

**COMMISSIVE SPEECH ACT IN THE SECOND US
PRESIDENTIAL DEBATE**

THESIS

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DEPARTMENT OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURES
FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES
UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA**

2014

**COMMISIVE SPEECH ACT IN THE SECOND US PRESIDENTIAL
DEBATE**

THESIS

**Presented to
Universitas Brawijaya
in partial fulfillment of the requirements
for the degree of *Sarjana***



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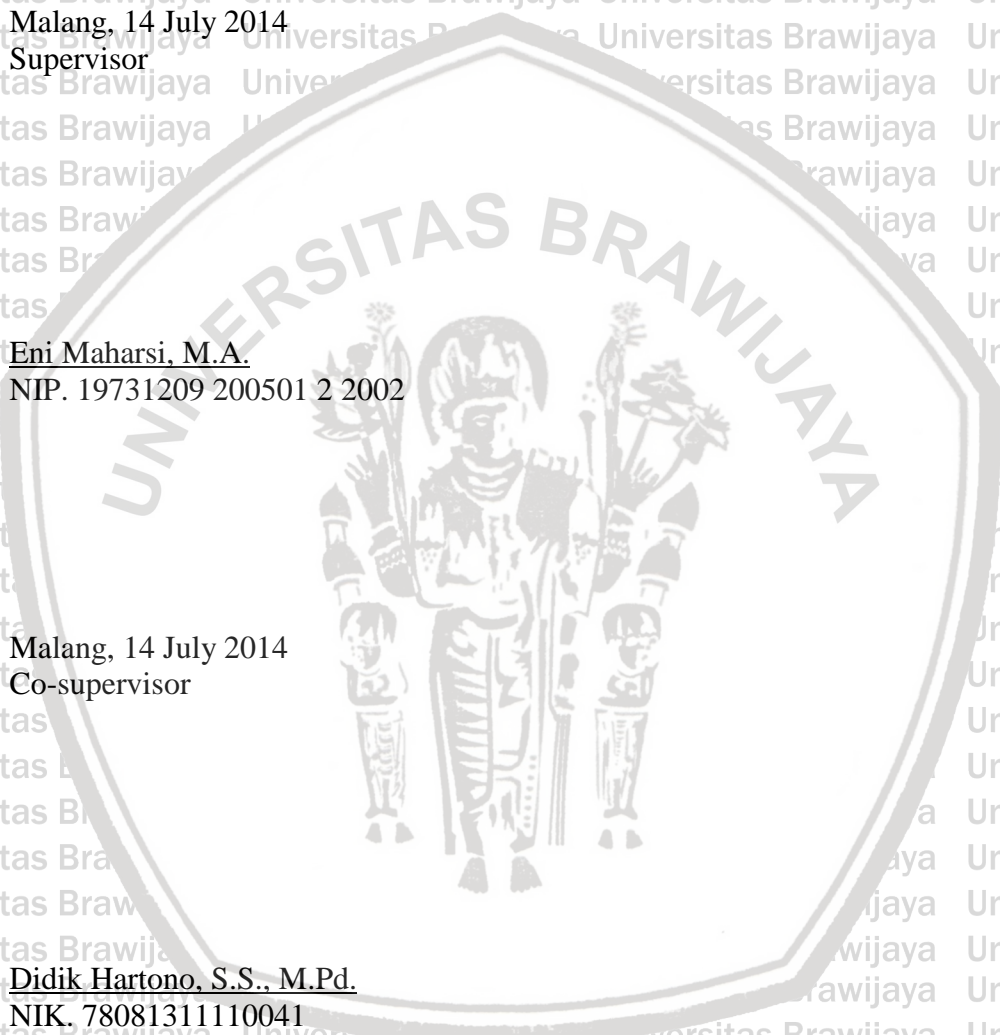
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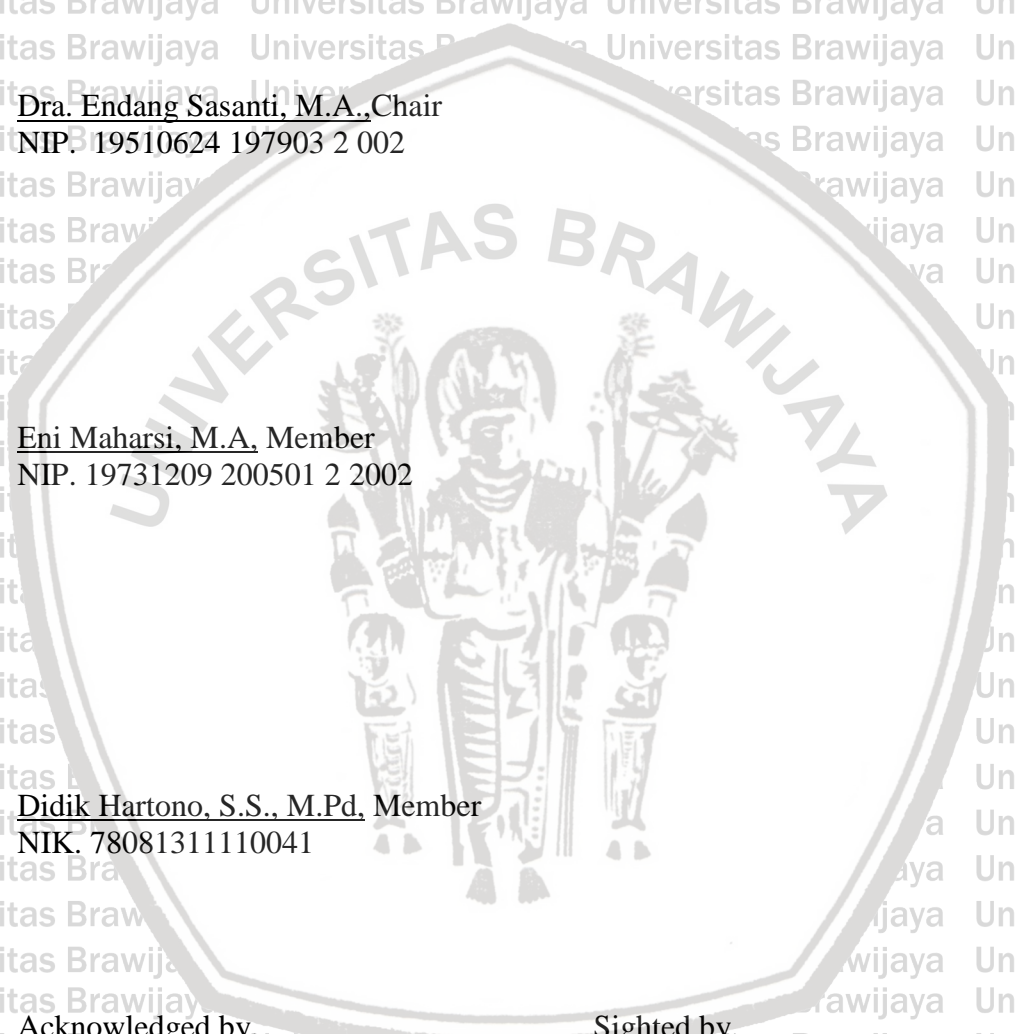
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ABSTRACT

Sari, Novika Negrita. 2014. **Commissive Speech Act in The Second US Presidential Debate**. Study Program of English, Faculty of Cultural Studies, Universitas Brawijaya. Supervisor: Eni Maharsi, Co-supervisor: Didik Hartono.

Keywords: Speech Acts, Commissive Speect Acts Verbs, Direct Speech acts, Indirect Speech, Second US Presidential Debate.

Communicating is one of the fundamental requirements for someone to be able to understand each other. In this study, the writer examined the commissive speech act inherent in the debate between President Barack Obama and Mitt Romney in Second U.S. Presidential Debate edition. There are three problems in this study: (1a) what types of commissive speech act (1b) what are the classifications of commissive speech acts (2) what are the direct and indirect commissive speech act.

This study used a qualitative approach. Research design was text analysis which was applied to analyze the data. The data were the sentences produced by Barack Obama and Mitt Romney in the Second U.S. Presidential Debate. The writer also put the results of the analysis in the table to make it easier to read the results of the analysis.

The results showed there are kinds of commissive acts in the debate. Researchers found 23 conversations that indicate illocutionary acts of commissive. Of these 23, 2 were respectively offers, in which the President or governor speech aim to provide a quote form designs in revolution to the American nation. There were also 4 promises where the debater aimed to give a promise to perform his obligations as a good president for the country. After that, there are 6 refusings in which the speaker tried to give the refusal or denial of the statement that is not true. In addition, there are 6 vowing acts aimed to give oaths so that the listeners can be more confident and believe any major changes which are made to countries such as the U.S. increased the country's economy. Last is 5 volunteering acts which have a goal to not give immediate relief from the president who made volunteering acts without any specific purpose. All these results indicate that the debate contains move indirect sentences that have implied meaning and purposes.

The writer suggests to the next reaserchers conduct a study on speech act focusing on two-way communication among other public figures because there will be more various types of illocutionary act in two-way communication.

ABSTRAK

Sari, Novika Negrita. 2014. Tindak Tutur Komisif Dalam Second US Presidential Debate. Program Studi Sastra Inggris, Universitas Brawijaya. Pembimbing (I) Eni Maharsi, (II) Didik Hartono.

Kata Kunci: Tindak Tutur, Tindak tutur komisif, Tindak tutur langsung, Tindak tutur tidak langsung, Second US Presidential Debate.

