

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Learning a language is not something new for people who have been interested in it since a long time ago. It is caused by the main function of language that is for communication. In the learning process, one of the important parts in creating and understanding the language is communication. People use the utterances with implied meaning sometimes in their life communication, to guess that meaning they should know where or when the utterance is stated or base on the context in order to achieve the goal of utterances itself and it called for how the addressee's interpretation of what speaker's really want to the addressees.

The context is also important to help the address to interpret the meaning of the utterances because context can stimulate and contribute to hearer in interpreting the meaning. Nadar, (2009). Speech act, according to Chojimah (2015: 31), is preceded from philosophers opinion believing that sentence is meaningless unless its truthfulness and falsity can tested. The sentence having such property is declarative ones whose function is to describe state of affairs. It means that every sentence of the spoken people has some meanings in speech act theoretically.. In English Speech act has got specific labels as utterances function such as promising, asking for help, requesting, commanding, agreeing, disagreeing and many others. Furthermore, in distinguishing the labels of speech acts, speakers should have science and experience to avoid the misinterpreting of

utterances included of those labels.

Speech act has three types included, according to According to Austin in Yule (1996: 48), they are Locutionary act, Illocutionary act and Perlocutionary act. Locutionary act is literal meaning of the utterances, Illocutionary act is the action behind the utterances and Perlocutionary act is the effect of utterances to hearer. Illocutionary act is one of types of speech act that is very elaborate and has got more division than others types, in determining the illocutionary act of an utterance is called for enough knowledge about its illocutionary act.

There are five classifications of illocutionary act by Searle, as quoted by Yule (1996), Searle stated that there are five basic types of illocutionary can perform in speaking. They are representatives, directives, commissives, expressive and declarative. Representative focuses to what the speaker believes to be the case or not, directive concerns to the speaker want to hearer or someone else to do something, commissive concerns on speaker commitment to the future action, expressive deals with expression or speaker feels, declaratives is related with act having immediately changes.

In communication, context is important because context is needed to help the hearer to understand the speaker's intention. Without context, the hearer will find difficulty interpreting the meaning of the speaker's utterance. When there is no context, the communication between the speaker and the hearer will fail. The hearer may be confused or misunderstand the speaker's intention. The researcher realizes that in our daily life, we also always use the speech act function when we have communication

with others. For example, we say the weather is hot today; it means there is some implicit meaning to request to do an action that is to switch on the fan or maybe open the window.

The way of Speaker to communicate isn't only in the oral language speech or face to face talking but also in the written language such as in newspaper, magazine, book, novel, movie script, short story and many others. Movie is one of the ways which used by the speaker to convey the utterances. It is defined as motion pictures considered esp. as a source of entertainment or as an art form (*Webster's third new international dictionary, 1981:1480*).

One of the movies which contain speech act is frozen movie. ***Frozen*** movie is a 2013 American 3D computer-animated musical fantasy comedy film produced by Walt Disney Animation Studios 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, the BAFTA Award for Best Animated Film, five Annie Awards (including Best Animated Feature), two Grammy Awards for Best Compilation Soundtrack for Visual Media and Best Song Written for Visual Media ("Let It Go"), and two Critics' Choice Movie Awards for Best Animated Feature and Best Original Song ("Let It Go"). This movie showed the story of the journey of a fearless princess of a kingdom to cross the winter together with naïve snowman, ice seller and his loyal pet to find her sister who had got dangerous power that had created the immortal winter to the world. In this movie contains dialogues which

attractive to be analyze into illocutionary act of speech acts, just like the example "*Do the magic! Do the magic!*" Base on the context that utterance is classified into request of directive of illocutionary act, because the speaker attempts to get her addressee to create the snow with her power and the perlocutionary act of its directive act is the hearer do the magic thing like what the speaker want.

When we talk to our partner, we produce three types of speech acts, which are locutionary acts, illocutionary acts and perlocutionary acts. There are some examples of acts that could be called as illocutionary act, like promising, ordering someone, informing, etc. The writer will give an example of utterance that contains not only Illocutionary act, but also Locutionary act and Perlocutionary act as a main purpose of utterance. "The floor is wet." Locutionary substance is (1) group of sound , (2) formed four words then formed warning. The illocutionary substance is the speaker performing an illocutionary act of warning/informing the hearer not to step on the floor, and the perlocutionary substance is the hearer may will comply the warn/information and not to step on the floor.

Then, to analyze Illocutionary acts, the researcher has chosen data from the main character utterances in Frozen Movie .

Elsa : **No. Don't touch me. I don't want to Hurt you.**

Based on context above, Elsa forbids her parents not to touch herself when they tried to entertain their daughter. The Illocutionary act based on the context above is obvious that is directive that directive is the speaker

represents to get addressee to do something. In this case, it is clear that the utterance is forbidding of directives act, included in the paradigmatic of directive. The example: "No. Don't touch me. I don't want to Hurt you" as illustrated in the example that the utterance is an illocutionary act which is said directly. As we know that directive act is used to ordering something, forbid something, ask someone, beg someone.

In this research the researcher interested in analyzing this research with the title " An Analysis of Illocutionary Act Used in Frozen Movie Script By Elsa as One of the Main Characters " because this study uses movie script as the object of the study due movie script is full of conversations. Therefore, Frozen movie script is chosen as the object of the research. This fact becomes one of the reasons that makes the phenomena of speech acts are interesting to discuss in this case. This proposal will focus on the analysis of illocutionary act that is used by Elsa in Frozen movie script.

