

SPEECH ACT ANALYSIS OF COMMISSIVE UTTERANCE IN MOVIE SCRIPT ENTITLED “*PRIDE AND PREJUDICE:2005*”

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Abstrak

Penelitian ini difokuskan pada tindak tutur komisif dalam naskah film. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah: (1) mendeskripsikan subtype tindak tutur komisif dalam percakapan film “Pride and Prejudice: 2005”, dan (2) memperjelas maksud penutur tentang subtype tindak tutur komisif yang digunakan. dalam percakapan film "Pride and Prejudice: 2005". Metode kualitatif deskriptif digunakan. Data primer adalah tindak tutur komisif dalam naskah film. Data dikumpulkan dengan mengunduh terlebih dahulu dan kemudian meneliti baik film maupun naskahnya. Mereka dianalisis menggunakan teori tindak tutur komisif Searle (1969). Empat puluh tiga data ditemukan dalam skrip, yang dapat dikategorikan menjadi janji (sepuluh ucapan), penolakan (sembilan ucapan), penawaran (dua belas ucapan), sumpah (tujuh ucapan), dan ancaman (lima ucapan). Niat penutur yang tersirat dalam tindak tutur komisif yang digunakan dalam percakapan adalah akurat. Temuan ini mendukung teori tindak tutur Searle.

Kata Kunci: tuturan, tindak tutur komisif, film.

Abstract

This research is focused on the commissive speech act in a movie script. The objectives of this study are: (1) to describe the subtypes of commissive speech act in the conversations of the film "Pride and Prejudice: 2005," and (2) to clarify the speakers' intentions of the subtypes of commissive speech act used in the conversations of the film "Pride and Prejudice: 2005". The descriptive qualitative method was employed. The primary data were the commissive speech acts in the movie script. The data were collected by initially downloading and then scrutinizing both the movie and the script. They were analyzed using Searle's theory of commissive speech act (1969). Forty three data were found in the script, which can be categorized into promise (ten utterances), refusal (nine utterances), offer (twelve utterances), swear (seven utterances), and threat (five utterances). The speaker's intention implied in the commissive speech acts used in the conversations is accurate. The finding supports Searle's theory of speech act.

Keywords: utterance, commissive speech act, movie.

1. INTRODUCTION

Nowadays, people use movies as a medium to enjoy their time and to channel their hobbies. According to Hasibuan (2021), watching movie is increasingly popular due to the technological and multimedia advances in television and movie theaters. A wide

variety of movies are made in the global movie industry, including action, adventure, documentaries, science fiction and fantasy, thrillers, and horror, on a monthly basis. In fact, the most popular genre is romantic movie. This kind of movie usually reflects the life and experiences of ordinary people. It seems like every people true-based story.

One of the most important aspects of a movie is the dialogue or conversation between characters. Sometimes, the movie audience may not understand the meaning behind the dialogue. It may lead to a misunderstanding about the whole story concept of the movie. Therefore, it is important to understand the context of the dialogue to recognize the speaker's intentions appropriately. According to Desica & Ambalegin (2021), pragmatics is the study of how words are used to convey meaning. Based on pragmatic perspective, the listener should comprehend both the meaning and context of the words. Additionally, pragmatics encompasses a variety of elements, such as speech acts, implicature, and dioxies. The focus of the current study, however, is solely on the speech act in a movie script. Speech act is an element in the pragmatic study. It explains how people express their intentions in conversations. According to Lailiyah et al., (2018), language performs three simultaneous levels of operation: the locutionary act (the actual utterance and its exterior meaning); the illocutionary act (the true intended meaning of utterance and its semantic force); and the perlocutionary act (the actual effect of utterance, e.g., intimidating and persuading).

