearer.

Example: Come! Try! I must really scold you if you don't (Pambudi, 2017, p. 20)

The example above includes commissive speech acts in the form of a threat uttered by the speaker to the hearer. The speaker threatens to scold the hearer if he/she does not try. This is a form of action that can make it difficult for someone. The speaker will try to convince the hearer to believe that something dangerous or violent is about to happen.

c. Refusal

A refusal is an act of not doing, giving, or receiving something in the future. The speaker has the right to refuse something that cannot be done (Searle, 1969, p. 33). Utterances in refusal can be done directly or indirectly. As a reactive speech act, refusal is an initial action to respond to something the speaker cannot do. These actions are like denying what was asked for or offered for acceptance (Pambudi, 2017, p. 21-22).
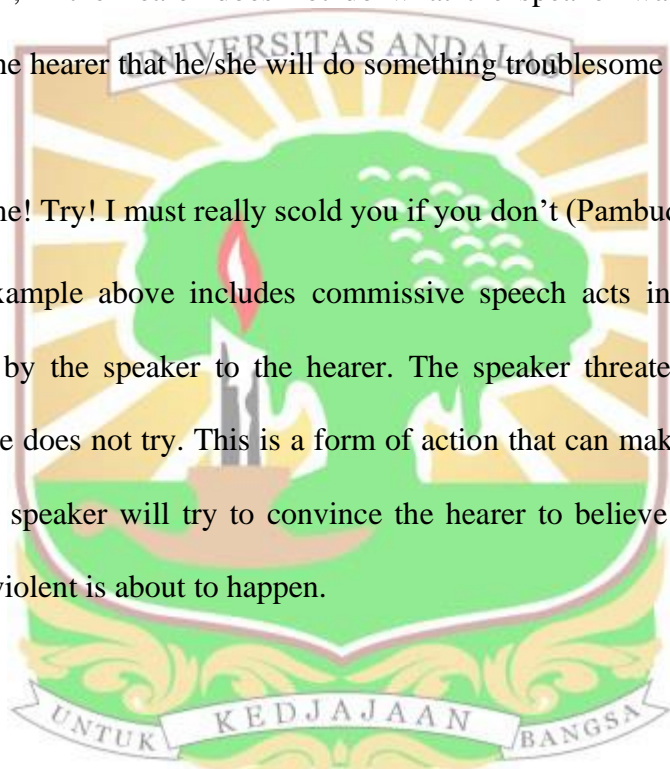
Example: Unfortunately, I don't think I will be able to attend the party (Pambudi, 2017, p. 21)

The example above includes commissive speech acts in the form of refusal because the speaker cannot take action in the future. From this, it can be seen that the speaker took an act of refusal because he/she could not attend the party.

d. Warning

A warning is an action in which the speaker warns the hearer so that they can follow or do what the speaker wants. This is because the speaker tells the hearer something is going on (Searle, 1979, p. 28). Usually, the speaker will use an utterance with a proverb when implying a warning in a brief goal rather than the speaker explaining long or short about an impending dangerous situation (Pambudi, 2017, p. 22).

Example: Don't even dare you to take my flowers! I'II kill you! (Pambudi, 2017, p.21)

The example above includes the commissive speech acts in the form of a warning in which the speaker warns the hearer not to take his/her flowers. The speaker warns that he/she will kill the hearer if the hearer does not do what the speaker wants.

1.2.5 Context

Context is an important factor in understanding the meaning of a speaker's utterance to the hearer in a conversation. This is so that the hearer understands the speaker's intent correctly. If there is a misunderstanding, it will usually be a

conflict between them. Therefore, the hearer must understand the context in a conveyed utterance. This all depends on the situation and conditions of each.

There are several aspects of the situation that must be considered in understanding the context of an utterance as follows (Leech, 1983, p. 13):

a. Addressers or addressees (speaker or hearer)

There is the speaker as a person who produces utterance and the hearer as a person who hears or receives utterance from the speaker.