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. And also Frozen movie is one of the most popular movies in the Disney animation in the world. Frozen movie has got many awards such as Golden Globe Award for Best Animated Feature Film, the BAFTA Award for Best Animated Film, five Annie Awards.

From the statement above, the researcher only focus on the kinds of speech acts in the categories of illocutionary actions according to

Searle (1997). Speech actions can be found in film dialogues. To analyze the illocutionary aspects, the writer has selected data from the greeting "FROZEN" movie script. this film is very interesting because it contains a lot of dialogues that can be analyzed by the researcher, particularly from the illocutionary angle of speech acts. The goal of this study is to identify the illocutionary act and perlocutionary used in frozen movie script and understand how the meaning of speech acts can be interpreted.

1.2 Problems of the Research

1. What types of illocutionary act are used by Elsa as one of the main characters in the *frozen* movie script?
2. What the dominant of illocutionary act is used by Elsa as one of the main characters in the frozen movie script?

1.3 Objectives of the Research

Base on the statement of the problem researcher purpose the objectives :

1. To find out what types of illocutionary acts are used by Elsa as one of the main characters in *frozen* movie script.
2. To know what the dominant of illocutionary act used by Elsa as one of the main characters in frozen movie script

1.4 Scope of the Research

The discussion in this thesis is to analyze the parts of illocutionary act viewed from Representative acts, Directive acts, Expressive acts, Declarative acts, and Commissive acts and the dominant utterances of Elsa as one of the main characters in frozen movie script. The researcher analyzes

the movie from its script and takes the situation of the conversation as the context of utterances to get know and the illocutionary acts utterances by Elsa as one of main characters shows speech act in the frozen movie script. This research deals with kinds of illocutionary act of Searle's classification of Elsa as one of the main characters in Frozen movie .

1.5 Significances of the Research

Hopefully, the result of the research will bring some benefits to the theoretical and practical use of language.

1. Theoretically

The result of this research can be able to enrich the knowledge in Pragmatics especially about Speech Act. So that this research can be helpful to other researcher and also for student colleges to improve and add their knowledge about pragmatics especially this topic about speech act also to help the student college to do their task about that topic.

2. Practically

The research findings are expected to be useful for:

A. For researcher

The result of this study will be useful information to develop or further study in speech act .And then with this research, researcher understand the topic well, so that it can be make the researcher success in this material.

B. For Readers

This study was useful to give knowledge in general about speech act. So the readers not only read this research but also get the knowledge after

read it and then improve the understanding of this topic to the readers so this research will be useful for readers.

C. For other researcher

The result of this study can increase the knowledge about speech act theory and also, the result can be used as reference to conduct a further research. After read this research the others research can be easier to do their research well.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

2.1 Pragmatic

Studying pragmatics is very interesting because it learns the meaning of utterances by involving the context. Pragmatics is the study which belief is what is communicated is more than what is said. It has consequently more to do with the analysis of what people mean by their utterances than what the words or phrases in those utterances might mean by themselves. Therefore, pragmatics is the study of speaker meaning (George, Yule. 1996).

According to Levinson (2008: 24), pragmatics is the study of the ability of language users to pair sentences with the contexts in which they would be appropriate. Grundy (2000:13) context can help readers or listeners to determine the meaning of what is said. Because of the context listeners/readers could interpret what the intended meaning of the language which is conveyed by speakers/writers. The listeners should know who the addressee and what is the relationship between them, and when / where the communication is take place.

For example:

What time is it?

In literal meaning, the meaning of utterance is asking about the time and pragmatically it has got different meaning if stated by the teacher of school to his students that come late, base that context the meaning is you are too late to attend to this class/ it's too early. So the reader must know the context or when/where the utterance is stated. And if the utterance is said in

different context the meaning is also would be different.

2.2 Context

In communication, people talk with the other in different circumstance with different listener. However, in communication, people not only recognizing the meaning of the word in their utterance, but also recognizing what the speaker meaning in their utterance. The meaning utterance is not only lexical meaning, but also from the situation, called context. Context affects language aptitude. Things outside language affect our language comprehension. to understand what happened in a conversation, we need to know anyone involved inside, how the relationship and social distance between them or the relative status between them are.

Studying pragmatics would not be completed without context. According to Huang Y,(2007:13) : “Context is one of those notions which are used vary widely in the linguistics literature, but to which it is difficult to give a precise definition. From a relatively theory neutral point of view, however, context may in a broader sense be defined as referring to any relevant features of the dynamic setting or environment in which linguistic unit is systematically used.”

According to Idamaningati (2013:17) stated that, context is the unity of discourse with considering the word at large, and it is influenced by the situation when we receive some messages. Cultural and social relationship within the participant. From the definition above, the writer can simplify that the context can support to find the clarity meaning in utterance, speak or written form by knowing the context.

2.3 Speech Act

We have known that language is inseparable part of human life. It is the particular tool of communication to convey thought, opinion, message etc. In specific situation we need to understand about the language deeply, that's why language becomes widely discussion among other sciences. According to one of language philosopher J R Searle a language is performing speech acts such as making request, statements, giving comments, etc. Speech act was originally by philosopher J. L. Austin and developed by John R. Searle.