Furthermore, Searle in Fauziati (2009:20) suggested that Austin's classification of performative verb was based on the folk-linguistic classification since it relied on descriptive labels. The classification was not made based on the applied principles. Searle in Fauziati (2009:20) proposed five classes of speech acts, namely: (1) representative (e.g., stating), (2) directive (e.g., asking), (3) commissive (e.g., promising), (4) expressive (e.g., expressing gratitude), and declarative (e.g., appointing). Commissive speech act occurs when the speaker makes promise about a future course of action Juniarta (2020). It reflects the speaker's intention to perform some actions soon. Frequently, people intend to take action in the future by making a promise, threat or warning.

The writer was inspired to use social phenomena as the research topic based on the study's background and the phenomena. Examining the commissive utterance made by the characters in "*Pride and Prejudice:2005*" the movie is of particular interest to the writer. Elizabeth and Mr. Darcy are the primary characters of this romantic movie, which

is based on Jane Austen's novel of the same name. The primary online source for this article was the *"Pride and Prejudice: 2005"* movie script. <https://subsc.my.id/subtitle-pride-and-prejudice-2005>. The writer uses the movie *"Pride and Prejudice:2005"* as an object of this study because this movie became one of the romantic movies has contains good moral values and many commissive expressions. This study employed qualitative method and speech act theory to determine and explain the commissive utterances in the movie script *"Pride and Prejudice:2005"*. Therefore, this study is entitled *"Speech Act Analysis of Commissive Utterance in Movie Script Entitled "Pride and Prejudice:2005"*.

2. METHOD

The author carried out this research using a descriptive qualitative research methodology. When performing qualitative research, the author gathers data, examines the data, and then interprets the results. Classifying the various commissive utterance types contained in the movie script for *"Pride and Prejudice: 2005"* is the study's goal, and the writer is attempting to analyze it. They also hope to define the commissive utterances intended meanings. As a result, the outcomes of qualitative descriptive research are presented as descriptive data rather than as specific statistical data.

In this research, the objects of the study are kinds of commissive utterances in conversation *"Pride and Prejudice:2005"* movie script, including the speech act theory by Searle and the intention of the utterances. The data of this research are utterances containing commissive intention used in the movie. Meanwhile, the source of data in this research is divided into two types, namely: the primary data source itself is taken from the English conversational utterances of the character in *"Pride and Prejudice: 2005"* and secondary data sources are taken from several books, journals, and websites that have direct connections to the utterance commissive speech act and *"Pride and Prejudice: 2005"* the movie.

To document the data, the writer uses observation. The information is centered on the film adaptation of *"Pride and Prejudice:2005"* The following methods were used by the writer to collect the data: 1. Downloading *"Pride and Prejudice:2005"* the movie. 2. Downloading the movie script *"Pride and Prejudice:2005"* the movie. 3. Watching *"Pride and Prejudice: 2005"* the movie. 4. Reading the movie transcript for *"Pride and Prejudice:2005"* the movie. 5. Identifying the commissive utterance in the *"Pride and*

Pride and Prejudice: 2005” movie script by subscribing to the dialogues that contain commissive utterances and then compiling all the data. 6. Coding the data and identifying the commissive utterances found in the “*Pride and Prejudice:2005*” movie script, and 7. Analyzing the data that has been coded.

After completing the data collection process, the writer examined the data by classifying, categorizing, and drawing conclusions about it. In gathering, choosing, and defining the appropriate speech act while evaluating the data, the writer used relevant concepts and methods, particularly by referencing Searle’s theory. In this instance, the writer performs the following analyses on the correct data:

To get valid data needed in conducting research, the writer uses expert judgment and movie sources along with the movie script. This method can increase the reliability and validation of data from this research. The first step taken by the writer is to download the movie from the website <https://62.171.161.107/pride-prejudice-2005/#download> and movie script from the website <https://subsc.my.id/subtitle-pride-and-prejudice-2005> and analyze the data in the form of commissive utterance contained in the film script “*Pride and Prejudice: 2005*”. The writer consults and compares the results of her analysis with the supervisor or lecturer, Dr. Malikatul Laila, M.Hum as the linguistics lecturer and for advice and suggestions.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

There are 5 subtypes of commissive speech act contained in the utterance within the movie “*Pride and Prejudice:2005*” namely promise, refusal, offer, swearing, and threat. The analysis to answer aims 1 and 2 will be done integratively in this section which, in this study one data analysis produces two answers at once.

