

AN ANALYSIS OF COMMISIVE ACT IN THE HUNGER GAMES : MOCKINGJAY PART 2 MOVIE

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AN ANALYSIS OF COMMISSIVE ACT IN THE HUNGER GAMES : MOCKINGJAY PART 2 MOVIE

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Abstract: This research was about commissive acts uttered by characters and the aims behind the use of commissive acts in The Hunger Games : Mockingjay Part 2 movie. In conversation, commissive acts are threatening, promising, vowing, refusing, etc. The research data was in the form of utterances that contained commissive acts uttered by the characters in the movie. To analyze the data, the researcher used Spradley's theory (1998) which covered : data analysis; domain analysis, taxonomic analysis, componential analysis, and cultural value. This research was conducted by accomodating two theories: Levinson (1983) in analyzing commissive acts and Searle & Vanderveken (1985) in analyzing the aims of commissive acts. The result of the research showed that there were twenty five data that indicated as the relevant data. From the data, the researcher found five aims behind the use of commissive acts in the movie; they were planning, refusing, offering, promising, and threatening. The most dominant aim behind the use of commissive acts were planning (ten data) and promising (seven data) while the least dominant were refusing (four data), offering (two data), and threatening (two data).

Keywords: commissive acts, illocutionary acts, Hunger Games : Mockingjay Part 2 movie

INTRODUCTION

Communication is one important aspect of social life. People need to do communication to each other in daily life. In doing communication, people do not always convey what they mean via their utterances, sometime people also shares the meaning or message implies their utterances. Pragmatics is one of study of language that deals with the meaning in the context of conversation. According to Mullany (2010:10) in Zumaroh (2012), states that pragmatics refers to meaning construction in specific interactional context, it also cite to the study of meaning in use or meaning in interaction.

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(2010:10) in Zumaroh (2012), states that pragmatics refers to meaning construction in specific interactional context, it also cite to the study of meaning in use or meaning in interaction.

Speech acts is one of element in pragmatics studies. Speech acts theory explains how people share their intended meaning in context of conversation. According to Searle (1969:41), there are three levels of action carried by language in parallel: first, there is the locutionary act which consists of the actual utterance and its exterior meaning; then, there is the illocutionary act, which is the real intended meaning of the utterance, its semantic force; finally, there is the perlocutionary act which is the actual effect of the utterance, such as scaring, persuading, encouraging, etc.

Commissive is one of five types of illocutionary speech acts which means that the speaker commits to do a certain action in the future. In conversation, commissive speech acts are, promising, vowing, refusing, threatening, planing, guaranteeing etc.

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Based on that, the researcher conducted this research based on two research problems, it were what are commissives acts used in The Hunger Games : Mockingjay Part 2 movie? And what are the aims of the use of commissive act in The Hunger Games : Mockingjay Part 2 movie? then, the research objectives to answer the research problem were To describe the use of commissive acts which are used in The Hunger Games : Mockingjay Part 2 movie and to identify the aims of commissive acts found in The Hunger Games : Mockingjay Part 2 movie.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Pragmatics

According to Yule (2006:112) pragmatics is the study of meaning, or how we recognize what is meant even when it is not actually said or written. In order to make it happen, speakers or writers must be able to depend on a lot of shared assumptions and expectations provides us with some insights into how more is always being communicated than is said. Pragmatics is a systematic way

of explaining language use in context. It seeks to explain aspects of meaning which cannot be found in the plain sense of words or structures, as explained by semantics. It is a way of investigating how sense can be made of certain texts even when, from a semantic view point, the text seems to be incomplete or to have a different meaning to what is really intended.

Speech Act

Speech act is the central theory of linguistic communication. This theory is a part of how speakers use language to communicate; likewise knowledge of how to identify that act is critical or another to listener understanding Deborah (2002:57) in Minasih (2015). In accordance this point, Yule (1994:100) argues that this theory appears from the basic insight that language is not merely used to explain the word, but also to perform an action. It means that in understanding speaking, interpreting meanings of certain sentences is not enough because identifying an act also must be done. So, by this component, we will find out what utterances do, how

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they can be used, and how we used them in a conversation.

Types of Speech Act

Locutionary act

Locutionary act is the basic of utterance or producing meaningful expression. When someone produces the utterance, that utterance is called locutionary act. For example someone said "It is rain outside!". The utterance it self, "It is rain outside!" is called locutionary act. In the simple expression, locutionary act is the act of saying, the literal meaning of the utterance. Locutionary act also can be called speaker's utterance.

Illocutionary act

Illocutionary act is performed via the communicative force of an utterance. Illocutionary act is an utterance with some kind of function in mind. Someone might letter to make a statement, an offer, an explanation, or for some other communicative purpose. This is also generally known as the illocutionary force of the utterance (Yule, 1996:48). This mean,

every utterance that we produce it is also another act performed inside the utterance.

