

**AN ANALYSIS OF COMMISSIVE UTTERANCE IN *HILLARY CLINTON'S* SPEECH**

**SKRIPSI**

*Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements  
For the Degree of Sarjana Pendidikan (S.Pd)  
Study Program of English Department*

**By**

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## SURAT PERNYATAAN



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## ABSTRACT

**Nadya Zira Natasa. 1402050159. An Analysis Of Commissive Utterance In *Hillary Clinton's* speech. Skripsi. English Education Program, Faculty of Teacher Training and Education University of Muhammadiyah Sumatra Utara, Medan 2018.**

This study deals with the use of commissive utterance in *Hillary Clinton's* speech. The objectives of the study were to find out the types of commissive utterance, to explain the use of commissive utterance and to investigate the function of commissive utterance in *Hillary Clinton's* speech. The source of the data was *Hillary Clinton's* speech and the transcribe. This study applied descriptive qualitative method. The data were classified into types of commissive utterance. They were analyzed based on the types of commissive utterance. The study found that there are four types of commissive utterance, namely: promises, pledges, threats and vows. There are 62 commissive utterance in 262 speeches. The findings of this study showed that of 9 promises, 19 pledges, 14 threats and 20 vows. The most dominant was vows because the speaker in this speech mostly gave the promise to do something in future action. It means that, she really want to promise with USA's citizens so that USA's citizens choosed her in political campaigns because she had made a big promise and she assumed his promise was really better than other speaker. That's why commissive utterance mostly vows in *Hillary Clinton* speech.

**Keywords:** Speech Act, Commissive Utterance, *Hillary Clinton's* speech

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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### **A. The Background of the Study**

Language is used by human in everything of their life. Language is not only the principal medium that human beings use to communicate with others but also the links people together binds them their culture. There are so many functions of language, some of them are: to give information, deliver message, express feelings, persuade people, entertain people, and share opinion. Language was a part of speakers' life. It is the epitome of the speech sound system which used to communicate to the public. Good language develops based on a system, the set of rules followed by the speakers. Language function refer to the purposes in which we use language to communicate. We use language for a variety of formal and informal purposes, and specific grammatical structures are often used with each language function.

When we look at any language, we notice that there are many varieties of it, which may range from the most formal and standardized to the most informal and colloquial. Language variety is a general term for any distinctive form of a language or linguistic expression.

Semantic is the systematic study of meaning, and linguistic semantic is the study of how language organize and express meanings. Charles W. Kreidler (1998:3). Semantics as an important branch of linguistics is interesting to be studies especially when it is applied to literary work such as song, poem, prose and speech. According to the researcher, Semantic is a sub discipline of linguistics

which focuses on the study of meaning, semantic was very needed for us to limit ourselves to the expression of meanings in a single language.

Van Dijk (1998:42), speech acts are the basic units of human communication. The words speech acts are derived from two words “speech” and “act”. “Speech” is the utterance that occurs and “act” means action. Thus, that is the reason why people have to interpret the meaning of communication or language through speech acts. Speech acts is the most interesting in semantics field. Speech acts is the action or intent that a speaker when using language in context, the meaning of which inferred by hearers. Speech act is the utterance that occurs and act refers to an action. That is the reason why people have to interpret the meaning of communication or language through speech acts. Speech acts usually discuss in pragmatics, but now pragmatics was studying in semantics field. Thus, speech acts are discussed in these two branch linguistics.

We always perform speech act in our daily life. Sometimes we don't realize that the utterances we produce consist of speech act. Speech act occurs on the process of the meaning in how the communication occurs and how the listener perceives the aim. Speech acts in semantics divided into seven kinds, those are, assertive utterance, performative utterance, verdictive utterance, expressive utterance, directive utterance, commissive utterance, and phatic utterance. According to the researcher, speech act is an action performed to say something that contain of utterance as the function of communication.

Speech is an activity of speaking aloud to the audiences or listeners to give information on purpose. A speech is usually done by a leader or a head of an organization to manage and orate to his men or to public. Political campaign

speech is a speech that effort intended to influence the decision making process of voters and political campaigns often refer to the campaign in the general election . The message of the campaign is the protrusion of the idea that the candidate or candidates want to share with voters. A message that is too narrow to be able to isolate the candidate or candidates with the voters or by slowing down the detailed explanations program. Commissives are those kinds of speech acts that speaker use to commit themselves to some future action. They express speaker's intention. The use of commissive speech act can be analyzed more by using politeness theory. Commissive utterance si one of the utterance that is often produced in human communication. The present study reveals some information regarding the use of commissive utterance in speech.

The researcher wants to analyze about commissive utterances in Hillary Clinton's speech, because many students felt difficulties in understanding about speech acts especially commissive utterances and the students especially in English department at Muhammadiyah North Sumatera, in academic year 2017/2018 did not study about speech acts deeply in semantics. There are several reason why the researcher choose Hillary Clinton's speech, for the first in her speech she use many commissive utterances and she is one of influential woman in USA.

Based on the problem above, here the reseracher want to analyze semantics on speech acts especially in commissive utterances with the title "*Analysis Commissive Utterances in Hillary Clinton's Speech*".

**B. The Identification of the Problem**

The problems of this study were formulated as follows:

1. The uses of commissive utterance in speech as a formal language is not realized by students especially in University.
2. Commissive utterance makes the students get difficulty to understand the meaning in speech.
3. The were types of commissive utterance which used in Hillary Clinton speech.

**C. The Scope and Limitation**

The scope of this research were focused on speech act in semantics. The limitation in this study focused on commissive utterance in Hillary Clinton and using the theory of John Searl.

**D. The Formulation of the Problem**

The problem of this reserach were formulated as follows:

1. What were types of commissive utterances in Hillary Clinton's speech?
2. How the use of commissive utterances in Hillary Clinton's speech?
3. What were the function of commissive utterances used by Hillary Clinton in her speech?

**E. The Objectives of the Study**

1. To find out types of commissive utterances used in Hillary Clinton's speech.



2. To explain the use of commissive utterances in Hillary Clinton's speech.
3. To investigate the function of commissive utterance used by Hillary Clinton in her speech.

#### **F. The Significances of the study**

The significances of the study were expected to be useful and relevant theoretically and practically.

Theoretically, this research can be referenced for the other researcher who want to conduct a research in semantics field, especially in commissive utterances.

