CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Language can express our feelings, ask questions, make requests, protest, criticize, insult, apologize, promise, thank, say hello and goodbye. Language is one of the important things in the world. If there is no language, there will be no communication from one person to another. Without communication, we do not know what happens around our environment. Communication is also one way for us to deliver or express our ideas and feelings. In communicating with other people, we utilize the utterances to express what in our mind towards the listener. An utterance produced by the speaker not only expresses the speaker's mind to the listener but also to arrange the listener's behavior. It refers to pragmatics. Pragmatics has a strong relationship with speech acts. Talking about speech act, it can be defined as an utterance that serves a communication. In communication, we need a partner or a hearer to understand and to respond what we talk about. Speakers and hearers usually use the same language to communicate so the message can interlineseasily.

Linguistics is the scientific study of language. It involves analysis of language form, language meaning, and language in context, as well as an analysis of the social, cultural, historical, and political factors that influence language. Lim (1975:3) defines that linguistics is the scientific study of language. Linguistics has also the framework or theoretical methods that could becategorized as the scientific method: in this case scientific method for humanand social studies. Language analysis is done systematically within the framework of some generaltheory of language structure. The word linguistics was firstly used in

England in 1837. Linguistics scholars like Henry Sweet and Otto Jespersen have tried to infuse the findings of linguistics into language teaching for nearly a hundred years.

Pragmatics is one of the linguistics studies that describe the meaning of a word, phrase, or sentence in their social context. Pragmatics is the study of the use of language in communication-related to sentences and the context and situations in which they are used. It's a study of the speakers mean or "speaker meaning" Richard and Schmidt (2002:11). Clearly, in communication, the hearer does not only recognizing the meaning of words but also recognizing what the speaker means by their utterance. Pragmatics is a study about language use and the meaning between the speaker and hearer communications in pragmatics scale. Pragmatics is concerning with the study of the speaker's meaning. This study involves the interpretation of a context in an utterance which requires the same thought between the speaker and the hearer, and then pragmatic is also included in language that involves the speech act. A speech act is acts done in the process of speaking that is said by the speaker. It can be said the utterance of the speaker contains anact.

According to Searle (2005: 35-36) Speech act is a kind of verbalcommunication. The words speech acts are derived from two words they are; speech and act. Speech is the utterance that occurs and act means action. An essayin the philosophy of language, stating that in practice the use of language there areat least three kinds of speech acts. These three kinds of speech act that is thelocutionary act, the Illocutionary act, Perlocutionary act. Furthermore, Searleclassifies the illocutionary act there are fifth forms of the Illocution act

these are: Representatives, Directives, Expressives, Commissives, Declaratives.Thefunction of speech act is a functional unit of language that informs people to dothings with words, which means the speaker performs an act of saying somethingto participate in a communication.

A speech act is an action performed via utterance in the movie, many types of speech acts are performed by characters. It means that when a speaker expresses something via what she/he says (which is called utterance), she/he actually acts her utterance. It can also be performed in a conversation or a dialogue which is performed by speaker and hearer in the movie. This thing happens because the main point of speech act is the utterance or conversation. Each utterance or conversation of course depends on the context and the situation of the speaker and hearer. Besides, the meaning of a sentence has relationship to the speech acts that has any literal utterance of a sentence.

People use the utterances with implied meaning sometimes in theirlife communication, to guess that meaning they should know where orwhen the utterance is stated or base on the context in order to achieve thegoal of utterances itself and it called for how the addressee's interpretationof what speaker's really want to the addressees. The context is alsoimportant to help the addressee to interpret the meaning of the utterancesbecause context can stimulate and contribute to hearer in interpreting themeaning.

The way of Speaker to communicate isn't only in the oral languagespeech or face to face talking but also in the written language such as innewspaper, magazine, book, novel, movie script, short story and manyothers. Movie is one of the ways which used by the speaker to convey the utterances.

