

ANALYSIS OF COMMISIVE SPEECH ACT IN MOANNA THE MOVIE

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ABSTRACT

This study was aimed to describe the types and functions of commissive speech acts found in Moana the movie. Moana is an animated movie about adventure that was released in 2016 and produced by Walt Disney Pictures. This movie tells about the adventures of the chief's daughter who will become the leader of the Motunui village. She wanted to prove to the villagers that she deserved to be a good leader for them. She must find Maui and work together to restore Te Fiti's heart. The things shown in the movie are about how Moana wants to prove herself to others about what she said. Therefore commissive speech acts are found in the movie. The research data was taken from the Moana the movie. The researcher uses the observation method to determine the data to be analyzed. The purposive sampling method is used to take data samples. Data collection is done by watching the movie carefully, then make note-taking and grouping the data into commissive speech based on the theory of George Yule (1996). The researcher then analyzes the data based on its function. The results of this study are there are 18 data of commissive speech acts found in the Moana the movie in the form of 5 data functioning to promise, 4 data functioning to threat, and 9 data functioning to refuse.

Keywords:

Speech act, commissive, moanna the movie.

1. INTRODUCTION

Chaer and Agustina (2004:50) Speech or Speech acts are actions that produce language sounds automatically order to produce meaningful speech. Speech events is a social phenomenon, while speech acts are individual symptoms, psychological nature, and its continuity is determined by the ability the language of the speaker in dealing with certain situations . More speech events seen in the purpose of the event, but in speech acts it is seen the meaning or meaning of the speech act. Speech acts and speech events are two symptoms contained in one process, namely the process of communication. In conveying the intent and purpose to the interlocutor, a speaker must be able to choose and use language appropriately, that is, in the form of speech. The accuracy of the choice of language variety is very affect the fluency of communication. From the utterances spoken by a speaker can be known what is being said and desired by the speaker so that it can be understood by the hearer. For example, speech that has the purpose of informing only, speech that requires an answer, and speech that asks the interlocutor to perform an action or deed.

Searle developed Austin's theory of speech acts by classified them into five categories, namely assertive speech acts, directive speech acts, expressive speech acts, commissive



speech acts, and speech acts declarative (Leech 1983:164). One of the speech acts that attract attention writer is a commissive speech act. Commissive speech acts are speech acts which is done with the intention of binding the speaker to do something future actions, for example, promising and offering. Illusion type it tends to be fun and less competitive because does not refer to the interests of the speaker but to the interests of the speaker. According to Yule (1996:94) commissive speech acts are types of speech acts that understood by the speaker to bind himself to the actions in the future. This speech act states what intended by the speaker. These speech acts are; promise, threats, refusals, intentions, and can be presented by the speaker or speaker as a member of the group.

The study of speech act is very important in knowing how to perform these acts and being able to recognize them when performed by someone. Searle said that the reason for learning and concentrating on the study of speech act is simple just like all linguistic communication engaging linguistic acts. More correctly, a speech act is the issuance or production of a sentence token under certain conditions and speech acts are the basic or minimal units of linguistic communication.

Developing Austin's theory, Searle (1996) divided illocutionary acts into five levels. There are assertive, directive, commissive, expressive, and declarative. In this research, the researcher focuses in commissive speech acts. Commissive speech acts have a great potential to build the interpersonal bond between the hearer and the speaker.¹⁰ In analyzing the commissive speech act, we can conduct in many kinds of media. For instance; magazines, a script of movies, journals, newspapers, short stories, novels, etc. Therefore in this research, the writer considers analyzing commissive speech act in the Moana movie script. The movie script contains spoken dialogues by the characters in the movie. It is not only containing dialogues but also indicating the expression and the action of the characters. Besides, a movie script has many utterances that include the types and functions of speech act. The dialogues in the movie script can be good examples of speech act to find out what the main character says by doing something.