Practically, this research were expected to be useful for:

1. For the readers, to enrich their knowledge about the use of commissive utterance in speech acts in a speech.
2. For the other findings, to give more understanding about semantics especially in commissive utterance.
3. For the teachers, this study can be used as teaching material in semantics especially about commissive utterance in speech acts.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

#### A. Theoretical Framework

##### 1. Linguistics

In simple ways, Linguistics can be defined as the scientific study of language. The scientific study of language is called *Linguistics*, while the people who focus their research on language are called *linguists*. The word *Linguistics* derived from the Latin *lingua*, which means *language*. According to Gleason and Ratner (1998: 7), linguistics is the study of language in its various aspects. As a science, its principal concern is the structure of a particular language or of languages in general. As Bennet states (1968: 17), modern linguistics works first with the range of spoken language and treats the written language as one variety, perhaps the most prestigious, yet only one variety of language. This is the reason why spoken language is interesting to be analyzed.

Akmajian (2001: 5) cites: “The field of linguistics, the scientific study of human natural language, is a growing and exciting area of study, with an important impact on fields as diverse as education, anthropology, sociology, language teaching, cognitive psychology, philosophy, computer science, neuroscience, and artificial intelligence, among others. Indeed, the last five fields cited, along with linguistics, are the key components of the emerging field of cognitive science, the study of structure and functioning of human cognitive processes.” Basically, linguistics concerned with the nature of language and (linguistic) communication. It is probable that people have been aroused with

language and communication for thousands of years, yet in many ways we are only beginning to understand the complex nature of this aspect of human life.

Language is used for giving interactive communicate and giving understanding each other .It is used to speak each other, write email and text. Language is system of communication in speech and writing used by people of a particular country, (Hornby,2008:247).

Language, as tool of communication, has significant position in life of human being. Wherever, human need language because by using language, verbal or nonverbal, they can communicate with others to make their life running well. For instance, a buyer uses language when she or he wants to buy a book in book store. Language used in communicating has many functions. According to Chaer et all in Ainin (2007:145) said that generally there are five functions of language. They are: expression, information, exploration, persuasion, and entertainment.

## **2. Semantics**

Linguistic semantics is the topic of this research, but the researcher need to limit this research to the expression of meanings in a single language, English. Charles (1998:03). The researcher thinks that semantic was a part of linguistics. On the other word, semantics was one of the branched of linguistics studying about the meaning of language.

According to Charles W. Kreidler (1998:3) semantic is the systematic study of meaning and linguistic semantic is the study of how languages organize and express meanings. Its means that, meaning in linguistic semantic was very needed for us to limit ourselves to the expression of meanings in a single

language. Charles said there were three disciplines were concerned with the systematic study of meaning, in itself: psychology, philosophy and linguistics. It means that, psychologist were interest in how individual humans learn, how they retain, recall or loss information. Philosophies of language were concerned with how we know, how any particular fact that we know or accept as true was related to other possible facts. And than, the last systematic study of meaning is about linguistic, linguistics want to understand how language works.

### **3. Speech Acts**

Speech act is a kind of verbal communication and it is a subdivision of semantics. According to Yule (1996), speech act is a study of how the speakers and hearers use language. Bach (1979) explains that an action in verbal communication has message in itself, so the communication is not only about language but also with action. Speech act is the utterance that occurs and act refers to an action. That is the reason why people have to interpret the meaning of communication or language through speech acts. We always perform speech act in our daily life. Sometimes we don't realize that the utterances we produce consist of speech act. Speech act occurs on the process of the meaning in how the communication occurs and how the listener perceives the aim. In many times, people not only saying but also forcing the hearer to do something.

In every speech acts can distinguish three things, these are what is said, the utterance, called the locution. What the speaker intends to communicate to the hearer is the locution. And what the message that the hearer gets is perlocution. (Kreidler 2002:181). Speech acts differ in their purpose, whether they deal with

real or potential facts, prospective or retrospective, in the role of speaker or hearer in these facts, and of course in felicity conditions.

Yule (1996: 47) states speech act as action performed via utterances. Like it is called, speech is the utterance and act is an action. As Austin says it is not only saying something, the speaker is also doing something. Thus, it is more than describing the word. It is used to communicate, to pass the information, more than that it carries mutual acting between the speaker and the hearer. the meaning of speech act are these basic units of linguistic interaction such as give a warning to, greet, apply for, tell what, confirm an appointment (Griffiths, 2006:148). Furthermore, Kreidler (1998:183) said that there are seven basic kinds of speech acts. There are assertive utterances, performative utterances, verdictive utterances, expressive utterances, directive utterances, commissive utterances, phatic utterances.

Speech acts are found in many works such as film, play, novel, speech and short story. The writer is interested analysis the speech acts from a speech. Speech is communication by one person in front of many people called audiences. In speech, there is just one people talk and many another people hear about his utterance. Person who speech is called speaker and the audiences is called hearer.

Speech acts explain when people want to express themselves, they do not only produce utterances containing grammatical structures and words, they perform actions via those utterances. If you work in a situation where a boss has a great deal of power, then the boss's utterance of the expression is more than just statement.

### 3.1. Assertive Utterances

Assertive utterances is uses language to tell what they know or believe. Assertive is concerned with facts and have purpose to inform the hearer. Assertive utterances are either true or false, and generally they can be verified or falsified not necessarily at the time of the utterance or by those who hear them, but in general sense they are subject to empirical investigation. The focuses discussed assertive are on information, on truth-value of utterance, on speaker's commitment or involvement in what is reported, on manner of communicating, on the nature of the message, and focus on aspect.

For example : "These are the indicators of crisis, subject to data and statistics". This utterance produced by the speaker who is hidden mentions the indicators of crisis: subject to data and statistics. This utterance belongs to assertive utterance.

Assertives are the speech acts in which the speaker asserts 'a proposition to be true, using such verbs as affirm, believe, conclude, report, deny, etc (Searle,1969). This class also includes stating, suggesting, criticizing, replying, concluding, predicting, denying, disagreeing, etc. Assertives are usually expressed through declarative form. However, this is not the only form to express representatives or assertive speech acts.

### 3.2. Performative Utterances

Levinson (1984: 228) defined Performatives utterance is not apperantly used with any intention of making true of false statement, they are not used just to say thing, describe states of affairs, but rather actively to do thing. (Levinson,

1984: 228) said that performatives utterance is the utterance that can not be responded by yes or no, but it needs action.

For example : “I do this to protect for your identity, Silas’s identity, and my investment.” This utterance is uttered after the speaker forbids the hearer to make contact with Silas. To make the hearer believes him, the speaker declares this utterance.

### **3.3. Verdictive Utterances**

Verdictive are speech acts in which the speaker makes an assessment or judgement about the acts of another, usually the hearer. Verdictive include ranking, assessing, appraising, condoning.

For example : “I accuse you of putting on airs”

### **3.4. Expressive Utterances**

Expressive utterances are thus retrospective and speaker involved. The most common expressive utterances are acknowledge, admit, confess, deny, apologize.