Berkomunikasi adalah salah satu kebutuhan mendasar seseorang untuk dapat memahami satu sama lain. Dalam penelitian ini, penulis meneliti tindak tutur komisif yang terdapat di dalam perdebatan antara presiden Barack Obama dan Mitt Romney dalam edisi Second US Presidential Debate. Ada tiga rumusan masalah dalam penelitian ini yaitu (1a) jenis tindak illokusi komisif apa sajakah yang ada (1b) memeriksa lebih luas tindak komisif apa saja (2) penyampaian langsung dan tidak langsungkah.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif. Rancangan penelitian digunakan dalam mengaplikasikan bentuk teks untuk menganalisis data. Data diambil dari ungkapan debat oleh Barack Obama dan Mitt Romney dalam Second US Presidential Debate. Penulis juga meletakkan hasil analisis dalam tabel untuk memudahkan membaca hasil analisis.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan terdapat semua jenis tindak komisif di dalam perdebatan. Peneliti menemukan 23 percakapan yang menunjukkan tindak illokusi dari komisif. Dari 23 tersebut masing-masing terdapat 2 penawaran, seperti dalam ujaran Presiden atau gubernur yang memiliki tujuan untuk memberikan penawaran berupa rancangan-rancangan demi menuju perubahan besar negara Amerika. Selain itu juga terdapat 4 berjanji dimana para pembicara berjanji untuk melakukan kewajibannya sebagai Presiden yang baik untuk negaranya. Setelah itu, terdapat 6 penolakan di mana pembicara berusaha untuk memberikan bantahan atau penolakan terhadap ungkapan yang tidak benar. Selain itu, terdapat 6 pernyataan sumpah yang bertujuan untuk memberikan sumpah agar para pendengar lebih yakin dan percaya adanya perubahan besar yang dilakukan untuk negara Amerika seperti meningkatnya perekonomian negara. Terakhir adalah 5 bantuan atau pengungkapan suka rela yang memiliki tujuan untuk memberikan bantuan langsung dari Presiden tanpa ada maksud tertentu. Dari semua hasil tersebut menunjukkan bahwa dalam debat lebih banyak menggunakan kalimat tidak langsung yang memiliki makna dan tujuan tersirat.

Penulis menyarankan kepada peneliti selanjutnya untuk mencari subyek penelitian yang didalamnya melibatkan dua orang. Serta mencari bahasa yang akan diteliti lebih dari satu dan menggunakan teori lain untuk meneliti agar mendapatkan hasil yang berbeda.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to express my gratitude to the Almighty God for his blessing who gave me the opportunity to finish this thesis. I would also like to give special appreciation and gratitude to my supervisor, **Eni Maharsi, M.A.**, and my co-supervisor, **Didik Hartono, S.S., M.Pd.** for giving me advice, guidance, encouragement, and correction patiently during the writing process. I thank to the examiner, **Dra. Endang Sasanti, M.A.** for her criticism, suggestion, and explanation which are helpful for me so my thesis can be improved.

I want to say thanks to my parents, **Suprpto and Trimaningsih** and my husband, **Irfan Candra G S.ST** who have greatly supported me and always pray for me. I also thank to my son **Daanish Naufal Candra A.** who always makes me keep being spirited to do this thesis so quickly. I also thank to my friends, **Iris, Suluh, Merlinda and Ella** for their supports and motivation. I hope this thesis will be useful for everyone.

Malang

The Writer

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents an Introduction consisting of background of the study, problems of the study, objectives of the study and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of the Study

Everybody uses language to communicate. Language comes in many shapes and sound. Moreover, language is simultaneously physical process and a way of sharing meaning among people. Language is an expression of an idea and it is used to interact with each other either in the form of spoken, written, and even a gesture. In speaking, it is known that human being can express their opinions directly and orally. In communication, human must produce both utterances and acts to be given to others. Utterance could be said as main point in speech acts. In everyday life, when people communicate to each other, they have an expression to receive the utterance. It means that when people have a conversation, there occurs act or perform. People perform action through that utterance.

“Utterance means what is said by person before or after another person begins to speak (Richard et al, 1985, p. 302)”. It means that when people have a conversation, there occurs utterances. People perform action through that utterance. According to Austin (1996, p. 47) called it speech acts. Speech act is a way of expressing human’s thought through the words. Many of them may include some certain acts which are used to influence others. A study of speech act can be applied in various situations.

In speech act, the presence of particular utterances can even be used to perform actions without remove some physical organs in order to reveal our minds. Moreover, it is obvious that utterances describe certain acts as stated by Austin (1975, p. 153). From what Austin already stated, people say something, do something because they performs an action and say in reflection of speech acts.

According to Austin (1962, p. 149) when a speaker utters a sentence, she or he may perform the three types of acts. There are locutionary act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act. In general, the objective of the research is to describe phenomena of speech acts in communication that reflected on Presidential Debate.

The specific aim of this research is to find out the locutionary act, commissive speech act in illocutionary act and the indirect structure of commissive speech act that are used by President Obama and Republican nominee Mitt Romney. Thus, utterances is necessary to convey messages each other trough the use of language.

In the world of pragmatics, Searle (1976, p. 23-24) divides the kinds of acts into three types. They are locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary acts.

Locutionary act is the act of saying something via utterances, while illocutionary act performs through the communicative in saying something, and perlocutionary act is the effect of the utterances to the hearer. Locutionary act is anything uttered by the speech participans in the process of conversation. According to Mey (2009, p.1002), locutionary acts is the production of a meaningful linguistic expression.

Every utterance which is uttered by the speaker or the writer has meaning.

Illocutionary act is act of utterances which are delivered by the speaker which must be understood by the hearer. The final concept of speech act is

perlocutionary act. It is the impact for the hearer after receiving both locution and illocution from the speaker. In this case the writer only chooses locutionary act and one kind of the illocutionary act which is called commissive speech act.

The writer analyzed the Second US Presidential Debate. Then it will be classified into types of locutionary acts, illocutionary acts which belong with speech acts. The writer is interested in doing research of the commissive speech act in the second US Presidential debate because both politicians have different expressions making utterances which are statements or descriptions, or which are acts, such as, for example, promises, apologies, bets, or warnings. It is supposed to be a distinction between utterances which are sayings and utterances which are doings. Then, the spesific reason why the writer choose the video of presidential debate because in this debate there is a lot of political appointments. This appoinment will be included in the sentence of commissive speech act verbs. The limitation of this study, the writer chooses to discuss commissive speech act verb.

Why? Because in this video there are many kinds of commissive. For example *“if you graduated in the top quarter of your class, we gave you a Jhon and Abigail Adams Scholarship...”* the sentence include of commissive because it means that Mitt Romney promises to someone to give a scholarship.

So in this case the writer mainly concern in the commissive speech act in the second US Presidential debate for her research to answer the phenomenon of speech act that are used by President Barack Obama and Mitt Romney in different form. By analyzing their perform types of acts which are used by President and Republican nominee, at hemstead 16, October New York, N.Y the researcher will

be able to answer and give clear description of many perform types of acts belong speech acts.

1.2 Problems of the Study

The writer formulates three mains problems to be answered as stated in following research questions:

1. a. What kind of commissive speech act can be found in the second US presidential debate?
- b. What are the classifications of commissive speech acts in The Second US Presidential Debate?
2. What is the syntactic realization of indirect and direct speech act in commissive speech act found in the US Second Presidential Debate?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

In general, the study is intended to analyze the phenomena of locutionary and commissive speech act verbs in illocutionary acts of utterances by President Obama and Republican nominee Mitt Romney. The objectives of the study are:

1. a. To find out the kind of commissive speech act verbs used in the Second Presidential Debate.
- b. To investigate the extent to which the commissive speech act verbs used in the second Presidential Debate.
2. To find the syntactic realization of indirect and direct speech act in commissive speech act found in the Second Presidential Debate.

1.4 Definition of Key Terms

The following are some key terms that will be useful to understand this study better:

1. **Speech Acts:** The action performed through utterances (Yule, 1996 i, p. 47)
2. **Commissive Speect Acts Verbs:** This is the act when the speaker commit themselves to future actions. (Austin 1962, p. 150)
3. **Direct Speech acts:** Direct speech acts are speech acts done by using sentences/utterances whose forms and functions match to each other (Grundy 2000, p. 59)
4. **Indirect Speech:** Indirect speech acts are speech acts produced by using sentences/utterances whose forms and functions do not match (Grundy 2000, p. 59)
5. **Second US Presidential Debate:** Debriefing conducted by president Barack Obama with Republican nominee Mitt Romney. The question was given from the audience from Hofstra University who want to give their thoughts to president and Mitt Romney. This is the second debate by President Barack Obama and Mitt Romney, moderated by Candy Crowley of CNN's State of the Union. This debate was showed on October 16, 2012 in Hempstead. (<http://pd.npr.org>)
6. **Syntactic Realization:** The realization of illocutionary act that is commonly used in different ways.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

In conducting the research, the writer needs the linguistic theories as a basis of her study on speech act and also the types perform of acts, which are related to the statement of the problem. In order to know speech act, the writer reviewed the significant theories and the previous study about speech act and types perform of acts which has ever been made as the reference to support the study.

2.1 Theoretical Frameworks

Theoretical frameworks includes theories related to this study such as pragmatics, speech act, locutionary act, perlocutionary act and previous study.

2.1.1 Pragmatics

Pragmatic mostly concerns with analyzing speaker meaning at the level of utterances and this amounts to a sentence, rather than text, sized unit of language use (Grice 1975:51). According to Morris (1938), pragmatics is the study of the relation of signs to interpreters. Thus, pragmatics is the study of how interpreters engage in the “taking-account-of” designata (the construction of interpretants) of sign-vehicles. Grice describes a contemporary version of pragmatics which focuses on meaning in context, but expands both the “sign” and the “user” ends of the sign-user relationship. Grice divided pragmatics into two concept, speaker meaning and the cooperative principle. Pragmatics is a study about the use of language in social contexts and the ways in which people produce and

comprehend meanings through language. According to Yule (1996, p.3) there are four areas that pragmatics concerned with. Those areas are speaker meaning, contextual meaning, implicit meaning (how to get more communicated than is said), and the expression of relative distance. From those areas, it can be said that pragmatic study consists of deixis, speech act and event, implicature, and politeness.

2.1.1.1 Speech acts

According to Sadock (2009) when people speak, they use language to achieve a variety of functions like expressing different emotions, started an argument or even insults someone. All of the 'things' described before can be said to be speech acts: 'acts done in the process of speaking'. For the study of speech acts three things have to be considered (i) language use, (ii) intention of the speaker and (iii) interaction in a social context. Searle (1969:16) assures that all linguistic communication involves linguistic acts. The unit of linguistic communication is not only symbol, word or sentence, or even the token of the symbol, word or sentence, but rather the production or issuance of the symbol or word or sentence in the performance of speech acts. It means that speech acts tend to use spoken language than written form. Speech act is a kind of verbal communication. The words speech acts are derived from two words are *speech* and *act*. Speech is the utterance that occurs and act means action. That is the reason why people have to interpret the meaning of communication or language through speech acts. Many times, in conversation people do not only saying, but also forcing the hearer to do something. Based on Austin (in Levinson 1969:12)

point of view, speech acts are divided into three parts. They are locutionary acts, illocutionary acts and perlocutionary acts.