In this research, it analyzed the commissive speech acts in the Moana The Movie. Moana is an American 3D computer-animated musical fantasy adventure film produced by Walt Disney Animation Studios and the 56th film in the Disney animated feature canon.

DISCUSSION

A. Pragmatic

Pragmatics as one of the fields of linguistics, specializes in study of the relationship between language and speech context. Pragmatic is the study of meaning in use language and concern in their context. Pragmatic is the study of the exchange between linguistic forms and the users those forms. There are some explanation of pragmatics. According to Yule in his book (1996:3) state that, the firstly, pragmatics is the study of utterances as communicated by a speaker and interpreted by a hearer. The secondly, pragmatics is the study of contextual meaning. It requires a consideration of how a speaker organizes what he or she wants to say something. The thirdly, pragmatics is the study of how the listener gets the implicit meaning of the speaker's utterances. The last, pragmatics is the study of the expression of a relative distance. It is affected as the study of the relationship between linguistic forms and the users of those forms. In other explanation Leech (1983:6) states that pragmatics is the study of meaning which is related to the speech situations. He said that pragmatics can be seen as a way to solve problems which can arise, both from the

perspective of a speaker and a listener. The one advantage of studying language though pragmatic is that one can address about people's supposed meanings, their opinion, their purposes, and the kinds of actions. For the example, request, recommend that they are performing when they speak with each other. The one disadvantage of studying pragmatic is that every human concepts or theory are really difficult to analyze in objective way. Somebody having a conversation or communication it means that expect some other without giving any clear about linguistic prove that ready to get the point to as the accurate source of the meaning of what was communicated. The definition and concepts of language refers to the fact that for understanding a language utterance requires knowledge through the meaning of words, namely the relationship with the context of its use. Based on the definitions by some experts, the role of context is very important in studied language. Similarly, Mey (1993:42) she said that pragmatics as the study of human language uses' form, which has a close relationship with the context of society.

B. Speech Act

The speech act study is the most significant that consist of pragmatic. Priority focus of pragmatic include speech act (like when we uttering something and then we perform as a reaction of the utterance but in many ways). The theory of speech act was first published by John Austin, a British language philosopher, whose book *How To Do Things With Word* in 1962 and then expanded by his student Searle and other scholars such as Back and Hamish.

Austin says that when people state or speak something, they also do something or make an act, which is called speech act. Austin in Nengah Arnawa's journal said that speaking things is not only just saying it but we have to do it also, for example, is promising, it can be called a speech act. Along with science's development that theory was developed by Searle by stating that there are three acts in one speech act. On the other word, he classified speech act into three levels, there are Locutionary act, Illocutionary act, and Perlocutionary act. Locutionary act can be said as an action to state something or to say something, then the Illocutionary act is to do something or this is the response of Locutionary act even though sometimes the hearer just silent or nothing to do but it can be counted as a response. Meanwhile, a perlocutionary act is an effect or impact of utterance to hearer. In Sufil Lailiyah's journal said that a speech act is the basic unit of communication. By doing speech acts, the speaker tries to deliver purpose or intention of communication which is understandable by the hearer or the addressee.

The terms and theories concerning speech acts were first introduced by J.L Austin, a professor at Harvard University in 1959. According to Chaer and Leoni (2010: 50) this theory is a lecture note that then recorded by J.O Urmson (1965) with the title "How to do things" with words?" The theory became famous in the study of linguistics after Searle (1969) published the title *Speech Act and Essay in The Philosophy of Languages*.

Meanwhile, Austin (in Leech, 1993:280) said that all Speech is a form of action and not just something about the world of action speech or speech is the function of language as a means of action. All sentences or utterances spoken by real speakers contains a certain communicative function. Based on that opinion It can be said that expressing something can be called an activity or action. This is possible because in every utterance have a specific purpose that affects other people.