For example : “I apologize for having disturbed you”. This situation means speaker shows apologizing to the hearer.

Expressive utterances is part of speech acts that shows or express what the speaker’s feelings about themselves. Expressives are those kinds of speech acts that express a psychological attitude or state of the speaker such as joy, sorrow, and likes/dislikes.

### **3.5. Directive Utterances**

Yule (1996:54) states directives are those kinds of speech acts that speakers use to get someone else to do something. In other words, the speaker tries to get the hearer to do something, or to do what the speaker wants. There are some kinds of directive utterances, they are commanding, ordering, requesting, suggesting, and prohibiting.

For example : “Go on”, “Cross your heart”, “Do it” to show command. “No backing out” to show a prohibition. “Please, let me in” to show a request. “I thought you might need a little cheering up” to show a suggestion. “be careful!” to show a warning. However, not all the directive utterances used in the adventure movie are translated in the subtitle, because there are some words are not translated or omitted.

### **3.6. Commissive Utterances**

Commissive utterances is speech acts that commit a speaker course of action. Commissive utterances are about promising, warning, offering, and threatening. They are prospective and concerned with the speaker’s commitment to future action. According to Kreidler (1998: 192), commissive is utterances used in theory of speech acts that commit a speaker to a course of action.

As one of the expressions of illocutionary acts which is about the power of the speaker’s utterance, commissive utterance has a chance to damage the hearer’s face or even the speaker’s own face; such acts are known as Face Threatening Act or FTAs.



Commissive refers to an illocutionary act whose point is to commit the speaker (again in varying degrees) to some future course of action. According to Kreidler, commissive utterances divided into 4 types. These are : promises, pledges, threats, and vows.

### **3.6.1. Promises**

In general, promise is a speech act that committed the speaker to do a future action under precondition that is wanted by the hearer. According to Searle (1969: 63) promise act is " an utterance predicates some future act of the speaker counts as the undertaking of an obligation to do the action". Hence, a promise act is more than a declaration of intention to do or not to do some future action; instead, it is a commitment to hearer that the act will occur.

When someone performs a promise act, she or he makes several assumptions: firstly, the act that will be done by the speaker is for the hearer's benefit. Secondly, the act of promise is something that will be done, that is mean the act of promise is meant to remove the doubt. Thirdly, assumes that the speaker will do the act if the hearer wants it, that is, usually what is promised is requested by the hearer. Searle (1979: 22) classifies promise as Commissive speech act. This class reflects the commitment of speaker to some future action

For example : "I promise that next year I'll buy you a car" in this utterance Promise is a statement of telling someone that you will definitely do or not do something. It is a verbal commitment by one person to another to do (or not to do) something in the future.

### **3.6.2. Pledges**

Pledges is a serious or formal promise and something that you give as a sign that you will keep a promise. For example : “I give you this ring as a pledge of my everlasting love for you”. This utterance means speaker make a pledge to proof to the hearer that he or she will love him/her forever.

### **3.6.3. Threat**

Threat is a statement of an intention to punish or harm somebody. It means to give intimidation to the hearer, if the hearer does not want to do the speaker’s command. Threat is commonly motivated by hatred and distrustful of the speaker to the hearer in which the speaker feels that someone has higher power to intimidate the hearer via his utterance.

For example : “I will kill you, if you disturb my daughter again”. This utterance means the speaker shows the strong feeling to threat hearer about what the speaker will do in the future.

### **3.6.4. Vows**

A set of solemn promises committing one to a prescribed role, calling, or course of action, typically to marriage or a monastic career.

For example : “We swears to serve the master of the precious. We swears on...on the precious”. This utterance is the commissive utterances of the type or kind vows. Which means speaker commits himself by swearing to do an action to make hearer is sure about what he said. It is indicated by a verb swears.

### 3.7. Phatic Utterances

Phatic utterances is to establish rapport between members of the same society. The use of phatic utterance or phatic communion in communication phase, according to Malinowski (1923) is to avoid silence which can originate an unpleasant tension that has negative consequences for social interaction. Senft (1995: 3) talks about Phatic Communion, which is understood as a means for keeping the communication channel open and characterized by not conveying meaning, by not important information, thus, phatic utterances are described as procedures without propositional contents, that is found in greeting formula, comments on the weather and passing enquiries about someone's health.

## 4. Speech

According to Siahaan, speech is a productive language skill which includes a mental process. This means that it is a psychological process where a speaker puts a mental concept into some linguistic form, such as word, phrases, and sentences used to convey a message to a listener. As Siahaan (2008: 94) cites: "A spoken utterance is mental concept turned by a speaker in speaking," it means that the speech production is where speakers change their mental concept into their spoken utterances to convey a message to their listeners in the communicative interaction.

Based on the purpose of the speakers who want to convey their ideas, there are certain basic types of speech according to Monroe (1949: 372). They are: the speech to entertain, the speech to inform, the speech to stimulate, the speech to convince, and answering question and objection.

## **B. Relevant Studies**

In this study, it have related ro previous research. There were several previous research which relevant to this study, such as:

For the first, Rizki Arum Prastuti (2015), An Analysis on Commissive Utterances In The Film Entitled “The Gods Must Be Crazy” And Its Implication on Teaching Speaking. The aims of this research are 1) to find out the types of commissive utterances used by the characters in the film entitled “The God Must be Crazy”, 2) to describe how the characters use the strategy in uttering commissive utterances, and 3) to describe the context of situation in which each commissive utterance is used by the characters of the film entitled “The Gods Must be Crazy”. To achieve the aims, the data are analyzed using (1) Austin’s three acts to infer the illocutionary act of each utterance, (2) Searle’s theory to identify the type of the commissive utterances, and (3) Beebe et al. and Charter’s theories to describe the strategy in employing the commissive utterances. The writer also uses Ethnography of Communication with SPEAKING formula as the guideline to describe the context of situation.

The findings of this research are 1) the types of commissive utterances employed by the characters of the film entitled “The Gods Must be Crazy” are promise, refusal, threat, and offer; 2) most of characters in the film entitled “The Gods Must be Crazy” use indirect speech acts in general, and in employing commissive utterances, most of the characters uses explanation, excuse or reason in employing refusals, using If-then in employing threat, using interrogative with modal and justification in employing offers; 3) the factors like social status of the

interlocutors, the relationship between the participants, and the situation when the conversation occurs do influence the way of the characters in the film entitled “the Gods Must be Crazy” in choosing the strategy of employing the utterances.