2.1.1.1.1 Locutionary Acts

When person saying something, people already did the locutionary acts. According to David and Hanley (2003, p.1), we need the level of locutionary acts, acts of saying something and we can use a sentence with a given locutionary content in a variety of ways. It means that in every utterances which are delivered by the speaker included the content inside of the utterances. According to Mey (2009, p. 1002) states that locutionary acts is the production of a meaningful linguistic expression. It means that every expression which is made by people has a meaning, such as utterances delivers by the speaker. According to Mey (2009, p.1002), locutionary is the basic act of the speaking. It means that all utterances delivering called locutionary act.

2.1.1.1.2 Illocutionary Acts

The illocutionary act is analyzed based on context; it is about what's going on behind the text. Context is the background knowledge assumed to be shared by *s* (speaker) and *h* (hearer) and which contributes to *h*'s interpretation of what *s* means by given utterance (Leech, 1983:13). For example *"It feels hot, isn't it?"* To find the illocutionary aspect in this sentence, it ought to relate to the context when this utterance occurs. Searle (1969) continued Austin's theory about illocutionary acts by dividing illocutionary act into five types: expositives, behabitives, commissives, exercitives, and verdictives. These illocutionary acts are theoretically

indicated by the presence of performative verbs such as I apologize, I admit, and I argue. The complete definition is presented as follows:

a. *Expositives:*

It is the first type of illocutionary act which is commonly produced to state information. Utterances containing expositives can be identified using these performative verbs are explicitly stated in the beginning of the statement. However, expositives also indicated with the use of proposition of the utterances such as affirming, informing, announcing, answering, claiming, classifying, concurring, confirming, and insisting. These speech act can be used to make agreement to others.

b. *Behabitives:*

This is the second type of illocutionary act produced to exhibits attitudes and idea. It also can be defined as reaction to other's behavior or psychological state. Examples are apologizing, congratulating, commending, condoling, cursing, and challenging.

Example, *I'm sorry to hear that!*

c. *Commissives:*

In these acts the speakers commit themselves to future actions. The act can be a promise, a simple statement but the function is that the person is committed to the statement s/he has given. The intention behind commissive acts is that of offering, promising, refusing, vowing and volunteering (Cutting, 2002). Statements which commit the speaker to a course of action as described by the propositional content. Example, *I'm going to do*

something. According to Austin (1962, p. 150) Commissive are typified by promising or otherwise undertaking. These verbs commit the speaker to do something but include also declarations or announcements of intention, which are not promises, and also rather vague things which like espousals, as for example siding with. The point of a commissive is to commit the speaker to a certain course of action. In Second US Presidential Debate, there are commissive in promise. The speaker will doing promise to another people or himself for the future action. It is happen to make the listener belief with what the speaker said. The Longman Dictionary of Contemporary English (1978, p. 878) specifies that promising is "a statement, which someone else has a right to believe and depend on, that one will or will not do something, give something, etc.". The Webster's Seventh New Collegiate Dictionary (1990, p. 682) mentions that promising is "a declaration that one will do or refrain from doing something specified". Promising may take the form of an oath, conditional promise, or one word promise". According to Wierzbicka (1987, p. 204-13) when someone promise, he is trying to strengthen the degree of assurance to the hearer, whereas in vowing, the speaker is trying to obligate himself to do a certain act. This difference between promising and vowing can be accounted for in the light of assumption that promising is hearer-oriented while vowing is speaker-oriented. Moreover, vowing includes the use of scared entity for the speaker, whereas promising does not necessitate such as entity. In the same spirit, vowing is private while pledging is public because in vowing the speaker asks God as a witness that he will do or not do something, while in pledging the speaker would like all people to know that he

will do a certain act. One example according to Joan Cutting (2002, p. 17) that said *I will love you, dear, I will love you*, that the example from promising act when Till China and Africa meet. The lexical verb promising that have been showed is "I will". The statement like 'I will always be there for you' can conclude as vowing. It means that the speaker make a obligate to always be there for the hearer with has big impact in the fuuture of their life.

In theory of commisive there not only promising or vowing, but also offering. Another example for the kind of commisive speech act is a statement "*'come on', he said, I will gift you a lift*" is a direct commisive offering a lift to the inspector, and committing himself to future action. Offer is regarded as a common word in every day usage of language for the purpose of presenting something to be accepted or refused (to offer someone a drink, money or help) or to express ones willingness or intention to do something and leave the offer free to accept or refuse that offer (Oxford Modern English Dictionary, 1992: 739). The other kinds of commisive is volunteering act that for give a statement purpose to help someone or people in the some future action. For example is *'I'll come and help at the weekend'*. The lexical verb of volunteering is "*I will help*" that means the speaker will give some help to the hearer without any regulation. The last of the example is about refusing in statement "*We will not do that*". The

lexical verb of refusing is “*will not*” it means that the speaker want to refuse that he/she will not do anything in some of future action.

d. *Verdictives*:

Verdictives have connection to fact and value which is for different reasons hard to be certain about. Some proposition indicating verdictives are dismissing, christening, naming, grading, characterizing. Example: “*you’re out!*” said by a teacher to student because she/he noisy in the class.

e. *Exercitives*:

This act is used to get someone else to do something for the speaker. The example for this kind of illocutionary are commanding, requesting, warning and ordering. Example sentence, *could you open the window for me, please?* It means that the speaker request to hearer for open the window because she/he fell hot in office room.

2.1.1.1.3 Perlocutionary Acts

Perlocutionary act means the act of affecting someone (Wijana, 1996: 20).

In perlocutionary, there is an influence affect. The speaker tries to influence the hearer to do what he/she wants to do. According to Yule (1996, p.48) the utterance which is meaningful and containing certain function also has intended meaning which gives an effect for the hearer. In short, the action of the hearer as the effect of the speaker’s utterance is perlocutionary acts.

2.1.1.2 Syntactical Realizations

Speech act can be divided into two kinds namely direct and indirect speech.

Thus, direct and indirect speech act are the way of people to perform the locutionary act and illocutionary act. In defining whether people perform direct and indirect speech act, they need to know about the sentence type and the function of sentence. Yule (1996, p. 55) states that whenever there is a direct relationship between a structure or form and a function, it is called as a direct speech act.

While, whenever there is an indirect relationship between a structure and a function, it is called as indirect speech act. Example:

- 1) *I'll never sell her*
- 2) *I wonder when the train leaves*

These example above describe the direct and indirect speech act. Example number one is syntactically declarative sentence with the function as a statement. It is as a direct speech act because the sentence form and its function is match each other.

While in number two, it is an indirect speech act because the sentence form with the function do not match each other. The declarative sentence should be functioned to give a statement but in the example above it is functioning as a question "*do you know when the train leaves?*"

Moreover, Grundy (2000, p. 59) argued that actually every sentence type can be used for every utterance function. The example above shows that the declarative sentence can be taken not only as a give statement, but also as an indirect question or order or as a request. Another example *Tell me why it's a good idea*. This example, as can be seen, is syntactically realized as an imperative

sentence but the function not for ordering or requesting, but as a question in which the speaker hopes to know the answer of why it is a good idea. From the examples above, it can be concluded that every sentence type whatever it is syntactically declarative, imperative and interrogative sentence, it can be used also for every utterance functioned as an assertion, order or request or a question. In fact, as can be seen in every day life, when people make a request or order, they almost do it indirectly by using the interrogative sentence.

2.2 Previous Studies

Related to the study, there are some previous studies conducted to analyze the phenomena of illocutionary acts. The first is the study of "Speech Acts in the Main Characters' Utterances Containing Conflicts in *Slumdog Millionaire* Movie" by Ulfa (2010). The study aimed to analyze the locutionary and Illocutionary act found in the main characters utterances containing conflicts in *Slamdog Millionaire* movie. In the study she used Searle theory to analyze the main characters utterances which consist of conflicts in that movie. In her result study, she found 57 utterances from 10 conversations of Jamal and Salim which consist of conflicts in *Slamdog Millionaire* movie. Therefore, she found all types of locutionary acts and four types illocutionary act. In the finding, she found out that conflicts could happen because there was something wrong with speech act which means that the listener could not catch the message.

The second previous study is the journal of "Speech Act Study: Differences Between Native and Nonnative Speaker Complaint Strategies" by Moon, (unavailable year). This journal presented the speech act used by native and

nonnative speakers of American English when they are doing complaint. Actually they have many different words and utterances when the native and nonnative speak to each other. They have to know how to perform the speech act by considering aspects like the hearer, the relationship with the hearer, the topic, the purpose of the speech, and the appropriate linguistic forms for the speech act in their sociocultural of linguistics. In fact, it is frequently observed that nonnative speakers fail in successful communication in a target language. The journal also talked about what the rule of complaint and level of grammar and vocabulary between native and nonnative speakers.

There are some similarities and differences between this study and those studies. The similarity lays on the theory of pragmatic used to analyze the objects. The difference lays on the focus analysis. In this case, Ulfa uses *Slumdog Millionaire* movie as her object and Kyunghye Moon uses *Differences Native and Nonnative Speaker Complaint Strategies* as his object. In this research the writer used *Second US Presidential Debate* as the object. In this study the writer aimed to analyze the illocutionary and kinds of commissive verb speech acts found in the *Second US Presidential Debate* by President Barack Obama with Mitt Romney as the nominee. The writer identified the syntactical realizations. In addition, the writer did not use Searly theory to complete this research. The writer chose Joan Cutting (2002) theory as a reference to analyze this study.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

The researcher divides this chapter into some points which discuss some aspects related to the research methods. They are research design, data source, data collection, and data analysis. On the basis of the research problem, the type of this research was data analysis in qualitative approach. According to Denzin and Lincoln which is quoted by Creswell (1994, p.2) that qualitative research is multi method in focus, involving an interpretive, naturalistic approach to its subject matter. From their description, qualitative researchers study these things in their natural setting, attempting to make sense of or interpret phenomena in terms of the meanings people bring to them. Qualitative research to the studied use and collection of a variety of empirical material-case study, personal experience, introspective, life story, interview, observational, historical, interaction.

