

# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

### A. Background of the Study

In communication, people say anything. Sometimes, they say about future actions. For example, a speaker utters words that make hearer to do something or not to do something in the future, but there is a moment when the hearer does not believe in the speaker's word. Then, the speaker commits to him/herself to make hearer believe in the speaker's word. Therefore, people use commissive utterances in their conversation to show their acts in the future.

According to Kreidler (1998: 192), commissive is utterances used in theory of speech acts that commit a speaker to a course of action. These include promises, pledges, threats, warns, etc. Commissive verbs are illustrated by *agree*, *ask*, *offer*, *refuse*, all with the following infinity. They are prospective and concerned with the speaker's commitment to the future action.

In the real world of communication, commissive utterances are different from directive utterances only in their purpose. The purpose of directive utterances involves the speaker trying to get the hearer to behave in some required way, while commissive utterance involves the speaker committing himself to behave in some required way. For example are:

“I promise to buy a rubber dinghy when you can swim”

“I threat you to go away from this house if you do not settle the cost!”

“I offer you to eat these meals”

Verb like promise, threat, and offer marked this utterance. After this utterance is listened, the listener looks for its proportional content, then determine which one is the old information. It is clear here that the new information of the first sentence is to *buy a rubber dinghy of someone*, the second sentence is to *threaten someone to go away from the house*, and the last sentences is to *offer the meals to someone*.

Commissive utterance is not asking or ordering something, so there is no act that must be done, it is like representative utterance. The act of commissive utterance is only in the form of the information in the conversation.

The writer finds the phenomena dealing with such commissive utterances in Rage of Angels novel. In this novel, she finds some conversation in commissive utterance with its situational context, its relationship between speakers. The examples of commissive utterances that the writer finds in Rage of Angels novel are:

1. The conversation between Jennifer parker with Robert Di Silva

The conversation involved Jennifer Parker and Robert Di Silva where Robert Di Silva threats Jennifer if she does not says the truth he will put Jennifer in jail. However Robert does not trust Jennifer's word.

**Di Silva** : How long have you and Michael Morreti been sweethearts?  
**Parker** : Mr. Di Silva, we've gone all over this. You've been questioning me now for eve hours. I'm tired. I have nothing more to add. May I be excused?  
**Di Silva** : If you move out of the chair I'll have you placed under arrest. You're in the big trouble, Miss Parker. There's only one way you're going to get out of it. Stop Lying and start telling the truth.  
**Jennifer** : I've told you the truth. I've told you everything I know.

2. The conversation is between Di Silva and Adam Warner.

The conversation involved Robert Di Silva and Adam Warner. They are a partner. Di Silva is Adam Warner's lawyer. Di Silva tries to make Adam Warner is comfort. But in a fact, he makes Adam worried. Di Silva promises that he will got Jennifer nailed down tight if she is awaked from her comma.

Di Silva: Have it your way senator, the important thing is you are still alive. **Don't worry, if she makes it, we've got her nailed down tight.** You look like hell. Why don't you go home and get some rest?"

Adam: I want to see Jennifer Parker first

The first utterances "**If you move out of the chair I'll have you placed under arrest**" are the commissive utterances. Di Silva commits to himself by threatening to Jennifer (hearer) to make her afraid. So the implicature of Di Silva's utterance is that he threats Jennifer if she move out of the chair, he will put Jennifer in the jail. The commissive utterance" If you move out of the chair I'll have you placed under arrest" implies threatening.

Jennifer's utterance obeys maxim of quantity. Since her utterance is clear she makes utterance which is no more or less information toward Di Silva's statement. She also obeys maxim of manner. By her answer to Di Silva's statement, she does not make ambiguity on his utterance. The meaning and purpose of his utterance can be understood directly.

The utterance violates maxim of quality. The word *if* means the incident does not happen in that current time, it is possibility. So, the utterance does not has fact to make contribution true.

The pragmalinguistic form of the utterance above is the datum above is declarative sentence. Di Silva delivers his threats by wishing. He makes a statement by adding conditional clause.” If you move out of the chair I’ll have you placed under arrest”. Conditional clause is mark of downgrader form. He applies of syntactical downgrader.

The second utterances “**Don’t worry, if she makes it, we’ve got her nailed down tight**” are the commissive utterances. Di Silva commits to himself by promising to Adam (hearer) to do an action that make Adam does not need worry. So the implicature of Di Silva’s utterance is that he promises that he will keep Jennifer and he will get her nailed down tight if she is awaked. The commissive utterances” *Don’t worry, if she makes it, we’ve got her nailed down tight*” implies promising.