The second is, Dewi Sundari (2009), “A Pragmatic Analysis of Commissive Utterances In Aristocratic Movie Manuscript”. This research deals with commissive utterances in aristocratic movie manuscript. The aims of this research are to identify the sentence types, to describe implicature and to describe the politeness patterns of the commissive utterances in aristocratic movie manuscript. The researcher employs the descriptive qualitative as a type of the research. The data source of this research is aristocratic movie manuscript. The method of collecting data is documentation and the steps are reading, selecting and collecting, and coding the data. The techniques of analyzing data of this research are describing the form by referring to linguistic form, analyzing the implicature based on the context of pragmatics, and illuminating the politeness patterns by using politeness principle. The method of analyzing data is descriptive technique. This study shows the variety of the sentence type, implicature, and politeness pattern of commissive utterances used in aristocratic movie manuscript. The variants of type of sentences are: (1) Declarative, (2) Interrogative, (3) Imperative. The implicature of the study covers implied meaning of conventional implicature and conversational implicature, that is offer, volunteering, promise, swear, refusing, threat, warning, and forbidden utterance. The politeness patterns are bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off record.

And the third is, Sovia Rahmawati (2012), “A Pragmatic Analysis of Commissive Utterances on Toy Story Movie Manuscript and Its Subtitle”. This

research aims at classifying the variations of form of commissive utterances, describing the equivalence of the implicature of commissive utterances, and describing the equivalence of the politeness pattern of commissive utterances in the Toy Story movie manuscript and its subtitled.

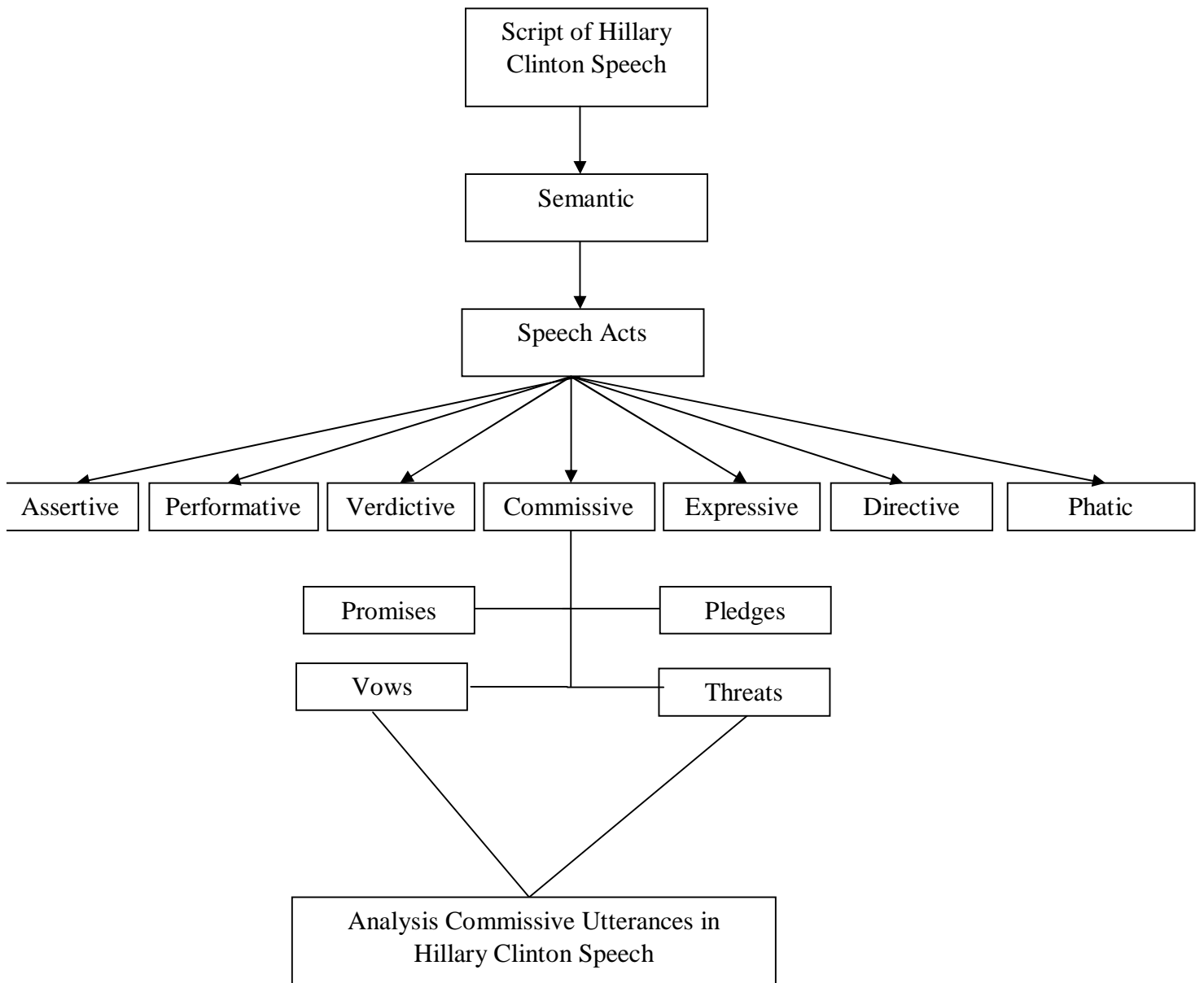
In collecting the data, the writer uses documentation and observation method. The data are sentences which are intended as commissive utterances in Toy Story movie manuscript. In analyzing the commissive utterances and its subtitle, the steps are: finding the variation of forms of commissive utterances by applying language form theory, describing the equivalence of the implicature by applying conventional and conversational implicature theory and describing the equivalence of the politeness patterns by applying four types politeness strategy.

The research of the study shows that the variations of form of commissive utterances are: declarative, imperative, and interrogative. While the sentences form variations there are: simple sentence is subtitled into simple sentence, simple sentence into compound, complex sentence into complex sentence, complex sentence into simple sentence, compound sentence into compound and simple sentence into imperative. The implicatures of commissive utterance found are conventional and conversational. The conventional implicature contains promise, offering, warning, threatening, volunteering, swearing and refusing. The conversational implicature contains promise, offering, warning, threatening, swearing and refusing. The politeness pattern is divided into four kinds, they are: bald on record, positive politeness, negative politeness, and off record strategy.

### C. Conceptual Framework

In linguistics, semantics is the subfield that is devoted to the study of meaning, as inherent at the levels of words, phrases, sentences, and larger units of discourse (termed *texts*, or *narratives*). The study of semantics is also closely linked to the subjects of representation, reference and denotation. The basic study of semantics is oriented to the examination of the meaning of signs, and the study of relations between different linguistic units and compounds: homonymy, synonymy, antonymy, hypernymy, hyponymy, meronymy, metonymy, holonymy, paronyms. A key concern is how meaning attaches to larger chunks of text, possibly as a result of the composition from smaller units of meaning.