According to Chaer and Leonie (2010: 50) speech acts are symptoms of individual, psychological in nature and continuity is determined by the speaker's language ability in dealing with certain situations. In Speech acts are seen more in the meaning or meaning of

the actions in their speech. Actions in speech will be seen from the meaning of the speech. Based on the opinion above, it can be said that speech acts are activity by saying something. Speech acts that have meaning. Certain aspects cannot be separated from the concept of speech situations. Concept This explains the meaning of a speech act as an action that produce speech as a product of speech acts.

Handayani (2016) has quoted by Searle explanation that speech acts are divided into three kinds, those are locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. On the other hand, Isnawati et al. (2015) stated that "in uttering a sentence, a speaker is generally involved in three different acts: "locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act". The three kinds of speech acts in the definite of communication usage in the community are locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. This implies that when individuals conversation, they use the language to achieve a variety of capacities such as communicating diverse feelings, beginning from opinion or even insulting somebody. All of the things characterized earlier can be said to act speech in the process of speaking. moreover, he stated that in the speech acts study, there are three things to examine, namely the language used, the intention of the conversation, and the interaction in the social context. Wijana (1996) state that the act of locution is the act of saying something, is a speech act that aims to declare something. The act of illocution is a speech act aimed to do something. In other word, perlocution act is a speech act that aims to declare something with the intention to produce certain effects to influence the listener. Sulistyono (2013) states that the speech act is person's ability in using language to convey messages to listener. From the explanation of the speech acts by some experts, it can be definite that the speech act is person's skill in spoken language with the aim to transfer messages to the listener by paying attention to the context of the speech act. Speech acts are divided into three, particularly locution, illocution, and perlocution.

C. Types of Speech acts

1. Locutionary

Is the act of saying something and the study of utterances. He says the tractive power to study *locutionary act* is principally to arrange a good plan of what it is. In *locutionary acts*, there are three kinds of saying something i.e phonetic act, phatic act, and the rhetic act. The phonetic is the act of saying certain noises. The phatic act is uttering certain vocables or words, i.e. noises of certain types, belonging to and as belonging to, a certain vocabulary, conforming to and as conforming to a certain grammar. The rhetic act is an act that performed an act of using those vocables with a certain more-or-less sense and reference.

2. Illocutionary Act

Is to perform locutionary act. Illocutionary act is the core of any theory of speech act. Searle says that illocutionary act is the minimal units of human communication, it can be statements, question, command, promises, and apologies. Even someone talks to each other in daily activity, it belongs to illocutionary act. There are some points following :

1. Using a sentence or utterance to perform an action
2. In saying a sentence such as a statement, an offer, a promise, etc. Must have a relation between conversational force with the sentence. Meanwhile, Austin says that locutionary acts as an action or effect from locutionary act before. He concerned on illocutionary act, maintaining here a person might find the „force' of a statement and demonstrate it's in pervomative nature. To establish what illocutionary that we will use we have to establish first locutionary act, there are :

1. asking or answering a question,
2. giving information or assurance or a warning,
3. announcing a verdict or intention,
4. pronouncing sentence,
5. making an appointment, making an identification or a description.

3. Perlocutionary Act

Is the effect, thought or action of the hearer/listener, unlike locutionary acts. The effect upon the beliefs, attitudes, behaviors of the addressee. Levinson describes perlocutionary act as the intended or unintended of consequences of speaker utterance²⁵. Austin says uttering something normally can make certain effects based on the feelings, thoughts or actions of the listener or of another person, and it may be done with the design, purpose or intention of producing this, but the reaction could be just thinking or silent or refuse. For the example of locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocutionary act :

- a. Act (a) locutionary :
He said to me „*Shoot her!*“ it means “shoot” shoot and referring „her
- b. Act (b) illocutionary
He *ordered* me to shoot her
- c. Act (c.b) perlocutionary He *made me* shoot her
- d. Act (c.a) perlocution
- e. He persuaded me to shoot her.

