

**AN ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS ON ELSA'S
UTTERANCES IN "FROZEN" MOVIE; A PRAGMATIC
STUDY**

THESIS



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**ENGLISH DEPARTMENT
PUTERA BATAM UNIVERSITY
2017**

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**Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of
Sarjana Sastra**



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2017**

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DECLARATION OF THE THESIS ORIGINALITY

I, Ernita Silalahi, NPM 131210128

Here with declare that the thesis entitled:

AN ANALYSIS OF ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS ON ELSA'S UTTERANCES IN "FROZEN" MOVIE; A PRAGMATIC STUDY

Is the real work of myself and I realize that thesis has never been published in other media before, partially or entirely, in the name of mine or others.

Batam, 13 Februari 2017

Ernita Silalahi

(131210128)

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This thesis has been approved to be examined on the date as indicated below

Batam, 16 Februari 2017

Nurma Dhona Handayani, S.Pd., M.Pd.

ABSTRACT

Communication is the way of people to interact each other. By communicating people can convey information or expressing something to the addressee, such as requesting, stating, promising, thanking, asking, complaining, apologizing, declaring, etc. Every utterance in communication contains meaning or purpose. In linguistic studies it is called speech act. There are three types of speech act, they are locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary act. This research studies illocutionary act in frozen movie. This research analyzes about illocutionary acts performed by Elsa, the main character of frozen, a movie by Jennifer Lee and Christ Buck.. In this research, the researcher wants to find out the types and the dominant type of illocutionary acts used by Elsa as the main character in this movie. The descriptive qualitative method is used to analyze the data in this study. The data are presented descriptively since it describes and explains illocutionary acts used by the main character in Frozen such as describes the context and the types of illocutionary acts found in Elsa's utterances. In analyzing the data, the researcher uses speech act theory of John Searle. Through the analysis of 53 Elsa's utterances shows that there are 11 utterances of Assertives, utterances of 26 Directives, 9 utterances of Expressives, 2 utterances of commissive and 5 utterances of Declaratives. The dominant type of illocutionary act that used by Elsa is "Directives" illocutionary act with amount 26 utterances.

Keywords: speech act, illocutionary act, utterance.

ABSTRAK

Komunikasi adalah cara orang untuk berinteraksi satu sama lain. Dengan berkomunikasi orang dapat menyampaikan informasi atau mengungkapkan sesuatu kepada sipenerima, seperti meminta, menyatakan, menjanjikan, berterima kasih, meminta, mengeluh, meminta maaf, menyatakan, dll. Setiap ucapan dalam komunikasi mengandung arti atau tujuan. Dalam studi linguistik itu disebut tindak tutur. Ada tiga jenis tindak tutur, yaitu lokusi, ilokusi dan perlokusi. Penelitian ini mempelajari tindak ilokusi dalam film “Frozen”. Penelitian ini menganalisis tentang tindak ilokusi dalam ucapan-ucapan Elsa, karakter utama film “Frozen” sebuah film yang dibuat oleh Jennifer Lee dan Kristus Buck. Metode deskriptif kualitatif digunakan untuk menganalisis data dalam penelitian ini. Data disajikan secara deskriptif karena menggambarkan dan menjelaskan tindak ilokusi oleh tokoh utama dalam “Frozen” seperti menjelaskan konteks dan jenis tindak ilokusi yang ditemukan dalam ucapan-ucapan Elsa. Dalam menganalisis data, peneliti menggunakan teori speech act John Searle. Dari hasil pengolahan data yang dilakukan peneliti terhadap ucapan-ucapan Elsa, ditemukan bahwa dari 53 data, 11 data adalah assertive, 26 data adalah directive, 9 data adalah ekspressive, 2 data adalah commisive dan 5 data adalah declarative. Tindak ilokusi directive adalah tindak ilokusi yang paling sering muncul yaitu 26 data.

Keywords: tindak tutur, tindak ilokusi, ucapan.

MOTTO AND EDUCATION

Motto

No Pain, No Gain

Dedication

This thesis proudly dedicated to beloved family and friends

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All praise to Almighty Lord the lord is merciful and compassionate researcher who has been blessed in completing this thesis entitled “An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts on Elsa’s Utterances in *Frozen* movie”. The researcher would like to say thanks to her mother Mrs. L Butar Butar for the love, inspiring and blessing given to her endlessly in taking this graduate program. The researcher wishes to express her gratitude and appreciation to Ms. Nurma Dhona Handayani, S.Pd., M.Pd. as her advisor who has contributed her ideas and time in arranging this thesis.

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May God gives mercy, peace, and love for them. Amin.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of The Research

Language is a system of signs that is evolved from the activity of speech. By language, people can express their ideas what in their mind including express feelings with the other people. People need language for getting, giving, or searching information to broaden their knowledge. Therefore, language is the most important tool for human being as a system of communication to share and associate with each other.