Speech acts are considered as a kind of pragmatic meaning . They characterize utterances in terms of what they do- their illocution – rather than what they literally say – their locution . Speech act theory does not study the structure of language but its function , the structure being only the vehicle to express the function (meaning). Speech acts in semantics divided into seven categories those are, assertive, performative, verdictive, expressive, directive, commissive and phatic. Commissive utterance is is the strongest mode of commitment that one can make in the future.





## **CHAPTER III**

### **METHOD OF RESEARCH**

#### **A. Research Design**

In this research, the researcher used descriptive qualitative method. It was conducted by using descriptive qualitative research because it just collected the data, classified the data, and then analyzed them and the writer draws conclusion about the data as the end of it. Moleong (1995: 6) said that, "Descriptive qualitative is a type of research which results the descriptive data in the form of written or oral words from observed object or the data source.

#### **B. Source of Data**

The source of data in this research were taken from *Hillary Clinton's* speech for 46 minutes in Roosevelt Island, NYC . The data was focused on speech which used Hillary Clinton in her Campaign as candidate of President USA. Based on the speech script, the analysis of commissive utterances were conducted.

#### **C. Techniques of Collecting Data**

The documentation technique in collecting the data was used. In collecting the data, the researcher was committed several steps bellows:

1. Downloading the video of Hillary Clinton's speech from the internet.
2. Watching the video of Hillary Clinton's speech.
3. Reading and observing the speech script of Hillary Clinton.

4. Identifying the sentences to find out commissive utterances used in Hillary Clinton's speech.

#### **D. Techniques for Analyzing Data**

The data was analyzed through qualitative analysis. The analysis consists of three current flows of activities; (a) data reduction, (b) data display, (c) drawing and verifying conclusion.

##### 1. Data Reduction

In this step the researcher will select data by identifying the utterances of Hillary Clinton speech. It will be used as the material to be analyzed them.

##### 2. Data Display

After reduction the data, next step is display the data. The data will be classified into types of commissive utterance in Hillary Clinton speech. It make easier to be understood the types of commissive utterance.

##### 3. Drawing and Verifying Conclusion

The last step after doing the data display is drawn of the conclusion and verification. It used to describe all of the data. So that it would be came clearly.

## CHAPTER IV

### DATA AND DATA ANALYSIS

#### **A. Data**

The data was collected from the of *Hillary Clinton's speech with duration 46 minutes* on June 13<sup>th</sup> 2015. There were four types of commissive utterance namely promises, pledges, threats and vows. There were 262 speeches and 62 utterances in *Hillary Clinton's* speech.

#### **B. Data Analysis**

##### **1. Type of commissive utterance in *Hillary Clinton's* speech**

The data showed that all types of commissive utterance were employed in Hillary Clinton's speech. They were divided into four types: promises, pledges, threats and vows.

##### **a. Promises**

A promise act is more than a declaration of intention to do or not to do some future action; instead, it is a commitment to hearer that the act will occur.

Based on the explanation about commissive utterance above, from 62 commissive utterance that used in Hillary Clinton speech. There were 9 promises utterances found in madaari movie. For examples :

1. *We're still working our way back from a crisis that happened because time-tasted values were replaced by false promise. (data no 2)*

2. *Here, on Roosevelt Island, i believe we have a contuning rendezvous with destiny. (data no 8)*
3. *I believe we can do all these things because i've seen it happen. (data no 13)*
4. *And we promise that ease the transition for distressed communities to a more diserve and sustainable economic future from coal country to Indian country, from small towns in the Mississippi Delta to the Rio Grande Valley to our inner cities, we have to help our fellow Americans. (data no 29)*
5. *Helping more people with an addiction or a mental health problem get help is a family issue. (data no 39)*

From the example above, for the first example, the speaker made promise because she wanted to do something to replaced false promise before, the second example, the speaker explained about there would be a meeting when she became a President later, the third example, the speaker made promise because she do not want this problem to happen again, the fourth example, the speaker wanted to make an update to a better direction than before, and the fifth example, the speaker promised to give an allternative for those who have family issue.

#### **b. Pledges**

Pledges is a serious or formal promise and something that you give as a sign that you will keep a promise. Based on the explanation about pledges utterances above, from 62 commissive utterance that used in the Hillary Clinton

speech. There were 19 pledges utterances found in Hillary Clinton speech. For examples :

6. *And i will do just that to turn the tide so these currents start working for us more than against us. (data no 12)*
7. *I'll propose specific policies to reward businesses who invest in long term value rather than quick buck because that leads to higher growth for the economy. (data no 18)*
8. *I'll propose specific policies to higher wages for workers.(data no 19)*
9. *I'll propose specific policies to give the bigger profits. (data no 20)*
10. *I will rewrite the tax code so it rewards hard work and investments here at home, not quick trades or stashing profits overseas. (data no 21)*

From the example above, the utterance were different from the promise example, firstly, the speaker will make changes to the previous policy, secondly, the speaker will give invest in long term value to company, thirdly, the speaker raise that wages of the workers, fourthly, the speaker will give the bigger profits to the workers, and fifthly, the speaker will give reward to the workers, in this examples, the speaker was indicated by a word will as a promise to the hearer.

### **c. Threats**

Threat is a statement of an intention to give threatening or harm somebody. It means to give intimidation to the hearer, if the hearer does not want to do the speaker's command. Based on the explanation about threats, from 62 commissive utterances that used in Hillary Clinton speech. There were 14 threats

utterances found in Hillary Clinton speech. For example :

11. *If you do your part you ought to be able to get ahead. And when everybody does their part, America gets ahead too. (data no 1)*
12. *Prosperity can't be just for CEOs and hedge fund managers. (data no 3)*
13. *Democracy can't be just for billionaires and corporations. (data no 4)*
14. *Prosperity and democracy are part of your basic bargain too. (data no 5)*
15. *You brought our country back. Now it's time your time to secure the gains and move ahead. (data no 6)*

From the example above, the first example, the speaker shows the strong feeling that America must move forward, the second, third and fourth example, the speaker shows the prosperity and democracy also can be small business and also can all of the citizen and the fifth example, the speaker shows that to return the country must have efforts. In this example, seen that this utterance means the speaker shows the strong feeling to threat hearer about what the speaker will do in the future.