3.1 Type of Research

This study was classified as a qualitative research focusing on pragmatic based on the meaning and the reason use utterances in second US Presidential Debate. The design of this research was document analysis in qualitative approach. According to Denzin and Lincoln which is quoted by Creswell (1994, p.2):

Qualitative research is multi method in focus, involving an interpretive naturalistic approach to its subject matter. This means that qualitative

researches study these things in their natural setting, attempting to make sense of or interpret phenomena in term of the meanings people bring to them. Qualitative research involves the studied use and collection of a variety of empirical materials—case study, personal experience, introspective, life story, interview, observational, historical, interaction, and visual texts that describe routines and problematic moments and meaning in individual's lives.

Furthermore, Creswell (1998, p.15) states “Qualitative research is an inquiry process of understanding based on distinct methodological traditions of inquiry that explore social or human problems. The researcher builds a complex, holistic picture, analyzes word, reports detailed, views of informants and conducts the study in a natural setting”. So, qualitative reaserch was an approach which learned more about the social or human phenomena that occur around us.

3.2 Data Source

In this research, the data were the utterances in presidential debate between US president Barack Obama and Mitt Romney in Second Debate which contain commisive acts, because in this video there are so many utterances that show promising, vowing, refusing, voluntering, offering. The second US Presidential debate has already got votes from youtubers. The first debate got votes 5.862 views, while in the second US Presidential Debate got votes 250,997 views. So this video is the one of the interesting debate which is promising by President Barack Obama and Mitt Romney. The utterances were transcribed into script which then classified into commisive speech act verbs and the script becomes the source of the data.

3.3 Data Collection

Data collection steps were elaborated as follows:

1. Downloading the video on youtube at 02 November 2013.
2. Watching the video of US second presidential debate.
3. Transcribing the dialogue debate.
4. Identify utterances containing commissive acts.

3.4 Data Analysis

In this process the writer did some procedures to analyze the data. Miles and Huberman (1994) reveal three current flows of data analysis, namely data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification. Data reduction is the process of the selecting, focusing, simplifying, abstracting. Data display is the way of presenting the obtained data. Conclusion drawing is aimed to state the result of the study. Thus, steps of analyzing data in this research include:

4.4.1 Data Reduction

In this step the writer reduced the utterances containing locutionary act and kind of commissive illocutionary act used by President and Republican nominee in US second presidential debate. The utterances were reduced since there were similar types of commissive illocutionary act. The chosen utterances were selected based on the representative type of illocutionary acts.

4.4.2 Data Display

The writer presented the data which have been reduced. In the context of the study, the data were presented in systematic table. After presenting the data,

the writer analyzed each utterance. Then, the writer identified the utterances which belong to commissive speech act. In order to ease the process of the data display, the writer used table to put the clasification of the utterances of second Presidential debate based on the type of the commissive illocutionaryt act. The table can be seen in table (3.1).

Table 3.1 Classification of Utterances based on Illocutionary acts and Types of Commissive Illocutionary acts

No.	Illocutionary acts	Commissive Illocutionary acts				
		Off.	Pro.	Ref.	Vow.	Vol.
1.						
2.						
3.						

Therefore, there were some codes us in this table. The codes were aimed to represent each type of commissive illocutionary act. These codes will be obviously elaborated as follows:

Off : Offering

Pro : Promising

Vow : Vowing

Vol : Volunteering

Ref : Refusing

Table 3.2 Indirect Commisive Speech Act.

No.	Utterances	SR		Sentence Form Grundy (2000)			Function Grundy (2000)		
		Ind.	Dir.	Dec.	Imp.	Int.	Ass.	Order	Quest.
1.									
2.									

Therefore, there were some codes use in this table. The codes were aimed to represent each type of indirect commisive speech act and the function of sentence.

These codes are obviously elaborated as follows:

- Dec : Declarative
- Ass : Assertive
- Imp : Imperative
- Order : Order/request
- Int : Interogative
- Quest. : Question

3.4.3 Conclusion Drawing

Finally the writer will draw a conclusion based on the locutionary and types of commisive illocutionary acts in each utterances.

CHAPTER IV

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS

This chapter exposes findings and discussions arising from the obtained data in relation to the two research problems. It is divided into two separate parts, namely findings and discussions. In findings, there are four stages in analyzing the data, namely data reduction, data display, data analysis, and conclusion drawing.

However, the data analysis is written in separate part which then investigates both the types of illocutionary act and the syntactic realizations of the illocutionary act for each utterance. The writer has differentiated the data when doing analyze. The first data are presented in tabled 4.1.2.1, whereas the second data are presented in tabled 4.1.3.1. The discussion paragraphs are globally elaborated after presenting the analysis of the data based on the theoretic frameworks and the previous studies.

4.1 Findings

This subheading illustrated the findings derived from the research problems. The first question concerns with types of illocutionary act based on J. Cutting commissive speech act theory (2002). The second concern with the syntactic realizations of those obtained indirect and direct speech act. The analysis of the utterances is focused on two parts, namely the types of illocutionary act and the syntactic realizations of indirect and direct speech act for each utterances.

4.1.1 Data Description and Analysis

There were 23 utterances containing commissive speech act and 30 utterances containing syntactic realization found in this study. These utterances were obtained from transcribed script of Second US Presidential Debate by President Barack Obama with Mitt Romney as a governor. Since some utterances contained similar commissive speech acts, the writer presented some representative utterances, consisting similar types of commissive speech act such as promising, refusing, vowing, volunteering, offering. Then the syntactic realization is presented consisting of sentence form and the sentence function based on theory that the sentence form such as directive, imperative, interrogative. However the sentence function such as assertive, order or request, and question. The complete utterances were put in appendix part.

After presenting the data, it was necessary to analyze these utterances based on the types of commissive speech act in illocutionary act and the syntactic realization of the illocutionary act. The obtained utterances were then selected in relation to some features of commissive speech act such as the lexical indication and the proposition of each utterances. There were 23 utterances of commissive speech act presented in this part, while, there were 30 utterances of direct and indirect speech act in this part.

4.1.2 Types of Commissive Speech Act

In this part the data were put into particular table based on the classification illocutionary act and the types of commissive speech act in order to make them clear. The complete explanation is elaborated in table 4.1.2.1. The writer used some codes for the classification of commissive speech act, namely Off (Offering), Pro (Promising), Vow (Vowing), Vol (Volunteering), Ref (Refusing).

4.1 Classification of Illocutionary acts and Types of Commissive Illocutionary acts

No.	Illocutionary Act	Commissive Speech Act				
		Off.	Pro.	Reff.	Vow.	Vol.
1.	I'm going to change that. I know what it takes to create good jobs again.		√			
2.	But the key thing is to make sure you can get a job when you get out of school.				√	
3.	I know what it takes to make sure that you have the kind of opportunity you deserve. And kids across this country are going to recognize we're bringing back an economy. It's not going to be like the last four years.					√
4.	And what I want to do is build on the 5 million jobs that we've created over the last 30 months in the private sector alone.				√	
5.	I want to build manufacturing jobs in this country again.				√	
6.	I also want to make sure that community colleges are offering slots for workers to get retrained for the jobs that are out there right now and the jobs of the future.	√				
7.	That's why I put out a five-point plan that gets America 12 million new jobs in four years and rising take-home pay.					√
8.	Candy, what Governor Romney said just isn't true.			√		
9.	I'll get America and North America energy-independent. I'll do it by more drilling, more permits and licenses.				√	

Table Continued: Classification of Illocutionary acts and Types of Commissive Illocutionary acts

No.	Illocutionary Act	Commissive Speech Act				
		Off.	Pro.	Reff.	Vow.	Vol.
10.	Candy, there's no doubt that world demand's gone up.			√		
11.	But that's not what you done in the last four years.			√		
12.	What I want to do is to create an economy that is strong and at the same time produce energy					√
13.	I'm going to reduce the tax burden on middle-income families. And what's that going to do? It's going to help those families, and it's going to create incentives to start growing jobs again in this country.					√
14.	I said I would cut taxes for middle-class families, and that's what I've done by \$3,600		√			
15.	I want to get America's economy going again.				√	
16.	supporting women in the workforce.					√
17.	I want our legal system to work better. I want it to be streamlined, I want it to be clearer.		√			
18.	I'll put in place an employment verification system...		√			
19.	we did was to streamline the legal immigration system to reduce the backlog, make it easier, simpler and cheaper for people who are waiting in line, obeying the law, to make sure that they can come here and contribute to our country.	√				

Table Continued: Classification of Illocutionary acts and Types of Commissive Illocutionary acts

No.	Illocutionary Act	Commissive Speech Act				
		Off.	Pro.	Reff.	Vow.	Vol.
20.	This is the way we're going to create jobs in this country...				√	
21.	You know, I don't look at my pension.			√		
22.	I thought we were talking about immigration.			√		
23.	who is very different than who I am.			√		
	Total	2	4	6	6	5

These codes will be obviously elaborated as follows:

Off : Offering

Pro : Promising

Vow : Vowing

VolB : Volunteering

Ref : Refusing

Based on the findings, there were 23 utterances containing commissive, consist of 2 offering, 4 promising, 6 refusing, 6 vowing and 5 volunteering.

However, almost utterances used the refusing act and volunteering act. The first debater used refusing act to refuse the statement from the rival. The first debater as the President and the second governor mostly said about the volunteer then promised to the American. These utterances were explained more clearly in data analysis.

4.1.3 Indirect and Direct Commisive Speech Act

In this part the data were put into particular table based on the classification of indirect speech act as the sentence form and the function in commissive speech act to make them clear. The complete explanation is elaborated in table 4.1.2.2. The writer used some codes for the classification of sentence form, namely Int (Interogative), Imp (Imperative), Dec (Declarative) and the function of sentence, namely Ass (Assertive), Order (Order/request), Quest. (Question).

