



Commissive Speech Act in Movie “Army of the Dead” 2021

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Received: 2023-09-27 Accepted: 2023-10-19

DOI: 10.24256/ideas.v11i2.3520

Abstract

The aim of this research is to find out the types of commissive speech act in movie “Army of the Dead” 2021. This research used the theory commissive speech act from Searle and Vanderveken to categorize the utterance that appeared in the data source into the types of commissive speech act. This research applied descriptive qualitative research method by Merriam as the data is in the form of words and phrases. This research used observational method from Creswell to collect the data. According to Creswell (2014), observational method is a method when the researcher observes and collect the venture of the research object. To find out the data, note-taking technique by Merriam (2009) will be used in this research. Note-taking is a method for the researcher find the data by gathering the form of words that relate to the topic. This research result shown that there are 33 data of commissive speech act in movie “Army of the Dead” 2021. Which are, 6 data of refuse, 6 data of offer, 1 data of promise, 12 data of accept, 7 data of assure and 1 data of guarantee. This result shown that the type of accept is the most used type of commissive speech act with (12 data) that used in this movie. And the type of promise and guarantee are the rarest type with (1 data) that used in this movie.

Keywords: commissive speech act, pragmatics, movie

Introduction

Language usage as a means of communication is expanding quickly in modern society. People express their views, emotions, and sentiments with one another through language. To do this, people must understand the underlying meaning of the dialogue. If individuals in a conversation or communication are unable to grasp the implied meaning, there will be misunderstanding (Yule, 2020). Language is very important in communication. According to Leech (1983), language begins to alter in accordance with its purpose and use. The same holds true for people who speak rudely. If the speaker and the interlocutor are unable to hold polite talks in social situations, their communication may be suffered. To understand more about language, speech act holds a crucial role for it. According to Levinson (1983), speech act is the study of intended meaning in utterances spoken and written is known as speech acts. Furthermore, the most crucial components of a speech act are the message of the speaker's intention, in order for the hearer understands a message from the speaker.

One of the examples of common media communication that everyone need is movie. As stated by Flick (2014), movie has situation for social interaction and communication. It acts as a representation of the existing social and individual structures and situations. In addition to linguistic contact, using language involves social interaction. Understanding courteous and impolite communication is essential since it is crucial for respectful conversation. Pragmatics is the study of how words function in different situations. This research is aimed to find out the types of commissive speech act in "Army of the Dead" movie. The researchers found the commissive speech act phenomenon in the data source as follow.

Kate (H): I need you to promise me that you're not gonna do anything stupid. Geeta, it's... it's not worth the risk.

Geeta (S): No, you're right. I won't. I promise. Okay? Thanks.

This scene was taken on minute (0.21.16 – 0.21.30). This scene shown that Geeta and Kate were evacuated as a result of the zombie outbreak that had spread widely in the city. Geeta wants to ask the coyote helps to get herself and her children out of the place because she realizes that her children need a free life than being in a refugee camp. But Kate hardly forbid Geeta to do anything that can be endanger her.

The speaker's utterance belongs to the type promise. The speaker wants to bring her children out of the camp, but the hearer forbids it. The utterance "I promise. Okay" means that the speaker promises to the hearer that the speaker will not talk about plan to bring her child out from the cam and not doing anything stupid. There are many previous researches about commissive speech act that have conducted by many researchers.

Juniartha et al. (2020) investigated the types commissive speech act that found in movie John Wick 2. The theory pragmatic of Yule was applied for find out the commissive speech act types in this research. And for the implied meaning of the utterances, this research was applied the theory of Thomas and Halliday and Hassan. Observational method used in this research to find the data, and descriptive qualitative method used to analyze the data. The result of this research shown that there are four most used types of commissive speech act; refusal, warning, threat and promise.

Caniago and Afriana (2022) investigated the types of commissive speech act that found in Fatherhood movie 2021. The theory of Yule and Searle were used to analyze the data in conducting this research. Descriptive qualitative method by Creswell used in this research. To collect the data, this research applied observational method that introduced by Sudaryanto. The result of this research shown 15 data of commissive speech act that divided into 6 types. There are 6 types for offering, 3 types for refusal, 2 types for promising, 2 types for guarantee, 2 types for threatening, and the last 1 type for volunteering. The most used types of commissive speech act in this movie is offering while the rarest are volunteering.

