

**COMMISSIVE AND DIRECTIVE ACTS PERFORMED BY
DAVID CAMERON IN HIS DAVOS SPEECH**

THESIS

**BY
NANDA BAGUS PRATAMA
NIM 0911110223**



**STUDY PROGRAM OF ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
OF LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE
FACULTY OF CULTURAL STUDIES
UNIVERSITAS BRAWIJAYA
2014**

ABSTRACT

Pratama, Nanda Bagus, 2014, **Commissive and Directive Acts Performed by David Cameron in His Davos Speech**. Study Program of English, Faculty of Culture Studies, Department of Language and Literature Universitas Brawijaya, Supervisor: Iis Nur Rodliyah, ; Co-Supervisor: Didik Hartono.

Keywords: Pragmatics, Commissive and Directive Acts, Davos Speech, David Cameron.

Pragmatics can be defined as a study talking about the relationship between language and context. It covers commissive and directive acts as the kinds of speech act. Commissive acts are acts that commit the speaker to some future course of action. While directive acts are acts that attempt by the speaker to get the addressee to do something. The writer takes a speech that David Cameron has delivered in the World of Economic Forum (WEF) as the object of data. This study is aimed to know the types of commissive acts and also the types of directive acts performed by David Cameron in his Davos speech.

This study uses qualitative approach to find out the answers of the problems. In collecting the data the writer had two steps, they are downloading the video and also the script, after that selecting the utterances which are the case of commissive and directive acts. The writer had four steps in analyzing the data, firstly, listing the selected utterances and putting it into table, secondly, identifying the type of selected utterances, then analyzing and discussing the data based on the theory proposed by Searle (1983), and the last is concluding the result of the data analysis.

This study reveals that commissive acts are applied by the speaker in 25 utterances containing promising (17 utterances), warning (5 utterances), offering (1 utterance), and threatening (1 utterance). The directive acts are applied in 32 utterances containing suggesting (11 utterances), questioning (3 utterances), commanding (8 utterances), and requesting (10 utterances). Based on the finding it is known that David Cameron applied promising which is a kind of commissive acts in 17 utterances. Such a kind of commissive acts is mostly used by David Cameron in his Davos speech in order to promise the audiences about what he will do in the future. He also applied suggesting in 11 utterances which is a kind of directive acts. Such a kind of directive acts is mostly used by David Cameron in his Davos speech in order to advise the audiences because there are so many problems that G8 faced at that time so that the speaker tried to give solutions for them.

The next researcher who will conduct the similar study in case of commissive and directive acts are suggested to find other objects to be analyzed like newspaper, advertisement, TV program, etc. They are also expected to conduct studies which involve other kinds of speech act such as representative, expressive, performative, and assertive acts, since those four types have not been studied by the writer.

ABSTRAK

Pratama, Nanda Bagus. 2014. **Tindakan Komisif dan Direktif yang Ditunjukkan oleh David Cameron Ketika Berpidato Di Davos**. Program Studi Sastra Inggris. Universitas Brawijaya. Pembimbing: (I) Iis Nur Rodliyah, (II) Didik Hartono.

Kata Kunci: Pragmatik, Tindakan Komisif dan Direktif, Pidato di Davos, David Cameron.

Pragmatik adalah ilmu yang mempelajari tentang hubungan antara bahasa dan konteks. Pragmatik mencakup tindakan komisif dan direktif yang merupakan klasifikasi dari tindak tutur. Tindakan komisif adalah tindakan tertentu yang akan dilakukan oleh pembicara sesuai dengan apa yang diungkapkan. Sedangkan tindakan direktif adalah ungkapan pembicara yang menyuruh pendengar untuk melakukan suatu tindakan. Peneliti mengambil pidato yang disampaikan oleh David Cameron dalam World of Economic Forum (WEF) sebagai obyek penelitian. Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk mencari jenis tindakan komisif dan juga jenis tindakan direktif yang ditunjukkan oleh David Cameron ketika berpidato di Davos.

Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif untuk menjawab permasalahan. Penulis menggunakan dua tahapan dalam mengumpulkan data yaitu mengunduh video beserta transkripnya, setelah itu memilih ungkapan-ungkapan yang termasuk dalam tindakan komisif dan direktif. Penulis menggunakan empat langkah dalam menganalisa data, pertama mendata ungkapan-ungkapan terkait dan memasukkannya ke dalam tabel, kedua mengidentifikasi tipe ungkapan-ungkapan yang telah dipilih, kemudian menganalisa dan mendiskusikan data berdasarkan teori yang digagas oleh Searle (1983) dan yang terakhir menyimpulkan hasil analisa data.

Penelitian ini menemukan tindakan komisif yang dilakukan pembicara sebanyak 25 ungkapan yang berisi janji (17 ungkapan), peringatan (5 pernyataan), penawaran (1 ungkapan), dan ancaman (1 ungkapan). Tindakan direktif dilakukan pembicara sebanyak 32 ungkapan yang meliputi saran (11 ungkapan), pertanyaan (3 ungkapan), perintah (8 ungkapan), dan permintaan (10 ungkapan). Berdasarkan temuan peneliti, telah diketahui bahwa David Cameron melakukan perjanjian sebanyak 17 kali. Jenis tindakan komisif tersebut merupakan jenis yang paling banyak digunakan oleh pembicara untuk menjanjikan hal yang akan ia lakukan. Cameron juga memberikan saran sebanyak 11 kali. Saran merupakan jenis tindakan direktif yang paling banyak ditunjukkan oleh David Cameron untuk menasehati pendengar oleh karena banyaknya masalah yang dihadapi negara G8.

Penulis menyarankan agar peneliti yang melakukan studi yang sama diharapkan untuk mencari obyek lain seperti koran, iklan, acara TV, dan sebagainya. Mereka juga disarankan untuk menganalisa representatif, ekspresif, performatif, dan asertif sehingga tipe tindakan komisif dan direktif yang belum ditemukan penulis akan dibahas.

REFERENCES

- Ary D., Jacobs L.C. and Razavieh, A. (2002). *Introduction to Research in Education*. (6th Ed). USA: Wadworth/Thomson Learning.
- Austin, J.L. (1962). *How to Do Things with words (1st Ed)*. Michigan :Claredon Press.
- Creswell, John W. (1998). *Qualitative inquiry and research design choosing among five tradition*. California: SAGE publications.
- GOV.UK. (2013). Retrieved on April 18, 2013, from <https://www.gov.uk/government/speeches/prime-minister-david-camerons-speech-to-the-world-economic-forum-in-davos>.
- Kreidler, Charles. W. (1998). *Introducing English Semantics*. London :Routledge 11 New Fetter Lane.
- Levinson, Stephen. C. (1983). *Pragmatics*. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.
- Mey, Jacob. L. (1993). *Pragmatics*. Oxford: Blackwell Publishing Ltd.
- Moleong, Lexy, J. (2004). *Metode Penelitian Kualitatif*. Bandung: PT. RemajaRosdakarya.
- Oxford University. (2003). *Oxford Advances learner's Dictionary*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
- Rusmita, NurRahmaYuli. (2012). *Speech Act Analysis of The Main Character's In RadityaDika's Comic Entitled "KambingJantan :The 1stseries"*. Unpublished Thesis. Malang. Brawijaya University.

Searle, John R. (1976). *A Classification of Illocutionary Acts*.

Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Searle, John R. (1983). *Intentionality: An Essay in the Philosophy of Mind*.

Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

Ulfa, VindaMaretha. (2010). *A Study of Speech Act in The Main Character's Utterances containing conflicts in Slumdog Millionaire Movie*. Unpublished Thesis. Malang. Brawijaya University.

YOUTUBE. (2013). Retrieved on April 18, 2013, from http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=A_pLvK4I2v4

Yule, George. (1996a). *Pragmatics*. Oxford: Oxford University Press

Yule, George. (1996b). *The Study of Language* (2nd Ed). Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.