4.2 Table of The Direct and Indirect Speech act in Second US Presidential Debate

No.	Utterances	SR		Sentence Form			Sentence function		
		Ind	Dirc.	Dec.	Imp.	Int.	Ass.	Ord.	Quest.
1.	When do you graduate?		√			√			√
2.	Number two, we've got to make sure that we have the best education system in the world.	√			√				√
3.	... We have not made the progress we need to make to put people back to work...	√		√				√	
4.	Don't take my word for it...		√	√			√		
5.	And Governor Romney says he's got a five-point plan. Governor Romney doesn't have a five-point plan; he has a one-point plan.	√		√					√
6.	So here's what I've done since I've been president.	√				√	√		
7.	We continue to make a — it a priority for us to go after natural gas	√		√				√	

Table Continued: The Direct and Indirect Speech act in Second US Presidential Debate

No.	Utterances	SR		Sentence Form			Sentence Function		
		Ind.	Dir.	Dec.	Imp.	Int.	Ass.	Ord.	Quest.
8.	So what I've tried to do is be consistent.		✓	✓			✓		
9.	No, no, how much did you cut licenses and permits on federal land and federal waters?	✓				✓	✓		
10.	you want me to answer a question, I'm —	✓			✓				✓
11.	I don't think anyone really believes that you're a person who's going to be pushing for oil and gas and coal.	✓		✓					✓
12.	What I want to do is to create an economy that is strong and at the same time produce energy.		✓	✓			✓		
13.	Now, how about deductions?		✓			✓			✓
14.	Governor Romney has a different philosophy. He was on "60 Minutes" just two weeks ago, and he was asked, is it fair for somebody like you, making \$20 million a year, to pay a lower tax rate than a nurse or a bus driver, somebody making \$50,000 a year? And he said, yes, I think that's fair. Not only that, he said, I think that's what grows the economy.	✓		✓					✓
15.	I want to get America's economy going again.		✓	✓			✓		
16.	For me, I look at what's happened in the last four years and say, this has been a disappointment. We can do better than this	✓		✓					✓
17.	how come all the people for these jobs are — are all men?	✓				✓	✓		
18.	how come all the people for these jobs are — are all men?	✓				✓	✓		
19.	— can't we find some — some women that are also qualified?	✓				✓			✓

Table Continued: The Direct and Indirect Speech act in Second US Presidential Debate

No.	Utterances	SR		Sentence Form			Sentence Function		
		Ind.	Dir.	Dec.	Imp.	Int.	Ass.	Ord.	Quest.
20.	Mr. President, why don't you get in on this quickly, please?	√				√	√		
21.	My priority is jobs. I know how to make that happen.		√	√			√		
22.	This is a president who has not been able to do what he said he'd do. He said that he'd cut in half the deficit. He hasn't done that either. In fact, he doubled it.		√	√			√		
23.	This is for Governor Romney?	√				√	√		
24.	Why did he fail to even promote legislation that would have provided an answer for those that want to come here legally and for those that are here illegally today? That's a question I think the — the president will have a chance to answer right now.	√				√	√		
25.	Mr. President, why don't you let me finish?	√				√		√	
26.	Mr. President, have you looked at your pension?	√				√		√	
27.	Let me give you some advice. Look at your pension.		√		√			√	
28.	We're — we're — we're a little off topic here, yeah. Come on. The — I thought we were talking about immigration. I — I — I — I — I — I — I do want to — I do want to — I do want to make sure that —	√		√				√	

Table Continued: The Direct and Indirect Speech act in Second US Presidential Debate

No.	Utterances	SR		Sentence Form			Sentence Function		
		Ind.	Dirc.	Dec.	Imp.	Int.	Ass.	Ord.	Quest.
29.	So if you're starting a business, where would you rather start it? We have to be competitive if we're going to create more jobs here.		√			√			√
30.	And in the course of that, I think the president's campaign has tried to characterize me as — as someone who — who is very different than who I am.		√	√				√	
	Total	18	12	14	3	13	14	7	9

The codes are aimed to represent each type of indirect commissive speech act and the function of sentence. These codes will be obviously elaborated as follows:

SR : Syntactic Realization

Dec : Declarative

Imp : Imperative

Int : Interrogative

Ass : Assertive

Order : Order/request

Quest. : Question

4.1.4 Data Analysis

In the process of analyzing the data, the writer investigated both the types of commissive speech act and the syntactic realization of illocutionary act in detail. It was also aimed to elaborate the obtained data more clearly. The writer decided the explanation of analysis of the data into two parts. First is the writer explained the types of commissive speech act. Second the writer explained the types of syntactic realization of illocutionary act. The analysis was focused on the speaker that is the President and the governor.

4.1.4.1 Types of Commissive Speech Act in Second Debate Presidential Debate

Datum 1

Mitt Romney: I'm going to change that. I know what it takes to create good jobs again.

Types of commissive speech act: Promising

The utterance above is classified as promising act (promise for the audience to do in the future). Republican nominee Mitt Romney promised to the American people for the state in the future. The words used to make sure the audience and sentences which can give assurance have been classified in the promise. Speech that "*I'm going to...*" can be explained that Mitt Romney will change America for (more jobs) future activities. The speaker makes a promise that he wants American kids get a college education and find a job after they are graduated.

Datum 2

Mitt Romney: But the key thing is to make sure you can get a job when you get out of school. And what's happened over the last four years has been very, very hard for America's young people. I want you to be able to get a job...

Types of commissive speech act: Vowing

The context of the sentence which has been stated by Mitt Romney above shows that he wanted that the question raiser to get a job in the future. It is associated with the phrase "*I want you to be able...*" which shows the speaker seriousness and hope to occur in the future. Full seriousness and expectations were included in the context of vowing. Difficult to get a job after graduating from a university makes young Americans feel worried and do not trust the current political system. Replublican Mitt Romney who wants to serve as president tried to reassure the population by vowing to give political progress in the future.

In the future, getting a job can be easier as people have dreamt.

Datum 3

Mit Romney: I know what it takes to make sure that you have the kind of opportunity you deserve. And kids across this country are going to recognize we're bringing back an economy. It's not going to be like the last four years.

Types of Commissive speech act: Volunteering

The speaker of the sentence above has applied the voluntary commissive speech act. This sentence is usually uttered with the intention to provide a broad range of offers. This offer is made by Mitt Romney because he knows how to

solve a problem that has been happening in America. Unemployment is widely extend has happened in America, and it did make the American people angry. In fact, not all university graduates can get a job easily because it offers a sentence or often called voluntary help.

Datum 4

President Barack Obama: And what I want to do is build on the 5 million jobs that we've created over the last 30 months in the private sector alone. And there are a bunch of things that we can do to make sure your future is bright.

Types of commissive speech act: Vowing

The sentence above can be said to be voluntary uttered by the President.

Given the oath to people as President, Barrack Obama understands how to pronounce relief directly without having convoluted. He uttered firmly and correctly, not just a promise that is not known the truth. The phrase "*I want to do*..." is similar with vowing to pronounce sentence structure directly and precisely to the point. In other words he makes an oath like an obligation to change the American economy.

Datum 5

President Barack Obama: Number one, I want to build manufacturing jobs in this country again. You know, when Governor Romney said we should let Detroit go bankrupt, I said, we're going to bet on American workers and the American auto industry, and it's come surging back.

Types of commissive speech act: Vowing

The sentence above is a sentence that shows that President Barack Obama makes an activity that is helping. The meaning of the sentence "*I want to build manufacturing jobs in this country again*" is to provide evidence in the form of oath to the American during his work is expected to change in future. It is an obligation for the President.

Datum 6

President Barack Obama: ...And we worked hard to make sure that student loans are available for folks like you, but I also want to make sure that community colleges are offering slots for workers to get retrained for the jobs that are out there right now and the jobs of the future.

Types of commissive speech act: Offering

The word "*offering*" clarifies the intention of President Barack Obama to offer workers who have not received job training. It can expand the workforce opportunity to get a chance to be proficient in the work. He offers with confidence and certainty. Speech act to an offer must contain sentences that can convince an audience to accept an offer.

Datum 7

Mitt Romney: That's why I put out a five-point plan that gets America 12 million new jobs in four years and rising take-home pay. It's going to help Jeremy get a job when he comes a out of school. It's going to help people across the country that are unemployed right now.

Types of commissive speech act: Volunteering

Mitt Romney has been seen to provide a change when he gets questions about unemployment in America. 23 million people are struggling to get jobs and some of them do not get a lot of work in a very long time. With these events, Mitt Romney quote freely commonly referred to *volunteering*. Starting from the phrase "that's why I put out a five-point plan ..." he gave a speech voluntarily without discredit himself as a competitor of President Barack Obama. Directly without the repetition of the word he gave a plan that has been thought of before.

Datum 8

Presiden Barack Obama: Candy, what Governor Romney said just isn't true. He wanted to take them into bankruptcy without providing them any way to stay open, and we would have lost a million jobs.

Types of commisive speech act: Refusing

In the sentence above President Barack Obama tried to refute what has been said by Mitt Romney. The phrase "*It's not true...*" provides the evidence of rejection, in other words the president does not agree with what was said by Mitt Romney. In the words of the political treatment that shows the meaning of the word occur frequent disagreement. President tried to show what Mitt Romney said is not true. The statement showed that Mitt Romney has the plan 5 which is actually a lie. He only has one plan and it does not go in accordance with existing rules.

Datum 9

Mitt Romney: I'll get America and North America energy-independent. I'll do it by more drilling, more permits and licenses. We're going to bring that pipeline in from Canada. How in the world the president said no to that pipeline, I will never know. **This is about bringing good jobs back for the middle class of America, and that's what I'm going to do.**

Types of commissive speech act: Vowing

In this utterances the governor Mitt Romney tried to explain about his obligation, namely the natural oil which makes the middle class go bankrupt, makes the governor have a decision. The business decision is to make North America has energy independent. The underline sentence can show an oath from the governor which brings an obligation for him as a candidate of President. The vowing is private while pledging is public. Whereas, the bold sentences become some avoidance from the oath. From the oath, the governor can bringing good jobs back for the middle class of America. From the sentence "I'm going to do" becomes a vow in which the speaker asks God as a witness that he will do something.