In sum that in we do saying something we can distinguish it into three, there are locutionary acts which are roughly equivalent to saying or uttering a certain sentence with a certain sense or reference, or commonly we know it as a „meaning'. Second, illocutionary acts are utterances or saying which have a certain force. Third, perlocutionary acts are what we bring about or achieve or accomplish by uttering something²⁷. From the classification above, Austin focused on the illocutionary act. The locutionary act belongs to the traditional territory of truth based semantic. Meanwhile, the perlocutionary acts belong to strictly beyond the investigation of language and meaning since it deals with the results or effects of an utterance. The position of illocutionary acts is in the middle of them. Austin emphasizes that only the verbs used to describe illocutions can be used performative verbs.

4. The classafication of Speech Acts

To related understanding about speech act Austin and Searle (1975 &1979) state that speech acts are classified into five types. According to Yule in his book (1996: 53-55) explained one ordinary arrangement system lists five types of general purposes performed by speech act, There are:

- Assertive

Asertif, the utterance that difficulty speakers to the certainty of the proposition, such as explaining, suggesting, bragging, disagreeing, and defending. Assertives same as Representatives in other theory, Yule (1996:53) state that Representatives are those kinds of speech acts that state what the speaker accepts to be the study or not. For example:

- a. The leaf is green
- b. Papper is so spicy

- Directive

Directive is a speech that desires to produce a reaction by speaker to a hearer in the form of an action to make a listener to do something. Yule (1996: 53) state that directive are those kinds of speech acts that speaker use to get someone in addition to do something. They are,

commands, orders, requests and suggestions. For example:

- a. Please, open the door !
- b. Don't forget bring it !

- **Declaration**

Declaration speech act is a category of a very different act of saying such as firing, punishing, and obtaining. It means that the speaker must have a specific uninteresting role, in specific contexts, to show declarations indeed. For the example:

- a. I forgive you
- b. She decides to go to Park

- **Commissive**

Commissive is an utterance that expresses promise or offer, such as promising, swearing, and offering something. Commissive act is a speech act site the speakers connected to an action in future. For example:

- a. I'm promise, i never change
- b. If you don't mind, do you like to go with me to the dance ?

- **Expressive**

Expressive is a speech that shows the psychological attitudes of the speakers, The process to express this expressive of perspective is to like say thank you, apologize, blame, praise. For example:

- a. Congratulation on your achievements
- b. I'm really sorry to come late

- **Description of Commissive**

This research will be discussed in depth about speech acts commissive so that the theoretical study that becomes the reference is the offending one about the intricacies of commissive speech acts. According to Dardjowidjojo (2003:106) commissive speech acts are speech acts directed to self-talk and is characterized by utterances promise, swear and determined.

Commissive act is a speech act that commits the speaker to a course of action. They are prospective and concerned with the speaker's commitment to future action Based on the theory of George Yule (1996), commissive speech acts are a type of speech act which binds the speaker to some future action with their speech. They are a type of speech act in which the speaker expresses his intention about some future action. Commissive speech acts are divided into several form. Based on its function, Yule divides it into four types, namely:

- a. Promise

Example: I will be back "I will be back"

The above utterance belongs to the type of promise because the speaker is committed to do something in the future.

- b. Threat

example: I'll kill you if you come any closer "I will kill you if you come near"

The above utterance is a threatening type because the speaker makes an opponent he said feeling scared and threatened. The speaker intends to do something which is dangerous if the interlocutor does not fulfill what the speaker says.

