The commissives speech act in Adele songs

Syahidah Nurul Alam[1], Dila Charisma[2], Eline Rozaliya Winarto[3]
English Language Education Program, Universitas Muhammadiyah Cirebon, Indonesia.

Corresponding author
syahidah1089@gmail.com

Abstract

The objectives of the research are to analyze speech act classification and the form of commissive speech act used in the Adele song. The approach of this study was descriptive qualitative. The researchers found 49 data based on the analyzed data, the most frequently occurring in speech act classification is commissive. Commssive occured 26 times (53, 06%), followed by expressive 13 times (26, 53 %), then representative 5 times (10, 20 %), directive 3 times (6, 12%) and declaration 2 times (4, 08 %). Then the researchers found and analyzed Adele lyric songs, based on form of commissive speech act, there are threat, refusal, promise, offer, warning, and volunteering. The researchers found and analyzed 26 data, based on the analyzed; the most frequently occurring commissive speech act is promise. Promise occured 10 times (38, 46 %), followed by offer as much 6 times (23, 07 %), then warning 4 times (15, 38%), threat 3 times (11, 53%), refusal 2 times (3, 84%) and volunteer occurs 2 times (7, 69%).

Keywords: *Pragmatic; Speech Act; Speech Act Classifications by Searle form of Commissive; Song*

INTRODUCTION

Pragmatics is part of a linguistic study. Pragmatics is about how the listener interprets utterances and the speaker produces interpretable utterances. Pragmatics is sometimes characterized as dealing with the effects of *context*. This is equivalent to saying it deals with utterances, if one collectively refers to all the facts that can vary from utterance to utterance as 'context.' One must be careful, however, for the term is often used with more limited meanings.

A speech act is a part of a pragmatic study that studies about utterances. Clark and Carlson (1982:35) point out speech act cannot be fully understood without considering the hearers as well as the speakers. Speech act are directed at real people, whose abilities to recognize put limits on what speakers can do with their lyrics. The term speech act was coined by Austin (1962) and developed by Searle (1969). Austin defines speech acts as acts performed in saying something. Further, he identifies three distinct levels of action beyond the act of utterance. Searle classifies speech acts differently from what Austin proposed. The five categories which are pointed out including: (1) Representative, (2) Directive, (3) Expressive, (4) Commisive, (5)

Declarative. One type of speech acts that commonly happens in conversation between one person and another are commissive.

Commissive is one type of speech acts in which the speaker commits to a future action and it is exploited in many interactions. While (Yule: 1996) says that Commissives are those kind of speech act that speakers use to commit themselves to some future action, they express what the speaker intends. They are promises, threats, refusals, pledges, and they can perform by the speaker alone, or as a member of group.

Commissive speech acts often happens in daily life and communication which related to society or community members and language development not only in movie, it is also found in a song. Song is a beautiful language to express one's feelings. Song can make someone's mood be happy and make the listener relax, by feeling the melodic, rhythm, and lyric we can be carried away in the song in this research the researchers used songs to be analyzed based on commissive theory. The researchers focus the study in (1) What are the types of speech acts based on Searle found in Adele songs and (2) What are the forms of commissive speech act found in Adele songs.

The forms of commissive speech act might include threat, promise, refusal, and warning. According to Austin in Cutting (2002) This includes acts in which the words commit the speaker to future action, such as promising, offering, 'threatening, refusing, vowing and volunteering those forms build speech in giving promise by the speaker to the hearer.

Threat is an expression of an intention to inflict pain, injury, punishment or evil. Threat is a statement of an intention to punish or harm somebody. It means to give intimidation to the hearer, if the hearer does not want to do the speaker's command. Threat is commonly motivated by hatred and distrustful of the speaker to the hearer in which the speaker feels that someone has higher power to intimidate the hearer via his utterance, Al - Bantany (2013:6).

Promise is an oral or written agreement to do or not to do something. Promise is an utterance used to remind the speaker about something to be done in the future. Promise is a declaration made, as to another person, with respect to the future, giving assurance that one will do or not to do something. It is a verbal commitment by one person to another agreeing to do.

Refusal is when the speaker says firmly that the hearer will not do, give or accept something. Refusals are negative responses to invitations, requests, offers, suggestions, and the like which are frequently used in our daily lives. When the speaker says firmly that the hearer will not do, give or accept something, it is called refusal. It is the act of refusing, denial of anything demanded, solicited, or offered for acceptance.

Volunteer is defined as offer to do something without being forced or paid to do it. It is to perform or offer to perform a service of someone's own free will. It means choosing to offer or give freely without being asked or obliged.

Offer means saying that you are willing to do something for somebody or give something to somebody. Offer is the hearer's expression to offer an act for the hearer's or addressee's interest.