Datum 10

President Obama: Candy, there's no doubt that world demand's gone up. But our production is going up, and we're using oil more efficiently.

Types of commissive speech act: Refusing

In the sentence above the President did not intend to justify or reject the truth spoken by Ms. Crowley as a moderator. Besides giving rejection, the

President also gave an explanation or a reason that might be called to support the rejection.

Datum 11

Mr Mitt Romney: But that's not what you done in the last four years. That's the problem.

Types of commissive speech act: Refusing

Mr. Romney tried to refuse the statement from President Barack Obama when President Obama tried to clarify about the natural gas production and used car more efficiently. "*We can save money in our pocketbook*" as Obama said that the government was going to do in the next four years. According to Mr. Romney, President Obama did not change the price of natural gas in the last four years yet.

The word "*but*" can be characteristic of refusing. Of course, President Obama also refused the statement from Mitt Romney.

Datum 12

President Obama: What I want to do is to create an economy that is strong and at the same time produce energy... I'm all for oil production.

Types of commissive speech act: Volunteering

In this statement president said with no pressure from others. He really wanted to change the economy of America become strong and increase at the same time produce energy. Expression of honest could create volunteering.

President Obama tried to be honest and confidant.

Datum 13

Mitt Romney: ...I want to bring the rates down, I want to simplify the tax code, and I want to get middle-income taxpayers to have lower taxes... Because under the last four years, they've been buried, and I want to help people in the middle class.. I'll get us on track to a balanced budget, and I'm going to reduce the tax burden on middle-income families. And what's that going to do? It's going to help those families, and it's going to create incentives to start growing jobs again in this country.

Types of commissive speech act: Volunteering

This sentence showed that the governor wanted to help the American especially in the middle class. He wanted to make the economy growing again by giving a lower tax for the middle income. Not only that, the governor would give an incentives to middle families, so it is can growing jobs in America. The utterance of "*I want to help*" indicating that volunteering act. After the volunteer sentence, the governor explained about how to help the American. For example is the utterance of "*I'm going to reduce the tax burden on middle-income families*". From the reduce of the tax on middle-income families can make jobs and American economy growing again.

Datum 14

President Obama: ...and I said I would cut taxes for middle-class families, and that's what I've done by \$3,600. I said I would cut taxes for small businesses, who are the drivers and engines of growth, and we've cut them 18 times. And I want to continue those tax cuts for middle-class families and for small businesses.

Types of commissive speech act: Promising

The sentence above included into promising act. In this sentence there is usually used the word would/will to promise and give the providing sentence without any other purpose to God. The promising is hearer-oriented. It means that from society point of view, the president really wanted to give unconditional support to the community. By giving special tax breaks to middle-class people is the best option to change the people's economy in the future.

Datum 15:

Mitt Romney: And why do I want to bring rates down and at the same time lower exemptions and deductions, particularly for people at the high end? Because if you bring rates down, it makes it easier for small business to keep more of their capital and hire people. And for me, this is about jobs. I want to get America's economy going again.

Types of commisive speech act: Vowing

The sentence above is the application of the vowing act. This is evidenced by the sentence context and intent of the sentence. The intent of the phrase "I want to get America's economy going again" is a phrase that aims to get a change of vows made for future periods cannot be restricted. In other words, the activities to be conducted in the future in a time that cannot be determined. One sentence that can bring a lot of promise can be called as vowing.

Datum 16:

Mitt Romney: : I'm going to help women in America get — get good work by getting a stronger economy and by supporting women in the workforce.

Types of commisive speech act: Volunteering

The sentence above is clearly could be concluded as volunteering sentence act. Mitt Romney wanted to give back support to the women in America to get a job without having to burden them in domestic affairs and to educate their children become qualified. Given the emancipation for women, and the number of human resources that are less qualified become a cause of American economy.

For the sake of changing the future, the president gave aid directly without giving offering.

Datum 17

Mitt Romney: I want our legal system to work better. I want it to be streamlined, I want it to be clearer. I don't think you have to — shouldn't have to hire a lawyer to figure out how to get into this country legally. I also think that we should give visas to people — green cards, rather, to people who graduate with skills that we need, people around the world with accredited degrees in — in science and math get a green card stapled to their diploma, come to the US of A. We should make sure that our legal system works.

Types of commisive speech act: Promising

The sentence above can be classified as a promise. Mitt Romney indirectly had promised to provide good service to the legal system in America. He wanted to give a better changes than before. On the other hand, the hope that the present has not been achieved. What he said also a hope for society.

Datum 18

Mitt Romney: What I will do is I'll put in place an employment verification system and make sure that employers that hire people who have come here illegally are sanctioned for doing so.

Types of commissive speech act: Promising

The sentence is classified as promising act. Usually the disclosure of such appointment is necessary supporting sentences like in uttered by Mitt Romney.

The phrase "*What I will do is I'll...*" included in future tenses sentence which is basically used to express something like a promise. But, in these contexts of the truth cannot be measured. Mitt Romney would like to promise that he would ensure that illegal workers from other countries have been granted permission to work in America.

Datum 19

President Barack Obama: First thing we did was to streamline the legal immigration system to reduce the backlog, make it easier, simpler and cheaper for people who are waiting in line, obeying the law, to make sure that they can come here and contribute to our country. And that's good for our economic growth. They'll start new businesses. They'll make things happen to create jobs here in the United States.

Types of commissive speech act: Offering

The sentence is classified as offering act. Usually the sentence offers some evidence that there is clearly visible. It pointed a purpose of the evidence as to what has been said by the president that he will provide convenience, ease and provide cheap, as well as strong legal for people who have not been granted permission to work in United States. It also includes evidence provided in order to offer in indirectly can be believe by the public.

Datum 20

Mitt Romney: What I will do as president is make sure it's more attractive to come to America again. This is the way we're going to create jobs in this country... I want to make America the most attractive place in the world for entrepreneurs, for small business, for big business to invest and grow in America.

Types of commissive speech act: Vowing

For giving a big change, and also for objects that are not needed, but the promise of an oath. Promise is only for a small extent in the future. While the vowing is made to give a big change for a long time in the future. This is also done by Mitt Romney to gain the trust of the American public. Big changes for the future needs of society.

Datum 21

President Obama: You know, I don't look at my pension. It's not as big as yours, so it — it doesn't take as long. The —

Types of commissive speech act: Refusing

From the utterance at the above it could be concluded that the governor gave the speaker trying to refuse what. Because he thought what he has is not as much as what he had. In this cases president and governor have opinions that differ from each other.

Datum 22

Mitt Romney: And in the course of that, I think the president's campaign has tried to characterize me as — as someone who — who is very different than who I am.

Type of commissive speech act: Refusing

The utterances above conclude in refusing act. Because the speaker wanted to clarify about the issue on him. When he wanted to be a President, there is a campaign by president who has tried to characterize him as someone who is different with him. It means that for many time he look a bad man front of people.

In other words, the governor will say “*it is not me!*” .

Datum 23

President Obama: We're — we're — we're a little off topic here, yeah. Come on. The — I thought we were talking about immigration. I — I — I — I — I — I — I — I — I do want to — I do want to — I do want to make sure that —

Types of commissive speech act: Refusing

In these cases the speaker refuse to answer the question from the governor about the self-deportation. Actually the next topic in this section is about immigration. Because of the governor still had not satisfied with the explanation from the speaker as a President, so he still spoke about the previous topic. But, the president tried to make assertion that now is not speaking about the previous topic. Now time to share about the immigration who still do not have green card.

So the sentence of “*we are a little off topic here, yeah*” is act from refusing.

4.1.2.3.2 The Direct and Indirect Speech act in Second US Presidential Debate

Datum 1

Mitt Romney: When do you graduate?

The syntactic realization: Interrogative sentence – Direct speech act

The utterances above applied the interrogative sentence form. Interrogative sentence form usually is used to give question. However, the speaker use his utterances to give question to the hearer. He wanted to know when the hearer graduated from his college. The syntactic realization of this illocutionary act is direct speech act because the function and the form is connect wich each others.

Datum 2

President Baract Obama: Number two, we've got to make sure that we have the best education system in the world.

The syntactic realization: Imperative sentence – Indirect speech act

Utterance the above applied question form. However, the speaker does not use the interrogative sentence words. Instead, the speaker uses the imperative sentence in the speech. The intent of the sentence is the speaker store and would like to submit a question indirectly. President was thought if America still has a good education system today. Because, the education is very important for a better changes. Thus, the syntactic realization of illocutionary act is used form of Indirect speech act as a question sentence and the sentence form is not the same.

Datum 3

Mitt Romney: ... We have not made the progress we need to make to put people back to work...

The syntactic realization: Declarative sentence – Indirect speech act

Utterance above is applied in the form of an order. Usually the sentence which is functions to command or query included in imperative sentences.

However, the speaker uses the form of declarative sentences in conveying meaning. Otherwise, the governor wants to encourage or been called as a command to get the job back. The number of unemployment in America made governor and President of worry for the country's economic progress. So the conclusion this sentence is not directly included in the sentence because the function and form of the sentence is not conect with each other.

Datum 4

President Obama: don't take my word for it...

The syntactic realization: Declarative sentence – Direct speech act

Utterance above is applied in the form of assertion. Declarative sentences usually serve to provide a statement, inform or also for confirmation. In this speech the president made it clear to the governor for not quoting the sentence with another purpose. So the syntactic realization is directly speech act because the function and the form are connected each others.

Datum 5

President Obama: And Governor Romney says he's got a five-point plan. Governor Romney doesn't have a five-point plan; he has a one-point plan.

The syntactic realization: Declarative form – Indirect speech act

The utterance above is applied in question act. Speaker not use interrogative sentence to convey the meaning of the speech. Speakers prefer to use declarative sentences that aim to repeat the speech from the governor. Otherwise, the President wants to make sure the governor really has 5 articles as stated previously. As he said, the governor has only one different from the previous plan.

As described in the previous theory that the form and function of unrelated sentences is referred to as Indirect speech act.

Datum 6

President Obama: So here's what I've done since I've been president.