Meanwhile, the way people communicate is usually affected by the context where, when, to whom their speaking. For example people will act or produce utterances differently when they talk to their friends and their boss or superior; it means that people act and produce polite and formal utterances when they talk to their boss than their friends. For that reason, understanding the people utterances when they communicate each other are not easy because they act and produce different utterances depend on the context of their speaking.

Related to the explanation above, the study of speaker meaning is called pragmatics. Pragmatics is one of the branches of linguistics which is concerned with the study of meaning in context of the speaker utterance. Pragmatics is concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker (or researcher) and interpreted by

a listener (or reader). It has consequently, more to do with the analysis of what people mean by their utterances than what the words or phrases and those utterances might mean by themselves (Yule, 1996:3). It means that pragmatics more referred to expression to get the meaning.

The same utterance in communication might be containing different meaning. In other words, there are might be more than one meaning or force in one utterance. The kinds of actions performed through utterance are known as speech act. Speech act is one of the branches of pragmatics. Austin (1962: 94) states that speech acts is a theory in which to say something is to do something. It means that when someone says something, he or she is not only saying something but also uses it to do things or perform act. In simple word, speech act is the actions performed via utterances.

According to Austin in Yule (1996: 48), there are three types of speech act. The first is locutionary act (an act of saying something) which merely delivers the literal meaning of utterances. Second is illocutionary act (an act in saying something) which sets a function to perform the intended meaning in utterances. It will decide the hearer's understanding or act (perlocution) as effect of the utterance. The third is perlocutionary act (a certain effect of utterances may have on the hearer) which is the effect of illocutionary act. In order to understand more about it, bellow the researcher gives the example:

Juristi : "hai Nita, will you come to Deny's house this Sunday?"
 Nita : "I have to finish my thesis proposal, how about you?"
 Juristi : "I do not either, ok then, lets go together on next Sunday"
 Nita : "ok, I will be free on next sunday"

Notice how Nita did not respond to Juristi's question by saying, "No, I will not come to Deny's house this Sunday" What she actually said - her locutionary act - was "I have to finish my thesis proposal". An illocutionary act is what a person does in saying something else. Locution is speech. In-locution (in speaking) becomes illocution through phonetic assimilation. In saying that, she have to finish her thesis proposal, Nita was telling Juristi that she will not come to Deny's house this Sunday. Beyond communicating the state of her activity on Sunday and the answer to Juristi's question, Nita accomplished one more thing through saying "I have to finish my thesis proposal this sunday" She got Juristi to ask her to go together on next Sunday. A perlocutionary act (per-locutionary, through speaking) is focused on the response others have to a speech act.

Therefore, understanding the text or the literal meaning is not enough, the hearer needs to know the intended meaning behind the utterance by knowing the situation when the utterance produced. The purpose of the communication will be reached. By knowing such phenomena, the researcher sees the importance to study about speech act. By speech acts, we know how to convey and understand the intention or purpose correctly, so that the goal of the communication can be reached.

Illocutionary act is interesting to be analyzed in order to understand the function of utterances and the intended meaning of utterances. It includes context of situation in analyzing illocutionary act because context of situation can bring some information to understand the intended meaning of utterance. Illocutionary act has some different types. Searle (1976:10) proposed that there are five types of illocutionary act; they are

assertive, directive, commissive, expressive and declarative. Each type of illocutionary acts above has different context and meaning.

Furthermore, Searle explains that an assertive is an illocutionary act which is influenced by the speaker's belief; directive is an illocutionary act where the speaker wants the hearer to do or not to do something; commissive is an illocutionary act which commits the speaker to do the action in the future; expressive is an illocutionary act that expresses his feelings about an event; and declaration is an illocutionary act which is uttered by the speaker to change the state of affairs in the world.

In order to analyze illocutionary act, the researcher takes a movie entitled "Frozen", Frozen is a 2013 American 3D computer-animated musical fantasy comedy 3D film produced by Walt Disney Animation Studios film and released by Walt Disney Pictures. Frozen won two Academy Awards for Best Animated Feature and Best Original Song ("Let It Go"), the Golden Globe Award for Best animated Feature Film and many other awards. Besides that, this movie still often played on television till now and watched by many people in the world. The main character of this movie is Elsa. This movie contains utterances describing context and illocutionary act analysis, for example,

Elsa: "Anna, go back to sleep".