According to Yule (1996: 47) said that speech act is actions performed via utterance. He says that in attempting to express themselves, people do not only produce utterances containing grammatical structures and words. the people perform actions via those utterances. Actions which are performed via utterances are generally called speech acts. We use language to express the activities. We use it to convey information, request information, give orders, make requests, make threats, give warnings, etc.

Fromkin et al (2003:593) explains that Speech act is the action or intent that a speaker accomplish when using language in context, the meaning of which is inferred by hearers. (example, there is a bear behind you) may be intended as a warning in certain context, or may in other context merely be statement of fact Then, Other experts who concern at this branch of science also gives definition about speech act is Austin quoted by Sri.J, (2012:42) viewed that speech act are actions happening in the

world, that is, they bring about a change in the existing state of affairs.

In addition, Mey (2001: 111) states that speech acts are action happening in the world that they bring about a change in the existing state of affairs. Definition about speech act almost same for those researchers. From the definition of speech act of the experts above, it can be concluded that speech act is doing action used utterances. When we state utterances, it is not just we convey sentence without any purpose. But it's also has got meaning inside utterance itself. In uttering sentence at the same time we perform action, as the hearer must clarify in what ways the utterance said to be performing actions. In this way the study of speech act is very important 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. As the result, when we can understand about the meaning of speech act with clearly.

2.4 Types of Speech Acts

George Yule (1996:48) writes on his book that in any occasion, the action performed by producing the utterance will consist of three related act. It is appropriate with Austin that isolates three basic senses in which in saying something one is doing something. In this condition, there are three basic kinds of acts perform in speech; locutionary act, illocutionary act, and perlocution act.

2.4.1 Locutionary Act

Locutionary act is the literal meaning of an utterance or semantically.

Peccei (1999:4) writes in his book that locution is the actual form of words used by the speakers and the semantic meaning. Yule (1996:48) also defined locutionary act, which is the basic act of utterance or producing a meaningful linguistic expression. In addition Finch G, (2000:94), a locutionary act is act of saying something. It refers to the actual form of words used by the speaker and their semantic meaning. It deals with literal meaning. What is said becomes its meaning. This act consists of the word being uttered in a grammatical sequence. Therefore, I can be conclude that locutionary act is the original meaning of the sentence without context influences, it means context hasn't got connection between the meaning and where/when the utterance is stated.

For example;

Context : Teacher provides material about traveling in Toba Lake, how to introduce friends while walking and what transportation can be used, then ask the class about who has been to Toba Lake.

A : Who here has been to Toba Lake? If so, what kind of transportation do you use?

B : *"I have often been to Toba Lake, Sir. I came for a tour. I like traveling in Toba Lake. I've been to Parapat, I went to ,what market is it .. umm .. Tomok .. I go by bus, alone "*

A : Great experience Boy.

In the above context, there is a conversation in the form of a localized speech act between **A** Teachers (speakers) and **B** (speech act). Said "I have often been to Toba Lake", Sir. I like traveling in Toba Lake. I

came for a tour. I have been to Parapat, I went to, what market is that .. umm .. Tomok .. I go by train Sir, alone, ”said a foreign student to A which was only informative without any function to do anything let alone influence his opponent, he said. The speech is spoken to inform the language speaker wants to give an opinion about his experience about Toba Lake.

2.4.2 Illocutionary Act

Hurfod and Heasley (2007:273) states that the illocutionary act (or simply the illocution) carried out by a speaker making an utterance is the act viewed in term of the utterance’s significance within a conventional system of social interaction Illocution is what the speaker is doing by uttering those words: commanding, offering, promising, threatening, thanking, etc (Peccei,1999: 44). It means when we state utterance it would be an interpretation of what action inside it. Then Yule (1996:48) said that we form an utterance with some kind of function in mind. It means in every utterance that stated by speaker then action is performed. Another definition is the making statement, offer, promise etc. In my opinion of the definition of illocutionary act is what speaker meant from what he say base on the context, and this Illocutionary acts, is also speech acts that contain intent; relating to who speaks to whom, when and where the speech act is performed.

For example;

Context : A continued his explanation about Yogyakarta and other beautiful places in Indonesia, then asked Ricky, a student from China

who is also quite fluent in Indonesian. Then suddenly the **B** responded.

A : So you see, Indonesia is a very large country. Probably much wider than your country in China. Indonesia also has many tourist attractions. If you have been to Malioboro of the Yogyakarta and also the Brinjarjo market, you should know that there are many other places more beautiful than Yogyakarta, such as Bali, Raja Ampat, Bromo and other places. Have you ever been to Yogyakarta?

B : Yes, Sir, I've been to Yogyakarta. I also went to Malioboro and Brinjarjo (**Ricky** student from China).

A : Apart from Yogyakarta, have you ever been to any other place?

B : Oh no Sir, I never have.

C : I was Sir. I've been to many places in Indonesia. I've been to Lake Toba, I've been to Medan, Medan! I also went to Bali, Sir. Oh it's so beautiful. I think Lake Toba is cool. In my country there is no such lake. *Oh it would be a shame to go to Indonesia but not traveling. Indonesia is beautiful Country. I really like .*

In the above context, there is a conversation with illocutionary speech acts between the speaker (**B**) and the (**A**) Teacher speech act with the speech "*Oh it's a shame if to Indonesia but not traveling. Indonesia is beautiful Country. I really like*" delivered by (**C**) not only to (**B**) but to all students foreigners who are taking classes, that they should be foreigners who are in Indonesia make the best use of their time travel and

see the beauty that is in Indonesia.