There are similarities and dissimilarities between this research and the previous research. The same method that used is the similarities. The dissimilarities between this research and the previous research is on the based theory and the experts. The researchers used the theory of Searle and Vanderveken (1985) in analyzed the types of commissive speech act in Thor: Love and Thunder 2022 movie.

Literature Review

According to (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985), commissive speech act is an act that used to forcing or suggesting to perform a task that is specified in the intended message and must include conditions that must be met in order for the action to be carried out or not. If someone expresses a desire to carry out action and the conviction that their statement binds them to perform it, at the situations stated or widely acknowledged to be relevant, they are committing themselves to carry out what is mentioned.

A. Refusal

According to Searle and Vanderveken (1985), refuse an invitations, requests, offers, and recommendations is a harsh act. The speaker has a purpose or point of view. The speaker therefore disagrees with the interlocutor's opinion. Most of the refusal are offensive for the speaker. Example:

"We will not do that" (Yule, 1996)

Find someone else (Juniartha et al., 2020)

Many people complained, it's our homework, and with Prabowo-Sandi God willing we enforce the law, we ensure there is no corruption anymore, we make sure a glory in Indonesia (Husain et al., 2020)

B. Offer According to Searle and Vanderveken (1985), offer is a way to let someone know you're willing to help them out or provide them with anything. The speaker tries to approach the other person with an offer. Example:

"It will be different if shopper use Tecstar, this blender" (Syafitri, 2019)

Will you do it, Marta? (Devi & Degaf, 2021)

C. Promise

According to Searle and Vanderveken (1985), promise is an act that you will or will not do something to another person. This kind of verbal act to do something in the future is established between two people. The speaker makes an effort to follow through on what they say. The aim of the expression is to convince the audience that the speaker is sincere in what they want. Example:

"And then I will give what is needed for Slamet and Busono's future" (Azizah & Suhardi, 2020)

"I am running for reelection to bring back the tremendous prosperity that we enjoyed before the plague came in, and it's happening very fast" (Gea & Johan, 2020)

"We shall turn it back into its former state" (Istiqomah & Ibrohim, 2020)

D. Accept

According to (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985), accept commissive responses to a limited percentage of very specific directions, and whose propositional content is specified by the speech act to which it is a response. Example:

"Oh yeah! We don't have any plans." (Desica & Ambalegin, 2021)

"Okay" (Sihotang & Ambalegin, 2022)

E. Assure

According to Searle & Vanderveken (1985) an act in a form of utterance or words that is conveyed by the speaker to the listener with the intention of making the situation conducive and has the intention of providing understanding. Example:

And you'll find they're really comfortable (Kumalasari, 2019)

F. Guarantee

According to (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985), guarantee is a speech that the speaker must do a responsibility for perform the act that delivered. Example:

I guarantee that the Gerindra party will fight corruption. If there is a member of Gerindra who are corrupt, I will put him in prison by myself (Husain et al., 2020)

I guarantee, one more time, I guarantee that I will remove them (Firdaus et al., 2020)

Method

The researchers analyzed the types of commissive speech act in Thor: Love and Thunder 2022 movie. Descriptive qualitative research by Merriam (2009) applied in this research because the result will be in the form of words and sentences. Observational method by Creswell (2014) used in this research to collect all the data. And to find the data, this research used note-taking technique by Merriam (2009). There are 5 steps to collect the data according to Merriam. First, watch the movie more than once. Second, take a note of the utterances. Third, collect the data by watching the movie and focus on the utterances that come out from the movie. Four, find the data that contain commissive speech act. The last, categorize the data that have been collected into the types of commissive speech act in movie "Army of the Dead" 2021.

Result Findings

This chapter shown the result of the findings in this research, the findings show that there are 33 data of commissive speech act in movie "Army of the Dead". Which are, 6 data of refuse, 6 data of offer, 1 data of promise, 12 data of accept, 7 data of assure and 1 data of guarantee.