Promise is an assurance given to another person regarding the future that something will be done or not done. It is an agreement made verbally between two parties to undertake something. **01/PR/(00:04:32--> 00:04:37). Context:** This conversation took place in the morning at Bennet's house when Mr. Bennet announced to his family members that there would be a party at Netherfield Park. all members were excited when they heard about the party announcement. Then the whole family started preparing to go to the party. Lydia began to be confused about her costume to wear, then she took the

initiative to wear a white dress and green slippers, but it turned out that the green slippers belonged to Jane.

Lidya : I'll wear my green slipper."

Jane : "They were mine."

Lidya : "Oh, were they? Well. Then *I'll do your mending for a week.*"

Based on Lidya's utterance, the subtype of commissive speech act used is to *promise*. This can be identified from the indicator of the word "will" which will be done in the future. The speaker's intention in the utterance is that Lidya promises Jane that she will do all of Jane's homework for a week if Jane will lend her green slippers for Lidya to use to go to the party.

Refusal can be perceived as a threatening act that is against their will. Therefore, refusal can be high risk and can be sensitive. **01/RS/(00:09:33 --> 00:09:35). Context:** This conversation took place in the evening when the Bennet family came to a party in Netherfield Park. Everyone was having fun dancing, and Elizabeth was standing next to Mr. Darcy. She took the initiative to ask Mr. Darcy to dance. With the aim that they can get closer and get to know each other so that they can have a good relationship, but Mr. Darcy refuses the offer.

Elizabeth : "Do you dance, Mr Darcy?"

Mr. Darcy : "*Not* if I can help it."

Based on Mr. Darcy's utterance, the subtype of commissive speech act is to *refuse*. This can be identified from the indicator of the word "not." The speaker's intention of the utterance is that Mr. Darcy refuses Elizabeth's offer with an annoying and cold face because she feels uncomfortable with the situation at the party.

Swearing is an emotive language whose function is to express the speaker's feelings. Swearing is not only to release negative emotions such as pain, fear, sadness and so on, but it can also release positive emotions such as surprise, humor or happiness. **02/RS/(00:38:37--> 00:38:45). Context:** This conversation takes place in the evening in the ballroom, when Elizabeth has accepted Mr. Darcy's offer to dance, which Charlotte then laughs at. Then they pull over to the side of the room and Elizabeth realizes that she has accepted the offer.

Elizabeth : "Did I just agree to dance with Mr Darcy?"

Charlotte : "I daresay you will find him very amiable, Lizzie."

Elizabeth : “It would be most inconvenient since *I have sworn to loathe him for all eternity.*”

Based on Elizabeth's utterance, the subtype of commissive speech act used is swearing. This can be identified from the indicator word “*sworn.*”. The speaker’s intention is for Elizabeth to express that she hates Mr. Darcy because he has disappointed with his attitude at the first party. Elizabeth swore not to like Mr. Darcy even though she had accepted the offer because she felt that Mr. Darcy was an arrogant and haughty person towards others.

Offer is an action that means proposing an option to another person, which can usually be accepted or rejected. **01/OF/(00:09:33 --> 00:09:35). Context:** This conversation took place in the evening when the Bennet family came to a party in Netherfield Park. Everyone was having fun dancing, and Elizabeth was standing next to Mr. Darcy. She took the initiative to ask Mr. Darcy to dance. With the aim that they can get closer and get to know each other so that they can have a good relationship, but Mr. Darcy refuses the offer.