2.4.3 Illocutionary Act Categories

To make clear about the meaning from the utterance, Searle (1997) proposed that speech act could be grouped into general categories based on the relation of word and world. There are five basic kinds of actions that one can perform on speaking or utterance, by means of the following types: representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaratives.

2.8.1.1 Representatives

Speaker who asserts a proposition as true does so in force of his or her believe, Mey (2001:120). It means representing the thing by utterances that appropriate with what the speaker believes. The type representatives are stating, describing, affirming, boasting, concluding, claiming, assessing and etc. In my point, Representatives is what the speaker believe. The sentence that include in assertives are sentence of statement of fact, question, conclusion, and description. Representatives tells about the truthfully of the utterance.

For example;

“no one can make a better cake than me”, this utterance is a representatives that speakers represent external reality by making their words fit the world as they believe it to be (stating, describing, affirming).

2.8.1.2 Directives

Peccei (1999: 51) said that speakers direct the hearer to perform some future act which will make the world fit with the speaker's words. An effort on the part of speaker to get the hearer to do something, Mey (2001:120). Then Yule (1996:54) stated that directives are those kinds of speech act that the speaker use to get someone else to do something. In my assumption, It can be conclude that directive is speaker attempt to get the addressee to do something. The types of directives are commanding, ordering, requesting, warning, suggesting, inviting, and etc.

For example;

because the garage was mess. Ricky said to Fey "clean it up!" it's mean that Ed commanding Fey to clean the mess.

2.8.1.3 Commissives

Speakers commit themselves to a future act which will make the words fit their words (Peccei, 1999:51). Base on the definition above it can be conclude that commisives are the speaker's commitment to future action, the types of commisives are promising, vowing, planning, threatening, offering, warning etc. in my opinion, Commissives is what the speaker's say relate to the future action. It means the speaker commits to the listener.

For Example;

"I'll take her to the doctor" it is the example of planning. The situation is Steve's cat named Coco is sick, and he will take Coco to the vet to check

2.8.1.4 Expressive

Expressive includes act in which the word states what the speaker feels, cutting (2002:17). It means concern with the expression of psychological. The expressions such as thanking, apologizing, welcoming, condoling etc, in simple words Expressives is what the speaker feels. The sentences that include in expressiveness are sentence of pleasure, pain, likes, dislike, joy, and sorrow.

For Example;

In my opinion, expressive is kind of speech act that expressing of feeling. "I'm really sorry!" is the example of apologizing in expressives types. It reflect that the speaker require some apologizing to hearer. It means concern with the expression of psychological. The expressions such as thanking, apologizing, welcoming, condoling etc, for example "*I'm sorry*", that's the example of apologizing of expressive speech act.

2.8.1.5 Declaratives

Joan Cutting (2002:16) stated declarative these are words and expression that change the world by their utterances. Declarations which effect immediate changes in the institutional state of affairs and which tend to rely on elaborate extra linguistic institutions. Based on the theories above, it can be conclude that the declarative relates with act changing the world immediately. The types of declaratives are excommunicating, declaration war, firing, christening, and etc. in my simple words, Declarations is what the speaker say change the propositional content and reality. It's show what the speaker say cause a change to the listener.

For example;

utterance “I pronounce you husband and wife”. This utterance by a priest to declare a man and a woman married and become a husband and wife.

2.4.4 Perlocutionary Act

The third part of speech act, the perlocution. Perlocutionary act is the effect of the act being performed by speaking is generally known as the perlocutionary effect (Mey, 2009: 1003). That deals with the effect an utterance has on the hearer. According to Peccei (2005: 44) perlocutionary is the consequent effect of the utterance on the hearer through the uttering of linguistic expression, or the overall aim of the utterance Cutting (2002:16) the perlocutionary effect, what is done by uttering the words, it is the effect on the hearer, the hearer's reaction.

It means perlocutionary is effect or reaction on the hearer. Then Yule (1996:48) on his book stated assumption that the hearer will recognize the effect you intended. It means speaker assumes that the hearer would recognize the effect through the uttering of speaker. It can be concluded that the perlocutionary act is the effect or reaction of the utterance through addressee's feeling after speaker uttering. Moreover, some effects of the perlocutionary acts are in the following: (a) Hearer knows something, (b) Hearer thinks of something, (c) Hearer is doing something, (d) Hearer is convinced, (e) Hearer feels irritated, (f) Hearer feels frightened, (g) Hearer is amused, (h) Hearer is inspired, (i) Hearer is impressed, (j) Hearer is attracted, (k) Hearer is giving an answer.

For Example;

Context : In the morning, learning will start and **A** (teacher) is being absences students, but **B** is late for class.