Warner’s answer obeys maxim of relation. Warner’s answer” I want to see Jennifer Parker first” is relevance to answer Di Silva’s statement. Di Silva promise to Warner to make him comfort.

The utterance violates maxim of quality. The case is possibility, so the utterance does not have a fact and truth. It can be seen with the word *if*. It means this case probably happen in the future time.

The pragmalinguistic of the datum is the utterance above is declarative sentence. He makes a statement by adding conditional clause. Conditional clause is mark of downgrader. He applies a form of syntactical downgrader.

Through implicature, as one of the studies of Pragmatics, it gives more meanings of an utterance. The other implied understanding can be revealed by one of the pragmatics techniques in order to get a better comprehension of the *Rage of Angels* Novel.

Based on the cases above, the writer is interested in finding out the implicatures (the implied meaning) of the commissive utterances in *Rage of Angels* novel. The writer chooses the *Rage of Angels* novel because it consists of so many commissive utterances.

## **B. Previous study**

The research in which the writer wants to focus is not the first research concerning with Pragmatics. To develop the original analysis, the writer presents previous study dealing with the Pragmatics study.

The first previous study is conducted by Hatmini (*UMS*, 2008) in *A Pragmatics Analysis of Commissive Utterance in English Translation of Prophetic Tradition Related by 'Bukhori'*. This research studies about commissive utterances in English translation of Prophetic Tradition related by Bukhori. Her goals on the research are to identify the form and to describe the implicature of commissive utterances in English Translation of Prophetic Tradition related by Bukhori. She finds the interrogative forms of commissive utterances are begun with WH question and modal as question mark of the sentence in the exclamation sentence, it's formed by the pattern "What + S + V". The imperative sentence is formed by the pattern "v<sub>1</sub> + O + to infinitive", while declarative sentence has

pattern “S + V”. Related to the implicature, she categorizes them into six classifications. They are offer, threat, swear, volunteering, and promise.

The second research is written by Sundari (UMS, 2009) entitled *A Pragmatic Analysis of Commissive Utterances in Aristocratic Movie Manuscript*. She analyzes the commissive utterances in Aristocratic Movie Manuscript. Her research is aimed to identify the sentence types, to describe implicature and to describe the politeness patterns of the commissive utterances in aristocratic movie manuscript. Having analyzed the data, the writer finds that it shows the variety of sentence type, implicature, and politeness pattern of commissive utterances used in aristocratic movie manuscript. The variants of sentence types are declarative, interrogative, and imperative. The implicature of the study covers implied meaning of conventional and conversational implicature, that are offer, volunteering, promise, swear, refusing, threat, warning, and forbidden utterance. While the politeness patterns are bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off record.

The third previous study is conducted by Erfinah (2007) in “*The Study on Representative Utterances in English Translation of Al-Quran*”. She analyzes the representative utterances in the English Translation of Al-Quran. Her research is aimed at describing the forms and finding out the speaker’s intention of representative utterances. Having analyzed the data, the writer finds that there are three kinds of representative utterances used in English translation of Al-Qur’an, namely declarative, interrogative and imperative sentence. The most of

declarative sentence are started by the use of subject in front of the sentence itself. She also some sentences, which begins with the use of conjunction. There are some sentences started by interrogative pronouns. There is also a negative sentence indicated by the appearance of the word not after the subject of the sentence. There is an interrogative sentences by indicated the appearance of the word “what”. Based of the form of the imperative sentence, she finds that some sentences begin with predicate, conjunction and followed by predicated. Related to the meaning, she finds three kinds of intention namely sentence of asserting, describing and advising.

The fourth previous study is conducted by Susilowati (UMS: 2008) entitle “*A Pragmatic Analysis of Commisive Utances in the Headline of The Jakarta Post*”. She found the form of commissive utterances consists of one type of sentence namely: declarative sentence. The category of intention of utterances like promising, threatening, warning and offering can be represented by one form of utterances namely declarative form. Her research showed that, in using commissive utterances, the speaker has some intention such as promising, threatening, warning and offering. The act of threatening, warning and offering are often used by speaker who has some degree of control over the actions of the addressee.

The fifth previous study is conducted by Wibawati (UMS: 2009) entitled “*Analysis of Interrogative sentence in Subtitling of Mean Girls Film*”. From her research, there are three types of interrogative sentences found in subtitling of

*Mean Girls* film. They are Yes-No question, Interrogative-Word question, and Tag question. And the other types of interrogative sentences found in subtitling of *Mean Girl* film is interrogative sentences may use in the same form and syntactic order as does statement sentences but change the intonation form a falling to a rising curve at the end to make it a question. She also found that the using of subtitling in Mean Girl film has appropriate with the target language. It is viewed from sentence context, the fittingness of language and meaning in target language.