Perlocutionary act

The last part of the speech act is perlocutionary act. Perlocutionary act is the effect of utterance on the hearer, depending on specific circumstances. This is the effect on the hearer of what the speaker says. Perlocutionary act is the consequent effect of the utterance on the hearer, or the overall aim of the utterance (Wagiman, 2008:70). Perlocutionary act is the hearers reaction toward the speaker's utterance. Perlocutionary acts would include such effects as persuading, embarrassing, intimidating, boring, irritating, or inspiring the hearer. Fore example, "it is rain outside!". The perlocutionary effect from that utterance may the hearer use an umbrella when he or she goes outside, or the hearer keeps to stay still in the room.

Illocutionary Act

As explain previously that illocutionary act the performance

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saying Searle's of speech acts consists five broad categories (Searle 1979).

Assertives

The assertive class commits the speaker to something's being the case, to the truth of the expressed proposition. It includes assert, predict and insist. Example: "The sun is shining" The speaker affirms that the sun is shining.

Directives

This are attempts by the speaker to get the hearer to do something. like include direct, order and entreat Example: "Could you pass me the salt, please?" The speaker asks his/her to pass him/her the salt.

Commissives

These are acts that commit the speaker to some future course of action. It includes commit, promise and threaten. Example: "I will come to your party" The speaker promises his/her interlocutor to come to his party.

Expressives

This express the psychological state specified in the sincerity condition; acts of this kind express the speaker's own feelings. It includes apologize, thank and praise.

Example: "You are always late!". The speaker complains that his/her interlocutor is always late.

Declaratives

This is acts which bring about a corresponding change in the world, e. g. I declare X to be Y, X shall henceforth be known as Y, assuming the speaker has the authority to make the declaration. Example: "Hereby the meeting is closed" The speaker declares the meeting as closed.

Commissive Speech Act

Commissive utterance is one of the utterances that are often produced in human communication. It is utterance that commits the speaker to do some future action (Levinson, 1983:240). They are promising, vowing, planning, threatening, offering, and etc. They can be performed by the speaker alone, or by speaker as a member of a group (Listiana, 2012).

The Aims of Commissive Act

The utterance of commissive act is not easy to be understood by some people. Knowing the aims of

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the utterances that contain commissive act is important in doing communication with others. At least, there are many aims in commissive act: commit, promise, threaten, vow, swear, accept, consent, refuse, offer, bid, assure, guarantee, warrant, contract, covenant, bet (Searle & Vanderveken, 1985: 192-197)

The Hunger Games : Mockingjay Part 2

The movie was opened by Katniss that just got out from the suffering in which her vocal cords was hurted. Because Peeta strangled Katniss. After Peeta was succeed to be saves and brought back District 13 by the insurgent. Peeta should be isolated because he suffered 5 mental disease caused by weapon biologic named hacker Jacker. In the other side, Snow has thought that Coin would tried to liberate Peeta as a step to prevent propaganda videos return the direction to weaken the role of Mockingjay in front of the insurgent. And this first scene was just one of the series of disturbed, death, and sacrificing of Mockingjay. He never hopesthe revolution and he just

wanted to survive with the important people for him.

METHODOLOGY

This research used qualitative method. Letosilite (2010:52) in Minasih (2015), states that qualitative resarch method is concerned with structure and patterns, and how something. The data were taken from the utterances uttered by the main character in The Hunger Games : Mockingjay Part 2 movie. The data were utterances that contained illocutionary act. The data source was The Hunger Games movie. The steps of collecting data were analysis in Spradley's (1998) theory contains of four steps: domain analysis, taxonomy analysis, componential analysis, and culture value.

a. Domain Analysis

Domain analysis is the first step in analysing data. In domain analysis, the researcher analyzed the data found in order to differentiate the relevant data and the irrelevant data. Particularly, the researcher took utterances which contained commissive acts as the relevant data

¹ Moh. Rifki Rasyid and Dwi Taurina Mila Wardhani, *An Analysis of Commisive Act in The Hunger Games : Mockingjay Part 2 Movie*

¹ while the others more be ignored. Here, the examples of the analysis can be seen in Table 1.

¹ Table 1. Example of Domain Analysis

Code	Data
01	I want to talk to him
02	I wanna help the rebels in any way I can

b. Taxonomy Analysis

Taxonomy analysis is the next step after domain analysis. Here, the researcher related the data and the aims of the usage of commissive and directives acts. Here, the examples of the analysis can be seen in Table 2.

Table 2. Example of Taxonomy Analysis

Code	Data	Aims
01	I'll do anything.	Planning
02	I promise to love and cherish you eachday.	Promise

¹ c. Componential Analysis

In componential analysis, the researcher combined the data with its aims in the Hunger Games movie. And then, he counted the data identified into percentage table in order to know the dominant aims behind the usage of commissive act. Here, te exmples of componential

¹ analysis can be can be seen in Table 3.

Table 3. Example of Componential Analysis

Code	Aims	Total
01	Promise	17
02	Planning	25

¹ d. Culture Value

The culture value analysis means the researcher drew a general term about the data analysis. In this case, the researcher drew a picture about the data analysis in particular what the dominant aims of the usage of commissive acts. The researcher explain it with the explanation.