Warning is an utterance that intends others to be careful. It could be an advice, warn, a suggestion, etc. For example: "Don't even dare you take my flowers! I'll kill you!" The speaker warns the hearer to not to take any single flower. The speaker warns the hearer do what the speaker wants.

From several forms of commissive, the researchers only used threat, promise, refusal, volunteer, offer and warning in this research to make it easier to analyze.

One that can influence learning motivation is an interest in song, Song can be used as a medium of learning in the classroom, the teacher can provide songs to listen to students, and then the teacher tells students to promote discussion in groups, asking students to comment on various things, Ainoer, Ikhwanul & Gatut (2017: 1).

Song is a beautiful language to express one's feelings. Song can make someone's mood be happy and make the listener relax, by feeling the melodic, rhythm, and lyric we can be carried away in the song.

Music not only provides solace for its listeners, but can also be a means to convey moral messages, criticize government, express feelings, and encourage or motivate someone to do something positive or negative. Ainoer, Ikhwanul & Gatut (2017: 1).

The researchers choose Adele songs because **Adele Laurie Blue Adkins,** is the best singer, she was born on May 5, 1988 in England, she is an English pop singer and song writer whose soulful, emotive voice and traditionally crafted songs made her one of the most broadly popular performers of her generation. There are many meanings on language used, and the researcher focuses on analyzing the utterance of language itself. There are five songs to be analyzed: Rolling in the Deep, Set Fire to the Rain, Don't You Remember, Someone like You and He Won't Go.

METHOD
Research Design

In this research, researcher uses a descriptive qualitative. It is descriptive qualitative research because attempts to describe the linguistics phenomena in song lyric it (Creswell: 2012). Qualitative approach to data collection, analysis, interpretation, and report differ data from traditional (Creswell: 2012). The outcome goal of the qualitative research that focuses in textual analysis is discovering meanings and then interpreting the data (Vanderstoep and Johnston, 2009:210). This research tends to analyze the form of commissive speech act and type of speech act in Adele song.

Data Collecting Procedure

To collect the data, researcher conducted the research in several steps:

1. Observing, the researcher is listened to Adele's songs. Then read the scripts every sentence in order find out the commissive utterance.

2. The researcher downloads the script from the internet and prints it. The writer marks the script that contains commissive speech acts and identifies what kind of commissive speech acts are appear in the script.
3. The researchers classifying sentences from the songs into several categories based on commissive theory then write in on paper.

Research Instrument

This research uses documentary study because the data of this research is songs. Denscombe, (2007 : 230) argues that documents can be obtained from the internet such as website pages, home pages, or email and they can be treated like online documents. The instrument that would be used in this research is songs and analytical sheet of script.

Data Analysis

In analyzing the data, the researchers used some steps including familiarizing and organizing, coding and reducing, and interpreting and representing.

Organizing the data

The first stage in analyzing qualitative data involves familiarization and organization so that the data can be easily retrieved. The researchers organized and process the data by sorting data into different types of commissive such as promise, threat, warning, or refusal. Then, the researchers become familiar with the data through reading and rereading notes and scripts. Researchers focus on the data in the type of speech act and the form of commisive speech act.

Coding and Reducing

After familiarizing yourself with the data and organizing them for easy retrieval, the researchers begin the coding and reducing process, analyze by giving the codes on the data that has been selected by focusing on the type of speech and the form of commissive speech act.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Researchers found and analyzed Adele songs based on the speech act classification by Searle, there are representative, directive, commissive, expressive and declaration. The result of data findings is presented in table 4.1.

Table 4.1 Data Finding of Speech Act Classification by Searle

No	Speech Act Classification By Searle	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
1	Commissive	26	53,06 %	1

2	Expressive	13	26,53 %	2
3	Representative	5	10,20 %	3
4	Directive	3	6,12%	
5	Declaration	2	4,08 %	
	TOTAL	49	100%	

The researchers found 49 data based on the analyzed, the most frequently occurring in speech act classification is commissive. As shown in the table 4.1, commssive occured 26 times (53, 06%), followed by expressive 13 times (26, 53 %), then representative 5 times (10, 20 %), directive 3 times (6, 12%) and declaration 2 times (4, 08 %).

Then the researchers found and analyzed Adele songs, based on the form of commissive speech act, there are threat, refusal, promise, offer, warning, and volunteering. The result of data findings is presented in table 4.2

Table 4.2 Data Finding of Form of Commissive

No	Form of Commissive	Frequency	Percentage	Rank
1	Promise	10	38,46 %	1
2	Offer	6	23,07 %	2
3	Warning	4	15,38 %	3
4	Threat	3	11,53 %	
5	Refusal	1	3,84 %	
6	Volunteer	2	7,69 %	
	Total	26	100%	

The researchers found and analyzed 26 data, based on the analyzed; the most frequently occurring in commissive speech act is promise. As shown in Table 4.2, promise occurs 10 times (38, 46 %), followed by offer as much 6 times (23, 07 %), then warning 4 times (15, 38%), threat 3 times (11, 53%), refusal 2 times (3, 84%) and volunteer occurs 2 times (7, 69%).