The sixth previous study is conducted by Muslihatun (UMS: 2013) entitled “*A Pragmatic Analysis of Commissive Utterance in The Wizard Of Oz Movie Manuscript*”. She analyzes the commissive utterances in The Wizard of Oz movie Manuscript. Her research is aimed to identify the sentence types, to describe implicature and to describe the politeness patterns of the commissive utterances in *The Wizard of Oz* movie manuscript. Having analyzed the data, the writer finds that it shows the variety of sentence type, implicature, and politeness pattern of commissive utterances used in aristocratic movie manuscript. The variants of sentence types are declarative, interrogative, and imperative. The implicature of the study covers implied meaning of conventional and conversational implicature, that are offer, volunteering, promise, swear, refusing, threat, warning, and forbidden utterance.

The Seventh previous study is conducted by Yulianti (UMS: 2010) entitled “*A Translation Analysis of Promissing Utterances in the Novel Twilight*”



*Translated into Twilight (Pragmatic Perspective)*". The result of the study shows that: first, the translation variation of language forms of promising utterances are word translated to word, word translated to phrase, positive declarative sentence translated to positive declarative sentence, negative declarative sentence to negative declarative sentence, and positive declarative sentence translated to negative declarative sentence. Second, the implicatures founds are conventional and conversational implicature and also in the form of equivalent and non-equivalent. Third, the politeness strategies of directive utterance are: Bald on Record, Positive Politeness, Negative Politeness and Off-Record strategy.

The eighth research was done by Anwar, Saiful (UMS, 2012) with his research entitled "*A Pragmatic Analysis on Directive Utterances Used in Donald Duck Comics Manuscript*". The aims of his research are to describe the language form, the politeness strategy, and the intention of directive utterances used in Donald Duck comic manuscript. He employs to describe qualitative as a type of the research. The methods of collecting data are documentation method, and steps are reading the comics, finding, noting, retyping, and coding the data. The result of his study shows that the language form of directive utterances in Donald Duck comics manuscript are the politeness pattern used in Donald Duck comics manuscript are bald on record (42,22 %), positive politeness (26,67 %), negative politeness (24,44 %), and off record (6,67%). The implicature of directive utterances used in Donald Duck comics manuscript belongs to conventional

implicature, and the intention are commanding/ordering (33,33%), requesting (37,78 %), prohibiting (6,67 %), and suggesting (22,22%).

The ninth research was done by Hastuti, Anis Umi (UMS, 2011) with her research entitled “*A Socio-Pragmatic Analysis On Utterances of Criticism In Aristocratic Movie Manuscript.*” She focuses on criticizing utterances in Aristocratic movie manuscript. The aims of this research are to describe implication and describe politeness patterns of the criticizing utterances in aristocratic movie entitled King Arthur and Troy. The researcher employs to describe qualitative as a type of research. The data source of this research is Aristocratic movie manuscript. The methods are collecting data are documentation the movie manuscript and observation of the film, gathering data criticism utterances and coding the data. The technique of criticism analysis data of this research are analyzing implicature of criticism utterances use context of speech act by Nunan, analyzing the politeness strategies of criticism utterances in King Arthur and Troy movies manuscript by FTA (Face Threatening Act) and then discussing the findings. This study shows the variety of the implicature and politeness pattern of criticizing utterances used in Aristocratic movie manuscript. The implicature of criticism utterances are mocking, contradiction, order, disappointment, forbid, satire and anger. The politeness is bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness and off record.

The tenth previous study is conducted by Vriandika (UMS, 2011) with her research entitled “*A Pragmatic Analysis of Compliment Utterances on*

*Legally Blonde Movie and Its Translation*". She finds the variation form of word and form of the utterances. The variations are in the form of word, phrase and sentence. The result of her research also shows that female is more expressive than male because female like praise or command someone whereas male less expressive than male.

The eleventh research was done by Khasanah (UMS, 2009) with here research entitled "*A Study of Directive Utterances in Children Stories: A Pragmatic Approach*". In her research, she finds 25 number data of directive utterances. The data are 5 data of directive utterances in form of declarative sentence, 4 data of directive utterances in form of interrogative sentence and 16 data of directive utterances in form of imperative sentence. She also finds the intention of directive utterances they are: commanding, requesting, suggesting, warning and permitting.

