

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

In this chapter, I concluded the analysis in the previous chapter. From the result, there are 26 commissive acts uttered by Alma and Mirabel Madrigal. The analysis shows that all commissive act types spoken by Alma and Mirabel appear in *Encanto* (2021). There are three (2) promising, one (1) threatening, three (3) refusing, one (1) offering, five (5) guarantees, and four (4) volunteering.

First, the most frequent commissive act used by Alma and Mirabel is a guarantee with five (5) utterances. Most of the guarantee acts are performed by Alma. Alma serves them to reassure Mirabel, who will do the gift ceremony. Mirabel also performs the guarantee acts to calm Antonio, who will follow the gift ceremony. Second, volunteering acts are the commissive type's second position with four (4) utterances. Mirabel performs all of the volunteering acts. She performs volunteering acts to show her existence in the Madrigal family. She wants to show her family that even though she has no miracle, she can help the events with her ability. Mirabel uses volunteering acts to demonstrate her importance and value in the Madrigal family. Being the only Madrigal without a miracle, she needed to prove herself and show that she could contribute to the family's events. By showing her abilities and willingness to contribute, Mirabel demonstrates that she is also an essential member of the Madrigal family.

Third, the refusing acts are the third most frequent type of commissive used by Mirabel and Alma, with three (3) utterances. Mirabel is the only Madrigal who performs refusing acts, using them to demonstrate her ability to help and stand up for what she believes in. Her refusing acts show her family that she is willing to take a stand and refuse to accept ideas that she disagrees with. Despite her lack of a miracle, Mirabel's refusing acts show that she is a strong and capable member of the Madrigal family who is not afraid to speak her mind and take a stand for what she believes is right. Fourth, the promising acts are the third most frequent type of commissive used by Mirabel with two (2) utterances. Mirabel performs all of the promising acts. She performs them to express her seriousness in doing something. She mainly uses it to show her family that she wants to save the miracle of Madrigal.

Then, threatening acts and offering acts occupy the position of the last frequency of commissive that is found. Both threatening and offering have one (1) utterance, which Alma and Mirabel perform. Only Mirabel performs the threatening act and the offering act in this study. Mirabel used to make Antonio agree to follow the gift ceremony. Mirabel uses it to offer reconciliation with Isabela. Another reason she performs this for apologize to Isabela since she ruins Isabela's engagement.

In this analysis also indicate the language features in the commissive speech act used by Alma and Mirabel. The most frequent type of language features is empty adjective with three (3) utterances. Alma mostly used this language feature to make her statement stronger. The second frequent types super-

polite and intensifier. Mirabel also used this language features to make her statement stronger and show her politeness to older people. The last frequent types are empty adjective and lexical hedger. Alma used empty adjective to show an endearment to Mirabel and Mirabel use lexical hedger to make her offering act properly.

From the explanations above, the guarantee acts are the most commonly used types of commissive speech acts by the characters Mirabel and Alma in the context of Encanto. The reasons of these commissive speech acts are to assert their presence or commit to future actions. The language features in commissive speech act are mostly to make their statement stronger and clearly. I hope this study will contribute to the illocutionary act studies, particularly regarding commissive speech acts. Future research could build upon this study by connecting it to other relevant theories and providing more in-depth analyses of commissive speech acts. In summary, I hope this study will inspire further research and advance our understanding of how commissive speech acts are used in communication.

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APPENDIX

No	Utterance	Types of Commissive Acts
1.	Mirabel: I will save the miracle.	Promising
2.	Mirabel: “After I save the miracle, I’m bringing you home.”	Promising
3.	Mirabel: “Everyone’s looking for you. This present will self-destruct if you don’t take it in three, two, one...”	Threatening
4.	Mirabel: “No, I actually made these as a surprise - for you”	Refusing
5.	Mirabel: “I can’t...”	Refusing
6.	Mirabel: “It’s not gonna work. She won’t hug me, ever, okay? She hates me. Also, I don’t know if you heard, I ruined her proposal.”	Refusing
7.	Mirabel: “I know we’ve had our issues, but I’m ready to be your better sister. So we should just hug. Let’s hug it out, Eh?”	Offering
8.	Alma: “Tonight, this candle will give you your gift, mi vida. Strengthen our community, strengthen our home. Make your family proud.”	Guarantee
9.	Alma: “You are a wonder, Mirabel Madrigal. Whatever gift awaits, will be just as special as you.”	Guarantee
10.	Mirabel: “Well... in that impossible scenario... you’d stay in here in the nursery... with me. Forever. And I’d get you all to myself.”	Guarantee
11.	Alma: “There is nothing wrong with La Casa Madrigal. The magic is strong... and so are the drinks! Please, music! A bailar, a bailar!”	Guarantee
12.	Alma: “The magic is strong! EVERYTHING IS FINE! We are the Madrigals!”	Guarantee
13.	Mirabel: “MIRABEL Actually, Isa, this is called (LUGGING BASKET) helping, and I’m not in the way”	Volunteering
14.	Mirabel: “I know, Mamá, I just want to do my part like the rest of the family.”	Volunteering
15.	Mirabel: “I was looking out for the family. And I might not be super-strong like Luisa, or effortlessly perfect like “Señorita Perfecta” Isabela, who’s never even had a bad hair day. But... (SIGHS) Whatever..”	Volunteering
16.	Mirabel: “I’ll be fine. I need to do this, for you, for Abuela... maybe a little for me.”	Volunteering

*Figure 1.
Table of
types
commissive
illocutionary
Acts*

No	Utterance	Types of Language Features
1.	Mirabel: “That’s not. I was looking out for the family. And I might not be super-strong like Luisa, or effortlessly perfect like “ Señorita Perfecta ” Isabela, who’s never even had a bad hair day. But, whatever.”	Intensifier
2.	Mirabel: “Well... in that impossible scenario... you’d stay here in the nursery with me. Forever. And I’d get you all to myself.”	Intensifier
3.	Alma: “Tonight, this candle will give you your gift, mi vida . Strengthen our community, strengthen our home. Make your family proud.”	Empty Adjective
4.	Mirabel: “ Actually, Isa , this is called helping, and I’m not in the way you are.”	Super-polite form
5.	Mirabel: “No, I actually made these as a surprise for you.”	Super-polite form
6.	Alma: “ You are a wonder , Mirabel Madrigal. Whatever gift awaits will be just as unique as you.”	Emphatic Stress
7.	Alma: “The magic is strong! EVERYTHING IS FINE! We are the Madrigals!”	Emphatic Stress
8.	Mirabel: “It’s not gonna work. She won’t hug me, ever , okay? She hates me. Also, I don’t know if you heard, I ruined her proposal.”	Emphatic Stress
9.	Mirabel: “I know we’ve had our issues, but I’m ready to be your better sister. So we should just hug. Let’s hug it out, Eh?”	Lexical Hedges

Figure 2. Table of Types Language Features