Elizabeth : “*Do you dance, Mr Darcy?*”

Mr. Darcy : “Not if I can help it.”

Based on Mr. Darcy’s utterance, the subtypes of commissive speech act is to *offer*. This can be identified from the indicator of the phrase “*do you.*” The speaker's intention of the utterance is that Elizabeth wants to get acquainted and build a connection with Mr. Darcy by inviting him to dance, but because he does not like dancing, Mr. Darcy rejects Elizabeth's offer with an annoying and cold face.

Threat is a statement of an intention to inflict pain, injury, damage, or other hostile action on someone in retribution for something done or not done. **01/TR/(00:49:07-->00:49:15). Context:** This conversation took place when Elizabeth rejected Mr. Collins' firm proposal. Even though Mr. Collins was willing to kneel and beg and persuade Elizabeth to accept the proposal, even the house they lived in would belong to Mr. Collins. Her attitude made Mr. Collins even more furious with Elizabeth.

Mr. Collins : “Besides, *you should take into account that despite the manifold attractions, it is by no means certain that another offer of marriage may ever be made to you.*”

Elizabeth : “Mr. Collins!”

Based on Mr. Collins' utterance, the subtype of commissive speech act used is to **threaten**. This can be identified from the indicator sentence, “*It is by no means certain that another offer of marriage may ever be made to you.*” “The speaker's intention of the utterance is that Mr. Collins threatens Elizabeth. If she refuses the proposal, Mr. Collins, it is certain that until the end of her life, Elizabeth will not have anyone to propose to her again. He will make Elizabeth an old maid for rejecting his proposal out loud.

The subtype of commissive speech act used in the conversation of the movie "Pride and Prejudice:2005". Based on data which was analyzed by the researcher, there are five types of commissive utterances found in the transcript movie “*Pride and Prejudice:2005*”, such as promise, refusal, offer, swearing, and threat. In total the data there are 43 data results of subtypes of commissive in the movie script “*Pride and Prejudice:2005*”.

Based on the result above, the researcher uses Searle's theory to find the subtype of commissive speech act in the conversation movie script “*Pride and Prejudice:2005*” there are five subtypes of commissive speech act consisting of promise, refusal, offer, swearing, and threat. On the findings analysis data, there are ten utterances of promise, nine utterances of refuse, twelve utterances of offer, seven utterances of swearing and five utterances of threat. Among the five types of commissive speech act offer is the most dominant subtype found in this movie. In addition to finding the subtype of commissive speech act utterance, the writer also managed to find indicators that can be used as a basis for why the speaker's utterance can be included in the type of commissive speech act so that this can make the statement accurate.

Based on data that was analyzed, the result of the speaker's intention by describing and clarifying more deeply the subtype of commissive speech act spoken by the speaker want to will do about the utterance to whom, what and how. In this study, the writer presented the research data related to the speaker's intention by describing and clarifying more deeply about the commissive utterance spoken by the speaker to the listener. The speaker's intention based on the commissive speech act contained in the movie conversation is accurate and supports the commissive speech subtypes in the grouping into commissive speech act subtypes in accordance with the theory.

4. CLOSING

From the findings, the writer finds five the subtype of commissive utterance speech act in “*Pride and Prejudice:2005*” movie script, there are promise, refusal, offer, swearing and threat. In this research, the most dominant subtype of commissive utterance is the offer utterance which amounts to twelve utterances. The writer also found some supporting indicators of the subtype of commissive utterance, as many as five types of pragmalinguistic forms, namely these indicators can be in the form of words, phrase, clause, sentence and even intonation contained in the conversation so that this can make the subtype more accurate in grouping the types.

From the findings, the writer found the speaker’s intention by clarifying more deeply through descriptive explanations of what and how the speaker's intentions reveal the utterance to the listener. So this makes it able to support commissive utterance subtypes and indicators to be more accurate in grouping into the subtype of commissive speech act and accordance with the theory.

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