- c. Refus

example: Unfortunately, I wish I could help you "Unfortunately, I wish I could help you"

The above utterance is a type of refusal because the speaker cannot do it something in the future. The form can be in the form of direct speech or indirectly.

d. Pledge

example: I pledge half a million dollar to him by the end of the month" I promised him half a million dollars at the end of the month"

The above utterance includes a promise (more serious than a promise) because the speaker does not just a commitment but there is already an agreement that will speakers will do in the future

Description of movie

Film is a live-image which is also often called a movie. Film collectively often referred to as cinema. Cinema itself comes from the word kinematic or motion. Movies are real layers of cellulose liquid, commonly known in the filmmakers as celluloid. The literal meaning of film (cinema) is inemathographie derived from Cinema + tho = phytos (light) +graphie = grhap (text = image = image), so what does it mean is painting motion with light. So that we can paint motion with light, we have to use a special tool, which we are used to call it a camera. Film is just a moving picture, as for movement is referred to as intermittent movement, a movement that appears only because of the limited ability of the eyes and brain humans capture a number of image changes in a fraction seconds. Film has become a very influential medium, surpassing other media. other media, because audio and visual he works together well in making the audience not bored and more easy to remember, because of the attractive format.

Definition of Film According to Law 8/1992, is a work of art and copyright culture which is a visual-heard mass communication medium made on the basis of cinematography by being recorded on tape celluloid, video tape, video disc, and/or resulting material bahan other technological inventions in all shapes, types and sizes through chemical processes, electronic processes, or other processes, with, or without sound, which can be performed and/or broadcast with mechanical, electronic, and/or other projection systems.

D. Movie Classification

1. Movie Type

Film Stories (Fiction) A story film is a film made or Produced based on a story composed and played by actors and actresses. Most or on Generally, story films are commercial in nature. Definition commercial means that the film is shown in cinema with a certain ticket price. That is, for watch that movie in the cinema, the audience must buy a ticket first. Likewise, if aired on television, viewing is supported with certain advertising sponsors as well. Non Story Films (Non Fiction) Non-story films are films that take reality as the subject.

This non-story movie divided into two categories, namely:

Factual Films: show facts or the reality is, where the camera is just record an event.

Now, factual movie known as news-reel, which emphasizes on the reporting side of an event actual.

1. Documentary films: apart from facts, they also contain the subjectivity of the maker which is defined as attitude or opinion towards events, so that perception of reality will be very depends on the documentary filmmaker that.

- According to Film Making Method

Experimental Film Experimental Films are films made without refers to the rules of film-making that commonplace. The aim is to hold experimentation and find new ways of pronouncing through movies. Generally made by critical filmmakers to change (among film



artists), without prioritize the side of commercialism, but more the freedom of work.

Animated Movies Animated Movies are films made with use pictures (paintings) and objects other inanimate objects, such as dolls, tables, and chairs that can be turned on with animation techniques.

- **By Movie Theme (Genre)**

- 1) Drama**

- This theme emphasizes more on the human side sisi interest that aims to invite the audience to join feel the events experienced by the characters, so that the audience feels as if they are in a movie that. It is not uncommon for the audience to feel sad, happy, disappointed, even angry.

- 2) Action**

- The action theme features scenes fighting, fighting with weapons, or speeding vehicle speed between good characters (protagonist) with a bad character (antagonist), so that the audience feels the tension, anxiety, fear, can even be proud of the victory of the character.

- 3) Comedy**

- The comedy film's core theme is presents a spectacle that makes the audience smile, or even laugh out loud. Film Comedy is different from comedy, because it's a comedy film does not have to be played by comedians, but players Ordinary people can play funny characters.

- 4) Tragedy**

- Tragedy-themed films, generally describe the condition or fate experienced by the main character in the film. The fate experienced usually makes the audience feel sorry / concerned / pity.

- 5) Horror**

- Horror-themed films always show scary scenes that make the audience shuddered from the feeling of fear. Thing This is because horror films are always related to the unseen world / magical, made with special affect, animation, or directly from the characters in the film.

2. Film Appreciation

- **Definition**

- Appreciation has the meaning of observing, evaluating and appreciation or recognition of a work of art. The word appreciate contains a number of meanings cannot be separated from each other. In relation to film, The word appreciation contains the meaning of understanding, enjoying, and appreciate.