B : "Good morning, Sir"

A : "Good morning, Boy. Why you came at this time that you just arrived? "

B : *"Sorry Sir, it's been 2 days since I was sick. I have a cold and cough, Sir"*

A : "I'm so sorry to hear that! Get well soon, Boy "

In the context above, it is mentioned that is a perlocutionary speech act between **B** (speakers) and **A** Teachers (speech act). Said *"Sorry Sir, it's been 2 days since I was sick. I have a cold and cough, Sir"* "is not only informative, but has a certain power of influence on the opponent's speech. Power of influence delivered by speakers through the speech is so that (**A**) is capable understand the condition of (**B**) who is sick so that he cannot arrive on time and not angry. The speech by (**A**) *"I'm So sorry to hear that he got well soon, Boy"* is the effect of **B**'s speech, namely The response that (**A**) generated when he saw the reason (**B**) was late

2.5 Movie

2.5.1 Definition of Movie

Movie is moving pictures. Movie is defined as a motion picture considered especially as a source of entertainment or as an art form Webster's third new international dictionary . In the movie, we can also see some parts of people's lives. Although not all parts of movie is the representation of real lives, we can somehow take it as lives that people have. Movies become so familiar in this era. Movie can make people enjoy when people watching it. By movies, people can get inspiration, ideas, knowledge, learn some new from the movies, and many other things. By watching the movies the audience can begin to feel, enjoy, angry, happy, fear, sad and many emotion. That will be interested when somebody too seriously to understanding the movies by watching the setting, plot, dialogue, and characters of the movie.

Moreover, Kolker (in Hill and Gibson, 2000: 9-10) states that a film is what people see when they go to cinema (or movie) or watch a videocassette or television broadcast of a film. He says that film is used to deliver messages, for example, current social issue or a satire for the government. It can be a part of cultural expressions that show certain cultural products such as behaviors and ideology of a society (Dyer in Hill and Gibson, 2000: 6). Movie is form of entertainment that gives visualization through a sequence of image giving some pictures of continuous movement and it is also called term that create story into motion pictures completed by audio and as a form dramatic performance that is

recorded as a moving image, even it is added special effects to make a magnificent image.

2.5.2 Elements of movie

Movies have some parts that can be broken down to analyze further. Pratista proposes some elements of movie. They are classified into five as follows:

1. Scene

According to Pratista, (2008) a section of a movie or film is usually made up of a number of shots which is unified by time, setting, character. in filmmaking and video production, a scene is generally thought of as a section of a motion picture in a single location and continuous time made up of a series of shots, which are each a set of contiguous frames from individual cameras from varying angles.

2. Plot

Pratista (2008) suggests that plot is the unified structure of incidents in a movie or film. Plot is the unified structure of incidents in a movie or film. In short, the plot is what happens in a film, i.e. the narrative sequence of events that determine the outcome of the characters. Thus, movie plots are the events that happen, in sequence, in order to show a cause and effect. “So there’s this character, and he starts at point A and because of B ends up at point C, but since he decided to do D he winds up at E and then is forced to do F, but ultimately, his decision leads him to G.”

3. Character

In a movie, people can see some people playing different roles as if they are really like what we see in the movie. Those people are called characters. This is in line with Pratista who says that character is an imaginary person in a movie or film. In fiction, a character (sometimes known as a fictional character) is a person or other being in a narrative (such as a novel, play, television series, film).

4. Point of view

Pratista (2008) states that the angle of vision from which a story is narrated is called point of view. In my opinion Point of view is the perspective from which a story is told. There are three major points of view that are used in writing: first person, second person, and third person. Each perspective is used to achieve a different creative end: first-person keeps the story intimate and personal; second person creates a dialogue between the words of the writer and the thoughts of the reader; third person presents the story “as is” and gives a feeling of distance.

5. Conflict

Movies usually present some story about many aspects of life with different problems that will be solved by some specific characters, usually the main character at the end. This problem is called conflict. This is in accordance to Pratista who states that conflict is a struggle between opposing forces in a movie or film usually resolved by the end of the story.

2.5.2 Kinds of Movie

There are many kinds of movie based on the types of development and divisions, here they are:

1. Action/disaster, it is stories whose central struggle plays out mainly through a clash of physical force. An action story is similar to adventure, and the protagonist usually takes a risky turn, which leads to desperate situations (including explosions, fight scenes, daring escapes, etc.). Action and adventure are usually categorized together (sometimes even as "action-adventure") because they have much in common, and many stories fall under both genres simultaneously.
2. Adventure, it is stories whose central struggle place out mainly through encounters with new worlds. An adventure story is about a protagonist who journeys to epic or distant places to accomplish something. It can have many other genre elements included within it, because it is a very open genre. The protagonist has a mission and faces obstacles to get to their destination. Also, adventure stories usually include unknown settings and characters with prized properties or features.
3. Comedy, it is stories whose central struggle causes hilarious result. Comedy is a story that tells about a series of funny, or comical events, intended to make the audience laugh. It is a very open genre, and thus crosses over with many other genres on a frequent basics.
4. Coming-of-age drama, it's stories whose central struggle is about the hero finding his/her place in the world.
5. Crime, it is stories whose central struggle is about catching a criminal.

A crime story is about a crime that is being committed or was committed. It can also be an account of a criminal's life. It often falls into the action or adventure genres.

6. Detective, it is stories whose central struggle is to find out what really happened to expose the truth
7. Epic/myth, it is stories whose central struggle play out in the midst of clash of great force or in the sweep of great historical change.
8. Fantasy, it is stories whose central struggle plays in two world, real world and imaginary world. A fantasy story is about magic or supernatural forces, rather than technology (as science fiction) if it happens to take place in a modern or future era. Depending on the extent of these other elements, the story may or may not be considered to be a "hybrid genre" series; for instance, even though the Harry Potter series canon includes the requirement of a particular gene to be a wizard, it is referred to only as a fantasy series.
9. Gangster, it is stories whose central struggle is between a criminal and society.
10. Horror, it is stories whose central struggle focuses on escaping from and eventually defeating a monster. A horror story is told to deliberately scare or frighten the audience, through suspense, violence or shock. H. P. Lovecraft distinguishes two primary varieties in the "Introduction" to Supernatural Horror in Literature: 1) Physical Fear or the "mundanely gruesome" and 2) the true Supernatural Horror story or the "Weird Tale".