¹ FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Finding

After classifying the data, the result of all the data in this study are shown in the following table:

¹ Table. 4 The Data and The Aims of Commissive Acts

Code	Data	Aims	Total
001/HG2/00:01:33	I want to talk to him	Planning	10
002/HG2/00:04:35	I wanna help the rebels in any way I can		

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The Commissive Acts and the Aims

Commissive is one of the utterances that are often produced in human communication. It is utterance that commits the speaker to do some future action (Levinson, 1983:240). They are promising, vowing, planning, threatening, offering, and etc.

Planning

According to Mifflin (2003: 1), planning is one of the executive functions of the brain, encompassing the neurological processes involved in the formulation, evaluation and selection of sequence of thoughts and actions to achieve a desired goal.

Datum 01

(HG200:01:33)

The doctor : Okay, I know, I know. I'm sorry. I know it's a little tender. Okay, let's try your voice now. "My name is

Katniss Everdeen. I'm from District 12."

Katniss: My.....name is.....Katniss Everdeen. I want...I want to talk to him.

Plutarch : He needs time. something new today.

The conversation took place in hospital. The doctor ordered Katniss to try her voice by saying "My name is Katniss Everdeen. I'm from District 12.". Katniss followed the doctor's advice. Then, Katniss said that she went to talk to Peeta, Katniss wanted to know about Peeta's condition and she wanted to talk with Peeta because Katniss felt wrong to Peeta of attack District 12. The bold utterance in the conversation above refers to commissive act. The speaker (Katniss) committed to do future action. In this case, she wanted to meet and talk to Peeta.

Datum 02

(HG200:04:35)

Effe : I'm glad you're feeling better.

Katniss : Snow has to pay for what he's done. I wanna help the rebels in any way I can.

Effe : It's hard to see Peeta this way.

The dialogue took place in office. Katniss came to Effe's office, Effe felt sad for the

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Katniss's feeling by saying "I'm glad you're feeling better". Then, she told to Effe that Snow had to pay for what he did. Katniss wanted revenge to the Capital Snow because Capital Snow attack Katniss and Katniss's family. The bold utterance refers to commissive act, because Katniss committed to do future action. Katniss made a plan to revenge Capital Snow's act by helping the rebels.

Discussion

In this research, the type of commissive act with the aim planning found frequently. It occurred because the characters in the movie did some future action. It related with the movie's content which told about the planning to do rebellion to Capital Snow. Thus, the insurgent made some planning to against the Capital Snow in the movie. In addition, the utterances that contained commissive act with aims offering and threatening is least dominant with two data. It is occurred because the characters in the movie especially the main characters and the insurgent joined to against his enemy. There is no side that claimed their power, all of the insurgent were

going to unity and togetherness. The aims of the use of commissive act in the movie were planning (ten data), promise (seven data), offering (two data), threatening (two data) and refused (four data).

The results of the previous studies and the results of this study were different. Firstly, the results of Wardani's (2011) research showed that there were five types of illocutionary acts: directive, commissive, representative, expressive, and declarative used by the main character in Prince of Persia: The Sand of Time Movie. Secondly, the results of Minasih's (2015) research showed that there were twenty seven data indicated into directive illocutionary act in The Great Gatsby Movie. In the data, the researcher found five acts included into directive act: asking, requesting, begging, permitting, and commanding. Thirdly, the results of Nirmala's (2014) research showed that the majority of illocutionary act used in Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's interview were representative and the illocutionary verb which was mostly used was

informing. The results of the previous studies showed that the three researchers in the previous studies focused their research on the five kinds of speech act, directive act, and illocutionary act. None of them who focused their research to commissive act. It made the results of this study were different from the results of the previous studies since the research objectives were different.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

Conclusion

The result of analysis showed that there were 25 commissive acts found in *Hunger Games : Mockingjay Part 2*. It also showed that there were five aims of commissive acts they were : planning, offering, promising, threatening, refusing.

The researcher found 10 data of planning, 2 data of offering, 7 data of promising, 2 data of threatening, 4 data of refusing. The analysis of commissive acts in *The Hunger Games Mockingjay Part 2* movie could make the researcher know and understand the use of commissive and

the aims of *The Hunger Games : Mockingjay Part 2* movie.

Suggestions

Based on analysis and the conclusions of this study, the researcher proposes some suggestions that may be useful for readers, the students and the next researchers who are interested to study about commissive acts. The researcher hopes the result of this study can be a reference for the readers in Linguistics field. For the students, especially in Faculty of Letters, they should be interested in studying especially commissive act because it studies about the expression of utterances based on the context of situation in daily communication and explore more about it for developing the knowledge in studying pragmatics. For the next researchers who are interested in studying about commissive act, the researcher suggests that they can do analysis of the commissive act more deeply from many aspect, such as, how the commissive acts are employed whether it is directly and indirectly, and also they can analyze the

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commissive acts in some discourses whether it is written and listener. At the last for the readers should know that studying about the commissive especially on illocutionary acts is very important because they can comprehend or understand each utterance that uttered by another in daily communication.

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