Based on context, Elsa ask Anna (her sister) back to sleep when Anna wake her up and ask Elsa to play with her. The utterance can be meant as commanding, requesting, or ordering, it depends on the context. It will be discussed in this research deeply. The example shows that an utterance may have more than one meaning or

purpose. The dialogue of this movie also contains many utterances that have more than one meaning or purpose. The utterances that uttered by Elsa as the main character in this movie also contain of five kinds of illocutionary acts that classified by Searle such as assertive, directive, commissive, expressive and also declarative. Hence, from this movie the researcher can learn how to understand and use speech act correctly. That is why the researcher interested to take this movie to be analyzed. She wants to explore those utterances or illocutionary acts which uttered by the Elsa. From those reasons the researcher intends to conduct a research entitled “An Analysis of Illocutionary Acts on Elsa’s Utterances in “Frozen” movie.

1.2. Identification of the Problem

The identification of this research is to describe phenomena of speech acts in the communication that found in Elsa utterances in “Frozen” movie. Refers to background of the research above, the researcher found some problems or reasons that effected people use speech act while communicating with others especially in types of speech acts such as, locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary. Locutionary act consist of three sub acts, they are phonic, phatic and rhetic. Illocutionary act is classified into five types, they are assertive, directive, commissive, expressive and declarative. Perlocutionary act can be divided into expected and non-expected on the speakers’ communication intention.

1.3. Limitation of the Problem

In order to make this research more focus and find out the specific result, the researcher limit the problems that happened in the identification of the problems. The researcher limits and focuses only with all the types of illocutionary acts such as assertive, directive, commissive, expressive and declarative that uttered by Elsa in “Frozen” movie and also the dominant type of illocutionary act that occurred on Elsa’s utterances.

1.4. Formulation of the Research

Based on the limitation of the problem above, there are two problem that are formulated:

1. What are the types of illocutionary act found on Elsa’s utterance in “Frozen” movie?
2. What is the dominant type of illocutionary act that occurred on Elsa’s utterance in “Frozen” movie?

1.5. Objectives of the Research

The objectives of the research based on the statement of the problem are:

1. To analyze the types of illocutionary act found on Elsa's utterance in "Frozen" movie.
2. To find out the dominant type of illocutionary act that occurred on Elsa's utterances in "Frozen" movie.

1.6. Significant of the Research

The researcher expects this research can give some benefits both theoretically and practically. Theoretically: This research could enrich the study of linguistics, especially pragmatic field and also develops reader's knowledge about illocutionary act in daily communication. Practically: the result of this research can be used as a comparative study for other other researchers who do the same research.

1.7. Definition of Key Terms

- Pragmatics** : The study of meaning as communicated by a speaker and interpreted by a listener (Yule, 1996).
- Speech Act** : The Actions performed via utterance. In general terms, it can usually recognize the type of action

performed by a speaker with the utterance (Yule, 1996).

Illocutionary Act : An act which has a certain (conventional) force such as informing, ordering, warning, undertaking, etc (Austin, 1962).

Movie : A motion picture with series of images which are constructed of multiple individual shots joined to another in an extended sequence (Barsham & Monahan, 2009).

Utterance : An act of uttering; vocal expression. In spoken language analysis an utterance is a smallest unit of speech. An utterance can be defined simply as a section of spoken speech, separated by pauses or silence (Austin, 1962)

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1. Review of Related Literature

2.1.1. Pragmatics

Yule (1996:3) describes that pragmatic concerned with the study of meaning as communicated by a speaker and interpreted by a listener. When people hear an utterance, they do not only try to understand to the single word or sentence uttered but also try to understand the meaning of what the speaker said. To understand the meaning, the speaker needs to pay attention via context in order that the communication can run well.

Talking about language, we have known the two branches of linguistics which focus on the study of meaning. Those are pragmatics and semantics studies. Pragmatics refers to the study of meaning based on the context of situation or it can be said speaker meaning while semantics refers to the study of meaning based on the sentence or word meaning. Both of them refer to the relationship of meaning but in different side. The ability to comprehend and produce a communicative act is referred to pragmatic

competence (Kasper, 1990) which often includes one's knowledge about the social status between the speaker involved, cultural knowledge and the linguistics knowledge.

Levinson (1983:5) defines pragmatics as study of language use, that is, the study of the relation between language and context that are basic to an account of language understanding. Another linguist who also defines pragmatics is Leech. He says that pragmatics is a study of meaning related to speech situation (Leech, 1993:6). It means that pragmatics studies meaning of human language that deals with the situation when the speech is performed.

Furthermore, Leech (1993: 13) also says that there are some aspects of situation which are necessary to consider when someone tries to understand an utterance uttered by an addresser or addressee. Those aspects are:

1. Addressers and addressees

Leech refers addressers and addressees as matter of convenience, as **s** (speaker) and **h** (hearer).

2. Context of an utterance

Context in pragmatics is any background knowledge that both addresser and addressee share. This aspect contributes to addressee's interpretation of what addresser means by a given utterance.