11. Love/romance, it is stories whose central struggle is between two people who each want to win or keep love to his/her couple. The term "romance" has multiple meanings; historical romances like those of Walter Scott would use the term to mean "a fictitious narrative in prose or verse; the interest of which turns upon marvell and uncommon incidents". But most often a romance is understood to be "love stories", emotion-driven stories that are primarily focused on the relationship between the main characters of the story.
12. Science fiction, it is stories whose central struggle is generated from the technology and tools of scientifically imaginable world.
13. Drama, it is stories whose central struggle is champion and a problem or injustice in society. drama is a genre of narrative fiction (or semi-fiction) intended to be more serious than humorous in tone, focusing on in-depth development of realistic characters who must deal with realistic emotional struggles. A drama is commonly considered the opposite of a comedy, but may also be considered separate from other works of some broad genre, such as a fantasy.
14. Thriller, it is stories whose central struggle pits an innocent hero against a lethal enemy who is out to kill him or her. A Thriller is a story that is usually a mix of fear and excitement. It has traits from the suspense genre and often from the action, adventure or mystery genres, but the level of terror makes it borderline horror fiction at times as well. It generally has a dark or serious theme, which also makes it similar Based on the kinds of those movies, this research analyzes frozen movie that typed fantasy combined

little comedy touch film. This film shows the imaginary world to be like a real.

2.6 Synopsis of Frozen Movie

In the winter landscape, Iceman worked so hard to earn the giant of ice block, they cut the ice by the tools that were brought by them and they sing a song about how the beautiful and dangerous of the ice to escort their work. They piled the block of the ices into the wagon. After their job was done they went away in the night. The landscape was changing to the kingdom named Arendelle. There lived two little princes and their family. One of them had got dangerous power that could control and manipulate ice named princes Elsa. The other named Princes Anna.

In an accident, Elsa shoot Anna a chunk of snow on her head unintentionally which colored Her hair to be white color. from that accident their parents prohibited Elsa used her power again and keep her away into her room. Ten years later, they became teenage princess, but another accident happened one more time, king and Queen or their parents died in their journey because their ship was crushed by the storm profound ocean, and the news was heard by two princess and they felt so sad.

Three years later after the accident, that day was summer, Elsa come of age, the kingdom prepared for coronation of princes Elsa to be a queen, the gate of the kingdom was opened. While the gate opened princess Anna used a chance to go out from the castle and meet a prince Han of southern isles. Princess Anna tried to convince her sister, but she made Elsa be angry, her power blew up no control and change the world to be eternal winter, she left the castle and decided to keep away from another people, intent to make

Princess Anna chased after her sister purposed to persuade to stop the eternal winter and entrust Arendelle kingdom to princess Han temporary. In the middle of her journey, she met kristoff and his pet sven who help her to find princes Elsa. They arrived in a beautiful place which full of accessories of ice that hang on around the branch of tree and met olaf. Finally they found princes Elsa and asked her to stop the immortal winter, but Elsa couldn't stop and Elsa hurt the heart of Anna with the sharp ice unintentionally. The ice wounded her heart. The solution is true love would heal her. Anna remembered Han and supposed that Princes Han is her true love and Kristoff decided to bring Anna back to the castle directly, he entrusted Anna to Hans then leaved, but Han betrayed her. She was conscious that Han wasn't her true love and remember Kristoff who loved her.

Meanwhile, previously Han reached place of Elsa and arrested to bring as prisoner. In other scene. Kristoff remember going back to the castle which Anna was leaved. Whereas, Elsa was tied with long big chains. But she could release herself from the ties, they fought each other, Han defeated Elsa. Han swing his sword to cut off Elsa body. Kristoff and Anna almost reached each other but she saw her sister in the dangerous condition of attaching of Han. She was going to save Elsa and blocking the Han's attaching with her body. At the same time the body of Anna changed to be statue of ice. Elsa hug statue of Anna and feel so sad, suddenly Anna changed back to be a human because of act of true love of sister, true love of sisters,

Elsa realized that who can control his power was the true love, finally she could stop the winter and everyone felt so happy, then Han was captured to throw away to his place southern isles. Elsa used her power to create wide rug of ice and decorate the hall of castle with her power, and give Olaf clod of cloud which keep his body from melting cause the warm condition, finally they danced together and continue their activity.