- **Appreciation Values**

- 1) Entertainment Value**

- The entertainment value of a film is very important. If a movie doesn't hold our attention from start to finish, that movie in danger of failing. We get bored quickly. As a result, we don't can appreciate the elements. Entertainment value is very relative, because it depends on taste audience. Indeed, the value of entertainment is sometimes considered low.

- It is especially often addressed to films that are offer dreams or escape from the reality of lifedaily.

- 2) Educational Value**

- The education in question is not formal education in school. The educational value of a movie is more the messages to be conveyed (the moral value of the film). Every movie generally contains educational value, the only difference from one another is in the depth message to be conveyed.

3) Artistic Value

The artistic value of a movie is said to be successful if: found in all the elements. A movie indeed should be judged artistically, not rationally. Because if viewed rationally, an artistic film may not be valuable because it has no definite purpose or meaning. In fact, beauty itself has a purpose or meaning.

4) Relevance Study

In this subchapter, the researcher uses some previous studies are:

Research by Wahyu Pambudi (2017) entitled ***An Analysis Of Commissive Speech Act Used In The Vow***. This research aims to explain the types of commissive speech act that found in *The Vow* movie, and also to explain about the locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary of commissive speech act that found in *The Vow* movie. Besides, this research used a descriptive qualitative method to explain the data to get the best result. The researcher regarded *The Vow* movie as a subject of research. The data for this research is a commissive act that used in the movie. To collect the data the researcher downloads the movie from the internet. After that grouping the data source into some categories based on the theory of commissive. The results of this research are first the whole data of commissive speech act in *The Vow* are 19 data that consist of 4 types of commissive act used in *The Vow* movie namely threat, refusal, promise, and warning. The threat consists of 1 data, refusal consists of 2 data, warning consists of 8 data, and warning consists of 8 data also. Then the locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary are found in commissive forms there are persuade, suggestion, warning, promise, advice and arguing between the speaker and the hearer.

This study differs from the current study in having a research focus and research subject. In the current study, the researcher focuses just on the types of commissive meanwhile, in the previous one the researcher not only focuses on types of commissive but also in locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary act that found in the movie. The current study also explained the contribution of analysis commissive speech act for developing the English Education Department. In the current study also used *Monna* as a subject of research meanwhile the previous one used *The Vow* as a subject of research. The similarity between the current study with the previous one is in the focus research, we focus on analyze types of the commissive act found in the movie.

The second research a thesis is written by Khalimatul Maulidah (2017) entitled ***An Analysis Of Donald Trump's Commissive Speech Act In USS Yorktown On December 7, 2015*** from English Department Literature of Syarif Hidayatullah State Islamic University Jakarta¹³. According to the previous research, the researcher used commissive acts as a research focus and regarded Donald Trump's speech in USS Yorktown on December 7th, 2015 as subject research. This study used a qualitative method to describe the data. The technique collecting data the researcher does several steps: first, the researcher downloads a video of Donald Trump's speech in USS Yorktown on December 7th 2015 on the internet. After that the researcher also downloading the script of Donald Trump's speech in USS Yorktown on December 7th 2015. Third, reading and classifying the data into some groups. Fourth the researcher analyzes the data that has classified based on the theory of John Searle and Daniel Vanderveken. This study aimed to find the types of a commissive act based on that theory. In this research the researcher found forms of a commissive act are; commit, promise, threaten, refuse, assure, guarantee, and bet, thus are uttered indirectly. The difference between this study with the current study is in subject research. The previous one used Donald Trump's Speech as a subject research meanwhile current study used *Moanna The*

movie as subject research. However the current study and the previous one have some similarities are; first, we used a qualitative method to conduct the research. Second, we have the same focus research is that types of commissive speech act found in the data.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