The syntactic realization: Interogative sentence – Indirect speech act

The utterance above is applied in the form of assertion. The other way, the speaker used question sentence to give stressing. The speaker want to get the answers that he wants from society for him since to be president in America. He wanted to prove that for her to be president so many good changes that occurred in America. They have one of them is increased oil production to the highest levels in 16 years. The syntactic realization is Indirect speech act because the form and the function is not connect each other.

Datum 7

President Obama: We continue to make a — it a priority for us to go after natural gas

The syntactic realization: Declarative sentence – Indirect speech act

The sentence above is applied in order. Declarative sentences are usually used to provide information or give statement. On the other hand, to give command the speaker is usually using imperative sentences. In a speech on the president to grant the request or can also be referred to as the order in a smooth way. Ofcourse, he uses declarative sentence form. The syntactic realization is indirect speech act because the function of sentence is not connect with the sentence form.

Datum 8

President Obama: So what I've tried to do is be consistent.

The syntactic realization: Declarative sentence – Direct speech act

The utterance above is applied in the assertion sentences. This sentence contains affirmation of the statement which had previously been the president said. Speaker give an information or an affirmation, what he's been trying it consistent with what he had planned earlier. Speakers use declarative sentences.

The syntactic realization is direct speech act because the form and the function of sentence is connect which each other.

Datum 9

Mitt Romney: No, no, how much did you cut licenses and permits on federal land and federal waters?

The syntactic realization: Interrogative sentence– Indirect speech act

The utterance above is applied in assertion function. Actually, the interrogative sentence is used to give a question to the hearer. However, the speaker is not give a question but an assertion because of statement from President early. President have been ever give a statement that he give cut permits and licenses on federal land and federal waters in half. Governor think that president never give cut them because there are no evidence. So, the governor give an interrogative form to make them clear and more assertive. From the analysis the syntactic realization is indirect speech act because the form and the function is not connect.

Datum 10

President Obama: you want me to answer a question, I'm —

The syntactic realization: Imperative sentence – Indirect speech act

The utterances above is applied in question function. Actually the president has no request or something to assertive. The speaker still confused with the question from the governer about the word “how much”. If the governor give question or the statement to make me down. So actually the speaker ask to governor that “if you want me to give an answer for you?”It means that the

function and the form of sentence is no connect. The syntactic realization is indirect speech act.

Datu 11

Mitt Romney: I don't think anyone really believes that you're a person who's going to be pushing for oil and gas and coal.

The syntactic realization: Declarative sentence – Indirect speech act

The utterance above is applied in question function. The declarative sentence is usually used to give information or state something. In this case, the speaker used declarative form to make president think about the question of “is there anyone who believes?”. Because the speaker think that nobody who believes that president a person whom has going to be pushing for oil and gas and coal.

The syntactic realization of this illocutionary is indirect speech act because there are no connection with the function and the form of sentence.

Datum 12

President Obama: What I want to do is to create an economy that is strong and at the same time produce energy.

The syntactic realization: Declarative sentence – Direct speech act

The utterances above is applied in assertive function. The speaker want to give a strong statement to all people. Because of the statement from the governor

Romney about the produce energy and economy make the president more attractive. It means that he want to create the strong economy and strong produce

energy. So the syntactic realization is direct speech act because there is connected with the form and the function.

Datum 13

Mitt Romney: Now, how about deductions?

The syntactic realization: Interrogative sentence – Direct speech act

The utterances above is applied in question function. The speaker make a question that ever become a people question. "how about deductions?" this question absolutely there in american mind. Because the governor promise to give a deduction of tax for middle class in America. Governor want to be careful to give a deduction for American in middle class because he want to bring rates down across the board for everybody. From these analysis the syntactic realization is direct speech act because there is connected with the form and the function of sentence.

Datum 14

President Obama: Governor Romney has a different philosophy. He was on "60 Minutes" just two weeks ago, and he was asked, is it fair for somebody like you, making \$20 million a year, to pay a lower tax rate than a nurse or a bus driver, somebody making \$50,000 a year? And he said, yes, I think that's fair. Not only that, he said, I think that's what grows the economy.

The syntactic realization: Declarative sentence – Indirect speech act

The utterances above is applied to question function. Actually the speaker give an information from the governor about his philosophy. There have been said

that the governor want to give the change of tax for middle class. So the economy in America will grows and strong. The utterance “I think that's what grows the economy.” It means become a question like “whether it is an economic growth?”

However, the speaker do not think that it is a grows the economy. So the syntactic realization is indirect speech act because the form and the function of sentence not connected.

Datum 15:

Mitt Romney: I want to get America's economy going again.

The syntactic realization: Declarative sentence – Direct speech act

The utterance above is applied in assertive function. The speaker expressed his desire directly. So it can not cause new questions about the actual desire. In the previous utterance he always make a new quetion come in his statement. Because of the form and the function is connect, so it can called as direct speech act.

Datum 16:

Mitt Romney: For me, I look at what's happened in the last four years and say, this has been a disappointment. We can do better than this

The syntactic realization: Declarative sentence – Indirect speech act

The utterance above is applied in order/request function. Actually for this function the speaker usually use the imperative form. The speaker want to make sure that people can do better than before. It means that speaker commanded us to

keep struggling to change the future and grows the American has economy. The syntactic realization is indirect speech act.

Datum 17

Mitt Romney: how come all the people for these jobs are — are all men?

The syntactic realization: Interrogative sentence – Indirect speech act

The utterance above is applied to assertive. Actually the speaker has the own purpose with this utterance. All job in America still dominated by men, nothing woman who will get a job for growing the economy. Assertion in the interrogative sentence is urgently needed. Purpose of affirmation from the utterance above is women need this job. The syntactic realization of this utterance is indirect speech act because the function and form sentence is not connect.

Datum 18

Mitt Romney: — can't we find some — some women that are also qualified?

The syntatic realization: Interrogative sentence – Indirect speech act

The utterance above is applied in request/order act. Actually is not a question, but a request to women to become a qualified women. Lack of women's emancipation resulted in a decline in the quality of a woman's education and excellence in work. American need a woman with good qualified. So in this cases the syntactic realization is indirect speech act. From the utterances, there are no connection with form and the function of sentence.

Datum 19

Ms. Crowley: Mr. President, why don't you get in on this quickly, please?

The syntactic realization: Interrogative sentence – Indirect speech act

The utterance above is applied in assertion. The interrogative sentence not only used in question function, but also it can used in the assertive function. Like in these utterance the speaker used interrogative sentence to give an assertion to the hearer. Actually the speaker want to make a short statement from the hearer as a president United States. However, the president still give long statement in a short time. Because of this, the speaker gives an assertion like “make a short explanation, please”. The syntactic realization of this utterance is indirect speech act. So, the form and the function is not connect.

Datum 20

Mitt Romney: My priority is jobs. I know how to make that happen.

The syntactic realization: Declarative sentence – Direct speech act

The utterance above is applied in assertion function. As a theory before, the declarative sentence is usually used to give statement or inform something.

The speaker has a purpose to give a statement that jobs as a president, make a good change in economy, is his priority. The syntactic realization is direct speech act becau the form and the function of sentence is connect with each other.

Datum 21

Mitt Romney: This is a president who has not been able to do what he said he'd do. He said that he'd cut in half the deficit. He hasn't done that either. In fact, he doubled it.

The syntactic realization: Declarative sentence – Direct speech act

The utterance above is applied in assertion function. The Declarative sentence usually is used for give a statement, inform something and give an assertion. In these cases the speaker wanted to give explanation and implied assertion like making the hearer know which the truth. Not all which is said has been done by the president. The syntactic realization is direct speech act because the form and function sentence is connect wich each other.

Datum 22

President Obama: This is for Governor Romney?

The syntactic realization: Interogative sentence – Indirect speech act

The utterances above is applied in assertion. The speaker used interogative sentence to make confirmation. The assertion function is to give implied assertion.

The other way, these utterance give a assertion like “Actually, this question is for Governor Romney” There are question from Lorraine Osario about the immigrant without their green cards. It means that only the governor who can answer this qusetion. The syntactic realization is indirect speech act because there is no connection between form and the function of sentence.

Datum 23

Mitt Romney: Why did he fail to even promote legislation that would have provided an answer for those that want to come here legally and for those that are here illegally today? That's a question I think the — the president will have a chance to answer right now.

The syntactic realization: Interogative sentence – Indirect speech act

The utterance above is applied in assertion function. The question from the speaker is like a truth declaration for him. Actually, until this time the legal or immigrant do not have a legislation. The speaker given a question which is know the answer it. The assertion sentence from this utterance is like “ there is no promote legislation that would have provided an for those that want to come here legally and for those that are here illegally today”. The syntactic realization is indirect speech act because form and function in these utterances are not connect each other.

Datum 24

Mitt Romney: Mr. President, why don't you let me finish?

The syntactic realization: Interogative sentence – Indirect speech act

The utterance above is applied in request function. The speaker still make a conversation and explain the answer from the questioner. The president was interrupt the conversation between governer and the questioner. The governer feeling disturb because the interrupt by president. So with reflect the governer insist the president to allowing the conversation like “Let me finish to give

answer". So, the syntactic realization is indirect speech act because there are no connection between form and the function of sentence.

Datum 25

Mitt Romney: Mr. President, have you looked at your pension?

The syntactic realization: Interrogative sentence – Interrogative speech act

The utterance above is applied in request. From these utterances the speaker has an implied assertion like request for the president. Every body have been talked about self-deportation, the honorer and the pension. The governor and the president have some different opinion. To look the truth, the governor will try to give request for president to look his pension. So he can compare with the other American who have been self-deportation. The syntactic realization is indirect speech act because the form is interrogative and the function as a request. Of course there is no connection.

Datum 26

Mitt Romney: Let me give you some advice. Look at your pension.

The syntactic realization: Imperative sentence – Direct speech act

The utterance above is applied in order function. The speaker give an order to the hearer as a president. The speaker think that the president need an advice so he can feel what has been feeling by American people in self deportation. The

syntactic realization is direct speech act because the form and the function of sentence is connect with each other.