One of the movies which contain speech act is frozen movie.Frozen is one film which produced by Walt DisneyAnimation Studios. It released in 2013 by Walt DisneyPictures. It is one famous film which is inspired by HansChristian Andersen's fairy tale entitled The Snow Queen. Ittells the story of a fearless princess who sets off on a journeyalongside a rugged iceman, his loyal reindeer, and a snowmanto find her sister who have the icy power. Her sister havetrapped their kingdom in the eternal winter through the power.Frozen is also one representation of children genre film.Concerning the speech acts, there is a phenomenon in WaltDisney film entitled Frozen regarding how speech acts arecommonly used in the film. It is chosen as the object of thestudy since it has many dialogues in the form of utteranceswhich can be analysed on the speech acts aspects. It is also awell-known film which has already won some awards, such astwo Academy Award, the Golden Globe Award for BestAnimated Feature, BAFTA Award for Best Animated Film,five Annie Award, and two Critics' Choice Award.

It would be very interesting for the writer to look for analyzingclassify into types of speech act especially in illocutionary actofutterances used by Elsa as one of the main character in the frozen movie script.

1.2 Problems of the Study

Based on the background of this research the problems are:

1. "What types of illocutionary act are found in Elsa's utterances in film entitled Frozen?"

2. "What is the dominant types of illocutionary act in Elsa's utterances in Frozen movie script?"

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of this research are:

1. "To find out the types of illocutionary act are found in Elsa's utterances in the filmentitled Frozen."

2. "To find out the dominant types of illocutionary act in Elsa's utterances in the film entitled Frozen"

1.4 The Scope of theStudy

The writer knows that there are some aspects that might be analyzed in the literary work, but in this case, this study just focus in analyze classification of illocutionary acts based on theory by Searle.There are consist ofRepresentatives, Directives, Expressives, Commissives, Declarations. The writer will focus on identifying Elsa's utterances as the main character in Frozen movie.

1.5 Significances of theStudy

The findings of the study were explored to give Theoretical and Practical significances. The findings can :

1. Theoretical

The result of this study could be use, information and referencematerial acquiring knowledge and understanding about the study ofTypes of Speech Act and The study could be useful for field education.

2. Practical

Movie Spectators:

- They will be aware about various types of speech acts used by thecharacters so that it will help themovie spectators to understand the intended meaning of the characters inthe movie.

Students:

- The research is expected to help the student in exploring the subject so that they can study more about types of speech act in the movie, story, book or novel etc.

Teachers:

- The teacher can help teach the types of speech act through the movie.

The Writer:

- The teacher can help teach types of speech act through the movie

Researchers

- For Researchers, this research is able to improve the researcher's ability to comprehend this study and understand about the movie and the story of the movie itself.

- This research will provide some description on how to do an analysis of types of speech act. in addition , it can be used as additional information and references related to speech acts.

CHAPTER II
LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical Framework

A theoretical frame is a conceptual framework is used in research to outline possible courses of action or to present a preferred approach to an idea or thought and involved in thisresearch.

2.2 Language

Language, a system of conventional spoken, manual (signed), or written symbols by means of which human beings, as members of a social group and participants in its culture, express themselves. The functions of language include communication, the expression of identity, play, imaginative expression, and emotional release. According to Owen (2006:1), describes the language definition language can be defined as a socially shared Those combinations of symbols and rule governed Those combinations of symbols (language can be defined as a socially acceptable code or conventional system for delivering concepts through the use of symbols and combinations of the desired symbols are governed by the provisions).

The opinions above are similar to what was expressed by Tarin (1989:4), he gives two definitions of the language. First, language is a system that systematically, perhaps also for generative systems. Second, language is a set of symbols as you like it or arbitrary symbols.

According to Santoso (1990:1), language is a series of sound produced by said means of a conscious human being.Another definition, language is a form and not a state (language may be the form and not matter) or something that

sounds arbitrary symbol system, or also a system of many systems, a system of an order or an order in the system- the system. The expression proposed by Mackey (1986:12). According Wibowo (2001:3), language is a system of symbols that are meaningful and articulate sound (generated by said tool) which are arbitrary and conventional, which is used as a means of communicating by a group of human beings to give birth to feelings and thoughts. Almost similar to the opinion Wibowo, Walija (1996:4), disclose the definition language of communication is the most complete and effective way to convey ideas, messages, intentions, feelings and opinions to others.