Commissive Speech Act	Frequency
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Refuse	6
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Offer	6
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Promise	1
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Accept	12
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Assure	7
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Guarantee 1

Total 33

Discussion (Refuse)

Data 1 (0.28.13 – 0.28.24)

After accepting Mr Tanaka's offer, Scott started to form his team by meeting Maria first and asking her to join the team. And then, they are going to see Vanderohe to ask him to join. After getting Vanderohe in his team, Scott then meets Peters to ask her to join the team.

Maria (H): You don't want to know the risks or...

Peter (S): Why would I want to know the risks? Two million dollars? That's a lot of cash.

The speaker's utterance belongs to the type refuse. The hearer wants to talk about the job, but the speaker refuses it. The utterance "Why would I want to know the risks" means that the speaker refuses to know the risk of the job, she only wants the money.

Data 2 (0.37.27 – 0.37.30)

While gathering and discussing about their plan to take the money and killing all the zombies, Damon Guzman's friend realize that their mission is very dangerous and he sure that all of them will die. So, he's out of the team

Guzman (H): Yeah, bro, what's going on? I thought you were cool with it. You were always talking about how, if you saw a zombie, you'd fuck his shit up.

Damon (S): That was bullshit, man.

The speaker's utterance belongs to the type refuse. The hearer thinks his friend is very brave and always want to kill the zombie. The utterance "That was bullshit, man." means that the speaker refuses to join the team because he is very afraid to be death.

Data 3 (0.45.07 – 0.45.11)

When they were preparing to begin the mission, Kate Scott's daughter who works at the camp realize that her friend Geeta have gone. Geeta wants to take the money that the team have planned. Kate didn't want to see Geeta died and leaves her kids, so she decides to join the team for finding Geeta.

Kate (H): I'm coming with you.

Scott (S): No, you're not.

The speaker's utterance belongs to the type refuse. The utterance "No, you're not." means that the speaker refuses the hearer to join the team because the speaker thinks that the hearer can endanger herself and also the kids still need her at the camp.

Data 4 (0.45.46 – 0.45.49)

When they were preparing for begin the mission, Kate Scott's daughter who works at the camp realize that her friend Geeta have gone. Geeta wants to take the money that the team have planned. Kate didn't want to see Geeta died and leaves her kids, so she decides to join the team for finding Geeta. Scott asks Kate what is the girl look like, but Kate insists want to join the team.

Scott (H): We'll look for your friend. I'll see you when we get out. Okay?

Kate (S): No. No, not okay.

The speaker's utterance belongs to the type refuse. The utterance "No, no, not okay." means that the speaker refuses to tell the girl look like to the hearer and still want to go there and find Geeta.

Data 5 (01.15.30 – 01.15.35)

When they have reached the casino, Dieter seen a map that shown them there was a team before them who tried to get the money first. Scott started to assign the teams to do their job. Martin and Lily have a task to secure the backdoor. Martin starting to get curious about Kate's friend she left behind.

Martin (H): That mom Kate's looking for, did you shoot her in the leg too?

Lily (S): No, I just lost her.

The speaker's utterance belongs to the type refuse. The utterance "No, I just lost her." means that the speaker refuses the hearer accuse that think Lily do the same thing like she does to Cummings.

Data 6 (02.17.36 – 02.17.44)

After the mission finished, Vanderohe was the only member teams that remains. He was saved by Dieter, Dieter locked him in the safe so the zombie can't kill him. Vanderohe out with a lot of money and rent a plane to go to somewhere.

Steward (S): Oh, we can't. We're working.

Vanderohe (H): No, no. Just one... One glass, one toast. It would make one happy man.

The speaker's utterance belongs to the type refuse. The utterance "we can't. We're working." Means that the speaker refuses an offer to the hearer for having a toast with him.
(OFFER)

Data 1 (0.15.34 – 0.15.56)

Mr. Tanaka came to Scott's work place and wanted to talk about the offer he made to Scott to take the money that was in the in the basement vault beneath the strip and ask Scott to gather his team in this mission

Scott (H): Mr. Tanaka, I am well aware of my situation.

