Judul : An analysis of commissive expressions in the films entitled *the lord of the rings i : the fellowship of the ring* and *the lord of the rings ii : the two towers* by Peter Jackson (A sociolinguistics study)
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CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

A. Conclusion

The last chapter contains the results of the data analysis as the answer of the problem statements in Chapter I. The results of the analysis constitutes the conclusions on the classes of commissives and the use of speech act of commissives in the films entitled *THE LORD OF THE RINGS I: THE FELLOWSHIP OF THE RING* and *THE LORD OF THE RINGS II: TWO TOWERS*. Based on the data analysis in Chapter IV, the researcher draws the results of the analysis as follows:

1. There are 3 classes of commissives in the films namely Promises (Pr), Offers (O), and Threats (T).

   Pr are classes of commissives in which S promises H to do something in the future. The speaker believes that he or she can do the act in the future. There are 3 promising performatives namely promise (p), swear (s), and vow (v). There are 16 data that belong to Pr in the films. They are 4 data belong to p (data no. 02, 08, 10, and 19), 3 data belong to s (data no 06,
07, and 18), and 9 data belong to v (data no. 03, 04, 05, 09, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16).

O are classes of commissives in which S offers H to do something in the future. There are 3 offering performatives namely offer (o), propose (p), and volunteer (vl) but in these films there are only 2 offering performatives namely offer and volunteer. The data that belong to Offers are 2 data. They are 1 datum of o (data no. 20) and 1 datum of vl (data no.21).

T are classes of commissives in which S performs an act to the detriment of the addressee. T will bring negative effect for H. They prospect compliance from H or in another word T do not prospect thank you from H. There are 3 data that belong to T. They are data no. 01, 11, and 17.

2. The ways commissives are expressed in the films are as follows:

a. Situation

Pr in this films occur whether in the informal or in the formal situations depend on the relationship between the participants and the situation when the conversation occurs. Pr occur in the informal situation if the relationship between the participants are intimate in a less formal conversation such as conversation between mother and her children and discussion between friends. There are 8 data of Pr that occur in the informal situations. They are data no. 02, 10 (belong to Pr – p), 06 (belong to Pr – s ), 03, 04, 09, 13 and 15 (belong to Pr – v). While Pr occur in the formal situation if the relationship between the participants are distant in a serious conversation, formal occasion such as discussion between King and his followers in the
meeting and conversation between master and his gardener. There are 8 data of Pr that occur in the formal situations. They are data no. 08, 19 (belong to Pr – p), 07, 18 (belong to Pr – s), 05, 12, 14, and 16 (belong to Pr – v)

In these films, O could occur whether in the formal or in the informal situation. They occur in the formal situations if the relationship of the participants are distant in the serious conversation like an offer between soldier and the King. There are only 1 datum which occurs in the formal situation. It is datum no. 21. The O also could occur in the informal situation if the relationship of the participants are intimate in less formal conversation for example an offer between friends. There are only 1 datum which belong to O. It is datum no. 20.

T in this films occur in the formal situation when the relationship between the participants are distance in a very serious conversation. The data which beling to T are data no. 01, 11 and 17.

b. Participants

This film presents many kinds of participants such as human, hobbits, elves and monsters. They come from different social background such as high-class society, middle-class society and also low-class society.

The relationships between the participants have some variations such as superior – superior (elf – his daughter, king – wizard), superior – subordinate (king – strider, wizard – hobbit, and
master – gardener), subordinate – superior (hobbit – king, gardener – master, and hobbit – elf), and subordinate – subordinate (hobbit – hobbit)

c. The Factors that motivate the occurrence of commissive expressions

There are some factors that motivate the commissives of Pr and O such as loyalty, sympathy, love, and friendship. Meanwhile, the occurrences of T are motivated by hatred and distrustful. These factors have relationship with the feeling or the emotions of the participants in a place or in certain condition such as loyalty – bravely and optimistic, sympathy – sad, love – happiness, friendship – protective, hatred – revenge, and distrustful – anger.

B. Suggestion

It is suggested to other researchers interested in sociolinguistics to conduct a study on the use of commissives expressions in other certain English-speaking communities depicted in many other movies, novels, or songs.