#### **d. Vows**

A set of solemn promises committing one to a prescribed role, calling, or course of action. Based on the explanation about vows utterance above, from 62 commissive utterance that used in Hillary Clinton speech. There were 20 vows utterances found in Hillary Clinton speech. For example :

16. *If you'll give you me the chance, I'll wage and win four fights for you. (data no 14)*
17. *The first is to make the economy work for everyday americans, not just*

*those at the top. (data no 15)*

18. *To make the middle class mean something again, with rising incomes and broader horizons. (data no 16)*

19. *And to give the poor a chance to work their way into it. (data no 17)*

20. *And we will make America the clean energy superpower of the 21st century. (data no 26)*

From the example above, firstly, the speaker commits herself by swearing to do an action to make hearer is sure about four fights she win, secondly, the speaker commits swearing to do an economy in Americans in the future, thirdly, the speaker commits swearing to increase middle class income, fourthly, the speaker commits swearing to alleviate the poor in their work, and the last example, the speaker commits swearing to do an challenge Americans in the future. In this example, this utterance means speaker commits herself by swearing to do an action to make hearer is sure about what she said.

## **2. The function of commissive utterance used by Hillary Clinton's speech**

The reason why Hillary Clinton used commissive utterance because Hillary Clinton want to become a president in USA she made the promise to prove USA's People believe her like she will propose specific policies to reward businesses who invest in long term value rather than the quick buckin political campaign. Political campaign speech used by Hillary is a speech that effort intended to influence the decision making process of voters and political campaigns often refer to the campaign in the general election . The message of the

campaign is the protrusion of the idea that the candidate or candidates want to share with voters. A great message to take attention from the citizens Hillary Clinton used commissive utterance as promise word in her speech.

### **3. The uses of commissive utterance used by Hillary Clinton's speech**

In general commissive utterance always used in public speech, in this research Hillary Clinton uses commissive utterance good, because she known use promise word to make USA's citizens believe her with his spoke, she really good to take attention in political campaigns, commissive utterance that has used by Hillary Clinton has damage some people that hearer's. In Hillary Clinton speech there are some promising, warning, offering and threatning, that was the reason why Hillary Clinton uses commissive utterance.

### **C. Research Findings and Discussion**

Based on the the findings this research dealt with the utterance were obtained from Hillary Clinton's speech. The objective of the study were to find out the types of commissive utterance used in Hillary Clinton's speech, to explain the use of commissive utterances in Hillary Clinton's speech, to investigate the function of commissive utterance used by Hillary Clinton in her speech. This study had similarity and dissimilarity with the previous related study, where the first was conducted by Rizki Arum Prastuti. And the objective of the study was to describe the types commissive utterance. In this research had three objectives of the study were to find out the types of commissive utterances used by the characters, to describe how the characters use the strategy in uttering commissive



utterances and to describe the context of situation in which each commissive utterance is used by character of the film entitled *The God Must Be Crazy*. That was dissimilarity. And the previous study before was taken from the data *The God Must Be Crazy* while the source of the data of this study was taken from *Hillary Clinton's Speech*.

The findings of this study were four types of commissive utterance used in Hillary Clinton's speech. They were promises, pledges, threats and vows by the number of occurrences were promises 9, pledges 19, threats 14 and vows 20. And the most dominant was vows because the speaker in this speech mostly gave the promise to do something in future action. It means that, she really want to promise with USA's citizens so that USA's citizens choosed her in political campaigns because she had made a big promise and she assumed his promise was really better than other speaker. That's why commissive utterance mostly vows in Hillary Clinton's speech.

## CHAPTER V

### CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

#### A. Conclusions

Having analyzed the data, the conclusions can be stated as the following:

1. There were four types of commissive utterance occurred in Hillary Clinton's speech. From the whole data, were 62 commissive utterance occurred in *Hillary Clinton's* speech consist of 9 promises, 19 pledges, 14 threats and 20 vows.
2. All of these types utterances occurred because among the four types of commissive utterance, the most dominant occurrence is vows.
3. The reason why Hillary Clinton used vows utterance because the speaker in this speech mostly gave the promise to do something in future. And she really wants to promise with USA's citizens so that USA's citizens choosed her in political campaigns because she had made a big promise and she assumed his promise was really better than other speaker. That's why commissive utterance mostly vows in Hillary Clinton's speech.

#### B. Suggestions

Having finished of this research, the researcher for:

1. The researcher suggest to the reader who are interest to study about commissive utterance and who want to know more about the type of commissive utterance.
2. The researcher suggest to english student especially to know about commissive utterance deep, Otherwise who wanted to make as reference for

the further research to analyze the four types of commissive utterance. This research could help the further writer to know and understand how the four types of commissive utterance used in speech.

3. And the last i hope this research can help other researcher to learn the object of commissive utterance, and also the researcher realized that this research still not perfection, so it is why the researcher accepted all constructive critic and suggestion from the readers for making this analysis better.



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APPENDICES

Hillary Clinton's speech

Table the types of commissive utterance

No.	Data	Types of commissive utterance				Analysis
		PR	PL	T	V	
1.	<i>If you do your part you ought to be able to get ahead.And when everybody does their part,America gets ahead too.</i>			ü		<i>the speaker shows the strong feeling that America must move forward</i>
2.	<i>We're still working our way back from a crisis that happened because time-tasted values were replaced by false promise.</i>	ü				<i>the speaker made promise because she wanted to do something to replaced false promise before</i>
3.	<i>Prosperity can't be just for CEOs and hedge fund managers.</i>			ü		<i>the speaker shows the prosperity also can be small bussiness</i>
4.	<i>Democrary can't be just for billionaers and corporations.</i>			ü		<i>the speaker show that democracy also can be small bussiness</i>
5.	<i>Prosperity and democrary are part of your basic bargain too.</i>			ü		<i>the speaker shows that prosperity and democracy also can for all of citizen</i>
6.	<i>You brought our country back. Now it's time your time to secure the gains and move ahead.</i>			ü		<i>speakers shows that to return the country must have efforts</i>
7.	<i>And,you know what? America can't succeed unless you succeed.That is why i am running for president of the united states.</i>			ü		<i>the speakers shows the strong feeling to threat the hearer about success is your own hands</i>

8.	<i>Here, on roosevelt island, i believe we have a contunuing rendezvous with destiny.</i>	ü				<i>the speaker explained about there would be a meeting when she became a President later</i>
9.	<i>Our country's challenges didn't begin with the Great Recession and they won't end with the recovery.</i>			ü		<i>speakers shows that challenges of the country must have done</i>
10.	<i>For decades, americans have been buffeted by powerful currents.</i>			ü		<i>the speakers shows the strong threat that Americans must be defended in country in the future</i>
11.	<i>Our political system is so paralyzed by gridlock and dysfunction that most Americans have lost confidence that anything can actually get done. And they have lost trust in the ability of both government and big bussinessto change course.</i>			ü		<i>the speakers shows threat Americans when they lose trust then they will not be able to to something right</i>
12.	<i>And i will do just that to turn the tide so these currents start working for us more than against us. PL</i>		ü			<i>the speaker will make changes to thr previous policy</i>
13.	<i>I believe we can do all these things because i've seen it happen. PR</i>	ü				<i>the speaker made promise because she do not want this problem to happen again</i>
14.	<i>If you'll give you me the chance, I'll wage and win four fights for you.</i>				ü	<i>the speakers commits herself by swearing to do an action to make hearer is sure about four fights she win</i>
15.	<i>The first is to make the economy work for everyday americans,</i>				ü	<i>the speakers commit swearing to do economy in Americans in the future</i>



