CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The background of the research, the formulation of the problem, the purpose of the study, the importance of the study, the scope and limitations of the study, and the description of key terms are all presented in this chapter.

A. Background of the Research

Language makes it possible to make people communicate with each other to convey their ideas, thoughts, and feelings. Ongoing communication, must be stated clearly, so that other people can understand the meaning of what people say. Someone has to say correctly and the message can be conveyed well to the other person. People not only produce grammatical structure sentences, but also produce or demonstrate actions in that language, according to Yule (1996:47).

There are many kinds of languages that people usually use for communication. Pragmatics is one of them. The study of a speaker's meaning is known as pragmatics. Speech acts is one of the study units in pragmatics. According to Austin (1962) in Gunarwan (1994:43) a speech act is conveying a sentence which is seen as committing an action, in addition to the fact that the speaker actually said the sentence.

The speech act is a theory developed by John Langshaw Austin in his book "How to Do Things with Words" in 1962. Austin is one of the leading philosophers of a group called the Oxford School of Ordinary Language

Philosophy. Searle (1979) as his student, developed thisdeeper, and since then, his second notion, namely pragmatics, has dominated the study of language usage. In every speech, the utterance that the speaker says or performs is referred to speech act. Speech act is the important part of communication. When people convey greetinh, apology, complaining, request, compliment, invitation, or refusal, they are performing a speech act. For English learner studying speech acts is very important. The main focus of studying speech acts is to help people comprehend what message each utterance has. As a result, people can properly comprehend the speech act.

In addition, when communicating or conversing with others, The speaker must be able to convey his or her message to the listener. The speaker and hearer in the film perform speech acts during a conversation or dialogue. Speech acts can be studied in communicative events, including in film dialogue. Many people like to watch the film, but not all of them understand the meaning of every word that the speakers say in the dialogue in the film. Film is defined as a means specifically considered as a source of entertainment. Sometimes the story line in the film depicts people's everyday life. There are many values that reader can take from films such as educational values, moral values, attitude values, and other values from there.

Inside a movie, many linguistics aspects can be learned, including speech act. At the movie, many types of speech acts are performed by characters. According to Parker (1986:17-20), the strategies of speech act are two dimensions, that is directness (there are two types, that is direct and

indirect speech act) and literalness (includes in literal and non literal speech act). The researcher just focus on directness of speech act, which consists of direct and indirect speech act. Direct speech act is where the utterance said appropriate with the function of the sentence. While indirect speech act is the utterance that the meaning depends upon the context.

Austin divides speech acts into three types, namely locutionary act, illocutionnary act, and perlocutionary act. Austin states that locutionary act are act of saying something. An illocutionary act is doing something based on what is said or the performance of an act in saying something (Austin, 1962:108). Then the perlocutionary act is the impact that people produce from the utterance. In illocutionary act, Searle categorizes them with clearer boundaries with the five types of illocutionary acts. Based on Searle (1976) there are five basic kind of actions that one can perform on utterance, there are representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaratives. In here, the writer explained about the five basic kinds of illocutionary acts based on Searle's categories. The first is representatives, tells about the truth of the words spoken. The second is directives. Directives are the utterance in this category attempts to make the addressee perform an action. The third is commissives. Commisives are commit themselves to a future act which make the words fit their words. The next, expressives is kind of speech act that expressing of feeling and the las is declaratives. This category was special because it can change something in reality. The

types of this speech act can be analyze to identify in every utterance in dialogue which performed by characters in the movie.

In this case, the writer explain that this study focuses on analyzing the types of illocutionary act based on Searle categories and the types of strategy of speech act in every utterance or the sentences which are used the characters in movie script entitled "*Frozen II*". The writer used previous studies that are the research by Ayu with titled *"Speech Act in The Great Gatsby Movie Script"* and the second research from Nur in her thesis *"Illocutionarry Act In The Main Characters' Utterances in Mirror-Mirror Movie"* (2018), both researchers discuss the use of speeach act, especially the illocutinary aspect. The Frozen II is one examples of a good movie for all ages. This movie is kind of musical fantasy. This American computer-animated fantasy musical film produced by Walt Disney Animation Studios. The 58th film produced by the studio, this is a sequel to the 2013 film Frozen, and features the return of directors Chris Buck and Jennifer Lee, producer Peter Del Vecho. The main characters in Frozen II movie are Elsa, Anna, Kristoff, Olaf and Sven. Elsa is played by Idina Menzel, Anna is played by Kristen Bell, Kristoff is played by Jonathan Groff, and Olaf is played by Josh Gad, but here the researcher only analyzes the one main character, namely Elsa.

Therefore, the researcher looks for and analysis the speech act and the illocution types from "Frozen II" script. The writer give the title of this research is **"ILLOCUTIONARY ACTS IN THE FROZEN II MOVIE"**.

B. Statement of Research Problems

Based on the background of the research, there are two problems that are formulated, and they are as follow:

1. What illocutionary actare used by the main character in the "Frozen II" movie script based on Searle catergory ?

2. What strategies are used by the main character in the "Frozen II" movie script to realize the illocutionary act?

C. Objectives of the Research

Based on the problems of study, the research purposes are:

1. To know illocutionary act are used by the main character that found in the "Frozen II" movie script based on Searle category.

2. To find out the strategies are used by the main character in the "Frozen II" movie script to realize the illocutionary act.

D. Significance of the Research

The result of the research is expected to give contribution for the writer, reader and the future researcher

1. For writer, this research is able to improve the writer ability to comprehend thi study of illocutionary and understand about the movie script and the story of the movie itself.

2. For reader, this research can be used as a reference to study speech act and it can be used as additional knowledge in pragmatic.

3. For other researcher, the result of this research can be used as one of the references and information for further researcher related with the field.

E. Scope and Limitation of the Research

Based on the research problems above the limitation of this study arefocuses on the speech acts including the illocutionary act based on Searle category and the strategies of speech act to reliaze the illocutionary act. The researcher will analyze representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, declaratives and the strategies they are direct and indirect speech act. Moreover, the researcher limited the analysis by only focuses on Elsa as one of the main character of the "Frozen II" movie script.

F. Definition of Key Term

To make the title easily understood by the readers, the writer would like to give the definition and explanation of the terms used, they are as follows:

1. Speech act is an act when people say a word. In general terms, it can usually recognize the type of action performed by a speaker with the utterance (Yule, 2006:118).

2. Searle's classifications on speech act especially in illocutionary act, that are representatives, directives, commissives, expressives, and declaratives.

3. Strategy of speech act to reliaze the illocutionary act they are direct and indirect speech act.

4. Illocutionary speech act is a speech act that contains a meaning, its relationship with sentence forms that embody an expression. This illocutionary speech act is usually related to granting permission, saying

thanks, ordering, offering, promising, and so on (Chaer in Subandowo, 2014:29).

5. A motion picture is defined as an art form or a source of pleasure. Script, on the other hand, is described as something that is written in the same way as text is written. According to Webster's dictionary, a movie script is "written text used in a film."

6. Frozen II is an American computer-animated fantasy musical film produced by Walt Disney Animation Studios. The 58th film produced by the studio, this is a sequel to the 2013 film Frozen. This story begins when Elsa and Anna listen to their father's King Agnar tell about a magical forest full of magic.