3. The goal (s) of an utterance

Different from of utterance performed by addresser of addressee is meant to convey certain meaning and goal. This different form of utterance can be used to express the same purpose or vice versa.

4. The utterance as a form of act or activity: a speech act

Grammar deals with linguistic structure as abstract entities, for examples, sentences in syntax and proposition in semantics. While pragmatics deal with verbal act in certain context, it can be said that pragmatics studies language in more concrete level than grammar. The addresser and addressee, time and place are clear in pragmatics.

5. The utterance as the product of a verbal act

Utterance in pragmatics is the form of speech act. Because of that, utterance produced by addresser and addressee is included in verbal act.

From all the explanation above, pragmatics is the study about language that is always related to the context. In short, pragmatics stresses on the relation between language and context of the speaker and the hearer. By studying pragmatics, people easier to understand the meaning of an utterance or a speech.

2.1.2. Context

Context has important role in interpreting the utterance or sentence. It is needed to understand the intended meaning of utterance. Leech (1983: 13) states that context is background of knowledge assumed to be shared by speaker and hearer and which contributes to hearer's interpretation of what speaker means by given utterance. It means that context is situation or condition when the utterance produced.

By understanding the situation or condition when the utterance produced, the hearer can guess or catch what the speaker means by his/her utterance. The same utterance will have different meaning if the context of each utterance is different. Below the researcher gives the example.

“Your hair is so long!”

- (a) If the utterance above is delivered by a teacher to the students at school, it can be understood that the teacher commands them to cut their hair in order to obey the school’s rule.
- (b) In the different situation, if this utterance is delivered by a woman to her friend, it can be meant as a praising of having long hair.

From that example, it can be concluded that revealing the intended meaning only based on the speaker and the hearer is not enough. We also need to know the situation when the utterance produced. Hymes in Brown and Yule (1983: 38) states that there are nine components in exploring the intended meaning from the context, they are participants, topic, setting, channel, code, message-form, event, key, and purpose. It means that in order to understand the meaning from an utterance, there are some aspect that we have to consider.

The first is participant. Participant can be divided into three subcategory; addresser, addressee, and audience. The addresser refer to a person who produces the utterance, the addressee refers to the hearer and the audience is the over hearer. The second is topic. The topic of conversation determines the choice of language. Some topics most likely discussed in a certain language rather than the others.

The third is setting. It refers to the time and place in which the conversation occurs. Usually, formal and informal settings are viewed as the important factors to language choice. Such as between at home and at work place, the language which used would be different. The fourth is channel, It deals with how the interaction is maintained. Fifth is code, It code deals with what language, dialect or style is being used in the conversation. Message form, as the sixth component is also important feature of context. It deals with the form intended to transfer the message.

The seventh component is event. It is the nature communicative event within which genre may be embedded. The eight feature is key. Key involves the evaluation of a conversation, whether a sermon is good or confusing. The last is purpose. Purpose deals with intention of the participants in the conversation. Whether, the speaker wants to ask for something or giving an order.

In conclusion, to understand what the speaker says, the speaker must have the same background knowledge with the speaker which is, the context. Without context, the hearer will find difficulties in interpreting of the speaker's utterances. When there is no context, the communication between speaker and hearer will fail. The hearer maybe confused or misunderstand the speaker's intention.

2.1.3. Speech Act

Language is inseparable part in or everyday life. It is main device to convey message, communicate ideas opinions and thought. In specific situation there are moment we need to be understood language quite correctly. According to one of

language philosopher J. R Searle a language is performing speech acts such as making request, statements, giving comments, etc. Language will serve its meaning if only there are people who apply the language, and the process must be settled in social context.

Other experts who concern at this branch of science also gives definition about speech act. From Yule (1996 :47), he says that speech act is actions performed via utterance. In general terms, it can usually recognize the type of action performed by a speaker with the utterance. The term speech act to describe actions such as requesting, commanding, questioning or informing. It can define a speech act as the action performed by a speaker with an utterance (Yule, 2006 :118). Actions performed via utterances are generally is called speech acts and in English, are commonly given more specific labels, such as apology, complain, compliment, invitation, promise and request (Yule,1996 :47). It means that in attempting to express something people not only produce words but also perform acts via those utterances.

The study of speech act is very importance for us. The one importance of studying speech act is to make us comprehend what message that discovered in every utterance. Speech act also decided by the language ability of speaker to convey the message in communication. If we can understand about the meaning of speech act with clearly. So, when we speak with other people in the communication or conversation, the speaker not only speak source (the utterance have not intention and goal), but the speaker must be interpret of the speaker's meaning to the hearer. And the speaker can make hearer

to understand the meaning of that utterance by speaker said. Speech act just perform in conversation or dialogue which performed by speaker and hearer.