Based on the research, the researchers analyzed utterances in Adele songs, based on the speech act classification by Searle there are representative, directive, commissive, expressive and declaration. The following table describes the analysis:

Table 4.3. Analysis Speech Act Classification by Searle

No	Code	Utterance	Speech Act Classifications by

			Searle
1	D1/L1	There's a fire starting in my heart	Representative
2	D3/L1	When will I see you again	Directive
3	D1 /L6	See how I leave with every piece of you	Expressive
4	D1/L31	Turn my sorrow into treasured gold	Declaration
5	D3/L11	Baby, please remember me once more.	Commissive

The utterances were analyzed based on the speech act classification used in Adele songs, those are representative, directive, commissive, expressive and declaration.

The representative utterance in Adele songs, occurred on D1/L1, in this utterance the speaker believes that his heart is being hurt / burning.

Code : D1/L1

Utterance : There's a fire starting in my heart

The directive utterance in Adele song occurred in D1/L1, the speaker asks someone to see / remember her once again.

Code : D3/L1

Utterance : When will I see you again?

The expressive utterance in Adele song occurred in D1/L6. It showed the Expressive utterance in Adele song, in these utterances the speaker expresses her feeling when she leaves.

Code : D1/L6

Utterance : See how I leave with every piece of you

D1/L31show the declaration utterance in Adele songs, in this utterance the speaker tried to change her condition from sorrow became treasured gold.

Code : D1/L31

Utterance : Turn my sorrow into treasured gold

D3/L11 shown the comimissive utterance in Adele songs, in this utterance the speaker offer someone to promise remember her once more.

Code : D3/L11

Utterance : Baby, please remember me once more

Based on the research, there are six categories of commissive speech act in the Adele songs that has been analyzed in this research; there are threat, refusal, promise, offer, warning, and volunteering. The following table describe the analysis:

Table 4.4 Analysis Form of Commissive in Adele songs

No	Code	Utterance	Form of Commissive
1	D4/L11	Never mind, I'll find someone like you	Promise

2	D4/L13	*Don't forget me," I beg*	Offer
3	D1/L7	Don't underestimate the things that I will do	Threat
4	D5/L21	I Won't Forgive Me If I Give Up Trying	Warning
5	D2/L4	Until you kissed my lips and you saved me	Volunteer
6	D5/L11	But I won't go	Refusal

The data with code D4/L11 showed the promise utterance in Adele songs, the speaker shows this song to someone who had leave her and marry someone else, in the utterance *I'll find someone like you* the speaker promises to find someone who is similar to him.

   Code   : D4/L11
   Utterance : Never mind, I'll find someone like you

   The offer utterance in Adele song is D4/L13; the speaker offers to someone no to *forget me;* however, someone has been married with someone else.

   Code   : D4/L13
   Utterance : Don't forget me," I beg

   The data with code D1/L7 shown a threat utterance in Adele songs, the speaker threatening to someone don't underestimate the things that I will do.

   Code   : D1/L7

   Utterance : Don't underestimate the things that I will do

   The data with code D5/L21 shown a warning utterance in Adele song, the speaker warn to herself if she tried to give up, she won't forgiveness.

   Code : D5/L21
   Utterance : I Won't Forgive Me If I Give Up Trying

   The data with code D2/L4 shown volunteer utterance in Adele song, this utterance tell about someone who had saved her from the downturn in her life.

   Code : D2/L4
   Utterance : Until you kissed my lips and you saved me

   The researcher only found 1 data with refusal utterances in Adele songs namely: D5/L11. The data with code D2/L4 shown volunteer utterance in Adele song,

   Code : D5/L11
   Utterance : But I won't go

CONCLUSION

Based on the research finding, there are five types of speech acts by Searle namely: representative, directive, commissive, expressive and declaration. The most frequently occurring in speech act classification is commissive. Commssive occured 26 times (53, 06%), followed by expressive 13 times (26, 53 %), then representative 5 times (10, 20 %), directive 3 times (6, 12%) and declaration 2 times (4, 08 %). Commissive is the most frequent category of speech act classification found in the song lyrics, therefore the researchers analyzed the form of commissive. There are six forms of commissive utterances which are used in Adele songs; there are threat, refusal, promise, offer, warning, and volunteering. The most frequently occurring commissive speech act is promise. Promise occurs 10 times (38, 46 %), followed by offer as much 6 times (23, 07 %), then warning 4 times (15, 38%), threat 3 times (11, 53%), refusal 1 times (3, 84%) and volunteer occurs 2 times (7, 69%).

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