b. The context of utterance

There are various ways to understand a context, such as an utterance's physical or social setting. According to Leech, context is a form of background knowledge between the speaker and hearer, and context is involved in the hearer's interpretation. This can be interpreted that Leech saying meaning is seen from the context, and then, every different meaning will have a different context.
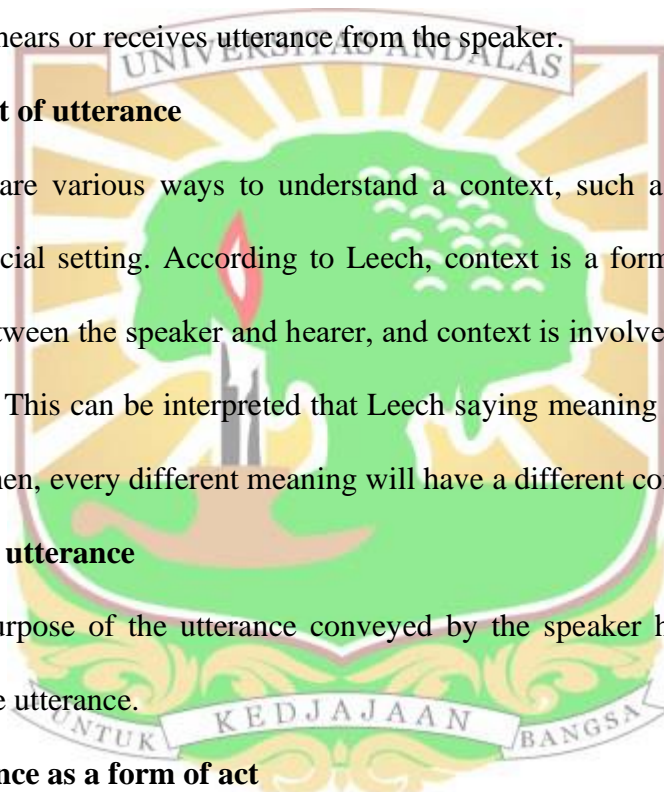
c. The goal of utterance

The purpose of the utterance conveyed by the speaker has the intended meaning of the utterance.

d. The utterance as a form of act

In pragmatics, the utterance conveyed has an action that depends on a particular situation.

e. The utterance as product of verbal act

In pragmatics, the word "utterance" can be regarded as a verbal speech act.

1.2.6 Synopsis of *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*

The Wonderful Wizard of Oz is a children's story written by Lyman Frank and first published in 1900. A story set in America and is very popular in children's literature. *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* can be found freely as an animated video on the YouTube. Besides being found on the YouTube video, this work was originally written in the form of a novel. The story begins when Dorothy and her friends, the Scarecrow, Tin Woodman, and The Cowardly Lion, embark on a journey to meet the Great Wizard of Oz and ask him to grant their wish. However, Oz will not grant their wish before Dorothy, and her friends can kill the Wicked Witch of the West.

1.3 Review of Previous Studies

Other researchers are needed to support this research, and at least five studies have been reviewed.
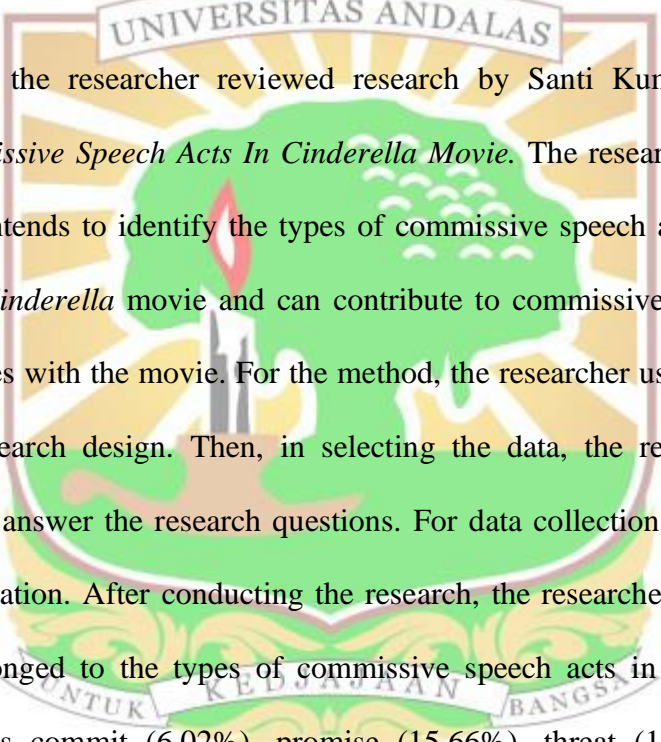
First, the researcher reviewed research conducted by Hardyanti Wulandary (2021) entitled *Analysis of Commissive Speech Act In Moanna The Movie.* In her research, there are descriptions of the types and functions of commissive speech acts taken from a movie entitled *Moanna*. She uses the observation method to determine the data that will be analyzed. In addition, she takes data samples using the purposive sampling method. This study's data result only amounts to 18 utterances from the types of commissive speech acts. This is because there is no data on the types of commissive speech acts in the form of a pledge. Then, this

study is also supported by several theories from many references that can enrich the knowledge regarding commissive speech acts.

Second, the researcher reviewed a journal article by Desica and Ambalegin (2021) entitled *Commissive Speech Acts Found In "Onward" Movie By Dan Scanlon.* This study analyzes the types of commissive speech acts proposed by Searle (1979). The researchers took data from the utterances spoken by the characters in *Onward* movie that contain types of commissive speech acts. In collecting the data, the researchers used observation methods and non-participatory technique. Meanwhile, in analyzing the data, this study uses analyzing descriptive qualitative research. The data result of this study amounts to 17 utterances from the types of commissive speech acts found in the *Onward* movie. They were 2 data of promising, 4 data of threatening, 2 data of accepting, 6 data of refusing, and 2 data of offering. The most data of this study is type of commissive speech acts in the form of refusing.