People use many variations in communicating in order to share their feelings and ideas such as verbal and nonverbal communication. According to Buck (2002), there are two types of communication. They are: verbal communication and nonverbal communication. Speech act is a kind of verbal communication and it can be studied in communicative event. By learning about it, we can understand about speech event in utterances which speaker said or the received message by hearer in dialogue in the movie. To analyze the speech events it is clearly another way of studying how more gets communicated than is said. Therefore, we can do with words and identifying some of the conventional utterance forms we use to perform specific actions and we do need to look at move extended interaction to understand how those actions are carried out and interpreted within speech event of utterance.

From all explanation above, it can be concluded that when speaker utters speech act, it means that the speaker also does something with his or her words. All utterances which are said by a speaker have meaning in its form. It also has certain function in human communication. Sometimes, people deliver utterances with intended meaning because what speaker says may be different with what is intended by a speaker in his or her utterance. It is important for us to be able to interpret what the speaker means in his or her words or sentences in order to get the aims in the communication.

2.1.4.Kinds of Speech Act

Austin (1962:108) mentions the types of act which is performed in a conversation, they are: locutionary, illocutionary, and perlocutionary act. The following are their explanations:

2.1.4.1. Locutionary Act

Austin (1962:108) states that a locutionary act, which is roughly equivalent to uttering a certain sentence with a certain sense and reference, which again is roughly equivalent to 'meaning' in the traditional sense. It means that locutionary act is the act of the speaker in using his/her organ of speech to produce utterances. For example:

I promise to give you some money

The moment when the utterance is being said by the speaker by using the organ of speech is called locutionary act. As also stated by Riemer (2010:109) locutionary act is the act of saying something.

Locutionary act is the literal meaning of the utterance, that is, the meaning of the utterance which is carried by the words in the utterance and their arrangement or their structure of words (Wagiman, 2008:69). When we have difficulty with actually forming the sounds and words to create a meaningful utterance in a language, then we might fail to produce a locutionary act.

2.1.4.2. Illocutionary Act

According to Austin (1962: 108) illocutionary act is an act which has a certain (conventional) force such as informing, ordering, warning, undertaking, etc. In every utterance, there must be a function in it. Dini (2014) also said that the illocutionary act indicates how the whole utterance is to be taken in the conversation. For instance, they're encoded within sentence mood: interrogatives express questions; declaratives express assertions; and imperative express requests. The function which is found in the utterances is called the illocutionary act. For instance:

I promise to give you some money

That utterance is not only a statement but it also binds the speaker to what she/he has just said. This is because that utterance intention is the fact that the speaker will do something in the future or we can say, the speaker promising something. Therefore, the illocutionary act of an utterance above is the act of promising. Yule (1996:48) said that we form an utterance with some kind of function in mind. This means, in every utterance that we produced it is also another act that performed inside the utterance.

The illocutionary act in speech act itself has its classification. Both Austin and Searle give its classification. Basically, their classifications of illocutionary act in speech act are just the same. They are only different in the name. The following are the classifications by Searle (1979):

1. Assertive

Searle (1979:12) says that the purpose of this illocutionary act is to commit the speaker (in varying degrees) to something's being the case, to the truth of expressed proposition. It shows the truth condition of the meaning of the utterance. The following is the example:

The sun rises in the East

That utterance shows the fact that the sun really rises in the East. This is a common fact that everyone knows. The verb that including into assertives class such as arguing, asserting, stating, claiming, complaining, describing, informing, reporting, concluding etc. Searle's supported by Yule (1996:54), he classified the verb like "statement of fact, assertion, conclusion and description" as the verb that including into assertives illocutionary act.

2. Directive

The illocutionary point of these consists in the fact that they are attempts (of varying degrees, and hence, more precisely, they are determinates of the determinable which includes attempting) by the speaker to get the hearer to do something (Searle, 1979:13). The example of directive illocutionary act:

Don't be too noisy!

That utterance contains a prohibition. It makes the hearer to be in silent. Maybe this is because the speaker feels annoyed with the crowded made by the hearer. Searle (1979) classified the verb that including into directives class as, "ask, order, command, request, beg, plead, pray, entreat, invite, permit, advise, dare, defy, and challenge.

3. Commissive

Commissives refers to an illocutionary act whose point is to commit the speaker to some future course of action, such as promising, offering, threatening, refusing, vowing and volunteering (Searle, 1979:14). It is also a future action of the speaker, for example:

I promise to give you some money.

The utterance above is the example of commissive illocutionary act that is promising. It shows a promise of the speaker. It also shows what the speaker has to do in the future.