Language is arbitrary. Language is a social phenomenon. Language is a symbolic system. Language is systematic. Language is vocal, verbal and sound. Language is non-instinctive, conventional. Language is productive and creative. Language is a system of communication

2.3 Linguistics

When we know a language, we can speak and be understood by others who know that language. This means that you have capacity to produce sounds that signify certain meanings and to understand or interpret the sounds produced by others (see Fromkin et. al., 1990). Our knowledge about language is simply called linguistic knowledge. Lim (1975:3) defines that linguistics is the scientific study of language. Linguistics has also the framework or theoretical methods that could be categorized as the scientific method; in this case scientific method for human and social studies. Language analysis is done systematically within the framework of some general theory of language structure. The word linguistics was firstly used in England in 1837. Linguistics scholars like Henry

Sweetand Otto Jespersen have tried to infuse the findings of linguistics into language teaching for nearly a hundred years. Themodern study of language has its root in antiquity. The kind of grammar commonly taught in schools before the coming of modern linguistics is called traditional grammar. A major weakness of this grammar is that it is inconsistent in the criteria used for defining the part of speech. Another charactheristics of traditional grammar is that it is normative orprescriptive.

Based on Bauer (2012:3), "Linguistics is the word meaning 'relating to language' as well as the word meaning 'relating to linguistics'". From this definition that given by Bauer, it can be conclude that linguistics has a closerelation to language. Thesetwo items, Linguistics and language, are very closer. It means that both of them cannot be devined. If talking about Linguistics, it means talking about it. According to Cook (2002:20), "Linguistics is the academic discipline concerned with the relation of knowledge about language to decision making in thereal world". It means that Linguistics is the science that studies aboutlanguage.

According to Carnie (2002:4), "Linguistics is also a branch of cognitive science. Cognitive science is a term for a group of discipline that have the same goal: defining and analyzing human being's ability to thing. Some scholars emphasize that the discipline of Linguistics along with psychology philosophy and coputer science thus forms an important sub-discipline within cognitive science". It means Linguistics is the important thing to be learned in order to increase the ability to think. From definition above can be conclude that Linguistics is a science that study about language which has important role for

branches of it is own. Linguistics also included physics and chemistry.

2.4 Pragmatic

Pragmatics is the study of meaning as communicated by the speaker and interpreted by the listener. Pragmatics involves the interpretation of what people mean in particular context and how the context influences what is said. According to Pattrick Griffiths (2006:12) pragmatics is concerned with the use of these tools in meaningful communication. Pragmatics is about the interaction of semantic knowledge with our knowledge of the world, taking into account context use. Pragmatics is a broad term in the field of linguistics. Pardede (2015:1) state that pragmatics is another branch of linguistics. It necessarily involves the interpretation of what people mean in a particular context and how the context influences what is said. In pragmatics context is very important to be considered and understood. Different pieces of language can have different meaning in different context or situation.

Meanwhile, Akinwotu (2013:44) simply defined pragmatics as the study of language in use. Mey (2001:6) pointed out that pragmatics studies the use of language in human communication as determined by the conditions of society. Pragmatics is characterized by the idea that languageis used by its user and the use of language depends on norms, rules and beliefs exist in the community where the user lives. This mean that pragmatics is a branch of linguistics knowledge which ecompasses the blending of the knowledge of morphology, phonology, syntax and even semantics. Pragmatics has something to do with the fact that users use language in context and language is restricted to culture.Pragmatics is another bough of linguistics that concerned with meaning.

Levinson (1983: 9) proposes that pragmatics is the study of the relations between language and context that are oriented in the structure of a language. There are five principles of pragmatics. They are deixis, presupposition, entailment, implicature and speech act. Grundy (2008:49) stated that the meaning and the intention of utterances uttered by users are determined by the existence of a context. He also added that culture and context play roles in communication. It is because without contexts, a hearer does not understand what a speaker intends to say by his or her words. Grundy said clearly points out that culture cannot be seperated from the language when userscommunicate.

Based on the theory above, the writer concluded that pragmatics is the study of meaning in a communication, such as some utterance delivered by the speaker or writer and who interpret theseutterance is the listener or reader. Pragmatics will look for further meaning that cannot be captured by semantics theory since pragmatics enables people to interpret the speaker's meaning when they do not exactly say what they mean to the hearer. Simply Pragmatics is the study of how more gets communicated than is said by the speaker.