2.7 Previous Study

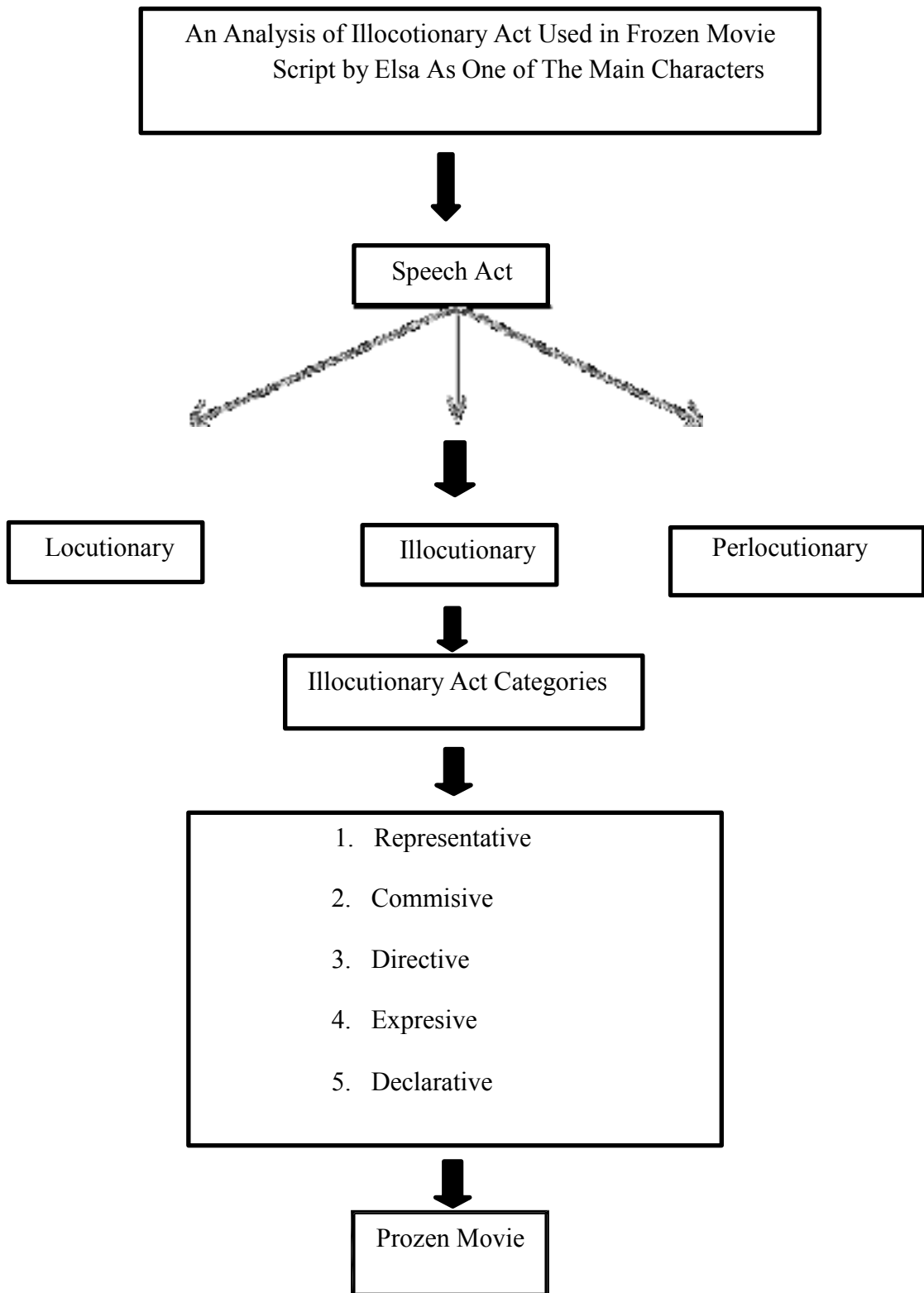
In doing this research, the researcher has already read some previous study that related to this research, from the previous study researcher has got references that can be used to know how to conduct the study to analyze the illocutionary act in frozen movie script by Jennifer lee.

Previous study is written by Rani Violita (2019). The title is *speech act analysis of the main character in maleficent movie script* that focused on the analysis of illocutionary act. She used qualitative research design and used content analysis technique to analyzing the data. In this research Rani Violita found the illocutionary; Declaration (warning, questioning, suggestion, ordering, threatening, commanding, requesting and inviting representatives (informing, boasting, stating, describing, explaining, affirming, complaining, predicting, arguing, convincing, and agreeing.), expressive (pleasure, greeting, expressing like, expressing anger, expressing dislike, complimenting, confuse and apologizing), directives (advising, commanding, suggesting, illustrating, motivating, recommending), commissives (planning, offering), and the dominant illocutionary act are representatives and commissives.

Others previous study is written by Aziz (2013), the title is *illocutionary acts and politeness strategies performed by the main characters in twilight movie*. This research focused to analyze illocutionary acts and politeness strategies are performed by the main characters of twilight movie. This research approach is library research with descriptive qualitative design. He used content analysis in analysing the data. He found the types of illocutionary acts used in twilight movie are assertive (stating, informing, claiming, and complining), commisive (offering and promising), directive (asking, commanding and beggaging) expressive (welcoming, refusing, apologizing, thanking, and praising), declarative (declaring). Then he found six politeness strategies are tact maxim, generosity maxim, modesty maxim, agreement maxim, and sympathy maxim.

This study focused on what are the illocutionary act and the dominant utterances act used, in other hand both of previous studies above just concern with illocutionary and politeness strategies act only. After checked the writer found the gap between this research and previous studies above which haven't conducted yet, they are locutionary act and the dominant act. Hence this study intend to analyse two parts of speech act, illocutionary act and perlocutionary act in making little complete in speech act analysis.

2.8 Conceptual Framework



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHOD

3.1 Research Design

Research design refers to the outline, plan, or strategy specifying the procedure to be used in collecting data in a research. In the big boarder there are two kinds of research design, they are qualitative and quantitative approach. One of the differences between both of them is in Qualitative research, the data is analyzed using sentence, and in Quantitative research, the data is analyzed using number. In this study, the researcher used library research design with qualitative approach.