4. Expressive

Searle (1979:15) states that expressive illocutionary act includes the acts in which the words are to express the psychological condition about a state of affairs specified in the propositional content. In other word, it refers to an act in which the speaker express her/his feeling and attitude about something; it can be statement of pleasure, pain, like, dislike, joy and sorrow.

Searle (1979) classify the verb that including to expressive such as; “thank”, “congratulate”, “ apologize”, “ condole”, “deplore”, and “welcome”. The example is shown by the following utterance:

I'm sorry to hear that

The utterance above shows the empathy of the speaker to the hearer condition. The speaker tries to feel what the hearer feel. Therefore, the hearer will at least lose a bit of their tension. The utterance above classified into condoling.

5. Declaration

According to Searle (1979:16) “declarations” its succesful performance brings about the correspondence between the proporsitional content and reality, succesful performance guarantees that the proportional content corresponds to the world; the direction of fit is words-to world. The following is the example of declaration:

I declare you husband and wife

The utterance above changes both the two person’s status. The status of the man change from someone who does not have any rights to the woman becomes someone who has rights to the woman. That is also happened to the woman, her status changes.

As also described by Yule (1996) that classified the act that including to declaratives are “ approving, betting, blessing, christening, confirming, cursing, declaring, disapproving, dismissing, naming, resigning, etc”.

2.1.4.3. Perlocutionary act

Austin (1962:108) defines that Perlocutionary act is what we bring about or achieve by saying something, such as convincing, persuading, deterring, and even, say, surprising or misleading.the effect of the utterance which the speaker said to the hearer. Perlocutionary acts could be inspiring, persuading, consoling, etc. The following is the example:

I promise to give you some money.

The effect of the utterance above can be a happy one. This is a result of the fact that the hearer really needs some money. Yet, it can also give the opposite effect to the

hearer. The hearer may feel angry because of that utterance. This is because the hearer is a very rich person who does not need any money from the speaker. The hearer will feel as if he is being mocked.

In Riemer (2010:109) defines perlocutionary act is the act of producing an effect in hearer by means of the utterances. So, perlocutionary act is the effect on the addressee toward the speaker utterances. It can be concluded that perlocutionary act is the effect on the addressee interpretation of the utterance.

2.1.5. Movie

According to Barsam and Monahan (2009), movie (also known as film) is a motion picture with series of images which are constructed of multiple individual shots joined to another in an extended sequence. Movies are a type of visual communication which use moving pictures and sound to tell stories or inform (help people to learn). People in every part of the world watch movies as a type of entertainment, a way to have fun. For some people, fun movies can mean movies that make them laugh, while for others it can mean movies that make them cry, or feel afraid.

Most movies are made so that they can be shown on big screens at cinemas or movie theatres. After movies are shown on movie screens for a period of time (ranging from a few weeks to several months), movies are shown on pay television or cable television, and sold or rented on DVD disc or videocassette tapes, therefore people can watch the movies at home. You can also download or stream movies. Later movies are shown on television stations.

For recent years, movie or film considered being an important art form, as root of en vogue entertainment but now movie also became a source of education for citizens. Learned and got education from this movie was possible because of many messages that implied and founded there. Moreover, there are also insert values such as moral values, educational values and other values.

2.1.7. Frozen Movie

Frozen is a 2013 American 3D computer-animated musical fantasy comedy 3D film produced by Walt Disney Animation Studios film and released by Walt Disney Pictures. It is the 53rd animated feature in the Walt Disney Animated Classics series. This movie is inspired by Hans Christian Andersen's fairy tale The Snow Queen.

Frozen movie is a story about a fearless Princess Elsa in the Kingdom of Arendelle who has the power of freezing and creating ice and snow, and her younger sister Anna who loves to play with her. When Elsa accidentally hits Anna on the head with her gift and almost kills her, their parents bring them to trolls that save Anna's life and make her forget the ability of her sister. Elsa returns to the castle and maintain herself recluse in her room with fear of hurting Anna with her increasing power. Their parents die when their ship sinks in the ocean and three years later, the coronation of Elsa forces her to open the gates of her castle to celebrate with the people.

Anna meets Prince Hans in the party and she immediately falls in love with him and decides to marry him. But Elsa does not accept the marriage and loses control of her powers freezing Arendelle. Elsa flees to the mountain and Anna teams up with the peasant Kristoff and his reindeer Sven and with the snowman Olaf to seek out Elsa.

They find Elsa in her icy castle and she accidentally hits Anna in the heart; now only true love can save her sister from death.

2.2. Previous Research

In accomplishing this research the researcher needs to read some previous studies with the same topic about speech act. The first study is the illocutionary act in the novel *Harry Potter and the sorcerer's stone* by J.K.Rowlin a Pragmatic Approach which conducted with Hariani Hartika (2015). From the research, the researcher learned that the research of Hariani discusses about illocutionary act in a novel (as the object). The data was classified and analyzed by qualitative and descriptive method based on context in utterances.