This research was used descriptive qualitative research. Qualitative research is a research that produces descriptive data, speech or word and practice that can be realized by the subject itself. Shodiq (2003) he said that qualitative research does not consist of any calculation and likely statistic. Moleong (1991:11) said that methodology qualitative as procedure the result of descriptive data in the form of written or vocal words from person or activity which is researched. This research also apply to descriptive study since it just collect and describe The commissive Speech Acts in Moana The Movie. Descriptive research is non hypothesis research, therefore in the research conduct, it does not need assumption (Arikunto, 2014 (Arikunto, 2014)). It means that the method is expected to make a systematic and accurate description focusing the fact and the aspects of research the data. By using this method, the writer would like to collect and describe The Comissive Speech Acts in Moana The Movie. The data of this research were Moana The Movie . Furthermore, Moana The Movie was released on November 2016. speech act After that group them into the category of commissive speech acts according to George Yule and provide code Pr for promise types, Thr for types threat, Rf for refuse type and Pld for pledge type.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Data 1:

Context : Moana and her parents are walking around seeing the condition of the villagers while singing a song. Moana was previously told by her father that one day she would become the successor of Motunui village.

Moana : “ The water is sweet inside. We use the leaves to build fires. We cook up the meat inside. The village believe in us. That’s right. The village believe. The island gives us what we need and no one leaves. So here I’ll stay. My home, my people beside me. And when I think of tomorrow there we are. **I’ll lead the way. I’ll have my people to guide me.** We’ll build our future together. Where we are. Cause every path leads you back to. Where you are.” The utterance “i’ll lead the way, I’ll.....” is included in the utterance of promise. It indicates that the speech has literal meaning to promise something in the future. The function of the speech is that Moana promises to lead the villagers soon.

Data 2

Context : The fishermen in Motunui village reported to the tribal chief that the fish in the lost sea. Chief Tui will speak to the council about the matter this, Moana who has been watching the ocean, is thinking about why the fish can disappear and he suggested looking for fish outside the reef.

Fisherman: “I don't think it's the bait. There's no fish. It seems like it's getting worse and worse”.

Chief Tui : “Of course, I understand you have reason for concern. **I will talk to the council.** I'm sure we..”

Moana : “What if we fish beyond the reef?”

Speech I will talk to the council which means "I will talk to the council" indicates that the utterance contains a promise utterance. The word will or "will" have literal meaning to promise to do something. Chief Tui promised to speak with future councils. The function of the speech was that Chairman Tui promised to speak with council in the future. He intended to talk about the matter at village. The villagers started to worry because there were no fish in the sea anymore.

Data 3

a. Context : Maui and Moanna are deciding the best way to get Maui across the vast ocean
Moanna : **"I thought...I could make it"**

The utterance is included in the type of utterance promised. Has the word I could which indicates that the utterance has a literal meaning to promise something in the future.

Data 4

b. Context : a Villager asks Cheftui "what are you going to do" in their situation in the dark to save the island they live on.

Chef Tui : **"I'll find away"**

The utterance is included in the utterance of the type of promise, the utterance has the word "I will" which indicates that the utterance has a literal meaning to promise something in the future. "I'll find away" that Cheftui promised that he would find a way for them to find a light in the darkness.

Data 5

Context : Gramma Tala and moanna are singing a song, where the song that is sung by gramma tala contains about moanna, in the sense that the song tells about Moanna then continued by moanna who describes herself based on her own point of view

Tala Gramma: "I know a girl from an island / She stands apart from the crowd / She loves the sea and her people / She makes her whole family proud / Sometimes the world seems against you / The journey may leave a scar / But scars can heal and reveal just where you are / The people you love will change you / The things you have learned will guide you / And nothing on earth can silence / the quiet voice still inside you / And when that voice starts to whisper / Moana, you' ve come so far / Moana listen / Do you know who you are? □ **Moana:** Who am I? / I am a girl who loves my island / I'm a girl who loves the sea / It calls me... / I am the daughter of the village chief / We are descended from voyagers / Who found their way across the world / They call me ... / I've delivered us to where we are / I have journeyed farther / I am everything I've learned and more / Still it calls me / And the call isn't out there at all / It's inside me / It's like the tide always / falling and raising / **I will carry you here in my heart** / You remind me / That come what may / I know the way / I AM MOANA! I am Moana of Motunui. Aboard my boat, I will sail across the sea and restore the heart of Te Fiti. The follow us under water. We'll make it past the barrier island. We'll make it to Te Fiti. None of which you understand, because you are a chicken. No! Hey-hey. No, Te Fiti... Maui! You came back. But your hook. One more hits, and..."