The data of qualitative research is not calculated but shown by the description of the result. Researcher has gathered and analyzed the data consist of words form, so the research design is belong to qualitative approach. The researcher used qualitative research method in collecting and analyzing the data. According to Setiady (2006:109) Qualitative research is a research that procedures descriptive data in the form of written word or oral from subject and its behavior can be observed, therefore the goal of the research is an individual understanding and its background completely. The researcher focused to find kinds the illocutionary act which contain in Frozen movie script by using qualitative research.

3.2 Data and Data Sources

Data are information or facts used in discussing or deciding that can answer of research question Arikunto (2010 : 129). Thus, the data of this research is taken from all the utterances that containing

illocutionary act produced by Elsa as the main characters in “Frozen” movie script. It is an American 3D computer-animated musical fantasy comedy film produced by Walt Disney Animation Studios, and released by Walt Disney Pictures.

The researcher has chosen 74 conversations from the Frozen Movie which contain all the types of illocutionary act based on Searle categories such as directives, representative, declaratives, expressive, and commissive.

According to Donald Ary (2010:494) the technology can be used as a source of data as like audio, films, visual digital materials, etc. Therefore, in conducting this research, the researcher used movie as the data source. The form of dialogues that suitable with illocutionary act of Elsa as one of the main characters that obtained from “frozen” movie script.

3.3 Technique of Data Collection

According to Tanzeh (2011:83), technique of collecting data is the systematic procedure and the standard to get the data that needed. Therefore, technique of data collection here means that the simply how information is gathered. Actually, documentary technique is the technique to collect data and the data usually from transcript, books, newspaper, magazine, script, etc. The data in this research is using documentary technique to collect the data. Documentation is the method which used in scientific research in order to collect data by using the document evidence list. Documentation technique was tried to find the data needed such as notes, transcripts, newspapers, magazine, and so on. in this research ,the researcher analyzed the types of speech act which is

contain in the dialogue from the script of Frozen movie.

In collecting the data, the researcher has been collected the data by using the process that consists of the following steps below:

1. The first step is the researcher has downloaded the movie script.
2. Second is the researcher watched the movie more than once. .
3. Third, the researcher read and observed the dialogue from the script.
4. Fourth, the researcher collected the data by watching the movie and trying to understand it deeply and looking for all of utterances.
5. The last, the researcher collected the data to classify it into categories of illocutionary act based on Searle categories.

3.4 Instrument of Collecting Data

This research is qualitative, so, the primary instrument of this research is the writer himself by watching the movie thoroughly, identifying data, and analyzing the types and meaning of illocutionary acts which are found in Frozen Movie. As Arikunto (2013:149) states that research instrument is a device used by the researcher during the data collection by which the work is easier as the data are complete and systematic. The researcher plays role as a planner, implementer, of data analysis, interpreter data and finally as a pioneer of the research result.

3.5 Validity

The validity test is also need to be carried out on this research. According to Creswell (2009:191) validity test is used to determine whether the findings at accurate from the standpoint of the researcher, the participant,

or the readers of an account. The term of validity on the qualitative research can called as trustworthiness, or credibility. To increase credibility of the data, this research proposal will use triangulation method. Based on Creswell, it can be interpreted that triangulation is a method to check the validity of the data from various sources in various ways, and in the same theme.

There are four types to identify the triangulation data, they are:

1. Triangulation the Data Source

The triangulation of data source is the data collected from sources which can be done by using some data resources with different situations and circumstances such as the data that taken from the different people, time or different places.

2. Methodological Triangulation

The methodological triangulation is the data collected from the same research which can be done by using the finding from the research that using the different methods.

3. Research or Investigator Triangulation

This type of triangulation is the data collected from some research which can be done by engaging some different researchers to analysis the data.

4. Theoretical Triangulation

In triangulation theory, the data is collected based on the theory or different which can be done by using some theories related to the research theory in analyzing the data. Example: journal, article, book, expert of literature, etc.

From the definition of the triangulation types above, this research proposal the researcher was combine those all triangulations to validate the data that The observation not done once. and the researcher was compare some theories to support this research and make sure the data is valid.

3.6 Data Analysis

According to Sugiyono (2007:207), data analysis is an activity done after the data of sources has been gathered. Data analysis is the process of systematically applying to describe and illustrate the data. Data analysis can be defined as the process of bringing the order, structure, and interpretation to the mass of collected data. In analyzing the data, the researcher was analyzed the data by using the following steps below:

1. The researcher has identified the data which collected from the dialogue in script. Which means that to find out and say who someone is or what something is.
2. The researcher has categorized From the identified, the data into types of illocutionary act from *frozen* movie script. Which means that to put into a category or categories; classify.
3. The researcher has defined appropriate and inappropriate utterances from the data above. Which is appropriate is to take something for a purpose. Meanwhile inappropriate is not right or suited for some purpose or situations : not appropriate or suitable.
4. The researcher has described and analyze by choosing utterances which include types of illocutionary act from *frozen* movie script. Which means that to select a spoken word, statement, or vocal sound. the

action of saying or expressing something aloud.

5. Then after the researcher has done on the steps above, the researcher made the conclusion and suggestion based on the data of analysis. Which means that to make the end or close final part. the last main division of a discourse.