	<i>not just those at the top.</i>					
16.	<i>To make the middle class mean something again, with rising incomes and broader horizons.</i>				ü	<i>the speakers commit swearing to increase middle class income</i>
17.	<i>And to give the poor a chance to work their way into it.</i>				ü	<i>the speakers commit swearing to alleviate the poor in their work</i>
18.	<i>I'll propose specific policies to reward businesses who invest in long term value rather than quick buck because that leads to higher growth for the economy.</i>		ü			<i>the speaker will give invest in long term value to company</i>
19.	<i>I'll propose specific policies to higher wages for workers.</i>		ü			<i>the speaker will raise the wages of the workers</i>
20.	<i>I'll propose specific policies to give the bigger profits.</i>		ü			<i>the speaker will give the bigger profits to the workers</i>
21.	<i>I will rewrite the tax code so it rewards hard work and investments here at home, not quick trades or stashing profits overseas.</i>		ü			<i>the speaker will give reward to the workers</i>
22.	<i>I will give new incentives to companies that give their employees a fair share of the profits their hard work earns.</i>		ü			<i>the speaker will give more income to employees who have excellent performance</i>
23.	<i>We will unleash a new generation of entrepreneurs and small bussiness owners by providing tax relief, cutting red tape.</i>		ü			<i>the speaker will give tax exemption to small bussiness owners</i>
24.	<i>We will making it easier to get</i>		ü			<i>the speaker will give loan to small</i>

	<i>small bussiness loan.</i>					<i>bussiness owners</i>
25.	<i>We will restore America to the cutting edge of innovation, science and research by increasing both public and private investments.</i>		ü			<i>the speaker will make amendmets to Amerika in increasing public investment</i>
26.	<i>And we will make America the clean energy superpower of the 21st century.</i>				ü	<i>the speakers commit swearing to do an challenge America in the future</i>
27.	<i>We promise that developing renewable power wind, solar, advanced biofuels.</i>				ü	<i>the speakers commit swearing to advance the new technology</i>
28.	<i>We promise that cleaner power plants, smarter electric grids, greener buildings.</i>				ü	<i>the speakers commit swearing to advance the new technology and nature</i>
29.	<i>And we promise that ease the transition for distressed communities to a more diserve and sustainable economic future from coal country to Indian country, from small towns in the Mississippi Delta to the Rio Grande Valley to our inner cities, we have to help our fellow Americans. PR</i>	ü				<i>the speakers commit swearing to advance the new technology and nature</i>
30.	<i>We will create millions of jobs and countles new businesses, and enable America to lead the global fight against climate change.</i>		ü			<i>the speaker will fight against the era of globalization</i>

31	<i>We will also connect workers to their jobs and businesses.</i>		ü			<i>the speaker will facilitate work and bussiness</i>
32.	<i>We will establish an infrastucture bank and sell bonds to pay for some of these improvements.</i>		ü			<i>the speaker will sell the letters to meets the needs of Amerika</i>
33.	<i>I will propose that we make preschool and quality childcare available to every child in America.</i>		ü			<i>the speaker will make he quality place to childcare</i>
34.	<i>Our country won't be competitive or fair if we don't help more families give their kids the best possible start in life.</i>			ü		<i>the speakers shows that challenges of the country must have done</i>
35.	<i>I believe you will have the right to earn paid sick days.</i>				ü	<i>the speakers commit swearing when people gets a paid they willl get a free day</i>
36.	<i>I believe you will receive your work schedule with enough notice to arrange childcare or take college courses to get ahead.</i>				ü	<i>the speakers commit swearing for the workers must get work schedule enough and take a college</i>
37.	<i>I believe you will look forward to retirement with confidence, not anxiety.</i>				ü	<i>the speakers commit swearing for retirement must be calm after they do not work</i>
38.	<i>I believe we will offer paid family leave (cheers, applause) so no one has to choose between keeping a paycheck and caring</i>				ü	<i>the speakers commit swearing for retirement must be calm after they do not work</i>

	<i>for a new baby or a sick relative.</i>					
39.	<i>Helping more people with an addiction or a mental health problem get help is a family issue.</i>	ü				<i>the speaker promised to give an alternative for those who have family issue</i>
40.	<i>We will offer hard-working, law-abiding immigrant families a path to citizenship.</i>				ü	<i>the speakers commit swearing to immigrant families must obey the rules</i>
41.	<i>We will ban discrimination against LGBT Americans and their families so they can live, learn, marry and work just like everybody else.</i>				ü	<i>the speakers commit swearing will free LGBT to roam in America</i>
42.	<i>And these are also qualities taht prepare us well for the demands of a world that is more interconnected than ever before.</i>				ü	<i>the speakers shows that to demand the world for the better, we must prepare the best quality as well</i>
43.	<i>As your president, i will do whatever it takes to keep Americans safe.</i>				ü	<i>the speakers commit swearing will keep American state from the unrest</i>
44.	<i>As a Senator from New York, i dedicated myself to getting our city and state the help we needed to recover.</i>				ü	<i>the speakers commit swearing will give some aid to all citizens</i>
45.	<i>As a member of the Arned Services Committee, i worked to maintain the bset traoned, best equipped, strongest military, ready for todays's threats and tomorrow's.</i>				ü	<i>the speakers commit swearing will defend the servant of the state</i>

46.	<i>And when our brave men and women come home from war a finish their services,i will see to it that they get not just the thanks of grateful nation, but the care and benefits they've earned.</i>				ü	<i>the speakers commit swearing will defend the servant of the state</i>
47.	<i>And we all know that in order to be strong in the world, though, we first have to be strong at home.</i>				ü	<i>the speakers shows threat to all of people who wants to be a leader</i>
48.	<i>We have stop the endless flow of secret, unaccountable money that is distorting our elections, corrupting our political process, and drowning out the voices of our people.</i>		ü			<i>the speaker will stop embezzlement of funds made by corruptors</i>
49.	<i>I will support a constitutional amandement to undo the Supreme Court's decision in Citizens United. PR</i>	ü				<i>the speaker promised to support the cancellation of the supreme courts's decision</i>
50.	<i>I want to make it easier for every citizen to vote. PR</i>	ü				<i>the speaker promised that every citizen must have voted</i>
51.	<i>I will fight back against republican efforts to disempower and disenfranchise young people, poor people, people with disabilities, and people of color.</i>					
52.	<i>We still have to give Americans something wrong voting for. PR</i>	ü				<i>the speaker promised to defend the country's efforts</i>