The utterance is included in the utterance of the type of promise, the utterance has the word "I will" which indicates that the utterance has a literal meaning to promise something in the future. "I will carry you in my heart" that moanna

promise that he will carry or continue to remember gramma tala or the people around Moannato continue to be in Moanna's heart.

Threat

There are some utterances that are included in the threat type commissive speech act. Among them is:

Data 6

c. Context : This conversation took place in the middle of the sea when Maui stole Moana's boat, suddenly Moana came and showed him a green stone. Maui pretends not to be scared but his tattoo looks excited. Maui talk to small tattoo on his body.

Moana : "What is your problem? Are you afraid of it?"

Maui : "No! No. I'm not afraid. [teeth chattering by his tattoo] **Stay out of it or you're sleeping in my armpit!** [then his tattoo left] You, stop it. That is not a heart. It is a curse. The second I took it, I got blasted outta the sky and I lost my hook. Get it away from me". Stay out of it or you're sleeping in my armpit! which means "Keep it or you will sleep under my armpit" indicates a declarative sentence that is a threat. That word or "That" refers to the tattoo's teeth chattering expression. Therefore, speech you're sleeping in my armpit or "you're sleeping in my armpit" means the tattoo will get future threats. The function of the speech is that Maui will threaten the tattoo if it is tattoo didn't stop her expression.

Data 7

d. Context : The conversation takes place between Moana and Maui (God of the wind and sea) takes place in on a ship in the middle of the sea. When Moana told Maui to restore the heart of Te Fiti (Goddess of Fertility).

Moana : "Get this away?"

Maui : "Hah.. hey.. hey.. I'm demigod, okay? **Stop that, I will smite you.** You wanna get smote.. smoten? Listen that thing doesn't give you power to create life. It's a homing beacon of death. If you don't put it away, bad things are gonna come for it".

Moana : "Come for this... the heart?"

Speech Stop that, I will smite you which means "Stop that, I will hit you" indicates that the utterance contains threatening actions. That speech shows the actions Maui will take in the future. Want to know things bad will happen because of that rock, so he tries to tell Moana to keep it away. The function of the speech is Maui threatens Moana to quit showed him the stone. There is an effect shown by Maui if Moana doesn't stop showing the rock. The effect is that Maui will hit Moana. Maui is physically bigger than Moana. Therefore, Maui was confident that he could hit Moana.

4. CONCLUSION

Film is a live-image which is also often called a movie. Film collectively often referred to as cinema. Cinema itself comes from the word kinematic or motion. Movies are real are layers of cellulose liquid, commonly known in the filmmakers as celluloid. The literal meaning of film (cinema) is cinematographie derived from Cinema + tho = phytos (light) + graphie = graph (text = image = image), so what does it mean is painting motion with light. So that we can paint motion with light, we have to use a special tool, which we are used to call it a camera. Film is just a moving picture, as for movement is referred to as intermittent movement, a movement that appears only because of the limited ability of the eyes and brain

humans capture a number of image changes in a fraction seconds. Film has become a very influential medium, surpassing other media. other media, because audio and visual he works together well in making the audience not bored and more easy to remember, because of the attractive format.

Definition of Film According to Law 8/1992, is a work of art and copyright culture which is a visual-heard mass communication medium made on the basis of cinematography by being recorded on tape celluloid, video tape, video disc, and/or resulting material bahan other technological inventions in all shapes, types and sizes through chemical processes, electronic processes, or other processes, with,or without sound, which can be performed and/or broadcast.with mechanical, electronic, and/or other projection systems.

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