2.5 Speech acts

2.5.1 Definition

Speech act is a part of pragmatics where there are certain aims beyond the words or phrases when a speaker says something. Speech acts areacts that refer to the action performed by produced utterances. People canperform an action by saying something. Through speech acts, the speaker canconvey physical action merely through words and phrases. The conveyed utterances are paramount to the actions performed. In regard tothe English has a foreign language, there are things

to consider. It is easy for the speakers or listeners to determine the intended meaning of utterances if they are spokenin the mother tongue. Factors such as idiomatic expressions and culturalnorms are not function as barriers to determine the intended meaning.

According to Searle (1969:240) speech act is the basic unit of language used to express meaning, an utterance that expresses an intention. Yule (1996:35) states that speech acts are a study of how the speakers and hearers use language. Bach (1979:49) explains that an action in verbal communication has message in itself, so the communication is not only about language but also with action. In conclusion speech act is the utterance that occurs and act refers to an action.

2.5.2 Types of Speech Acts

There are three types of acts in the speech acts, they are locutionary,illocutionary and perlocutionary.

1. Locutionary

Locutionary speech act is roughly equivalent to uttering certain utterance withcertain sense and reference, which again is roughly equivalent to meaning intraditional sense (Austin, 1962: 108). In line with this, Cutting (2002: 16) states that locutionary is what is said. The example of the locutionary speech act can be seen in the following sentences:

1. It's so dark in thisroom.

2. The box isheavy.

The above two sentences represent the actual condition. The first sentence refers to the lighting of the room and the second sentence refers to the weight of the box.

2. Illocutionary

The illocutionary act is performed via the communicative force of an utterance, such as promising, apologizing, offering (Yule, 1996:48). This act is also called theact of doing something in saying something.

The most significant level of action in a speech act is the illocutionary act because the force, which has been desired bythe speakers, determines this act.Illocutionary act can be the real description of interaction condition. For example:

1. It's so dark in thisroom.

2. The box isheavy.

Based on the examples above, the first sentence shows a request to switch the light on and the second sentence shows a request to lift up the box.

3. Perlocutionary

Hufford and Heasley (1983:250) states that perlocutionary act is the act that is carried out by a speaker when making an utterance causes in certain effect on the hearer and others. Perlocutionary act is also the act offering someone. Perlocutionary act refers to the effect the utterance has on the thoughts or actions of the other person. A perlocutionary act is specific to the circumstances of issuance, and is therefore not conventionally achieved just by uttering that particular utterance, and includes all those effects, intended or unintended, often in determinate, that some particular utterance in a particular situation cause. Forexample:

1. It is so dark in thisroom.

2. The box is so heavy

Based on the example it can be inferred that the first sentence is uttered by someone while switching the light on and the second sentence is done by someone while lifting up the box.

2.5.3 Classification of Speech Acts (Illocutionary)

Illocutionary act can be classified into five categories as Searle in Levinson (1983: 240)states that the classifications are representatives, directives, commissives,expressive, and declarations.

1. Representatives

Representatives are speech acts that the utterances commit the speaker to the truth of the expressed proposition. The utterances are produced based on the speaker's observation of certain things then followed by stating the fact or opinion based onthe observation. When someone says "she's beautiful", the speaker can state the sentence based on the fact or just give his or her own opinion about physical condition of aperson.

It also states what the speaker believes to be the case or not. Statements of fact,assertions, conclusions, and descriptions are all examples of the speaker representing the world as he or she believes it is. For example when someone says "The earth is flat", it represents the speaker's assertions about the earth. The speaker has opinion that the earth is flat.

Representatives speech act can be noted by some speech acts verb, such as: remind, tell, assert, deny, correct, state, guess, predict, report, describe, inform, insist, assure, agree, claim, beliefs and conclude.

2. Directives

Directives area speech acts that speaker uses to get someone else to do

something. These speech acts include requesting, questioning, command, orders, and suggesting. For example, when someone says "Could you lend me a pencil, please?" the utterance represents the speaker requests that the hearer to do something which is to lend him a pencil.