Mr. Tanaka (S): Here's the thing. There's \$200 million in the basement vault beneath the Strip.

Two hundred million the insurance company already reimbursed me for, un-taxable, untraceable.

The speaker's utterance belongs to the type offer. The speaker wants to take the money but he can't do it without someone who experienced in that mission. The utterance "Here's the thing. There's \$200 million in the basement vault beneath the Strip. Two hundred million the insurance company already reimbursed me for, un-taxable, untraceable" means that the speaker gives an offer to the hearer for the mission to take the

\$200 million.

Data 2 (0.25.11 – 0.25.40)

After accepting Mr Tanaka's offer, Scott started to form his team by meeting Maria first and asking her for join the team, because they are family

Scott (S): You're out? Maria (H): I didn't say that. Scott (S): You're in?

The speaker's utterance belongs to the type offer. The utterance "You're out? And You're in?" means that the speaker gives an offer to the hearer for the mission to take the

\$200 million.

Data 3 (0.28.03 – 0.28.09)

After accepting Mr Tanaka's offer, Scott started to form his team by meeting Maria first and asking her to join the team. After getting Maria in his team, and getting Vanderhe's decision. Scott comes to see Peter and asks her to join the team as the helicopter guy.

Peter (H): Yeah? What does it pay?

Scott (S): Well, if it pans out, you make two million dollars for one day's work.

The speaker's utterance belongs to the type offer. The utterance "Well, if it pans out, you make two million dollars for one day's work" means that the speaker gives an offer to the hearer about the job, and the speaker offers the hearer if they can finish the mission the hearer will get 2 million for herself.

Data 4 (0.29.96 – 0.30.04)

After getting Maria, Vanderhe, and Peter in the team, Scott then meets the next guy Mikey Guzman. Mikey Guzman is a YouTuber, he ever makes a video killing the zombies without fear. Scott watches the video and that's what makes Scott recruit Guzman.

Scott (S): What would you say about making 500 grand? Guzman (H): I'd say, "Who the hell do I gotta kill?"

The speaker's utterance belongs to the type offer. The utterance "What would you say about making 500 grand" means that the speaker gives an offer to the hearer by mentioning the price for his service.

Data 5 (0.30.18 – 0.30.23)

After getting Maria, Vanderhe, Peter and Guzman. Scott then meets the safecracker guy Dieter. Scott offers Dieter for one day's work.

Scott (S): How would you like to make 250 grand for one day's work? Dieter (H): Oh, my God.

The speaker's utterance belongs to the type offer. The utterance "How would you like to make 250 grand for one day's work" means that the speaker gives an offer to the hearer by mentioning the price for his service in only one day's work.

Data 6 (02.17.36 – 02.17.44)

After the mission finished, Vanderhe was the only member of the team that remains. He was saved by Dieter, Dieter locked him in the safe so the zombie can't kill him. Vanderhe got out with a lot of money and rents a plane to go to somewhere.

Vanderohe (S): We should... we should make a toast. Steward (H): Oh, we can't. We're working.

The speaker's utterance belongs to the type offer. The utterance "We should... we should make a toast" means that the speaker gives an offer to the hearer for having a toast with him.

(Promise)

Data 1 (0.21.16 – 0.21.30)

Geeta and Kate were evacuated as a result of the zombie outbreak that had spread widely in the city. Geeta wants to ask the coyote helps to get herself and her children out of the place because she realizes that her children need a free life than being in a refugee camp. But Kate hardly forbid Geeta to do anything that can be endanger her.

Kate (H): I need you to promise me that you're not gonna do anything stupid. Geeta, it's... it's not worth the risk.

Geeta (S): No, you're right. I won't. I promise. Okay? Thanks.

The speaker's utterance belongs to the type promise. The speaker wants to bring her children out of the camp, but the hearer forbids it. The utterance "I promise. Okay" means that the speaker promises to the hearer that the speaker will not talk about plan to bring her child out from the cam and not doing anything stupid.

(Accept)

Data 1 (0.24.00 – 0.24.25)

Scott had a bad dream, he thought back to when his wife was infected by a zombie and he couldn't help but kill her in front of his daughter. Waking up from his sleep Scott then contacted Mr. Tanaka.