The research of Hariani found that that all of type in illocutionary act proposed by Searle found in novel *Harry Potter and Sorcere's Stone* by J.K.Rowling and the most type used in this novel are assertive and expressive, and a few type is commissive. The difference between the researcher's study and Hariani's study is the object of the research. In this research, the researcher uses movie as the object of her research where in Hariani's study, she use novel as the object of the research. But there is similarity where they both analyze illocutionary act use Searle's theory.

The second researcher is Hesti Sundari (2009) in her study entitled *An Analysis Of Directive Illocutionary Acts In Archer's Utterance In The Movie Blood Diamond*. This research aimed at describing forms and meanings of Archer's's utterances based

on Vanderveken's theory by using descriptive method. The result of her research is from all of the utterances, there are seven types of Directive Illocutionary Acts found in Dany Archer utterances, those are: Asking (38, 72%), Commanding (19, 35%), Requesting (12, 90%), Suggesting (12, 90%), Begging (6, 45%), Adjuring (6, 45%), and Forbidding (3, 23%). From those forms of Directive Illocutionary Act, Asking has the highest frequency of use among others, that is twelve times or 38, 72% because Archer an African mercenary so he like to ask someone to speed up his mission which is related with his business on the other hands, the Forbidding has the lowest frequency of use among others, that is only one times or 3, 23% because a mercenary is impossible to forbid someone.

There are two biggest differences between the researcher and hesti's research. Hesti's research only focus on directive illocutionary act where the researcher analyze the whole types of illocutionary act. The theory that used also different, Hesti uses Vanderveken's theory whereas the researcher use Searle's theory. But both the researcher and Hesti use the same object, movie.

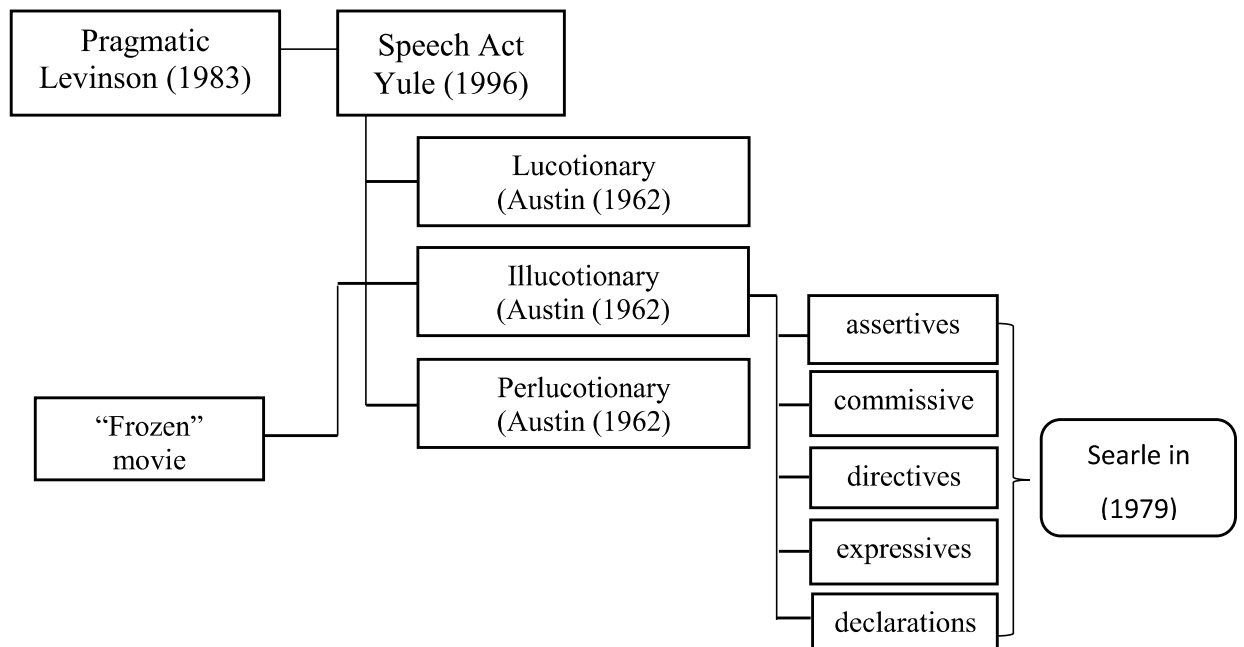
The third study is taken from Fitri Kumalasari (2011). She also do the research about illocutionary act entitled The type of illocutionary act and perlocutionary act as found in an american movie entitled Grows up. In her research Fitri analyzed illocutionary act and perlocutionary act by using searle's theory. The result of this research are there are: directive illocutionary act for eleven times (46%), assertive seven times (29%), expressive four times (17%) and commissive two times (8%). The researcher discover that an accuracy of directive is mostly dominant. There are two

differences between the researcher's and Fitri's study. In Fitri's study, she analyzed illocutionary act and also perlocutionary act, the researcher only focus on the illocutionary act. In the other side the researcher explain the context underly the illocutionary acts uttered but in Fitri's study, she do not explain about the context. The similarity are both using Searle's theory and movie as the object.