3. Commissives

Commissives are speech acts that the utterances commit the speaker to some future course of action, these include promising, threatening, offering, refusal, pledges. For example when someone says "I'll be back", represents the speaker's promise that he/she will beback.

4. Expressives

Expressives are speech acts that the utterances express a psychological state. These speech acts include thanking, apologizing, welcoming, and congratulating. For example, when someone says "don't be shy, my home is your home." The utterance represents the speaker's expression that he/she welcomes someone.

5. Declarations

Declarations are speech acts that the utterances effect immediate changes in the institutional state of affairs and which tend to rely on elaborate exta-linguistic institutions. These speech acts include excommunicating, declaring war, christening, firing from employment. For example "you are dead tome."

2.6 Frozen Movie

Frozen released by Walt Disney Pictures in 2013. It isinspired by the fairy tale entitled The Snow Queen written by Hans Cristian Andersen. It tells about the kingdom namedArendelle who has two beautiful princesses. They are PrincessElsa of Arendelle, the princess with the icy power, and PrincessAnna of

Arendelle, the younger princess who is always cheerful.

In the Kingdom of Arendelle, Princess Elsa has the power to create and freeze ice and snow, and her younger sister Anna loves to play with her. When Elsa accidentally hits Anna on the head with her powers and almost kills her, their parents take them to trolls that save Anna's life and make her forget her sister's ability. Elsa returns to the castle and stays reclusively in her room with fear of hurting Anna with her increasing power. Their parents die when their ship sinks into the ocean, and three years later Elsa's coronation forces her to open her castle gates to celebrate with the people. Anna meets Prince Hans at the party and immediately falls in love and decides to marry him. But Elsa doesn't approve, loses control of her powers, and freezes Arendelle. Elsa flees to the mountain and Anna teams up with the peasant Kristoff, his reindeer Sven, and the snowman Olaf to seek out Elsa. They find her in her icy castle and she accidentally hits Anna in the heart. Now only true love can save her sister from death.

2.7 Previous Study

Before doing this research, there have been some researchs that have already done related to Culture Shock, The related researches are:

The first research is conducted by Faradila, Hamzah (2013)entitled" The use of illocutionary act in movie: The BlindSide. The result of this research is,there are Five types of illocutionary acts foundfrom the blind side movie. They are: Representative, commissives, expressives,directives, and declaratives. Representatives is mostly dominant used by theactors. After that there are only three function found from the Leigh Anne andMichael utterance. There were competitive, collaborative and convivial.Competitive is the dominant in this

script.

Then, the next research belongs to Rani Violeta (2019) entitled "Speech Acts Analysis of the Main Character in Maleficent Movie Script by Jane McTee" the result of this research is the types of Speech acts which were dominantly presented by Maleficent in the Maleficent movie through its script. Speech acts is devided into three acts; locutionary acts, illocutionary acts, and perlocutionary acts. In this research, an illocutionary acts become main concern because it was the most important act in the speech acts and it related to the speaker's intends.

And the last is "An Analysis of Directive Illocutionary Acts in Archer'sUtterance in the Movie Blood Diamond by Edward Zwick & MarshalHerskovits", by Hesti Sundari (2009). From Faculty of Languages and LettersDian Nuswantoro University, Semarang. In this study tell about classification illocutionary act based on Searle.

The previous studies above are similar to research conducted by researchers on the aspect of speech acts and explain the types. The difference between this study and the previous research is the focus and object of the research. The focus of this research is to analyze the use of illocutionary act based on the Searle categoryin the Frozen Movie. The object of this research is a film entitled Frozen Movie