Scott (S): Mr. Tanaka, I'm in a tough spot. I don't like you very much. So, I hate giving you the satisfaction of taking the job, but...

Mr. Tanaka (H): You'd best to gather your team. You'll need a helicopter pilot and a safecracker. I'm gonna text you an address. Be there at 4:00 p.m. tomorrow.

The speaker's utterance belongs to the type accept. The utterance "So, I hate giving you the satisfaction of taking the job, but" means that the speaker accepts the offer from the hearer to gather a team and run the mission to take the money.

Data 2 (0.26.03 – 0.26.27)

After accepting Mr Tanaka's offer, Scott started to form his team by meeting Maria first and asking her for join the team, because they are family.

Scott (H): Now you're getting it.

Maria (S): Who else is on your crazy-ass list?

The speaker's utterance belongs to the type accept. The utterance "Who else is on your crazy-ass list" means that the speaker accepts the offer from the hearer to join the team and run the mission to take the money.

Data 3 (0.27.24 – 0.27.37)

After accepting Mr Tanaka's offer, Scott started to form his team by meeting Maria first and asking her for join the team. And then, they are going to see Vanderohe to ask him for join.

Vanderohe (S): God, I can't figure that out, but I guess there is a chance that it could be... cathartic.

Scott (H): There it is.

The speaker's utterance belongs to the type accept. The utterance "but I guess there is a chance that it could be... cathartic" means that the speaker accepts the offer from the hearer to join the team and run the mission to take the money because the speaker thinks there always a chance to start again after long time retired.

Data 4 (0.28.13 – 0.28.24)

After accepting Mr Tanaka's offer, Scott started to form his team by meeting Maria first and asking her for join the team. And then, they are going to see Vanderohe to ask him for join. After getting Vanderohe in his team, Scott then meets Peters to ask her for join the team.

Peter (S): That's my share. Just for me? Two million dollars if it pans out? Hundred percent. I'm in. Yeah.

Maria (H): You don't want to know the risks or...

Peter (S): Why would I want to know the risks? Two million dollars? That's a lot of cash.

The speaker's utterance belongs to the type accept. The utterance "Hundred percent. I'm in. Yeah" means that the speaker accepts the offer from the hearer to join the team without considering any reason.

Data 5 (0.25.96 – 0.30.04)

After getting Maria, Vanderohe, and Peter in the team, Scott the meet the next guy Mikey Guzman. Mikey Guzman is a youtuber, he ever makes a video killing the zombies without fear. Scott watches the video and that what makes Scott recruit Guzman.

Scott (H): What would you say about making 500 grand?

Guzman (S): I'd say, "Who the hell do I gotta kill?"

The speaker's utterance belongs to the type offer. The utterance "Who the hell do I gotta kill" means that the speaker accepts the hearer offer for join the team and suddenly know that his job is about killing the zombies.

Data 6 (0.31.11 – 0.31.20)

After getting Maria, Vanderohe, Peter and Guzman. Scott the meet the safecracker guy Dieter. Scott offers Dieter for one day's work.

Maria (H): You're in?

Dieter (S): It's a doorway to another realm, my friends, and providence has brought you to me. We go through it together

The speaker's utterance belongs to the type accept. The utterance "It's a doorway to another realm, my friends, and providence has brought you to me. We go through it together" means that the speaker gives accept an offer from the hearer because the speaker know that is his destiny to crack the Gotterdammerung.

Data 7 (0.46.36 – 0.46.45)

When they were preparing for begin the mission, Kate Scott's daughter who works at the camp realize that her friend Geeta have gone. Geeta wants to take the money that the team have planned. Kate didn't want to see Geeta died and leaves her kids, so she decides to join the team for finding Geeta. Scott asks Kate what is the girl look like, but Kate insists want to join the team. Finally, Scott accepts Kate to join the team.

Scott (S): So, you are never, ever to leave my sight. Those are my terms. Are we clear?

Kate (H): Yeah. We're clear.

The speaker's utterance belongs to the type accept. The utterance "So, you are never, ever to leave my sight. Those are my terms" means that the speaker accepts the hearer to join the team, but the hearer must be under the speaker's sight.