Datum 27

President Obama: We're — we're — we're a little off topic here, yeah. Come on. The — I thought we were talking about immigration. I — I — I — I — I — I — I — I — I do want to — I do want to — I do want to make sure that —

The syntactic realization: Declarative sentence – Indirect speech act

The utterance above applied in interrogative sentence. But the speaker used declarative sentence again and again to give confirmation. The topic before is about self-deportation, but now they go to the next topic about immigration. The governor still not satisfied with the answer from the speaker about the previous topic. So the governor try to redoing the previous topic. It makes the speaker confused and make a new question like “what will you do?” Of course the speaker give an assertion through the question like “what are we talking about?”. The syntactic realization is indirect speech act because there are no connection between form and the function of sentence.

Datum 28

Mitt Romney: So if you're starting a business, where would you rather start it? We have to be competitive if we're going to create more jobs here.

The syntactic realization: Interrogative sentence – Direct speech act

The utterance above is applied in question function. The speaker ask to the questioner if he will starting a business, where would you rather start it? It is a question which is need an answer. Like a form and the function the syntactic realization is direct speech act. Because there is connect which each other.

Datum 29

Mitt Romney: And in the course of that, I think the president's campaign has tried to characterize me as — as someone who — who is very different than who I am.

The syntactic realization: Declaration sentence – Direct speech act

The utterance above is applied in assertion function. Same with the form that declaration of function is to give confirmation. In this cases the speaker want to explain what has been discussed in a presidential campaign is not my real characteristics. From these, can concluded that the syntactic realization of the illocutionary is direct speech act.

4.2 Discussion

In these part the writer try to discuss about the result from the analysis of commissive speech act based on J. Cutting commissive speech act theory (2002) and the types of speech act in Second US Presidential Debate by President Barrack Obama with Mitt Romney. The act from the utterances can be found in some types. From the analysis the writer has find the kind of commissive speech act included offering, promising, refusing, vowing and also volunteering. About the syntactic realization, the writer also find that on second US Presidential

Debate. From the result of analysis in commissive speech act there are so many volunteering and refusing from the President and the governor. The writer can find offering only 2 cases, 4 of the promising act, 6 of refusing, 6 of vowing, and also 5 of volunteering.

Finally, the writer only find 23 of commissive speech act because in this debate the President and the governor only try to explain the incident in a long time ago and also try to make the hearer believe for their obligate. The governor explain about what he is doing as a governor and the president only explain what is he doing as a president yet. From the explain both of them try to refusing the statement and give a fact to support their assertive. When the American give a question about the phenomena in their country, President and the governor give a little promise and make it clear. Both of them try to give offering and volunteering to help the development of American economy. The offering which is no more certainty make the American still doubt with the future.

About the promising, in this case, the writer give example in datum 18. The utterances "*I will do is I'll put in place an employment verification system*" can show the promising act. The words of "I will put" is a lexical verb from promising act. Mitt Romney would like to promise that he would ensure that illegal workers from other countries have been granted permission to work in America. When someone promise, he is trying to strengthen the degree of assurance to the hearer (Wierzbicka, 1987, p. 204-13). The next commissive is vowing act like in datum 9.

The utterance "*I'll get America and North America energy-independent. I'll do it by more drilling, more permits and licenses*" showed the vowing act because

relevance with the theory that the vowing is an obligate himself to do a certain act.

The governor have a decision to bring good jobs in America especially for the middle class. The next is volunteering act like in datum 16 in utterance "*I'm going to help women in America*". The lexical verb of volunteering in this utterance is the words "I'm going to help" means that the governor want to help women in amerika get a good job. However they are already married and have children, they can has a job without having to burden them in domestic affairs and to educate their children become qualified.

The third types of commissive speech act is refusing like in datum 8. The utterance "*Governor Romney said just isn't true*" show the refusing act. The President Barack Obama want to refuse the statement from the governor Mitt Romney which is already has 5 plan. But actually he was lie, because he only has one plan and it does not go according with existing rules for make American growing again. The word "is not true" show the lexical verb of refusing act. The last is the offering act like in datum 6. The utterance of "*we worked hard to make sure that student loans are available for folks like you*" show the offering to people who do not have cost for education their children. The loans cost can help the children get a collage and has opportunity to get a job. The lexical verb of offering in this sentence is "to make sure" means that the President invite or overing someone to has loans cost for education.

After analyzed the classification of commissive speech act, the writer also find the types of speech act from the data. The writer give example about the

direct speech act in datum 1 : the utterance “When do you graduate?” is an direct speech act because the function and the form is connect with each other. The form of sentence is interrogative sentence, while the function is to give a question. The other types is indirect speech act like in datum 9 in utterance “No, no, how much did you cut licenses and permits on federal land and federal waters?” The utterance above is applied in assertion function. Actually, the interrogative sentence is used to give a question to the hearer. However, the speaker is not give a question but an assertion because of statement from President early. Governor think that president never give cut permits and licenses on federal land and federal waters in half because there are no evidence. So, the governor give an interrogative form to make them clear and more assertive. So this utterance show indirect speech act because the form and the function is not connect.

The differences with my two previous study is there are so many kind of illocutionary act. She found 57 utterances from 10 conversations of Jamal and Salim which consist of conflicts in Slamdog Millionaire movie. Therefore, she found all types of locutionary acts and four types illocutionary act. In the finding, she found out that conflicts could happen because there was something wrong with speech act which means that the listener could not catch the message. While, in this study the writer only found the kind of commissive speech act and the syntactic realization. From the result of analysis the types of speech act, the writer only find 29 of types. The types included from 18 of indirect speech act and 12 of direct speech act. The President and the governor have a implied assertion in their debate. The mostly

uses by the speaker is indirect speech act in their debate. Competitive strategy become a reason to do talk in implicit way and other purpose.



CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

This chapter presents conclusion and suggestion. The conclusion is drawn based on problem of the study, and the suggestion is expected to give some information for the next researcher who are interested in conducting a study in the same field.

5.1 Conclusion

After discussing the analysis result, there are some types of commissive speech act found in this study, namely offering, promising, refusing, vowing and volunteering used in Secon US Presidential Debate by President Barrack Obama and the governor Romney. The data have been analyzed by using theory of commissive speech act proposed by J. Cutting (2002). These commissive speech act are mostly used in different ways.

Commissive speech act could be applied to perform different purposes, the speakers also used their illocutionary acts in different purpose. They used offering to offer something about American. Then, they used promising to promise that they will change the country with has good quality in every aspect. The refusing act was used to reject or refused something with the assertive statement. Next most of them used volunteering to give some help for American grows. From these acts, the speaker also have implied assertion in their speech.

The syntactic realization also had been found in this debate. Mostly syntactic was used in indirect speech act because in word of politics there are so many tactics and try to make his rival was down. There are so many objection or protest in every statement that has given by the speaker. From these result the writer can concluded that in politics they mostly used utterances to make the hearer belief because there are so many implied assertion.

5.2 Suggestion

This subheading is intended to give some suggestions:

1. People have to be more careful with the statement which has given by word of politician.
2. People have to differ between promise and vowing that has given by politician. Hopely people can understand the implied meaning and the purpose of act.
3. The next reasercher can conduct a study on speech act focusing on two-way communication among other public figures because there will be various type of illocutionary act in doing two-way communication.

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Appendix 1: Berita Acara Bimbingan Skripsi



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No.	Tanggal	Materi	Pembimbing	Paraf
1.	27/11/2013	Konsultasi topik	Pembimbing 1	
2.	16/01/2014	Penyerahan Bab 1 dan 2	Pembimbing 1	
3.	20/01/2014	Revisi Bab 1 dan 2	Pembimbing 1	
4.	22/01/2014	Revisi Bab 1 dan 2	Pembimbing 1	
5.	27/01/2014	Revisi Bab 1, 2 dan 3	Pembimbing 1	
6.	26/03/2014	ACC Sempro	Pembimbing 1	
7.	31/03/2014	Penyerahan Bab 1,2 dan 3	Pembimbing 2	
8.	03/04/2014	Revisi Bab 1	Pembimbing 2	
9.	07/04/2014	Revisi Bab 2	Pembimbing 2	

10.	09/04/2014	Revisi Bab 3	Pembimbing 2
11.	11/04/2014	Revisi 1, 2, 3	Pembimbing 2
13.	26/03/2014	ACC Sempro	Pembimbing 1
14.	13/04/2014	ACC Sempro	Pembimbing 2
15.	21/04/2014	Seminar Proposal	Pembimbing 1
16.	21/04/2014	Seminar Proposal	Pembimbing 2
17.	24/04/2014	Revisi Sempro	Pembimbing 1
18.	02/05/2014	Penyerahan Bab 4	Pembimbing 1
19.	06/05/2014	Revisi Bab 4	Pembimbing 1
20.	08/05/2014	Revisi Bab 4	Pembimbing 1
21.	16/05/2014	Revisi Bab 4	Pembimbing 1
22.	19/05/2014	Revisi Bab 4	Pembimbing 1
23.	21/05/2014	Revisi Bab 4	Pembimbing 1
24.	26/05/2014	Penyerahan Bab 4 dan 5	Pembimbing 1
25.	28/05/2014	Penyerahan Bab 1, 2, 3, 4 dan 5	Pembimbing 1
26.	30/05/2014	Penyerahan Bab 1, 2, 3, 4 dan 5	Pembimbing 2
27.	09/06/2014	Revisi Bab 1, 2, 3, 4, dan 5	Pembimbing 2
28.	16/06/2014	Revisi Bab 1, 2, 3, 4, dan 5	Pembimbing 2
29.	23/06/2014	ACC Semhas	Pembimbing 1
30.	26/06/2014	ACC Semhas	Pembimbing 2
31.	03/07/2014	Seminar Hasil	Pembimbing 1
32.	03/07/2014	Seminar Hasil	Pembimbing 2
33.	23/07/2014	Ujian Skripsi	Pembimbing 1

34.	23/07/2014	Ujian Skripsi	Pembimbing 2	
35.	13/08/2014	Revisi Ujian Skripsi	Pembimbing 1	
36.	13/08/2014	Revisi Ujian Skripsi	Pembimbing 2	
37.	14/08/2014	ACC Jilid	Pembimbing 1	
38.	14/08/2014	ACC jilid	Pembimbing 2	

10. Telah dievaluasi dan diuji dengan nilai:

Malang, 14 Juli 2014

Dosen Pembimbing I

Dosen Pembimbing II

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