2.8 Conceptual Framework

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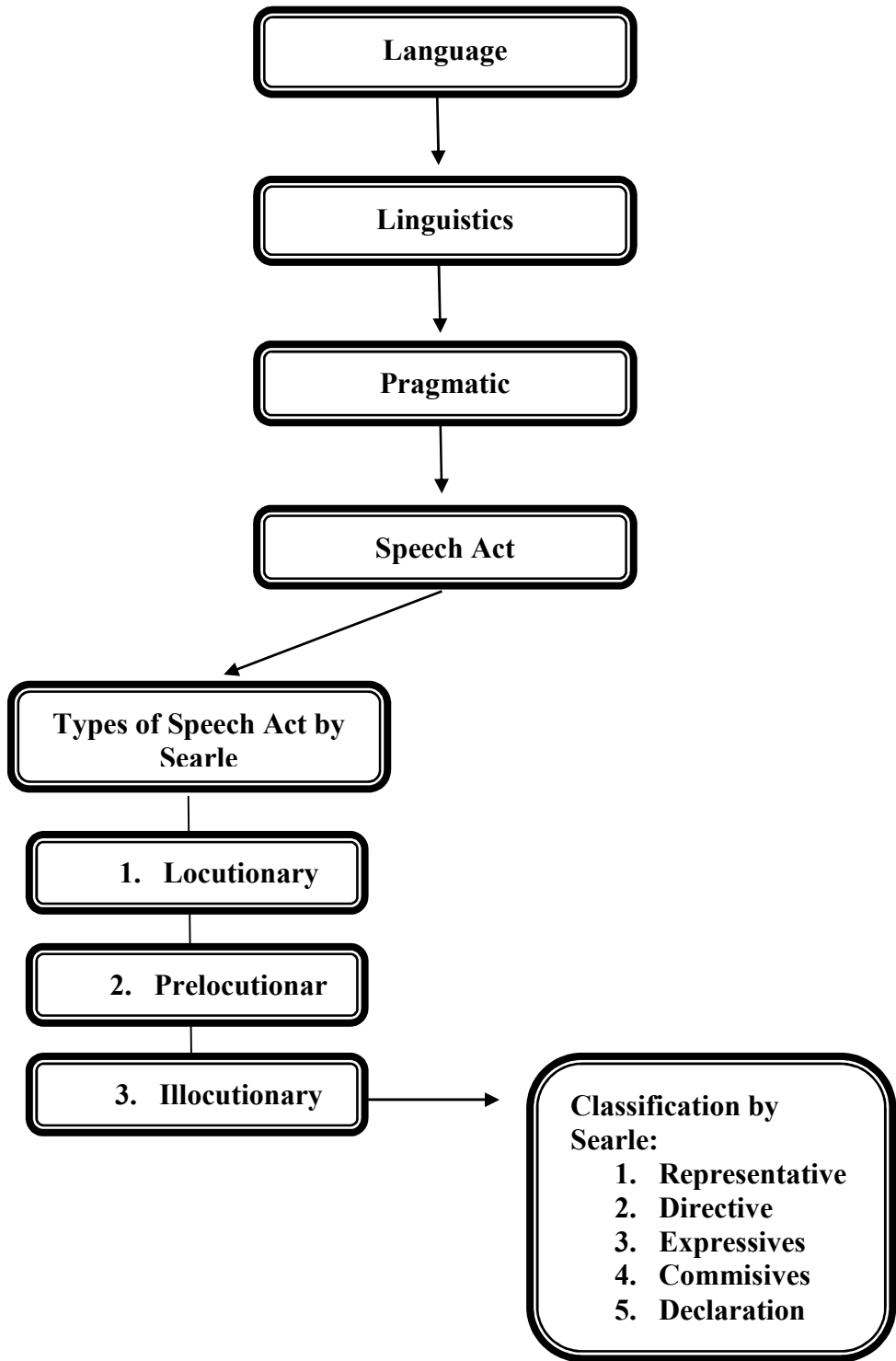
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          │  Types of Speech Act by  │
          │          Searle          │
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          ┌──────────────────────────┐
          │    1.  Locutionary       │
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          │    3.  Illocutionary     │ ───────▶ │  Classification by       │
          └──────────────────────────┘          │  Searle:                 │
                                                 │    1.  Representative    │
                                                 │    2.  Directive         │
                                                 │    3.  Expressives       │
                                                 │    4.  Commisives        │
                                                 │    5.  Declaration       │
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Figural 2.1 Conceptual Framework

CHAPTER III
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

Research method was a way how to execute the study. In conduct the research, we need research design. Research design refers to the strategy to integrate the different components of research projects in cohesive and coherence way. According to Creswell (2009:3).research design is plans and the procedures for research to detailed methods of data collection and analysis.