Data 8 (0.46.36 – 0.46.45)

When they were preparing to begin the mission, Kate Scott's daughter who works at the camp realizes that her friend Geeta has gone. Geeta wants to take the money that the team has planned. Kate didn't want to see Geeta die and leave her kids, so she decides to join the team to find Geeta. Scott asks Kate what the girl looks like, but Kate insists on joining the team. Finally, Scott accepts Kate to join the team.

Scott (H): So, you are never, ever to leave my sight. Those are my terms. Are we clear?

Kate (S): Yeah. We're clear.

The speaker's utterance belongs to the type accept. The utterance "Yeah. We're clear" means that the speaker accepts the terms from the hearer for always to be in the speaker's sight.

Data 9 (01.13.51 – 01.13.56)

When they have reached the casino, Dieter sees a map that shows there was a team before them who tried to get the money first. Scott started to assign the teams to do their job. Scott and Kate will find the generator to turn on the lamp.

Martin (H): Backup Gennie's on the third-floor roof. That's gonna be your safer bet.

Scott (S): Third-floor roof. Got it.

The speaker's utterance belongs to the type accept. The utterance "Third-floor roof, got it" means that the speaker accepts the order from the hearer to run the generator on the third-floor because the hearer is sure that the third-floor is safe from the zombies.

Data 10 (01.13.58 – 01.14.02)

When they have reached the casino, Dieter sees a map that shows there was a team before them who tried to get the money first. Scott started to assign the teams to do their job. Scott gives a command for Vanderhoof to take Dieter and Guzman on him.

Scott (H): Van, get Dieter down to the vault. Take Guzman with you.

Vanderohe (S): Roger that.

The speaker's utterance belongs to the type accept. The utterance "Roger that" means that the speaker accepts the order from the hearer to take Dieter and Guzman down the vault. Roger is a term of acceptance in military.

Data 11 (01.16.37 – 01.16.42)

Back to the past, when Scott and Kate had a bad moment. Kate's mother turned into zombie and obligated Scott to killed her and end her life. Scott killed her because he didn't want worse the situation.

Scott (H): If I ever made it seem like that wasn't the case, I'm sorry.

Kate (S): I got it. It's okay.

The speaker's utterance belongs to the type accept. The utterance "I got it. It's okay" means that the speaker accepts the speaker answer because she knows that her mother has turned into zombie. And the speaker accepts the fact and situations.

Data 12 (02.17.50 – 02.17.52)

After the mission finished, Vanderohe was the only member teams that remains. He was saved by Dieter, Dieter locked him in the safe so the zombie can't kill him. Vanderohe out with a lot of money and rent a plane to go to somewhere.

Vanderohe (H): It'd mean a lot to me.

Steward (S): What the hell? Let's do it.

The speaker's utterance belongs to the type accept. The utterance "What the hell? Let's do it." Means that the speaker accepts the speaker's offer for having a toast with the hearer.

(Assure)

Data 1 (0.05.54 – 0.05.56)

After colliding with a car, the army troops found the package they wanted to deliver out of the car's carriage. knowing the package, they wanted to send was a zombie the two soldiers choose to run away while the rest of their team had been killed by the zombies.

Soldier 1 (H): We need to go back. They need our help!

Soldier 2 (S) No. There is no "they." You understand? Everyone's fucked. Come on.

The speaker's utterance belongs to the type assure. The hearer wants to help the rest of the team, but the speaker forbids it. The utterance "There is no "they." You understand" means that the speaker assures the hearer that the rest of the team have dead and their help will be useless.

Data 2 (0.26.03 – 0.26.27)

After accepting Mr. Tanaka's offer, Scott started to form his team by meeting Maria first and asking her for join the team, because they are family.

Maria (S): Nobody needs to know our cut. Scott (H): Now you're getting it.

The speaker's utterance belongs to the type assure. The utterance "Nobody needs to know our cut." means that the speaker assures the hearer about the money, just for the three of them. Scott, Maria and Vanderohe the offer from the hearer to join the team and run the mission to take the money.