Third, the researcher reviewed a journal article taken from the Lingual Journal by I Wayan Juniartha, Desak Putu Eka Pratiwi, and I Made Yogi Wijaya (2020) entitled *Commissive Speech Act In The Movie John Wick Chapter 2*. This study analyzes the types of commissive speech acts originating from the characters' utterances and looks at the meaning of the utterances in it. To discuss in knowing the types of commissive speech acts, they used the pragmatics theory of Yule (1996), then analyzed the implied meaning using the theory of Thomas (1995), and finally used the theory of situational context from Halliday and Hasan (1989). In collecting data, they used the observation method. After that, the

researchers analyzed the data using a descriptive qualitative method. After identifying the data, the researchers found four types of commissive speech acts uttered by the characters in the movie *John Wick Chapter 2,* such as promises (12%), refusals (12%), threats (28%), and warnings (48%). The conclusion is that most data is a type of commissive speech acts in the form of warning, which amounts to 48%, and the least data are types of commissive speech acts in the form of promise and refusal, which both amount to 12%.

Fourth, the researcher reviewed research by Santi Kumalasari (2019) entitled *Commissive Speech Acts In Cinderella Movie.* The researcher conducted this research intends to identify the types of commissive speech acts that can be found in the *Cinderella* movie and can contribute to commissive speech acts in semantic studies with the movie. For the method, the researcher uses a qualitative descriptive research design. Then, in selecting the data, the researcher did it purposively to answer the research questions. For data collection, the researcher used documentation. After conducting the research, the researcher found that 83 utterances belonged to the types of commissive speech acts in the *Cinderella* movie, such as commit (6.02%), promise (15.66%), threat (18.07%), accept (14.46%), consent (6.02%), refusal (20.481%), offering (10.84%), assure (1.02%), and bet (7.22%). The conclusion is that most data is in the form of refusal found in the *Cinderella* movie.

Fifth, the researcher reviewed a journal article taken from English Education Journal by Hasan Abdul Kohar, Dwi Anggani Linggar Bharati, and Dwi Rukmini (2018) entitled *The Realization And Responses Of Commissive*

Speech Acts On The Third Presidential Debate In The United States Presidential Election 2016. This study aims to determine the types of commissive speech acts originating from the candidates in the debate, analyze how the commissive speech acts are delivered, show how the audiences respond to the commissive speech acts, interpret why the commissive speech acts are responded to during the debate, the occurrence of the actions taken in the debate, and explain the types of commissive speech acts that are the most dominant in the debate. This study focuses on commissive speech acts based on Searle's theory. There are three instruments used in this study such as observation technique, recording technique, and note-taking technique. According to the result, this journal article finds that most collected data are promises. Then, this journal article used many supporting theories in explaining commissive speech acts and has many data with a total of 50 utterances.

After reviewing the five previous studies, the researcher found several guidelines to support this research. This is because the five previous studies also analyzed commissive speech acts. However, there are differences between the previous studies and the current study. The fifth previous studies analyze commissive speech act from movie and debate on Youtube video. Meanwhile, the current study analyzes the types of commissive speech acts from a YouTube video entitled *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*. Then, two previous studies analyzed commissive speech acts based on Yule's theory (1996), one previous study analyzed commissive speech acts based on the theory of Searle and Vanderveken

(1985), and one previous study analyzed commissive speech acts based on Searle's theory (1976).

Meanwhile, another previous study also analyzed commissive speech acts using the same theory as the current study, namely Searle's theory (1979). The data of this current study will be collected from the YouTube video entitled *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*. Accordingly, this study attempts to find out types of commissive speech acts in the utterances spoken by the characters on a YouTube video entitled *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*.

1.4 Research Question

This research focused on commissive speech acts, which identified the types of commissive speech acts and analyzed the implied meaning uttered by the characters on the YouTube video entitled *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*.

Based on the problem identification above, the writer states the research question in this study: What are the types of commissive speech acts as found on the YouTube video entitled *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*?

1.5 Objective of the Study

The objective of the study is to identify the types of commissive speech acts as found on the YouTube video entitled *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz*.

1.6 Scope of the Study

The object of this research are utterances spoken by the characters on the YouTube video entitled *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz* that contain the types of commissive speech acts. So, this research focuses on identifying the types of

commissive speech acts found on the YouTube video entitled *The Wonderful Wizard of Oz.* In analyzing the types of commissive speech acts in the data, this research uses the theory of Searle (1979).