In relation to this, Suryana (2010:14) affirms that descriptive research was focused to make a description sistematically and accuratelly based on facts about a certain object. The writer used a descriptive qualitative method to analyze speech act used in Frozen movie. It is the method that intends to described everything that related to the topic of the research and to analyze the form of description, not anumber.

3.2 The Source of Data

The source of data in this study was taken from Frozen Movie script. the data is obtained by watching "Frozen" movies and read the script of the movie. The Researcher triedto understand each of the dialogue that contains an indirect speech act in thismovie Then, the writer underlined the utterances in the movie script. The Data cananswer the research question After the researcher got all the data from the movie, the Researcher then classifies the data.

3.3 The Instrument of Collecting Data

The instrument of collecting the data can be seen use through: questionnaire, interview, observation, etc Inthis study, the writer used observation. Observation was the action or process of observing something or someone carefully or in order to gain information or a remark,

statement, or comment based on something one has seen, heard, or noticed.

3.4 The Techniques of Collecting Data

In collecting data, the writer was used observation. The following procedures are:

1. Watch the Frozen movie

2. Listening to the conversation

3. Transcribing the script into written form.

3.5The Techniques of Analyzing Data

Data analysis was the review process, sorting, and grouping data in order to formulate working hypotheses and lifted it into conclusion or theories in the research findings, (Bakri, 2003: 162).

To gain easiness of this study and to answer the research problem, after the data have been collected, then the writer analyzed them systematically. In order to make it systematic, the writer conducted the analysis through some steps as follow:

1. Identifyand classify the list of dialogue or (conversation) that contain the Illocutionaryact(Representatives,Directives,Expressives,Commissives,Declarations).

2. Underlying and even code on collect the data

3. Analyzing the data to answer the problem of the research of theory by Searle about the classification speech act

4. The data is conversation

5. Draw the conclusion from the result of the analysis.

3.6 Triangulation

Heale (2013:98) defined that triangulation is typically associated with research methods and designs. However, there are several other variations on the term. Triangulation may be the

use of multiple theories, data source, method or investigators within the study of a single phenomenon. According to him, triangulation includes four things, namely: (1) method triangulation, (2) Inter-researcher triangulation (if the research is conducted in groups), (3) triangulation of data source, and (4) theory triangulation. Here's the explanation.

1. Method triangulation is done by comparing information or data in different ways. As is well known, in qualitative research researcher uses interview, observation, and survey methods. To obtain reliable information truth and a complete picture of certain information, researcher can use the free interview method and structured interviews. Or, the researcher uses interviews and observations or observations to check the truth. In addition, researcher can also use different informants to check the accuracy of the information. Through various perspectives or views it is hoped that results that are close to the truth will be obtained. Therefore, this stage of triangulation is carried out if the correctness of the data or information obtained from the subject or research informant in doubtful. Thus, if the data is clear, for example in the form of text or scripts/transcripts of films, novels and the like, triangulation is not necessary. However, triangulation of other aspects was still carried out.

2. Inter-researcher triangulation was carried out by using more than one person in data collection and analysis. This technique is recognized to enrich knowledge regarding information extracted from research subjects. However, it should be noted that people who are invited to explore the data must have research experience and are free from conflicts of interest so as not to harm researchers and create new biases from triangulation.

3. Triangulation of data source is to explore the truth of certain information through various methods and source of data acquisition. For example, apart from going through interviews and observations, researchers had used participant observation, written, documents, archives, historical documents, official records, personal notes or writings and pictures or photos. Of course, each of these methods produced different evidence or data, which in turn will provide different insights regarding the phenomenon under study. These various views will give birth to the breadth of knowledge to obtain reliable truth.

4. Finally, the theory triangulation. The final result of qualitative research is in the form of an information formula or thesis statement. The information is then compared with relevant theoretical perspectives in order to avoid biasing the individual researcher on the findings or conclusions produced. In addition, theoretical triangulation can increase the depth of understanding as long as the researcher is able to dig deep theoretical knowledge on the results of data analysis that have been obtained. Admittedly this stage is the most difficult because researchers are required to have expert judgment when comparing their findings with certain perspectives, especially if the comparison shows much different results.

In this research the researcher used triangulation of data source to validate the data.