Data 3 (0.28.40 – 0.28.42)

After accepting Mr. Tanaka's offer, Scott started to form his team by meeting Maria first and asking her for join the team. After getting maria in his team, and get Vanderohe decision. Scott comes to see Peter and ask her for join the team as the helicopter guy. The hearer accepts the job, but she doesn't know what is the job.

Scott (S): You sure you don't want to know?

Peter (H): Uh... I bet it has something to do with a helicopter.

The speaker's utterance belongs to the type assure. The utterance "You sure you don't want to know." means that the speaker assures the hearer about the job, because the hearer only accepts the job but she doesn't care about what the job is.

Data 4 (0.33.04 – 0.33.09)

After gather all the member of the teams, they have to meet Mr. Tanaka to discuss about their plan to Vegas Bly and take the money.

Guzman (S): Scott, this is Damon. That's Chambers. They're with me. They'll be on my dime.

Scott (H): Okay.

The speaker's utterance belongs to the type assure. The utterance "They're with me. They'll be on my dime." means that the speaker assures the hearer that Damon and Chambers will join the team and Guzman will give his dime to them. Chambers and Damon are in Guzman's responsibility.

Data 5 (01.16.30 – 01.16.32)

Back to the past, when Scott and Kate had a bad moment. Kate's mother turned into zombie and obligated Scott to killed her and end her life. Scott killed her because he didn't want worse the situation.

Scott (S): I want to make sure you know I loved her. Kate (H): Yeah.

The speaker's utterance belongs to the type assure. The utterance "I want to make sure you know I loved her." means that the speaker assures the hearer that the speaker loves her mother. The speaker just had to kill her zombie mother to avoid her get bitten.

Data 6 (02.01.50 – 02.53)

Kate was disappearing from Scott's sight; she tries to safe Geeta alone. Realizing that Kate was gone, Scott wants to find Kate in the Olympus and accompanied by Peter. Kate has found Geeta and the other girl.

Kate (S): Are you bitten? Geeta (H): No.

Kate (S): Are you bitten?

Geeta (H): He hasn't gotten to us yet.

The speaker's utterance belongs to the type assure. The utterance "Are you bitten" means that the speaker assures the hearer that they haven't bitten yet by the zombie.

Data 7 (02.01.50 – 02.53)

Kate was disappearing from Scott's sight; she tries to safe Geeta alone. Realizing that Kate was gone, Scott wants to find Kate in the Olympus and accompanied by Peter. Kate has found Geeta and the other girl.

Kate (H): Are you bitten?

Geeta (S): He hasn't gotten to us yet.

The speaker's utterance belongs to the type assure. The utterance "He hasn't gotten to us yet." means that the speaker assures the hearer that the zombie hasn't bite them and make them clean.

(GUARANTEE)

Data 1 (0.18.36 – 0.18.40)

Geeta and Kate were evacuated as a result of the zombie outbreak that had spread widely in the city. Geeta wants to ask the coyote helps to get herself and her children out of the place because she realizes that her children need a free life than being in a refugee camp.

Geeta (S): Listen, these guards, they don't give a shit. But for five grand, I can buy my way out, me and my kids. I have to get the kids out by Friday, and I will do whatever it takes to protect my family.

Kate (H): Geeta, people that go in there, they don't always come back.

The speaker's utterance belongs to the type warrant. The speaker wants to bring her children out of the camp, but the hearer forbids it. The utterance "Listen, these guards, they don't give a shit" means that the speaker warrant the hearer that the speaker know all the guards there not really care about the refugees, as long as there's no something suspicious.

Conclusion

In this research, the researchers have analyzed the types of commissive speech act used in movie "Army of the Dead" 2021. As the result of this research, the researchers found 33 data which are divided into six types they are refuse, offer, promise, accept, assure and guarantee. Based on the findings, the researchers found that the type of refuse is the most used type of commissive speech act in movie "Army of the Dead" 2021 that is (12 data). And the type of promise and guarantee are the rarest type that used in movie "Army of the Dead" 2021 that is (1 data of promising and 1 data of guarantee), followed by type of refuse and offer that is (6 data of refuse and 6 data of offer). And last is type of assure that is 7 data.

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