53.	<i>Government is never going to have all the answers but it has to be smarter, simpler, more efficient and a better partner. That means access to advanced technology so government agencies can more effectively serve their customers, the American people.</i>			ü		<i>the speakers shows that to be a leader must have the best quality</i>
54.	<i>We need expertise and innovation from the private sector to help cut waste and streamline services. PR</i>	ü				<i>speaker will bring in helping to solve the existing problems</i>
55.	<i>I want to help Washington catch up, to do that, we need a political system that produces results by solving problems that hold us back, not one overwhelmed by extreme partisanship and inflexibility.</i>		ü			<i>the speaker will provide services to the other countries</i>
56.	<i>I will always seek common ground with friend and opponent alike. But i will also stand my ground when i must. That's something i did as Senator and Secretary of State whether it was working with republicans to expand health care for children and for our national guard, or improve our foster care and</i>				ü	<i>the speakers commit swearing to do health care for children</i>

	<i>adoption system, or pass a treaty to reduce the number of Russian nuclear warheads that could threaten our cities and it's something i will always do as your president.</i>					
57.	<i>We can build an economy where hard work is rewarded.</i>		ü			<i>the speaker will build the economy to better</i>
58.	<i>We can strengthen our families.</i>		ü			<i>the speaker promise that every family will strong</i>
59.	<i>We can defend our country and increase our oppurtinities all over the world.</i>		ü			<i>the speaker will make a great oppurtunity for America</i>
60.	<i>We can renew the promise of our democracy.</i>		ü			<i>the speaker will make a change in democracy</i>
61.	<i>I want to be a president for all Americans snd along the way, i will just let you in on this little secret.</i>				ü	<i>the speakers commit himself by swearing to do not keep the slightest problem a secret</i>
62.	<i>Life is not about what happens to you, it's about what you do with what happens to you so get back out there.</i>			ü		<i>speakers shows that someone has foughted if he want to be a success</i>

Note :

- Ø PR : Promise
- Ø PL : Pledges
- Ø T : Threat
- Ø V : Vows

## **Biography of Hillary Clinton**

Hillary Diane Rodham Clinton born October 26, 1947, is an American politician who was the First Lady of the United States from 1993 to 2001, U.S. Senator from New York from 2001 to 2009, 67th United States Secretary of State from 2009 to 2013, and the Democratic Party's nominee for President of the United States in the 2016 election.

Born in Chicago, Illinois and raised in the Chicago suburb of Park Ridge, Clinton graduated from Wellesley College in 1969 and earned a J.D. from Yale Law School in 1973. After serving as a congressional legal counsel, she moved to Arkansas and married Bill Clinton in 1975. In 1977, she co-founded Arkansas Advocates for Children and Families. She was appointed the first female chair of the Legal Services Corporation in 1978 and became the first female partner at Rose Law Firm the following year. As First Lady of Arkansas, she led a task force whose recommendations helped reform Arkansas's public schools.

As First Lady of the United States, Clinton was an advocate for gender equality and healthcare reform. Her marital relationship came under public scrutiny during the Lewinsky scandal, which led her to issue a statement that reaffirmed her commitment to the marriage. In 2000, Clinton was elected as the first female Senator from New York. She was re-elected to the Senate in 2006. Running for president in 2008, she won far more delegates than any previous female candidate, but lost the Democratic nomination to Barack Obama. During her tenure as Secretary of State in the Obama administration from 2009 to 2013, Clinton responded to the Arab Spring by advocating U.S. military intervention in Libya. She helped to organize a diplomatic isolation and international sanctions



regime against Iran in an effort to force curtailment of that country's nuclear program; this would eventually lead to the multinational Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action agreement in 2015. Upon Leaving her Cabinet position after Obama's first term, she wrote her fifth book and undertook speaking engagements.

Clinton made a second presidential run in 2016. She received the most votes and primary delegates in the 2016 Democratic primaries and formally accepted her party's nomination for President of the United States on July 28, 2016 with vice presidential running mate Senator Tim Kaine. She became the first female candidate to be nominated for president by a major U.S. political party. Clinton lost the presidential election to Republican opponent Donald Trump despite winning a plurality of the popular vote. Following her loss, she wrote her sixth book and started Onward Together, a political action organization dedicated to fundraising for progressive political groups.

Clinton had been preparing for a potential candidacy for U.S. President since at least early 2003. On January 20, 2007, she announced via her website the formation of a presidential exploratory committee for the United States presidential election of 2008, stating "I'm in and I'm in to win." No woman had ever been nominated by a major party for the presidency and no First Lady had ever run for President. When Bill Clinton became president in 1993, a blind trust was established; in April 2007, the Clintons liquidated the blind trust to avoid the possibility of ethical conflicts or political embarrassments as Hillary undertook her presidential race. Later disclosure statements revealed that the couple's worth was now upwards of \$50 million,<sup>[278]</sup> and that they had earned over \$100 million

since 2000, with most of it coming from Bill's books, speaking engagements and other activities.

Throughout the first half of 2007, Clinton led candidates competing for the Democratic presidential nomination in opinion polls for the election. Senator Barack Obama of Illinois and former Senator John Edwards of North Carolina were her strongest competitors. The biggest threat to her campaign was her past support of the Iraq War, which Obama had opposed from the beginning. Clinton and Obama both set records for early fundraising, swapping the money lead each quarter. At the end of October, Clinton suffered a poor debate performance against Obama, Edwards and her other opponents.<sup>[281][282]</sup> Obama's message of change began to resonate with the Democratic electorate better than Clinton's message of experience.

In the first vote of 2008, she placed third in the January 3 Iowa Democratic caucus behind Obama and Edwards.<sup>[284]</sup> Obama gained ground in national polling in the next few days, with all polls predicting a victory for him in the New Hampshire primary.<sup>[285]</sup> Clinton gained a surprise win there on January 8, defeating Obama narrowly.<sup>[286]</sup> It was the first time a woman had won a major American party's presidential primary for the purposes of delegate selection. Explanations for Clinton's New Hampshire comeback varied but often centered on her being seen more sympathetically, especially by women, after her eyes welled with tears and her voice broke while responding to a voter's question the day before the election.

## **CURRICULUM VITAE**

### **Personal Information**

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### **Parents**

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### **Education**

Kindergarten : Da-ar Alfalah Tanjungbalai  
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