2.3. Theoretical Framework

The main framework are processes of theories that will be used in the analysis which the theory of speech acts. The theory that will be used in the analysis is the theory proposed by Searle.

Figure 2.3.1. The Main Framework



Speech act is the most interesting theory and relevant on pragmatics to analysis, because it helps the process of teaching language and learning language. Austin divide three level of speech, there are locutionary act, Illocutionary act, and Perlocutionary act. The most important from the three categories of speech act is illocutionary act or the act of doing something. Illocutionary act is analysis the act of people when they say something and doing something when they talk, the mean that what the people want from their utterances.

According to Searle (1979) there are five kinds of illocutionary act: Assertive, Commissive, Directive, Expressive, and Declaration. In this research, the researcher will classify the illocutionary acts that uttered by Elsa as the main character in “Frozen” movie into these five categories and find out the dominant type that occurred. The researcher also will explain the context when the illocutionary acts are uttered.

CHAPTER III

METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

The chapter consists of research design, object of the research, method of collecting data, method of analyzing data and method of presenting result analysis.

3.1. Research Design

The Method of this research is descriptive method. The data are described systematically to get an accurate and factual result. In this research, the researcher identify and describe the kinds of illocutionary acts which occurred in the utterances by the main character in “Frozen” movie. The researcher also identifies the dominant type of illocutionary act that occurs in the movie. The purpose of descriptive research was “to describe systematically the facts and characteristics of a given population or area of interest, factually, and accurately” (Isaac and Michael, 1981:46). One of the characteristics of descriptive research is used in the literal sense of describing situations or events.

The data analysis in this research is qualitative data analysis. The researcher uses qualitative data analysis in this research, because she get the data from the form of utterances. As suggested by Miles and Hyberman (1994:1), this kind of data is indeed supposed to be qualitative, rather than quantitative. Qualitative research does not give

the numeral or statistics, but it depends on how is the knowledge of the researcher in analyzing the data.

3.2. Object of the Research

This research focused on the illocutionary act used by the main character, Elsa, in “Frozen” movie produced by Walt Disney Animation Studios film and released by Walt Disney Pictures. The data of this research is Elsa’s utterances related to the illocutionary acts. While, the data source of this research is the “Frozen” movie script. The script is taken from the internet, www.imsdb.com/scripts/Frozen. The duration of this movie is 01.49 minutes (one hour and forty nine minutes).

3.3. Method of Collecting Data

In collecting the data, the researcher applies non-participant observational method (Sudaryanto 1993: 14), in which the researcher does not involve in the conversation. The data that used in this research taken from Frozen movie transcript. After that, the researcher choose all Elsa’s utterances as the data. The researcher summarizes the process of data collecting in these following step:

1. The researcher watches the movie five times and find out the movie scripct from internet.

2. The researcher watches the movie while reading the script and take some notes to construct the analysis based on the data obtained.
3. The researcher print out the transcript and underlined Elsa's utterances from dialogues on the script.
4. The researcher selected the utterances of Elsa that contain illocutionary act.

3.4. Method of Analyzing Data

In analyzing the data, the researcher applies pragmatic identity method (Sudaryanto 1993: 15). Pragmatic identity method contains the participants (*mitra wicara*), which can be referred to the dialogue of the movie. After collecting, the data is classified into types of illocutionary act based on the theory of speech act proposed by Searle (1979:12-17). The researcher used two steps as follow:

1. Identifying the data related to illocutionary acts. Here, the researcher analyzed Elsa's utterances based on the illocutionary acts theory of John Searle. The researcher determined and classified the types of illocutionary acts of Elsa's utterance.
2. Identifying the data based on the context. In this step the researcher analyzed the context which underlying Elsa's utterances, such as the participant (addresser and addressee), setting, and the situation or topic.
3. Identifying the dominant type of illocutionary act that occurs on Elsa's utterances in "Frozen" movie.

3.5. Method of Presenting Data

The result of the analysis is presented by informal method (Sudaryanto 1993:145). Using informal method means presenting the findings by using verbal language and then gives some explanation based on the analysis of the data. Then, the result is described in paragraph. After the researcher finished the research, she makes a conclusion. The conclusion explains the result of the research.