The twelfth research was done by Dewi (UMS, 2010) with her research entitled "*A Socio Pragmatic Analysis of Threatening Utterances in Action Film and Their Subtitles*". Her study is to identify the variation of language form of threatening utterances in action film and their subtitles and to describe the equivalence of politeness strategy of threatening utterances in action films and their subtitles. The result of the study shows that first the variation of type of sentence are: declarative, imperative and interrogative. While the sentences form variations are: simple sentence is subtitled into simple sentence, compound sentence is subtitled into complex sentence, and complex-compound sentence is

subtitled into complex-compound sentence. The intentions of threatening utterances are threatening, asserting, showing power/ability, warning, commanding and encouraging. The politeness patterns there are bald on record, positive politeness and off record strategy.

Finally from the previous study above, it is obvious that all studies used different data for object study and the similarities in each previous study above is their research studies about pragmatic analysis field.

### **C. Problem Statement**

Based on the background above, research problems on this research are:

1. What are the pragmalinguistic of commissive utterances used in *Rage of Angels* novel?
2. What are the implicature of commissive utterances used in *Rage of Angels* novel?
3. What maxims are violated in the commissive utterances used in *Rage of Angels* novel?

### **D. Objective of the Study**

After formulating the research problems, the researcher intends to:

1. To identify the grammatical category of pragma linguistic in commissive utterances used in *Rage of Angels* novel.
2. To describe the implicature of commissive utterances used in *Rage of Angels* novel.

3. To describe the maxims violated in commissive utterances used in *Rage of Angels* novel.

#### **E. Limitation of the Study**

This study is a part of the speech act theory. However, the technique which used is implicature. So, the framework of the study is pragmatics. This study will only deal with one of the speech act's classifications. That is commissive utterances. The writer chooses it because she wants to enrich the discussion of commissive utterances viewed pragmatic angle. She will analyze the sentence types, the implicature and the maxims are violated of commissive utterance.

#### **F. Benefit of the Study**

From this research, the writer hopes has the benefits that are divided into theoretical and practical benefits, they are as follows:

1. Practical Benefit

- a. Teachers or Lecturers of English

The writer hopes this study can be useful for additional information and suggestion that can be applied by the teacher in the process of teaching learning of pragmatic analysis study.

- b. Others Researcher

This research hopefully will be useful for the other researcher who is interested in the study of pragmatic analysis especially in implicature and commissive utterances.

## 2. Theoretical benefit

This study contributes to the science linguistic especially Pragmatic Analysis, especially about Commissive Utterance.

### **G. Research Paper Organization**

In this research the writer constructs the research paper into five chapters.

Chapter I is introduction, which presenting some phenomena dealing with such commissive utterances in *Rage of Angels* novel. In this research, the writer finds some examples of commissive utterances in *Rage of Angels* novel. Then, it also discusses about previous study. It discusses about two previous studies that have the differences and also similarities with this research.

Chapter II is underlying theory. In this section, the writer discusses about notion of pragmatics. Pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning which consider the context and how language is used. It also discusses about scope of pragmatics that are deixis, presupposition, entailment, speech act, and implicature. Implicature itself, divided into two kinds that are conventional and conversational implicature. Afterwards, it discusses about notion of speech act. Speech act is an utterance that replaces an action for particular purpose in certain situation. Then, it describes about notion of commissive utterances. Commissive utterance is an utterance which speakers commit themselves for some future actions to show the speaker's interest of someone. The kinds of commissive utterance are offering, volunteering, promising, swearing, refusing, threatening, and warning. It also discusses about Maxim and the violates of maxim. That are four maxim by Grice,

that are Maxim of quantity, Maxim of quality, Maxim of relevance, and Maxim of manner.

Chapter III is research method. The researcher uses descriptive qualitative method as type of research. The object of this research is written form that can be found in *Rage of Angels* novel. The data of this research are in the form of words, phrases, and sentences which have correlation with commissive utterance. Meanwhile, the data sources of this research are conducted from the novel of *Rage of Angels*. In collecting data, the writer is reading the novel by skimming, then selecting and collecting them. In analyzing the data, the writer describes the types of sentence, analyzing the implicature, and illuminating the violation of maxim on commissive utterance in this novel.

Chapter IV is data analysis and discussion. In this part, the researcher describes the sentence types of the commissive utterances by referring to linguistic form, analyzing the implicature of the commissive utterances based on the context of pragmatic, and illuminating the violation of maxim on commissive utterance in this novel.

Chapter V is conclusion and suggestion. It is the last subs result of this research paper. In this case, the writer concludes the result of chapter IV, and gives some suggestion for the English teacher and the next researcher.